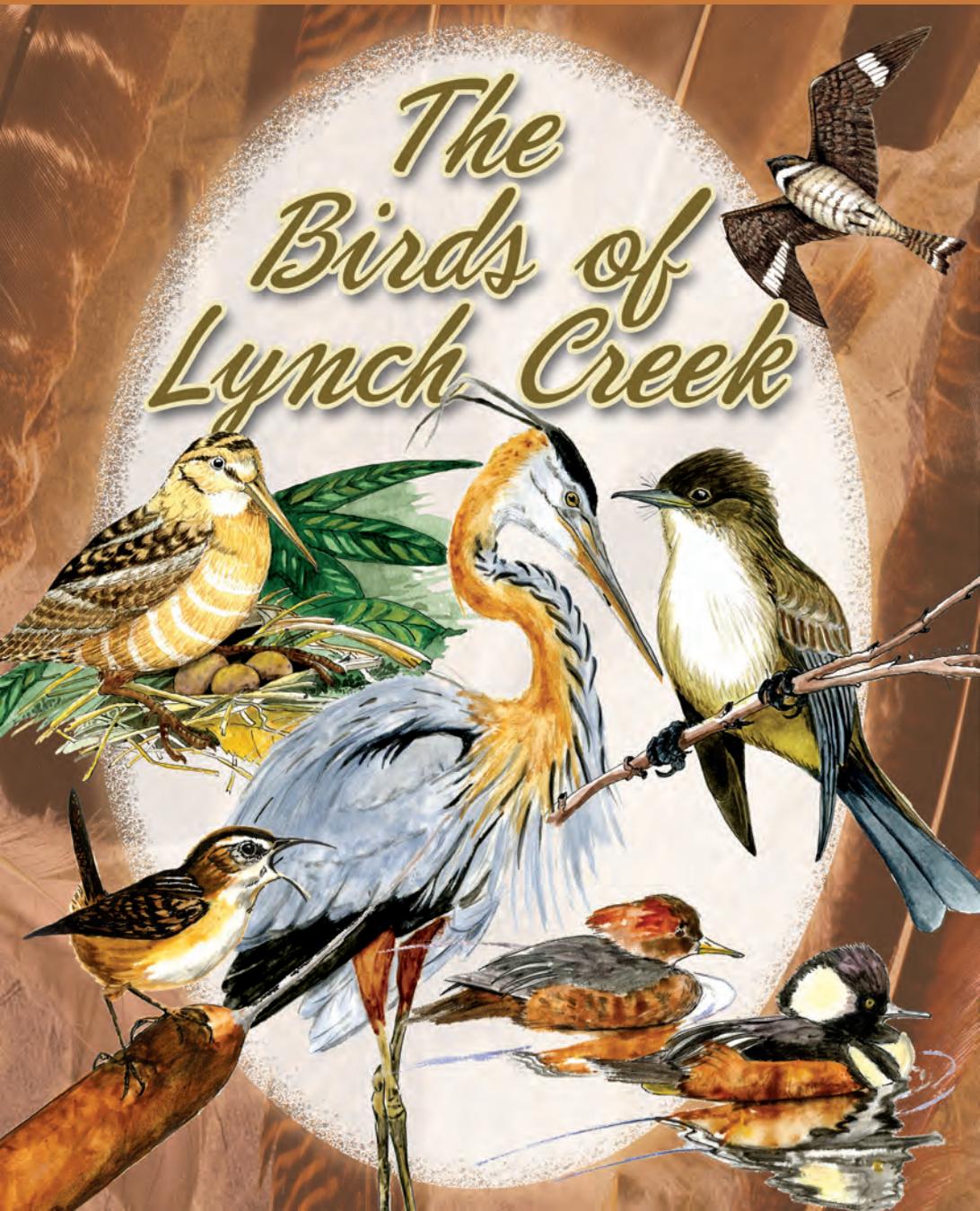


The Birds of Lynch Creek





**Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
Forest Supervisor's Office**

68 S. Stevens Street
Rhineland, WI 54501
715-362-1300
715-362-1359 FAX
TTY 711 (National Relay System)

Great Divide Ranger District

Glidden Office

N22223 Hwy 13
P.O. Box 126
Glidden, WI 54527
715-264-2511
715-264-3307 FAX
TTY 711 (National Relay System)

Hayward Office

10650 Nyman Ave.
P.O. Box 896
Hayward, WI 54843
715-634-4821
715-634-3769 FAX
TTY 711 (National Relay System)

Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center

29270 County Hwy. G
Ashland, WI 54806
715-685-9983
715-685-2680 FAX
TTY 711 (National Relay System)



Check List of Species Observed

- Wood thrush
- Black-throated green warbler
- Chestnut-side warblers
- Oven bird
- Yellow warbler
- Mourning warbler
- Pine warbler
- Yellow-rumped warbler
- Red-eyed vireo
- Black and white warbler
- Connecticut warbler
- American redstart
- Common yellow throat
- Veery
- Marsh wren
- Winter wren
- Olive-side flycatcher
- Indigo bunting
- Alder flycatcher
- Eastern phoebe
- Belted kingfisher
- Black-capped chickadee
- Tree swallow
- Downy woodpecker
- White throated sparrow
- Blue jay
- Ruffed grouse
- Spruce grouse
- Broad wing hawk
- Barred owl
- Common night hawk
- Whip-poor-will
- Spotted sandpiper
- Northern saw-wet owl
- Northern harrier
- Virginia rail
- Sora
- Woodcock
- Wilson snipe or common snipe
- Hooded merganser
- Mallard
- Blue-wing teal
- Wood duck
- American coot
- Pied billed grebe
- American bittern
- Great blue heron
- Little blue heron
- Song sparrow
- Eastern kingbird





The Birds of Lynch Creek

Welcome to Lynch Creek on the Great Divide Ranger District where many wonderful wildlife viewing opportunities are waiting for you to explore. Lynch Creek Flowage provides excellent habitat for many species of birds besides the ones featured in this booklet. Get your binoculars, hiking boots and birding guide to start your adventure.

Viewing Tips

The best **time** to watch for birds is early morning and evening hours, when birds are most actively feeding. Birds will go into their rest mode at 10:00 a.m. They will resume feeding later in the afternoon and evening.

Behavior is another interesting aspect of bird watching. As I walked the trail seeking information for this booklet, a pair of black-throated green warblers darted out from a balsam tree, hawking or (darting) off the limb to snatch an insect in midair. The sun was streaking through the forest canopy and caught the bright yellow and green, magnificently-colored feathers of their backs. It was an awesome sight! Black-throated green warblers are common in the northwoods, however their color and behavior made a common bird spectacular.

