

What Does this Species Look Like?

Size: 8 inches

Weight: 40-50 grams

Color: Brownish-orange above, white with large dark spots below

General: Slightly smaller than the American robin

Usually Found: Forests, riparian zones

Did You Know?

- The wood thrush (*Hyllocichla mustelina*), though one of the most common birds of the East, is suffering from population decline linked to deforestation and acid rain.
- Since 1996, the overall wood thrush population has decreased by 43%.
- The wood thrush is usually not seen outside of the deep forest.
- Thrushes have a complex song box that allows them to sing two notes at the same time and harmonize with their own voice.
- A wood thrush may return to the same breeding area each year.

What am I Observing?

The timing (date) of:

- The first time the bird is seen
- The first time the bird is heard singing

Why Collect this Data?

This species is being monitored as a part of the Eastern PA Phenology Program to determine if this animal is impacted by environmental changes.

How Do I Report this Data?

Observations can be reported as comments to the Eastern PA Phenology Blog:
<http://watchingtheseasons.blogspot.com/>
or sent to phenology@lgnc.org

Want to Find Out More?

Contact Diane Husic, Audubon *TogetherGreen* Fellow,
phenology@lgnc.org

What is Phenology? According to the National Phenology Network, phenology refers to the study of “recurring plant and animal life cycle stages, or phenophases, such as leafing and flowering, maturation of agricultural plants, emergence of insects, and migration of birds.”

(www.usanpn.org)