

BIRDS OF THE YORK REGIONAL FOREST AND OAK RIDGES MORaine



A Checklist
and Guide



OAK RIDGES MORaine
LAND TRUST

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to acknowledging that Indigenous peoples have had and continue to have presence and deep connection with the lands on the Oak Ridges Moraine and the York Regional Forest. These lands are the meeting place of two treaties, the lands of the Mississaugas of the Credit and those of the First Nations of the Williams Treaties. We would like to thank them, and other Indigenous peoples, for sharing this land with us.

We acknowledge this land and the people because the first step to reconciliation is recognizing Indigenous people and their inherent rights to the land, and that they have been subjected to colonial oppression and injustice which continues to this day. We need to continue a lifelong journey of understanding how our collective past brought us to where we are today, and how to create a better future for our relationship with Indigenous peoples, and the land.

We give our gratitude to the Indigenous Peoples on and near the Oak Ridges Moraine who have a deep kinship of reciprocity with this land and have since time immemorial. We recognize that working together will strengthen our responsibility to the land by including ecological traditional knowledge systems for an equitable and sustainable future.

A Few Ojibwe Bird Names:

aandeg - American Crow
bine - Ruffed Grouse
bineshiinh - bird
gekek - hawk
gookooko'oo - owl
maang - loon
migizi - Bald Eagle
nenookasi - Ruby-throated Hummingbird
nika - Canada Goose
omiimii - pigeon or dove
ophichi - American Robin
wabizii - swan
wiinaange - Turkey Vulture
zhashagi - Great Blue Heron
zhiishib - duck



White-throated Sparrow

INTRODUCTION

Over 160 different bird species have been recorded in the York Regional Forest. Grasslands restoration sites at the Bendor and Graves and Nobleton Tracts provide homes for birds like the Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark. Several grassland and meadow sparrow species including Grasshopper, Field, Clay-colored, and Vesper can be found here as well. Swallows enjoy these open areas and can be found hunting insects in flight over fields. Many birds of the York Regional Forest and the Oak Ridges Moraine depend on mature deciduous and mixed-wood forests for breeding habitat. This includes the Blue-winged Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Eastern Towhee, and Veery. North Tract is a fantastic place to find these species, all of which breed there. Wetlands are home to species like Green Heron, Belted Kingfisher, and Wood Duck. Scout Tract and Eldred King Tract are good spots to find these habitat types.



L-R, Top to Bottom: American Crow, Hooded Merganser, Eastern Bluebird, Barn Swallow, Bobolink, Black-capped Chickadee, Chestnut-sided Warbler, American Robin, Black-billed Cuckoo, Evening Grosbeak, Northern Harrier, Eastern Screech Owl, Eastern Meadowlark, Tree Swallow, Savannah Sparrow, and Baltimore Oriole. Cover: Pileated Woodpecker . .

BIRDING ETHICS

When appreciating birds, it's important to put their welfare first.

- Make sure to keep an appropriate distance from the bird. If a bird ever starts to change its behaviour as you approach it, you're probably stressing it out by getting too close.
- Owls are especially sensitive to human disturbances.
- Never play calls or use bait to attract an owl.
- Most owls are nocturnal and need to hunt each night to survive. By interfering with their roosting, you negatively impact their chances of survival.
- Be very careful about disclosing the locations of owls and other sensitive species, these should never be shared online.
- Similar precautions are required for Species at Risk.
- Don't photograph active nests, and be sure to keep a safe distance from nesting birds.
- Please stay on official trails.
- Don't trespass to view birds.

CHECKLIST

LEGEND

Introduced species are not native to the region, but have established populations after humans brought them here. They are indicated with (in). Irruptive species may be present one winter and absent the next. They are indicated with (ir). Species at risk are indicated by an asterisk by their names. These birds are at a risk of extinction due to a number of factors, including habitat loss and development, climate change, outdoor cats, and window strikes. The provincial government classifies them as "Special Concern", "Threatened", or "Endangered". Species which migrate to the region in the winter are indicated by a ❄️.