One bird watching technique I use is to select a good **habitat** for the bird I would like to see, and wait for them to move into view. Keep in mind there is some variation in the **song** of each bird species. The recording may vary a little within a species. By being able to identify the melodious song of some hard to see birds, you will expand your bird watching opportunities. Some bird songs sound similar, so the call which is a characteristic cry is used to help identify the bird species. An example is the call of a wood thrush, which is a rapid pit-pit-pit. With a good ear and careful listening, a person can use a combination of song and calls to identify various species of birds. Happy birding adventures!



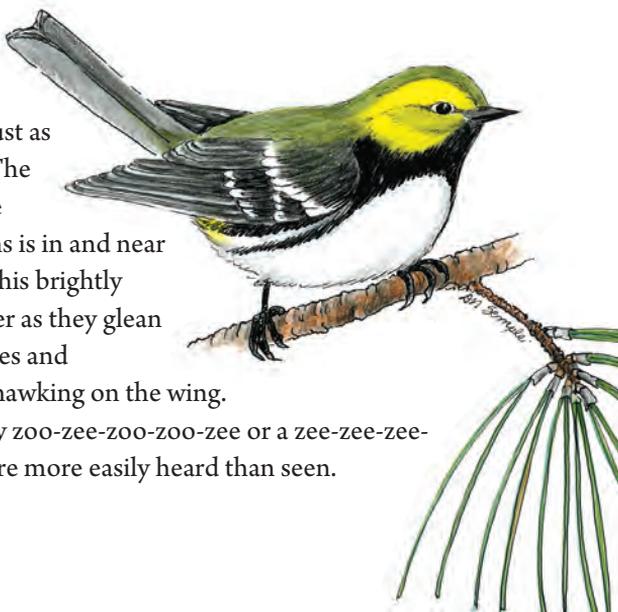
1 The **wood thrush** is easy to identify with numerous large brown spots on a pot belly breast, and a short tail on a 7.75 inch long bird.

They prefer woodlands near water. Wood thrushes glean insects, spiders, snails, earthworms, and berries from the ground and tree foliage. They will sing from treetops or from a perch near the forest floor. Their song is a flute-like peedle-ledle-lay. Their call is a rapid pit-pit-pit.

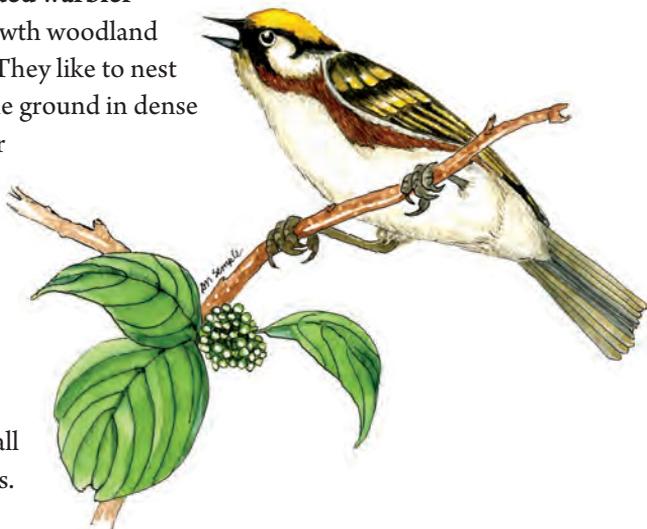


2 The **black-throated green warbler** is colored just as the name suggests. The best place to observe black-throated greens is in and near conifers. Watch for this brightly colored wood warbler as they glean insects from the leaves and branches and while hawking on the wing.

The song is a dreamy zoo-zee-zoo-zoo-zee or a zee-zee-zee-zee-zoo-zee. They are more easily heard than seen.



3 The **chestnut-sided warbler** frequents second growth woodland edges and clearings. They like to nest one to four feet off the ground in dense vegetation. Watch for these birds as they glean or pick insects and spiders from shrubbery and trees. Their song is a clear musical witew witew witew WEECHEW. They have low, flat call of chipd in the bushes. In flight their call is a low, flat, buzzy, nasal jrirt.



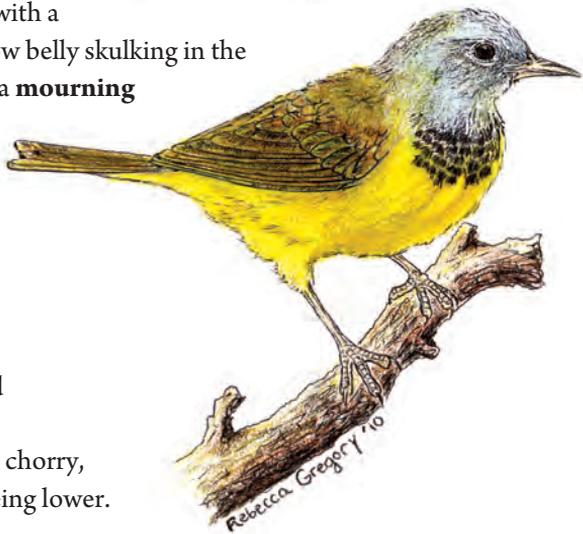
4 If you see a sparrow-sized bird with pinkish legs scratching and foraging insects in the forest duff, there's a good chance it is an **ovenbird**. They are found in most forest types with a thick layer of leaves and duff. The nest of the oven bird is a domed, covered nest, built on the ground, made of grasses and leaves. The bird enters the nest through a side entrance, hence the name, ovenbird. The song is an emphatic teach'er, teach'er, teach'er, progressively getting louder as they sing.



5 The male **yellow warbler** is a bright yellow with reddish streaks on the breast while the female lacks the reddish streaks and isn't as bright yellow as the male. They are found along wetlands in the tag alders and other woody shrubs. They forage on insects and spiders by gleaning insects from the shrubbery or hawking on the wing. Their song is a cheerful tsee-tsee-tsee-tsee-titi-wee or weet weet weet weet tsee tsee.



6 If you see a little bird with a slate gray head and a yellow belly skulking in the under brush it's probably a **mourning warbler**. On close inspection the male has a little black bib. Their favorite habitat is dense, brushy shrubbery near wetlands. They feed on beetles, butterflies, and spiders on the ground and in low shrubs. Their song is a series of chirry, chirry, chirry, chirry, with the chirry being lower.



