



Where fresh water of Bannerman River meets the salty Atlantic Ocean, the **Harbour Grace Estuary** has been conserved to protect important habitat. The area is a birding hotspot generally, with over 110 species identified in the area, including American black duck, greater yellowlegs, cormorant, common tern, American bald eagle, and more.

Know Your Names

Common Name	Local Name
Common tern	<i>Stearin, paytrick</i>
Greater yellowlegs	<i>Twillick</i>
Spotted sandpiper	<i>Beachy bird</i>
Black-legged kittiwake	<i>Tickle-ace, lady-bird</i>



Conservation Areas of Harbour Grace

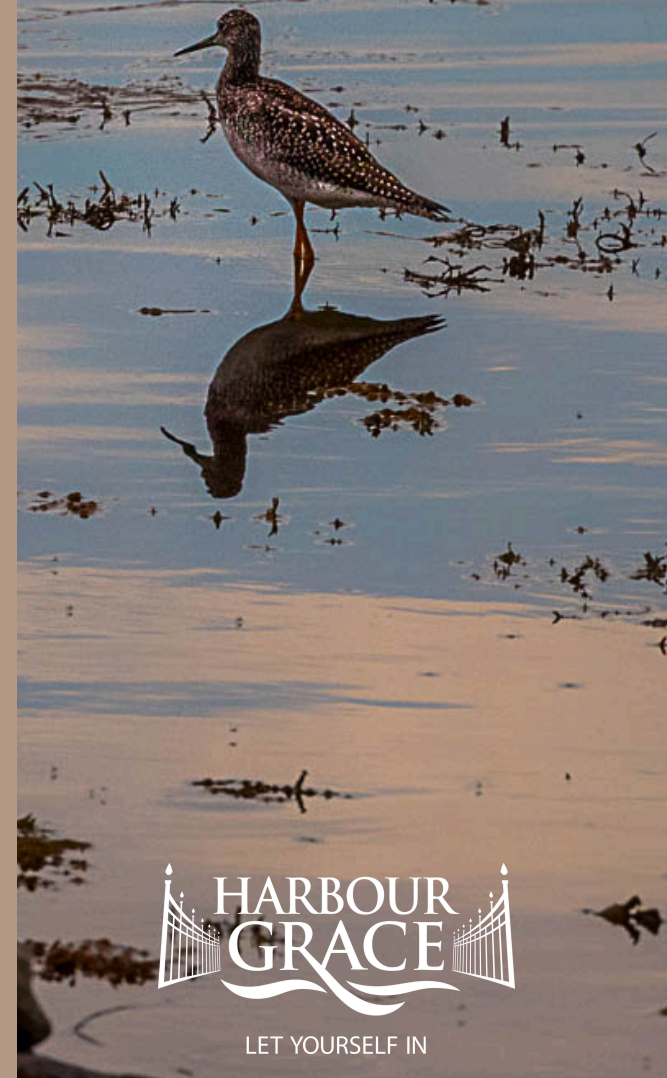
- Harbour Grace Estuary
- Pirate's Path Coastal Area
- Bannerman Lake



Scan the QR code to view the Stewardship Association of Municipalities' page on Harbour Grace's conservation initiatives. Did you see any of these shorebirds? Complete the checklist on the inside of the pamphlet.

Shorebirds

of the
Harbour Grace
Estuary



LET YOURSELF IN



Common tern

Terns were previously harvested for their feathers in the 19th century, a practice which almost led to their extinction. Distinguishing between the province's three species of tern can prove difficult. **Common terns** have a distinct dark wedge on their primary feathers, which can be seen in flight.



Greater yellowlegs

With its recognizable alarm call and distinct yellow legs, the **greater yellowlegs** is one of Canada's most common shorebirds. As their name suggests, they are slightly larger than the related species, the lesser yellowlegs. They feed on small fish and marine invertebrates.

Know Your Shorebirds



Black-legged kittiwake

A gull with a wide range, the **black-legged kittiwake** spends most of its life at sea. Unlike other gulls, it does not forage at landfills, only harvesting small fish and marine invertebrates. To identify, look for its black, pinkish legs and buoyancy in flight.



Wilson's snipe

Commonly found in boreal regions, the **Wilson's snipe** has a distinct nighttime sound, which echoes through the Newfoundland forest. Set back from its bill, their eyes offer wide peripheral vision, a helpful feature when looking down in search of insect prey.



Ruddy turnstone

A solitary bird, the **ruddy turnstone** is often found among groups of sandpipers (see spotted sandpiper). They can be spotted on rocky coastlines and beaches, feeding on kelp. The name "turnstone" refers to the bird's tendency to turn over pebbles in search of small marine crustaceans, fish, and mollusks.



Spotted sandpiper

One can find the spotted sandpiper across North America in a variety of watery habitats, from urban ponds to backcountry rivers. They walk with a distinctive bobbing gait and fly low across the water with irregular wingbeats. They feed on insects and invertebrates across their habitats.