



American Coot

American Coots are part of the Coot family and are not considered ducks.

Instead of webbed feet, they have chicken-like talons.

They have a thick black body with red eyes and a white beak.

Coots are typically very aggressive.



Great Egret

Great Egrets have long, black legs and a very long neck.

Their long legs allow them to hunt in deeper waters.

They have bright white and yellow eyes.

They build their homes in marshes, ponds, and mudflats.



Great Blue Heron

They have grayish-blue feathers, long legs, and a large wingspan.

Their large beaks make them efficient hunters.

They are extremely adaptable and can live in marshes, swamps, shores, and tide flats.



Canada Goose

This migratory species flies from Canada and Alaska, where they breed during the spring.

They travel south during winter to avoid the freezing temperatures.



Killdeer

Killdeer are very common in urban places, like airports, lawns and shores.

When needed, they fake a broken wing to get predators away from their nest because the chicks cannot protect themselves.



Rock Pigeon

Most commonly found around cities, houses, and farms.

Pigeons have iridescent purple-green feathers.

The rest of their feathers are different shades of gray.



Cooper's Hawk

Cooper's Hawks are a medium-sized bird of prey that likes to eat rodents and other birds.

Their sharp talons make it easy to catch food. They also have extremely good eyesight, which makes them great hunters.



Green Heron

Green Herons live at the Chino Creek Wetlands and Educational Park.

They usually like being around lakes, ponds, marshes, and swamps.

They have bright yellow eyes and a shorter neck than other heron species.



Spotted Sandpiper

Spotted Sandpipers are small birds and migrate through all North and Central America.

Their sharp, pointed beak helps them dig insects and small oceanic organisms from the ground.

They live near the edges of water like mudflats and beaches.



Belted Kingfisher

Kingfishers have a collar and white belly that give them the appearance of wearing a tuxedo.

You can often find them perching above water before grabbing a fish.

They typically live throughout Northern America in ponds, lakes, and estuaries.



Burrowing Owl

Burrowing Owls are small and steal burrows left by small mammals.

A lot of their natural habitat is disappearing, so they have started moving into airports, golf courses and vacant lots.

They are now considered endangered or threatened.



Black-Necked Stilt

Their long pink legs allow them to access deeper waters for foraging.

Their beak is very sharp and pointed for capturing insects and sea crustaceans.

Their preferred habitat is grassy marshes, mud flats, pools, and shallow lakes.



Common Raven

Common Ravens are the largest type of songbird.

They are very smart and will often steal shiny objects.

Their natural habitat is in forests, cliffs, frozen grasslands, and deserts; however, they are commonly found in cities.

Ducks

Duck Characteristics

Ducks have specific characteristics that make them more successful than other bird types in water and habitats like Chino Creek Wetlands and Educational Park

Duck Characteristics

- Their feet are webbed which makes them very efficient swimmers.
- Their compact bodies make them streamlines and efficient when they swim.
- Their bills are usually flat and wide so they can scoop and strain food out of the water.
 - Their plumage is structured in a way that never lets water through. This keeps them warm and helps them regulate temperature.
- They also have an oil gland that coats their feathers and makes them waterproof.



Ruddy Duck

Ruddy ducks are easy to find because they have bright blue bills.

They dive below water to hunt for food and you can usually find them in freshwater marshes, ponds and lakes.



American Wigeon

American Wigeons have a pale blue bill, and a white crown on top of their head.

The males have a green iridescent patch on their eye.

They are usually spotted in marshes, lakes and bays.



Mallard

Mallards are part of the duck family, live mainly in aquatic habitats and prefer fresh water.

Females have brown and white feathers, making them better at camouflaging. This adaptation allows them to avoid predators more than their male counterparts.



Common Goldeneye

Males are black, white and green with gold eyes. Females are brown, black and gray.

You might see them in flocks by lakes, bogs, and rivers.

Flock behavior helps increase survival rates because it presents a potential predator with more targets.



Northern Shoveler

Northern Shovelers have an enlarged shovel-like bill.

Females have brown spotted bodies and a brown bill.

Males have green heads with white, brown and black bodies.

They live in marshes and ponds, but during winter they like to visit salt bays.



Cinnamon Teal

This species is cinnamon colored with red eyes and a black bill.

They live in marshes and freshwater ponds.

They mostly eat seeds, which means they don't compete with other ducks for food sources.