Family	Name	Scientific Name	Notes
Waterfowl	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	
Waterfowl	Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	
Waterfowl	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	
Waterfowl	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	
Waterfowl	Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	
Waterfowl	Hooded Merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	
Gamebirds	Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	
Gamebirds	Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	
Pigeons and Doves	Rock Pigeon (in)	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Pigeons and Doves	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	
Cuckoos	Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	
Nightjars	Common Nighthawk*	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	
Nightjars	Eastern Whip-poor-will*	<i>Antrostomus vociferus</i>	
Hummingbirds	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	
Rails and Cranes	Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>	
Shorebirds and Gulls	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	
Shorebirds and Gulls	American Woodcock	<i>Scolopax minor</i>	
Shorebirds and Gulls	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	
Shorebirds and Gulls	Lesser Yellowlegs*	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	
Shorebirds and Gulls	Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	
Shorebirds and Gulls	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	
Hérons	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	
Hérons	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	
American Vultures	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	American Goshawk	<i>Accipiter atricapillus</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	Bald Eagle*	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	
Hawks and Eagles	Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	
Owls	Eastern Screech Owl	<i>Megascops asio</i>	
Owls	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	
Owls	Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>	
Owls	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	
Owls	Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>	
Kingfishers	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megasceryle alcyon</i>	
Woodpeckers	Red-headed Woodpecker*	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	
Woodpeckers	Red-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	
Woodpeckers	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	
Woodpeckers	Downy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates pubescens</i>	
Woodpeckers	Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates villosus</i>	

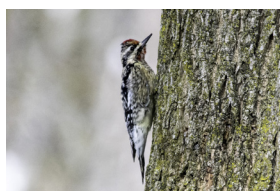
BIRDS THROUGH THE SEASONS

WINTER

In winter, much of the region's bird life migrates further south to warmer climates. The Bobolink travels thousands of kilometres, as far south as the Argentinian pampas! Many of these birds depend on foods that are locally unavailable in the wintertime, like insects. Hearty species with varied diets may overwinter. These include the Black-capped Chickadee, both nuthatch species, American Goldfinch, Great Horned Owl, Ruffed Grouse, Wild Turkey, Blue Jay, American Crow, Common Raven, Mourning Dove, and most woodpeckers.

Some species only visit this part of the country in the winter months, travelling from the boreal forest and Arctic tundra. The Rough-legged Hawk, Snow Bunting, and Horned Lark are all tundra nesting birds. In the winter, they can be found in York Region in similar open habitats. Old fields are a particular favourite. The Northern Shrike is a remarkable predatory songbird. They can be found perched on exposed branches and dead trees out in fields, carefully surveying for prey. The American Tree Sparrow and Dark-eyed Juncos are two of our most common winter visitors. They're often found in mixed flocks travelling along forest edges.

Winter finches include the White-winged Crossbill, Pine Siskin, Evening Grosbeak, Pine Grosbeak, Common Redpoll and Hoary Redpoll. Along with the Bohemian Waxwing, these species are irruptive. Some years, they may be absent from the region. In others, they may be widespread. The Hoary Redpoll is so genetically similar to the Common Redpoll that it's likely the same species.



L-R: Barred Owl, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, and Broad-winged Hawk.