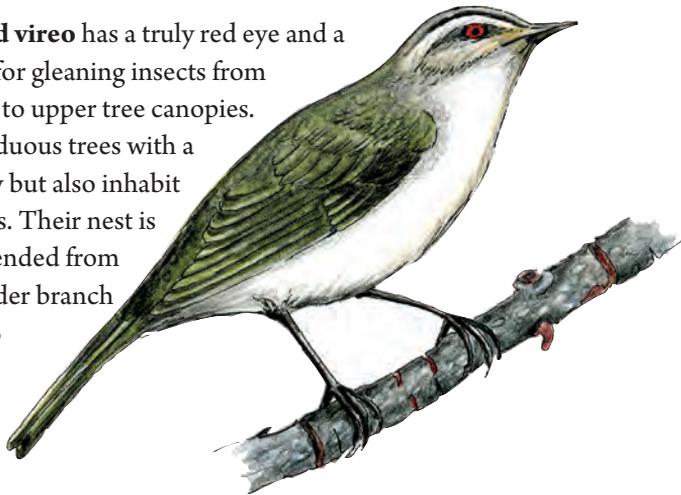
7 Watch for the **pine warbler** in the pine trees, as they are gleaning insects from tree trunks and branches. The male is our only bright, yellow breasted warbler with white wing bars. The female's breast is slightly yellow. Their song is a musical trill on one pitch like a chipping sparrow. Their call is a high flat chip; in flight a clear descending seet.



8 The **yellow-rumped warbler** is found in open woods and brushy areas. This wood warbler prefers to perch on upright prominent twigs, exposing their yellow rump. They fly upward to catch flying insects. Yellow-rumps prefer conifers near woodland edges. Their song is a clear, loose trill, rising in pitch. They have a low flat call note of chep.



9 The **red-eyed vireo** has a truly red eye and a long slender bill for gleaning insects from leaves in the mid to upper tree canopies. They prefer deciduous trees with a dense understory but also inhabit mixed woodlands. Their nest is a deep cup, suspended from the fork of a slender branch in dense foliage 5 to 10 feet above the ground. Red-eyed vireos build a nest made of grasses, bark strips, rootlets, vine tendrils and cover the outside with spider webbing.



10 The favorite haunt of the **black and white warbler** is scrubby second growth, but they can be found in semi-open stands of deciduous (trees with leaves) and mixed forests. They nest in a slight depression on the ground at the base of a tree, log or stump. The black and white warbler creeps along the tree trunk like a nuthatch gleaning insects, spiders, and daddy longlegs from tree trunks and large limbs. This warbler has a distinctive black and white striped coloration, with a long decurved or downward curving bill. The song of the black and white warbler is a thin weese, weese, weese, weese, which sounds like a squeaky wheel on a bicycle.



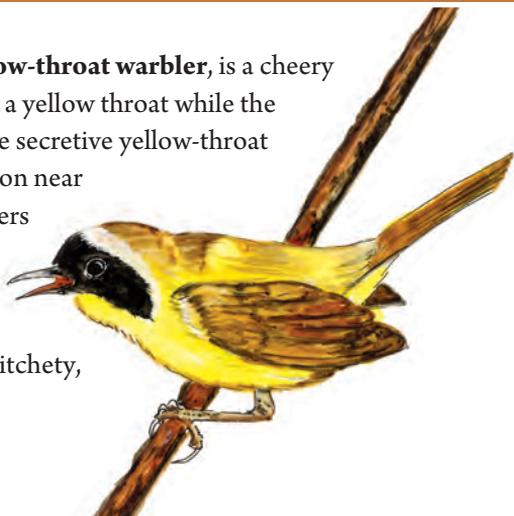
11 The thrush-like **connecticut warbler** is secretive, found near the ground in dense brushy vegetation. They prefer drained ridges or aspen woods with scattered trees and grassy openings which can be found near the end of the South Branch Trail. They also inhabit cold, damp black spruce and tamarack bogs. Connecticut warblers conceal their nest in a mound of moss, or beside a clump of dry grass on or near the ground. The males have a washed slate gray hood with drab olive green body. They feed mainly on spiders gleaned from the ground and low branches, but also eat insects. They have a chanting song of tup-a-teepo, tup-a-teepo, tupateepo-tupateepo.



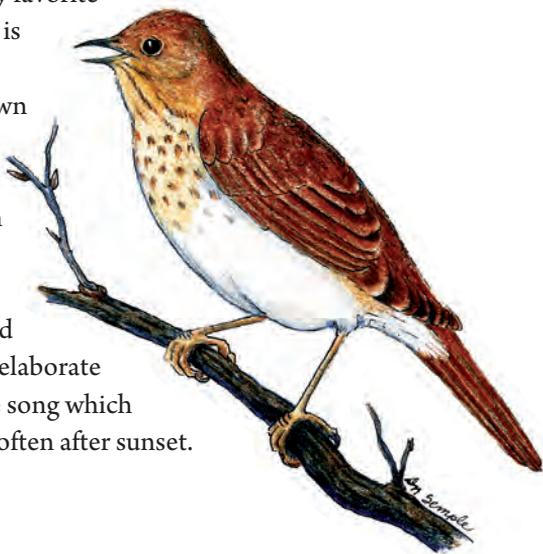
12 The bright red-orange wing and tail patches on the black body of the male **American redstart** can take your breath away with their beauty. They prefer woodlands with an understory of shrubs and young trees near water. In the spring I have seen redstarts in tall aspens darting out to hawk insects on the wing. The South Branch Trail where the woods meet the brushy opening is a good location to watch for this behavior. Redstarts alternate their songs of high, sharp notes; one a buzzy tsee, tsee, tsee, tsee, tzir and another a softer lower tseeta, tseeta, tseeta, tseet, with some variation.



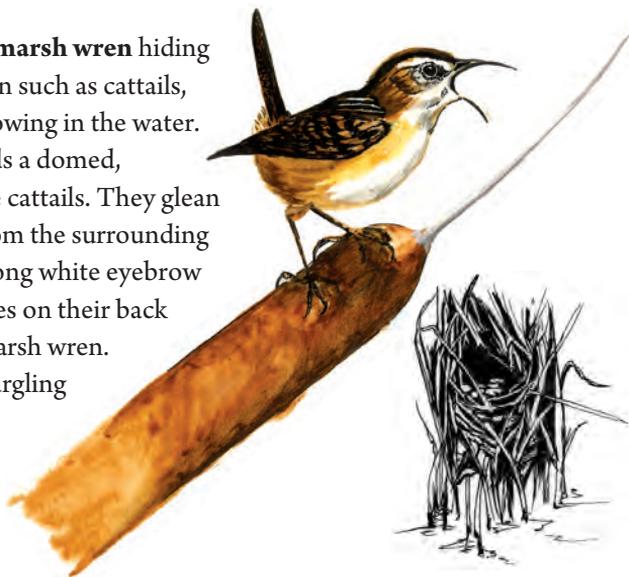
13 The male **common yellow-throat warbler**, is a cheery little bird with a black mask and a yellow throat while the female lacks the black mask. The secretive yellow-throat lurks in brushy, marshy vegetation near water, gleaning insects and spiders from the bark and foliage. Listen for the gentle, musical whistled phrases, three to five syllables of wichey-witchety- witchety, with call note of tchep.



