

BIRDING AROUND SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA



A PROJECT OF
THE SAINT JOHN NATURALISTS' CLUB
REVISED IN 2017

This guide was originally published by the Saint John Naturalists' Club in 1969 and 1975. In 2000 and again in 2017 the guide was revised for residents and visitors who wanted to learn more about the habitat and bird species that spend all or part of the year in the Saint John area.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Suzanne Bonnell coordinated the latest revisions in 2015-17 with the assistance of the following team of volunteers from the Saint John Naturalists' Club: Jim Wilson, Hank and Carolyn Scarth, Don and Ann MacPhail, Jan and Ray Riddell, Ida and Dave MacPherson, Paul Mansz, Jim and Jocelyn Russell, Richard Blacquiere, Charles Graves and Jeannette Perry.

Revisions include updated maps, driving directions and some site adjustments. Maps of each area, in conjunction with provincial highway and city street maps, will aid the birder in finding sites within a 50 km radius of Saint John.

The information in this guide is based on the experience of David Christie, recent observations by Jim Wilson and reports from club members and other naturalists who have been captivated by the fascinating hobby of bird watching.

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BIRDING AROUND SAINT JOHN NEW BRUNSWICK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

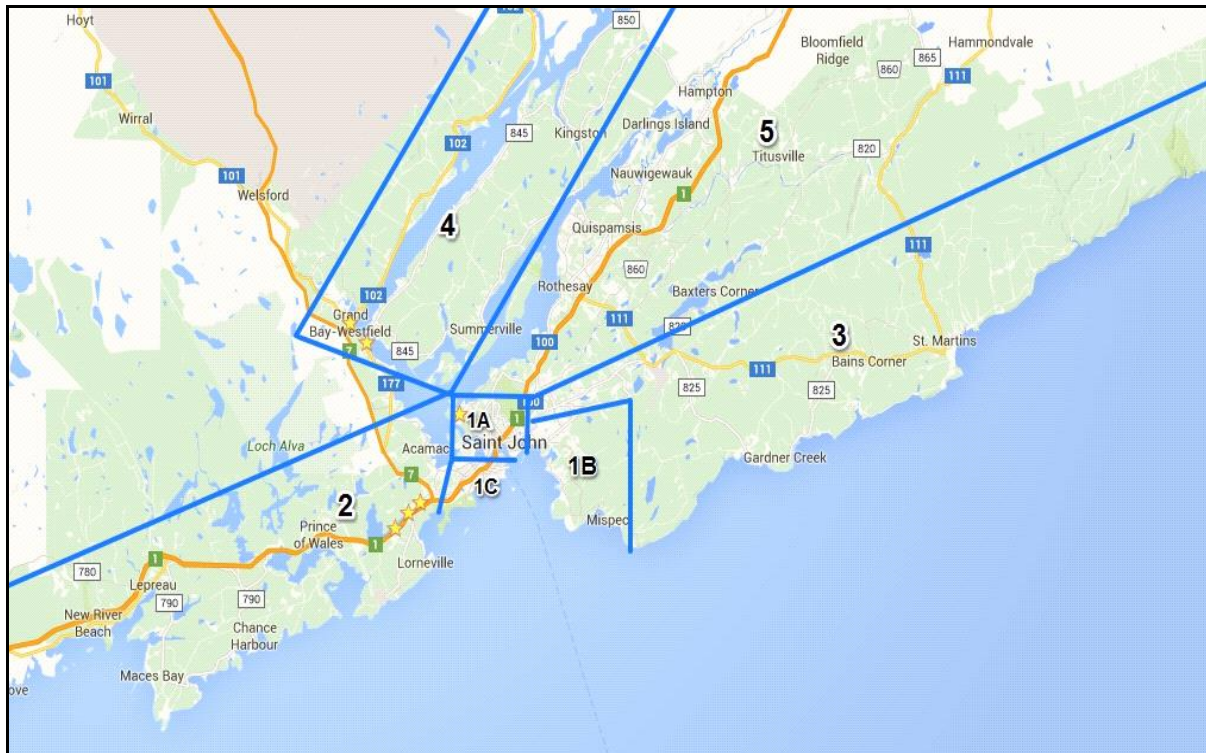
BIRDING AREAS

Key to the Maps of the Saint John Area	p 1
Saint John Central - Map 1A	p 2
Saint John East - Map 1B	p 7
Saint John West - Map 1C	p 10
Fundy Coast West - Map 2	p 15
Fundy Coast East - Map 3	p 20
St. John River Valley - Map 4	p 23
Kennebecasis River Valley - Map 5	p 27