BIRDS THROUGH THE SEASONS

SPRING

Woodpeckers	Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	
Woodpeckers	Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	
Falcons	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	
Falcons	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	
Perching Birds	Olive-sided Flycatcher*	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	
Perching Birds	Eastern Wood-Pewee*	<i>Contopus virens</i>	
Perching Birds	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	
Perching Birds	Acadian Flycatcher*	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	
Perching Birds	Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	
Perching Birds	Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	
Perching Birds	Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	
Perching Birds	Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	
Perching Birds	Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	
Perching Birds	Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	
Perching Birds	Blue-headed Vireo	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	
Perching Birds	Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	
Perching Birds	Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	
Perching Birds	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	
Perching Birds	Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius borealis</i>	
Perching Birds	Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	
Perching Birds	American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	
Perching Birds	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	
Perching Birds	Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	
Perching Birds	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	
Perching Birds	Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	
Perching Birds	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	
Perching Birds	Bank Swallow*	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	
Perching Birds	Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	
Perching Birds	Barn Swallow*	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Perching Birds	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	
Perching Birds	Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	
Perching Birds	Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	
Perching Birds	White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	
Perching Birds	Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>	
Perching Birds	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliottila caerulea</i>	
Perching Birds	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	
Perching Birds	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes hiemalis</i>	
Perching Birds	Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus stellaris</i>	
Perching Birds	Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	
Perching Birds	European Starling (in)	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	
Perching Birds	Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	
Perching Birds	Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	
Perching Birds	Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	
Perching Birds	Veery	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	
Perching Birds	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	
Perching Birds	Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	
Perching Birds	Wood Thrush*	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	

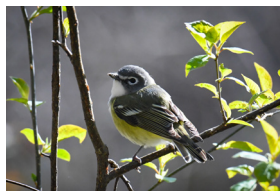
Many birders consider spring the most exciting time of the year. For naturalists across York Region, spring migration is a beloved annual event.

Early spring arrivals return to the York Regional Forest as early as March. These species include the Common Grackle, Turkey Vulture, Killdeer, Eastern Phoebe, and Song Sparrow. One of the most conspicuous April arrivals is the Red-winged Blackbird. The males arrive before the females, and can be heard calling boisterously from cattails. The Eastern Meadowlark and American Kestrel return to grasslands and open fields around the same time. The dusk-time display flights of the American Woodcock are another highlight.

April sees the return of the Osprey, Field Sparrow, Hermit Thrush, Barn Swallow, and Yellow-rumped Warbler. This is typically the first warbler species to return to the York Regional forest. They overwinter in the Southern US, Caribbean, and Central America. The distinctive drumming of the male Ruffed Grouse begins this month as this species begins courtship.

May is the high point of spring migration. Warblers, thrushes, vireos, flycatchers, and other tropical migrants arrive en masse. Many of these species are only passing through, breeding further north in the Boreal forest. Learning to recognize their songs is an excellent way to identify these species. Amongst the first warbler species to return in early May are the Blue-winged, Black & White, Nashville and Palm. The first two weeks of May tend to be the most productive time for birds during spring migration. A good day of birding can land you over a hundred species! The Veery, Wood Thrush, Lincoln's Sparrow, Baltimore Oriole, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak are all early May arrivals. Mid-May sees peak migration for the Grey Catbird, Swainson's Thrush, Scarlet Tanager and Rose-breasted Grosbeak as well.

Things tend to quiet down a bit closer to the end of May. Warblers that arrive during the last two weeks of May including the Canada, Wilson's, and Blackpoll. The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Black-billed Cuckoo, Olive-sided Flycatcher, and Eastern Wood-pewee all arrive in late May.



L-R: Blue Jay, Blue-headed Vireo, and White-breasted Nuthatch.