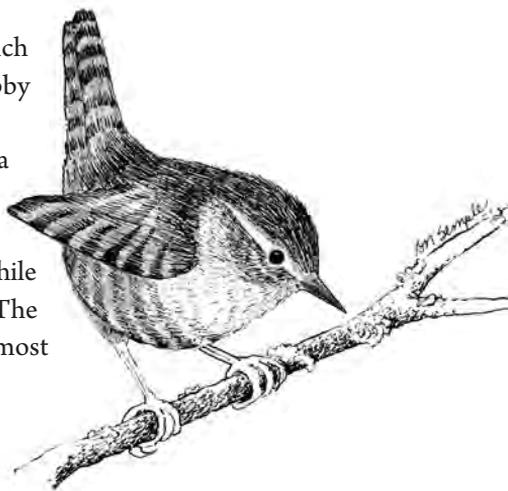
14 The **veery** is one of my favorite birds. Their preferred habitat is wet woodlands, swamps and thickets. This LBB (little brown bird) is rusty brown above with a weakly spotted breast fading to a white belly. Watch for veerys foraging on the forest floor, turning leaves with their bill in search of food near wet areas. They have an elaborate downward-spiraling flute-like song which they repeat numerous times, often after sunset. Their call is a nasal jerrr.



15 Watch for the **marsh wren** hiding in emergent vegetation such as cattails, sedges, and rushes growing in the water. The marsh wren builds a domed, elliptical nest in dense cattails. They glean insects and spiders from the surrounding marsh vegetation. A long white eyebrow streak and white stripes on their back help to identify the marsh wren. Their song is reedy gurgling cut-cut-turrrrrrrr-ur, ending in a guttural rattle, and a call of a low tuck, often singing at night.



16 If you see a small, 3 1/2 inch long, dark brown bird with a stubby tail hiding in woodland brush, usually near water, it is probably a **winter wren**. This mouse-like wren stays near the ground and has a habit of bobbing its head while keeping its tail cocked upward. The winter wren has the longest and most beautiful song of any North American bird. The song is a rapid succession of high tinkling warbles and trills, often ending on a very high light trill. I've heard their song is 123 notes in length! Most birds have a song of only a handful of notes.



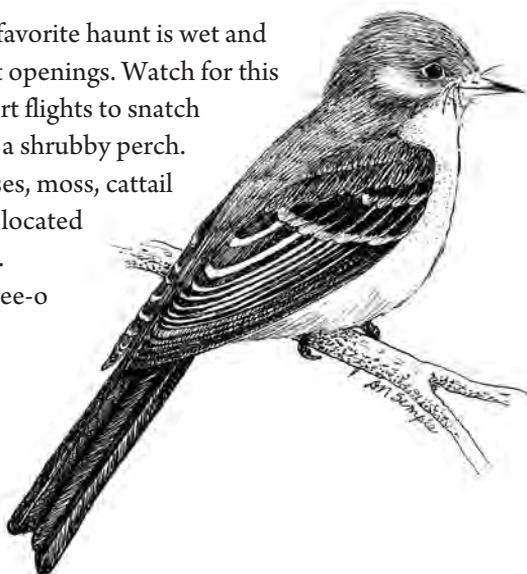
17 The **olive-sided flycatcher** is a large, stout songbird with a big head. They often perch at the top of a dead tree singing a spirited, whistled, quick-three-beers and may end with a call of pip-pip-pip. Their favorite habitat is conifer forests, burned areas and clear cut areas near water due to a good supply of large insects to feed on. The pair demands several acres for a nesting territory which is patrolled by a loud, vociferous male.



18 A small finch-like bird, the **indigo bunting** likes to sing from the top of a tree in brushy woodland edges and openings. The male is a deep rich blue while the female is brown with a little blue in the tail and wings. At times the sun strikes the feather just right to give this bird a dark indigo blue color. The song is lively, high and strident, with well measured phrases at different pitches; notes are usually paired: sweet-sweet-chew-chew.



19 The **alder flycatcher's** favorite haunt is wet and bushy alder swamps near forest openings. Watch for this lively flycatcher as it makes short flights to snatch flying insects on the wing from a shrubby perch. They build a loose nest of grasses, moss, cattail down, rootlets, bark, and twigs located up to six feet high in shrubbery. Their song is an accented fee-bee-o and a call of pep or wit.



20 Watch for the **eastern phoebe** sitting on tree limbs near forest openings as they hawk insects on the wing. The phoebe is a gray brown, sparrow sized bird common in the northwoods.

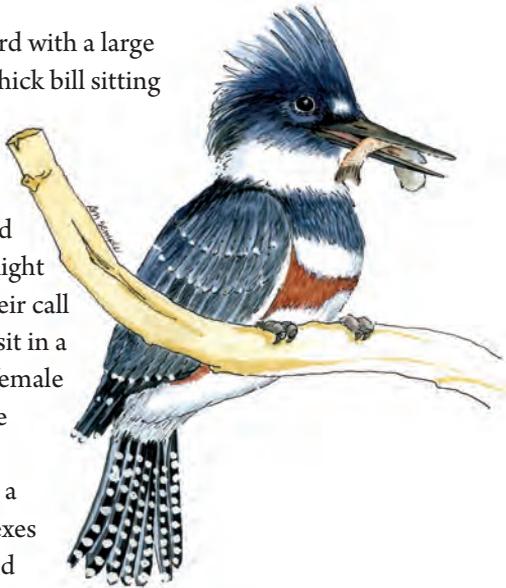
The phoebe is a name sayer, with the song of fee-bee, repeated over and over which sounds to me like feed-me, feed-me! Their nest is an interesting mix of grasses, weeds and mud covering the outside, lined with mosses and grasses, retro-fitted to a ledge, such as a beam or a rafter of an outhouse.



21 If you see a bluish-gray bird with a large crested head and a long, heavy, thick bill sitting on a branch over water, it's probably a **belted kingfisher**.

Kingfishers hover in mid air before diving into the water, head first, after a small fish. When in flight they have uneven wingbeats. Their call is a loud, dry rattle as they fly or sit in a tree. This is one bird where the female is prettier than the male since the female has a rusty breastband.

