



ARMBRUST HILL BIRD WALK

Armbrust Hill is owned by the town of Vinalhaven. There is no parking at the preserve trailhead, please park in town and walk.

To see the following songbirds, the oak trees near the trailhead behind the medical center is the best place to look for these woodland birds.

Early mornings are best for bird watching, and also a cooler time of day! There are many apps that can help with identification on bird songs. See the walks and talks page for a list of bird apps.

Shhh...be quiet. Listen for the birdsong that can identify the birds, and avoid scaring them away.

Take photos and send them to us! Happy Birding.



Northern parula

A small warbler of the upper canopy, the northern parula nests can be found in old man's beard lichen. It hops through branches bursting with a rising buzzy trill that pinches off at the end. Its white eye crescents, chestnut breast band, and yellow-green patch on the back set it apart from other warblers. Photo by Kirk Gentalen.



Tennessee warbler

A dainty warbler of the Canadian boreal forest, the Tennessee warbler specializes in eating the spruce budworm. Consequently its population goes up and down with fluctuations in the populations of the budworm.



Common yellowthroat

Common yellowthroats spend much of their time skulking low to the ground in dense thickets and fields, searching for small insects and spiders. Males sing a very distinctive, rolling wichety-wichety-wichety song. Photo by Kirk Gentalen.



Yellow warbler

Look for Yellow Warblers near the tops of tall shrubs and small trees. They forage restlessly, with quick hops along small branches and twigs to glean caterpillars and other insects. Males sing their sweet, whistled songs from high perches.



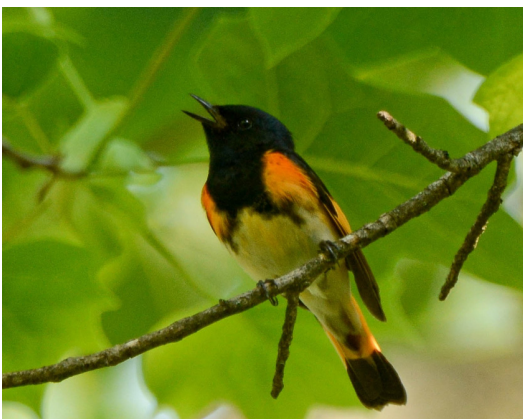
Magnolia warbler

The magnolia warbler is a handsome and familiar warbler of the northern forests. It often forages low in the understory, picking insects from the undersides of leaves. During migration it also forages higher in the canopy with other warblers. Sometimes flashing its tail, exposing white spots, similar to the behavior of an American redstart. Photo by Kirk Gentalen.



Blackburnian warbler

A bird of the coniferous forests of the Northeast, the blackburnian warbler is breathtaking in its brilliant orange-and-black breeding plumage and the impossibly high-pitched flourish at the end of their song. These forest-canopy specialists are seldom seen at eye level except during migration, when they may be found among dozens of other warbler species at sites that concentrate migrants in spring and fall.



American redstart

American Redstarts are incredibly active insectivores that seem never to stand still. They rapidly spread their cocked tails, exposing the orange or yellow in a quick flash, which often startles insect prey into flushing, whereupon the redstart darts after it, attempting to catch it in the air.



Black and white warbler

One of the earliest-arriving migrant warblers, the black-and-white warbler's thin, squeaky song is one of the first signs that spring birding has sprung. They act more like nuthatches than warblers, foraging for hidden insects in the bark of trees by creeping up, down, and around branches and trunks. Despite their arboreal foraging habits, they nest on the ground at the bases of trees. photo by Karen Oakes.