BIRDS THROUGH THE SEASONS

SUMMER

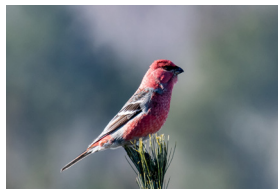
Perching Birds	American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	
Perching Birds	Bohemian Waxwing (ir) ✳	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	
Perching Birds	Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	
Perching Birds	House Sparrow (in)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Perching Birds	Evening Grosbeak* (ir) ✳	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	
Perching Birds	Pine Grosbeak (ir) ✳	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	
Perching Birds	House Finch (in)	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	
Perching Birds	Purple Finch	<i>Haemorhous purpureus</i>	
Perching Birds	Common Redpoll (ir) ✳	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	
Perching Birds	Hoary Redpoll (ir) ✳	<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>	
Perching Birds	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	
Perching Birds	White-winged Crossbill (ir) ✳	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>	
Perching Birds	Pine Siskin (ir) ✳	<i>Spinus pinus</i>	
Perching Birds	American Goldfinch	<i>Spinus tristis</i>	
Perching Birds	Snow Bunting ✳	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	
Perching Birds	Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	
Perching Birds	American Tree Sparrow ✳	<i>Spizelloides arborea</i>	
Perching Birds	Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	
Perching Birds	Clay-colored Sparrow	<i>Spizella pallida</i>	
Perching Birds	Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	
Perching Birds	Grasshopper Sparrow*	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	
Perching Birds	Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	
Perching Birds	Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	
Perching Birds	Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	
Perching Birds	Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	
Perching Birds	Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	
Perching Birds	Swamp Sparrow	<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	
Perching Birds	White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	
Perching Birds	White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	
Perching Birds	Dark-eyed Junco ✳	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	
Perching Birds	Bobolink*	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	
Perching Birds	Eastern Meadowlark*	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	
Perching Birds	Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	
Perching Birds	Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	
Perching Birds	Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	
Perching Birds	Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	
Perching Birds	Rusty Blackbird*	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	
Perching Birds	Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	
Perching Birds	Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	
Perching Birds	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parlesia noveboracensis</i>	
Perching Birds	Golden-winged Warbler*	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	
Perching Birds	Blue-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i>	
Perching Birds	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	
Perching Birds	Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	
Perching Birds	Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	
Perching Birds	Nashville Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>	
Perching Birds	Mourning Warbler	<i>Geothlypis philadelphia</i>	

For most birds, the summer months are dedicated to breeding and caring for young. Numerous bird species breed in the York Regional Forest. These include the Red-eyed Vireo, Veery, Black-throated Green Warbler, Ovenbird, Mourning Warbler, Pine Warbler, and Indigo Bunting. Most songbird babies are altricial, which means that they depend on their parents to feed and care for them. Mallard and Canada Goose babies are precocial, meaning that they're able to feed themselves, walk, and swim almost immediately after hatching.

Birdsong lessens significantly in July and August after birds have established territories and began breeding. Warm weather and the full tree canopy can make summer birding a challenge. Some birds, including waterfowl, woodpeckers, and herons, remain conspicuous throughout the year. Many birders spend the summer months focused on reptiles, amphibians, or butterflies while they wait for migration to pick up again in the fall.

One highlight of summer birding is the Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Watch for them in patches of wildflowers along forest edges. The Ruby-throated Hummingbird is the smallest bird in the province, only weighing 2-6 grams! The brilliant red colouring in the male's throat (called a gorget) is caused by the light of the sun reflecting off of it at different angles. This species completes one of the most impressive migrations of any bird. They fly across the entire Gulf of Mexico on their way to the Yucatan Peninsula.

After the frenzy of spring, summer birding provides us with an excellent opportunity to slow down and familiarize ourselves with local breeding birds. It's a great time to study bird behaviour, and to practice visual identification when birds are quieter.



L-R: Dark-eyed Junco, Pine Grosbeak, and Red-winged Blackbird

BIRDS THROUGH THE SEASONS

AUTUMN

Perching Birds	Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	
Perching Birds	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	
Perching Birds	Cape May Warbler	<i>Setophaga tigrina</i>	
Perching Birds	Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	
Perching Birds	Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>	
Perching Birds	Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	
Perching Birds	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	
Perching Birds	Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	
Perching Birds	Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	
Perching Birds	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	
Perching Birds	Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Setophaga caerulescens</i>	
Perching Birds	Palm Warbler	<i>Setophaga palmarum</i>	
Perching Birds	Pine Warbler	<i>Setophaga pinus</i>	
Perching Birds	Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	
Perching Birds	Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	
Perching Birds	Canada Warbler*	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	
Perching Birds	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	
Perching Birds	Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	
Perching Birds	Northern Cardinal	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	
Perching Birds	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	
Perching Birds	Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	