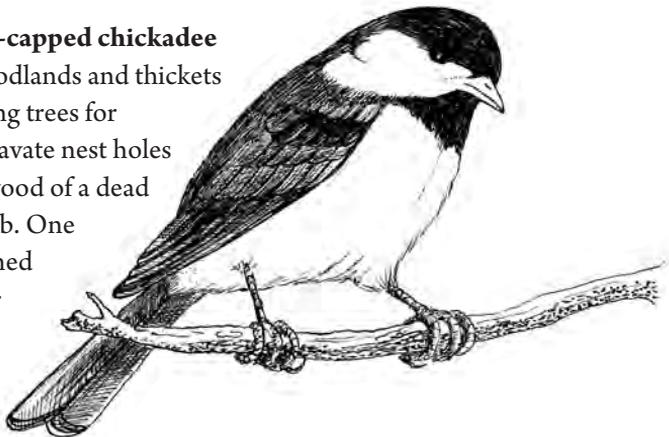
Kingfishers excavate a burrow in a bank, usually near water. Both sexes take turns digging the burrow and taking care of the young. The burrow may be reused in succeeding years.



22 The **black-capped chickadee** prefers mixed woodlands and thickets with dead, standing trees for nesting. They excavate nest holes in soft, decayed wood of a dead tree or branch stub. One spring day I watched chickadees gather cattail down for lining their nest cavity.

Chickadees

forage on the ground and in trees for a variety of insects, conifer, seeds and fruit. The chickadee is a name "sayer", for they sing chick-a-dee-dee-dee and whistle a clear fee-bee-ee.





Lyn

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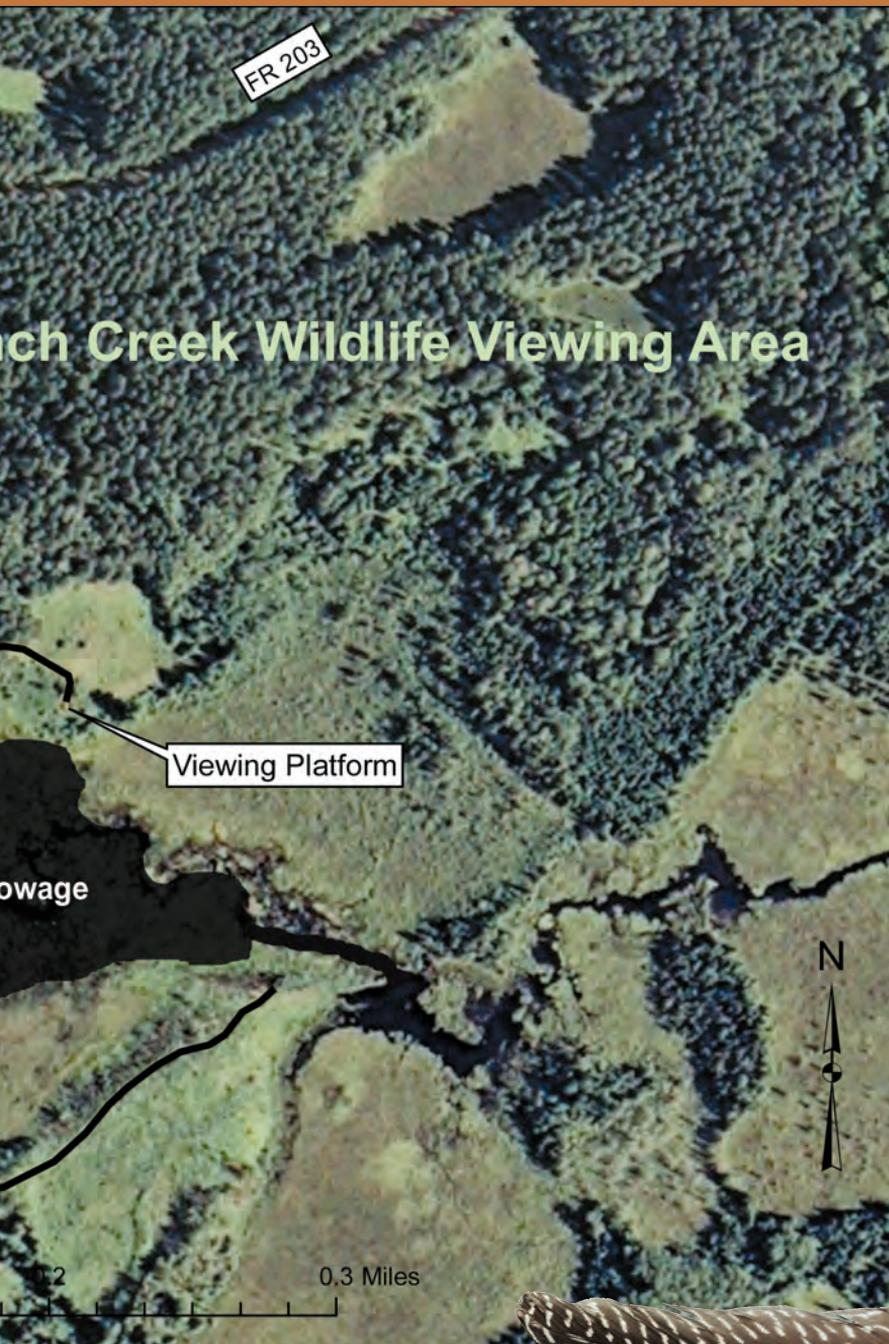
North Trail

Parking Area

Lynch Creek Fl

South Trail

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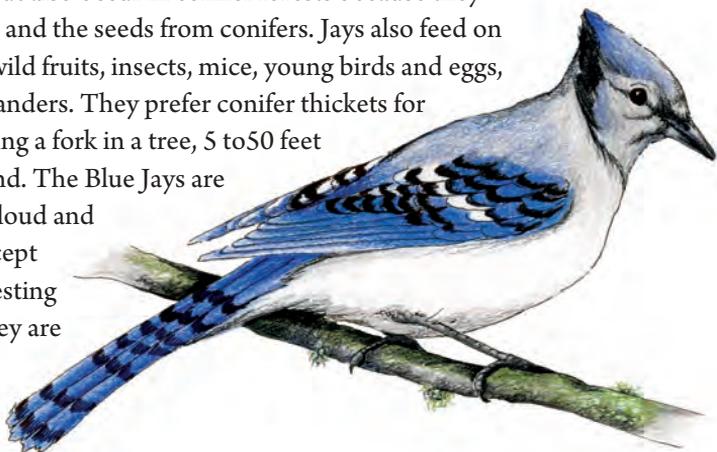
23 **Tree swallows** inhabit

marshes, streams, and lakes. The back of the swallow is a blue-green-black iridescent color while the belly is white. Watch for this lively swallow as they hawk insects on the wing over the water. Swallows are a cavity nester and can be seen fluttering in and out of the bird houses located over the water. A clear, sweet whistled twit-weet twit-weet liliweet twit-weet is the song of the tree swallow.



24 **Blue jays** inhabit deciduous and mixed woodlands,

favoring oak, but also occur in conifer forests because they feed on acorns and the seeds from conifers. Jays also feed on grains, seeds, wild fruits, insects, mice, young birds and eggs, fish and salamanders. They prefer conifer thickets for nesting, selecting a fork in a tree, 5 to 50 feet from the ground. The Blue Jays are normally very loud and precocious except during their nesting period then they are quiet and secretive. Typical calls



are jaaay, a whistled tooliti, clicks and rattles and they love to mimic raptor calls. Many times when I thought I heard was a broad wing hawk I realized I had been duped by a jay!



25 **Ruffed grouse** prefer woodlands with aspen trees and an understory of fruit producing shrubs. During the winter and early spring watch for grouse perched in tree tops feeding on buds. In the winter, ruffed grouse perch in a tree and dive into the deep soft snow to keep warm during the frigid winter months. A special habitat requirement is hardwood forests with some conifers, dense undergrowth, openings, and down logs for drumming. Drumming is the sound produced when the male grouse stands on a log, and rapidly slaps his wings together to attract a mate. It sounds like a distant tractor motor starting up. Ruffed grouse nest on the ground, sheltered by a log, rock or root wad.



26 The habitat of the **spruce grouse** is short needle conifers with living branches reaching the ground and small scattered openings and wet lowland edges. Spruce grouse nest on the ground in secluded sites under low branches, in deep moss, in brush, or near a tree or stump.

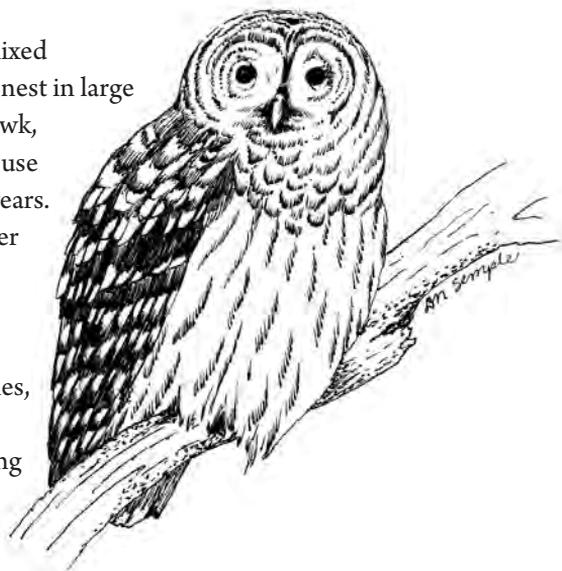
They show little fear of humans so are often called fool hens. During the winter they feed on spruce needles, the remainder of the year eating a variety of foods, such as leaves, flowers, berries, seeds, a few insects and conifer needles. Fool hens need a source of fine mineral-rich gravel for their crop and for needed nutrients. The male has a reddish tan on the outside edge of their tail feathers and bright red eye brows. The female has the same reddish tan on the tail and an overall black and dark brown body color. The male gives an extremely low series of hoots. Both sexes give guttural notes and clucks. The spruce grouse isn't common, but there are known populations not far from Lynch Creek so they could inhabit the Lynch Creek area. Please let us know if you see a spruce grouse!



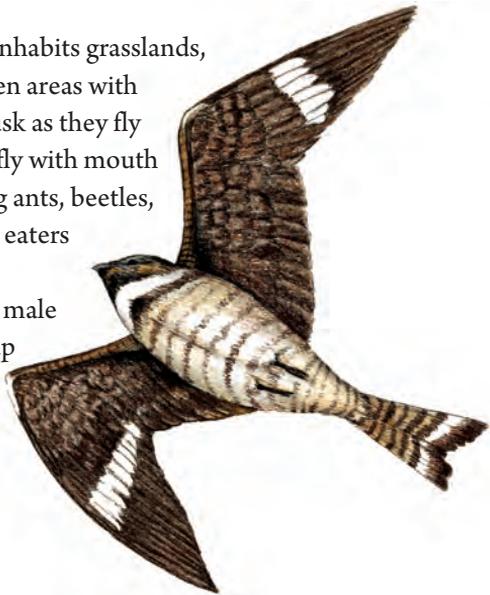
27 **Broad wing hawks** are our most common hawk inhabiting most of our woodland types. In migration they form large flocks or kettles soaring on the thermals to save energy. They normally nest near water 10 to 50 feet high on strong limbs of deciduous trees. Broad wings hunt from a perch in shady woodlands feeding on small mammals, snakes, large insects, and possibly a few small birds. Their call is a piercing, thin, high whistle, teeteeeee on one pitch.



28 **Barred owls** prefer mixed woodlands near water. They nest in large tree cavities, as well as old hawk, crow, or squirrel nests. They use the same nest site for many years. Barred owls hunt for prey over open fields, clearings and wetlands near woodlands. Their diet consists of small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and large insects. The call of the barred owl is an interesting "Who-cooks-for-you? Who-cooks-for-you-all"? The barred owl can be heard at night and occasionally they call early in the morning.



29 The **common night hawk** inhabits grasslands, sparse woods, and towns with barren areas with gravel. Watch for night hawks at dusk as they fly with slim wings tipped back. They fly with mouth open, feeding on mosquitoes, flying ants, beetles, and flies. They are voracious insect eaters common to our area. Their call is a nasally pent or pee-ik in flight. The male night hawk dives and then zooms up sharply during their aerial display. Nightjar or goatsucker is their old family folk lore name, for the birds have a large mouth.



30 The **whip-poor-will** is another member of the goatsucker family that is a voracious insect eater. If flushed during the day, they flit away on rounded wings like a moth. They prefer open, dry

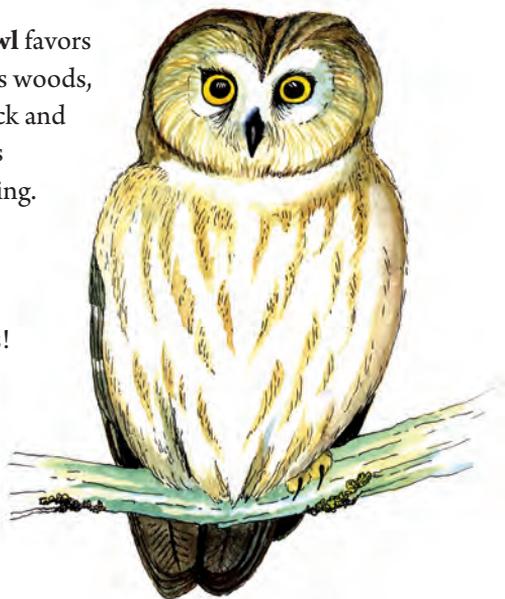


young spruce or pine plantations. The best area to see or hear a whip-poor-will would be at the end of the south trail. They are nocturnal, feeding on insects such as moths, beetles and June bugs. They lay their eggs on dry leaves, grasses or well drained ground, near a clearing. The whip-poor-will is a name sayer which may sound like WHIP puriw WEEW. They are common but declining.