Fall migration sees many returning migratory birds pass back through the York Regional Forest en route to their wintering grounds. Identifying warblers in the fall is a far greater challenge than in the spring. Many of the warblers you see are first-year males. They don't have their distinctive breeding plumage yet. Most look similar to their female counterparts. Blackpoll, Bay-breasted, and Pine Warblers are especially hard to tell apart during fall migration. Try not to feel frustrated or overwhelmed, it's more than okay to walk away not knowing which bird you saw. It's a lesson a lot of experienced birders still need to learn!

One of the highlights of fall migration is hawkwatching. On days with good winds, you can sometimes see flocks (called kettles) of hundreds of Turkey Vultures or Broad-winged Hawks passing overhead. It's an unforgettable spectacle.

Some of the earlier birds to leave York Region during fall migration are shorebirds. Many of them start to head out as early as August. The Yellow Warbler and Baltimore Oriole both tend to leave our area around August as well. Common Nighthawks are another early fall migrant, passing through in significant numbers in late August and early September.

Fall migration tends to be slower and more spread out than the frenzy of spring. Early September is peak migration for a number of warbler species, including Mourning, Canada, Bay-breasted, and Magnolia. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Scarlet Tanager, and Veery all tend to head out later in September.

First to the party and last to leave, the Yellow-rumped Warbler may hang around into late October. In mild years, some may even attempt to overwinter here. The Hermit Thrush is similarly slow to depart, and some individuals overwinter. The Nashville, Orange-crowned, and Palm Warbler can also persist into October.



L-R: Pine Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, and Black-throated Blue Warbler.

PROTECTING BIRDS

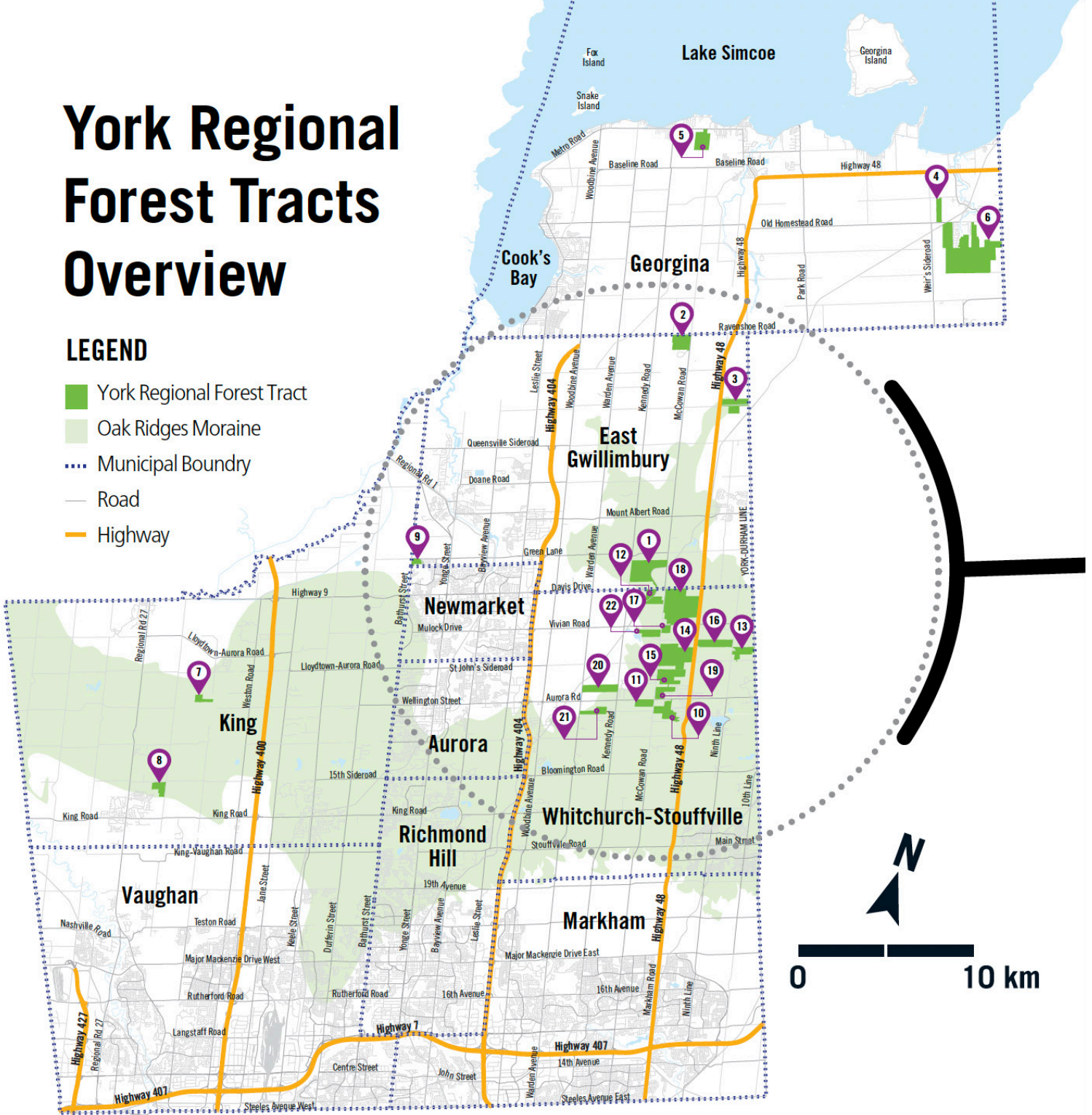
Despite the protections offered by the York Regional Forest, local birds continue to face a number of threats. A 2019 study found that Canadian and American bird populations have declined by more than a quarter in the last fifty years. Threats facing birds include:

- Habitat loss and development are amongst the leading causes of declines in bird populations. Many of the most threatened birds of the York Regional Forest are grassland specialists like the Bobolink, Eastern Meadowlark, and Grasshopper Sparrow. Ontario has already lost an estimated 97% of its grasslands to development.
- Climate change is another major threat.
- Cats are estimated to kill over 100 million birds in Canada each year. Please keep cats indoors to protect wildlife.
- Window strikes are another major threat to birds across York Region. By using bird-safe window treatments, we can significantly reduce the number of fatal collisions. The little dots placed 2" apart are the most effective. Hawk silhouettes don't work.
- Off-leash dogs are a threat to birds. Ground nesting species like the Wood Thrush are particularly vulnerable. Please keep your dogs leashed on trails and in parks.
- Walking off of sanctioned trails can spread invasive species
- Advocating for sustainable development, the protection of natural spaces, and for governments to meaningfully address climate change are all ways that we can help birds.

York Regional Forest Tracts Overview

LEGEND

- York Regional Forest Tract
- Oak Ridges Moraine
- Municipal Boundry
- Road
- Highway



York Regional Forest Tracts

1 Bendor and Graves	181 ha	9 Peggy's Wood	19 ha	17 Mitchell	21 ha
2 Brown Hill	83 ha	10 Clarke	84 ha	18 North	332 ha
3 Zephyr	87 ha	11 Dainty	41 ha	19 Patterson	50 ha
4 Cronsberry	39 ha	12 Davis Drive	58 ha	20 Porritt	81 ha
5 Metro Road	84 ha	13 Drysdale Woods	55 ha	21 Robinson	43 ha
6 Pefferlaw	579 ha	14 Eldred King Woodlands	221 ha	22 Scout	48 ha
7 Happy Valley	26 ha	15 Hall	110 ha		
8 Nobleton	44 ha	16 Hollidge	83 ha		