31 Watch for the **spotted sandpiper** along the waters edge as they walk briskly, constantly bobbing their body as they chase after insects. This sandpiper has short, stubby wings and a spotted neck and breast. In flight they have brief bursts, of shallow fluttering wing-beats, followed by a glide. The flight call is a descending series of peet, weet, weet, and often a single note of peet or pweet.



32 The **northern saw-whet owl** favors dense mixed conifer and deciduous woods, especially swampy areas of tamarack and cedar bogs. They need tree cavities large enough for roosting and nesting. Saw-whets are our smallest owl at eight inches long with a wing span of 17 inches and a weight of 2.8 ounces, so they are mainly feathers! They feed on small mammals, amphibians, and small birds. The saw-whet song is a series of whistled toots, about 2 seconds long, a poo, poo, poo, or toit, toit, toit.



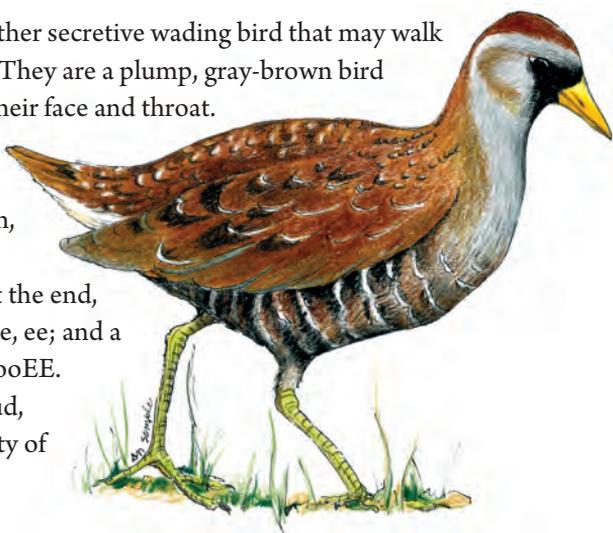
33 **Northern harriers** are a medium-size hawk of open country with low shrubby vegetation. Watch for harriers hovering above the ground and soaring lazily in search of small mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and fish. The male is gray above and white below. The female is brown above and blotchy brown and white below. Both sexes have a distinctive white rump patch. Harriers have two types of calls; a piercing, insistent whistle eeyya or a high, thin, sseeew, which is given mainly by the female and young.



34 The cryptic pattern of the **Virginia rail** allows them to blend into the surrounding aquatic vegetation. At times the Virginia rail appears bold, as they glean and probe for aquatic invertebrates and seeds only to sink out of sight while walking through the marsh. The Virginia rail is nice sized bird, 9.5 inches long with a 13 inch wingspan. A descending wak-wak-wak and a kidick-kidick call and other wheezy, pig-like grunting may be all that you will hear or see of the Virginia rail.



35 The **sora** is another secretive wading bird that may walk and feed in plain view. They are a plump, gray-brown bird with a black patch on their face and throat. They have long legs and a short, yellow bill. Their call is a long, high, squealing whinny, descending and slow at the end, koWEEeee-e-e-e-e, ee, ee; and a sharp, high, whistled kooEE. Their alarm call is a loud, sharp keek with a variety of other notes.



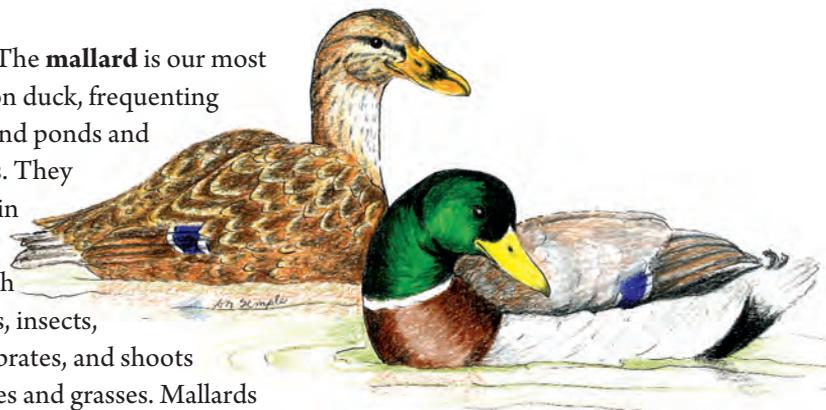
36 If you see little holes in the soft, moist ground near alder wetlands they are probably from the probing of a **woodcock** in search of earthworms. The best time to observe a woodcock is during late April or early May, when they are performing their unique nuptial display just after sundown or



before sun rise. Listen for a nasal sounding “peent”, it’s a prelude to their courtship display of a sudden spiraling upward flight of 300 feet. The woodcock’s ascent and descent include shrill twitters from air moving through their wings. On the descent, he glides to the ground in a zigzagging motion.



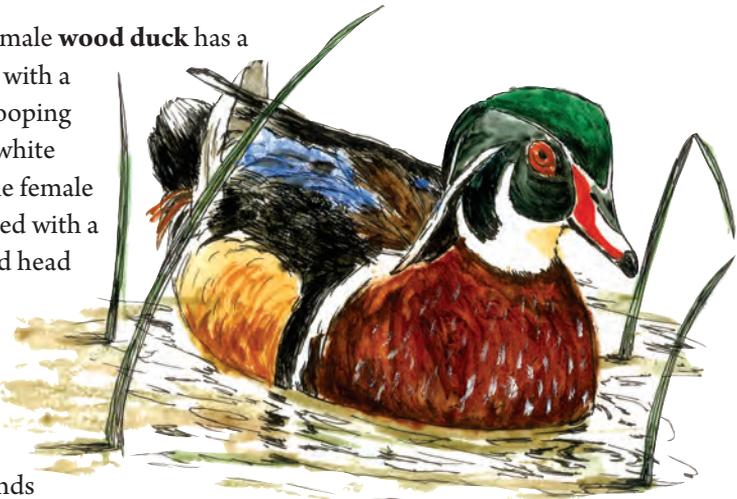
39 The **mallard** is our most common duck, frequenting woodland ponds and streams. They dabble in ponds in search of seeds, insects, invertebrates, and shoots of sedges and grasses. Mallards will swim in the open water as well as in emergent vegetation. The female gives familiar loud quacking and a deep, reedy laugh. The male has a rasping, short quehp. The wings whistle faintly in flight.



40 The male **blue-wing teal** has a white facial crescent and both sexes have a pale chalky blue patch on the forewing. The female is over-all a mottled brown. This small duck found in marshes and small ponds feeds in the shallows, mainly on aquatic plants and a small amount of crustaceans, snails, and insects. The male has a “peep” call while the female quacks softly.

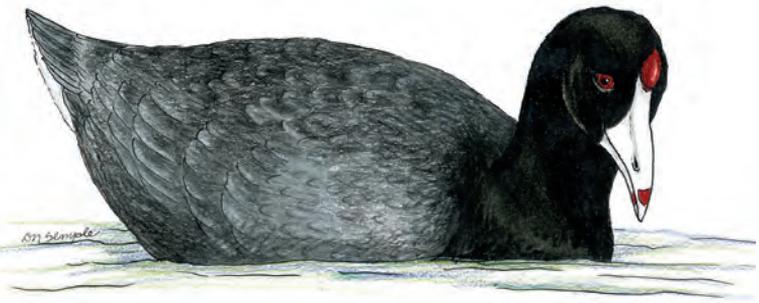


41 The male **wood duck** has a round head with a colorful, drooping crest and a white “bridle”. The female is dull colored with a dark, crested head and a white eye patch. Woodies are shy and prefer wooded ponds



and streams and may perch in trees. Woodies feed on acorns, berries, seeds, aquatic and terrestrial insects, and invertebrates. Drakes call hoo-w-ett, often in flight. Hens call cr-r-ek when frightened.

42 The **American coot** is a slate gray bird with a white bill and red eyes. They



feed mostly on plants by dabbling, grazing, and diving in emergent vegetation. Watch for coots as they swim between aquatic plants, pumping their head back and forth. The call of the coot is a grating kuk-kuk-kuk-kuk; kakakakakaka, also various cackles and croaks.

43 Pied-billed

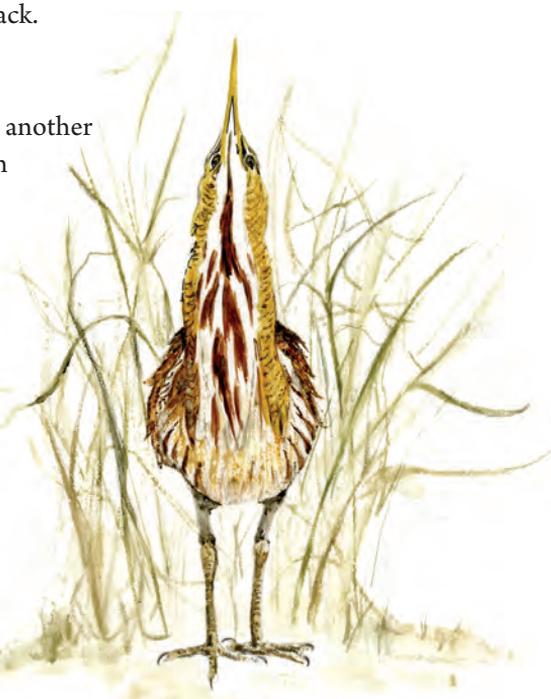
grebe is secretive, hiding out in the cattails and lily pads. The male song is a strong, wild call of ge ge gadum gadum gaum gaom gwaaaaow gwaaaaow gaom. The call has you believing there



is a very unique creature lurking in the wetland. The female gives low grunting calls. This bird will call and be out and about any time of day. Watch for grebes in and near aquatic vegetation, swimming low in the water. The female will allow the chicks to ride on her back.

44 The American bittern

is another secretive bird with cryptic brown streaked plumage, hiding in the dense cattails and marsh grass. If you approach too close, the bird will freeze, and blend into their surroundings with their cryptic coloration. The bittern flies with their neck straight and legs trailing behind. The song is a slow, deep, gulping, oong-Ka', oong-Ka', choong-Ka etc. When flushed, they call Kok-Kok-Kok. The bittern is another bird that is more easily heard than seen.



45 The **great blue heron** is a lean blue-gray bird, 4 feet tall with a dagger like beak, and long gray legs. Their habitat needs are wading pools in marshes, swamps, and the shores of lakes. The best place to watch for the great blue is near emergent vegetation (plants growing up out of the water). Their call is several deep, harsh croaks of frahnk, fraknk. They fly with their neck kinked close to their body and their legs trailing behind their body.

46 We are interested to know if you see or hear the **little blue heron**. Lynch Creek provides good habitat, and it may reside here. They are about half the size of a great blue heron; with a wing span of 40 inches and a body length of 24 inches. The juvenile is all white the first year, turning a mottled dark gray in the spring. Little blues lurk in the emergent vegetation. They have various hoarse squawks and a mysterious call of raaaaraaa...geep can be hear at night and on cloudy days.

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The following species aren't on the song CD but could be found in the Lynch Creek area. Watch for the **white-throated sparrow** in areas with dense cover as along the edges of openings and in berry bushes along the trail. The male has a small, white patch under its beak and a dash of yellow between the beak and eye. The song of the white-throated is a high whistled "Old Sam Peabody, Peabody, Peabody", with a call note of high thin, tset.



Thickets and brushy areas are the favorite haunt of the **song sparrow**. A good field mark to identify the song sparrow is the heavy brown streaks on the breast merging into a large central spot. Song sparrows glean seeds, insects, and berries from the surrounding foliage. The song is a variable series of notes, some musical, some buzzy. Their song sounds like “Maids, maids, maids, put on your tea kettle, kettle, kettle,” if you use a little bit of imagination. If you locate a singing male, you have located their territory and can count on the bird being there for feeding, mating, and nesting.



The **eastern kingbird** is named after their aggressive defense of their territory, for they are the king bird! They often fly quivering on wing tips after intruders. Kingbirds pursue their enemy from above, sometimes performing a tumble-fight display where they fly high in the sky, gliding down in stages, sometimes tumbling in midair. Kingbirds are found near water and woodland edges since they need an abundant supply of insects. A white band across the tip of the tail field marks the kingbird. The call of the kingbird is a rapid sputter of high bickering notes of dzee-dzee-dzee, and a kit-kit-kitter-kitter, also a nasal dzeeb.



The white back and a small bill distinguish the **downy woodpecker** found in most forest types. The male has a splash of red on the back of the head. Male and female downies have separate drumming posts to advertise their territory. Their drums consist of one or two-second bursts of loud and rapid pecking. A downy woodpecker feeds on insects, seeds, fruit, and sap from sapsucker holes. A rapid whinny of notes, descending in pitch and a flat pick are calls of the downy woodpecker.



This isn't a complete list of every bird you may see or hear at Lynch Creek. The following birds we are also watching for: black tern, black-billed cuckoo, great horned owl, swamp sparrow and palm sparrow to name a few. We are interested in other birds as well, so be sure to fill out our bird list for Lynch Creek at the trail head.





Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest



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