RESOURCES

Websites for Birders	p 31
Species Distribution and Abundance Chart	p 33

Key to the Bird Finding Maps of the Saint John Area



Saint John Central - 1A

Saint John East - 1B

Saint John West - 1C

Fundy Coast West - 2

Fundy Coast East - 3

St. John River Valley - 4

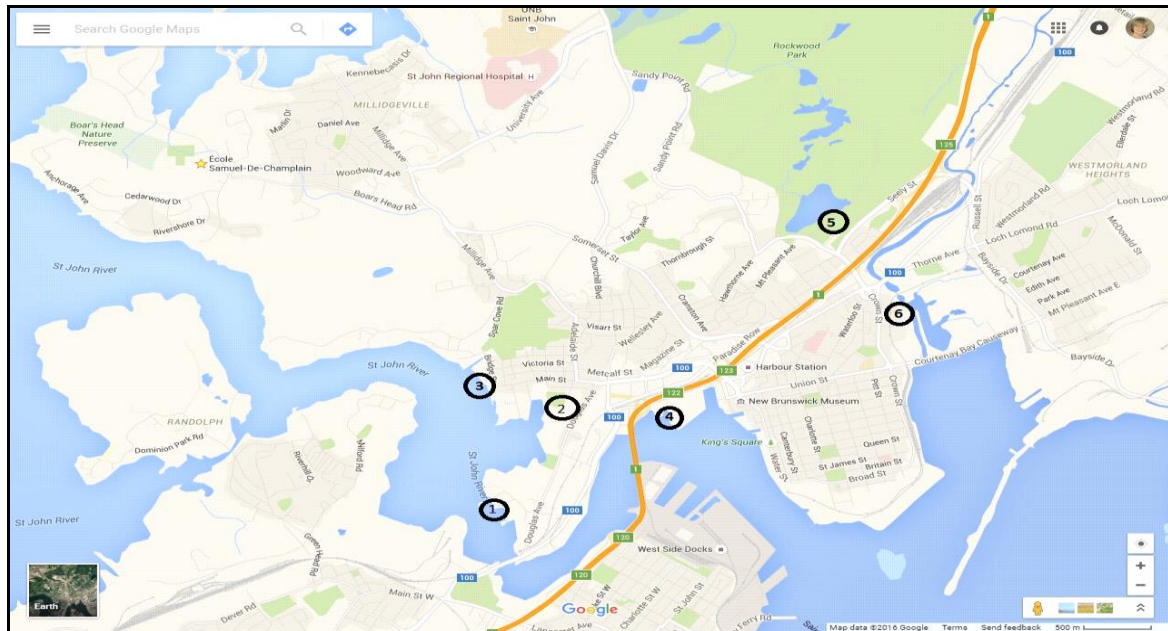
Kennebecasis River Valley - 5

Clinging as it does to the shore of the Bay of Fundy, the City of Saint John encompasses a variety of coastal habitats. The water level of the Bay of Fundy can change as much as 9.5 meters with each tide so that several trips to the same tidal area can produce very different sightings.

Although much of the city area is highly altered by human activity, there are still many places to interest birdwatchers, particularly where human impact has been moderate.

For seafarers, a ferry leaving from west Saint John crosses the Bay of Fundy to Digby, NS.

SAINT JOHN CENTRAL - MAP 1A



AROUND TOWN

1. REVERSING FALLS

From the east end of the Reversing Falls Bridge turn left onto Douglas Avenue and then left again onto Fallsview Avenue, which leads to Fallsview Park. At this point, the St. John River is largely salt water because of the high tides in the Bay of Fundy just downstream. Walk upriver from the parking area to see, in winter, Common Merganser, as well as other ducks and gulls among the islands and in Marble Cove. Numerous Great Black-backed Gulls and Double-crested Cormorants nest on Goat Island. Hundreds of feeding cormorants frequently put on a great display as they repeatedly fly up river and ride the current down through the rapids on the ebb tide.

2. MARBLE COVE

Continue along Douglas Avenue to the (original) New Brunswick Museum. The parking area offers good viewing with a scope over Marble Cove, which is a wintering area for Bufflehead, scaup, goldeneye, and gulls. Another access is from Fallsview Park (see previous entry).

3. INDIANTOWN

Continue north on Douglas Avenue until you reach Main Street. Turn left heading down Main Street toward the St. John River. Drive to the end of Main Street and turn right onto Bridge Street where just past the playground on your left hand side a parking area provides access to the river. The shore of the St. John River yields fine views of wintering Bufflehead, goldeneye, scaup and other ducks with occasional varieties such as Tufted Duck.

Another view of the river can be found by returning up Main Street and taking a right onto Kennedy Street which heads to a boat ramp and provides good views of Marble Cove.

4. HARBOUR BRIDGE and FORT LaTOUR

From the east end of the Reversing Falls Bridge (Hwy 100 on google maps), take Chesley Drive toward the city center and turn right at 1.8 km onto Fort LaTour Drive. Park under the approaches to the Harbour Bridge. From this location various waterfowl can be seen such as gulls, ducks and cormorants. In the winter watch for hundreds to thousands of European Starlings arriving toward dusk to roost under the bridge.

5. ROCKWOOD PARK

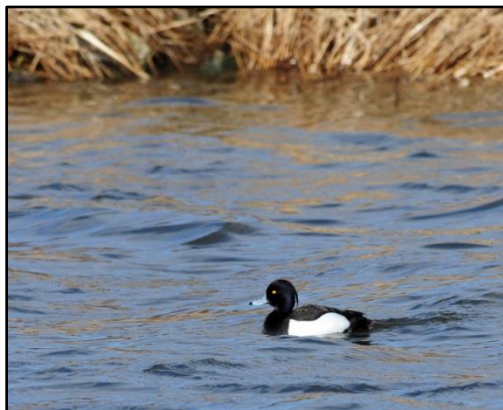
This beautiful park includes 870 hectares of mixed woodland with 10 lakes, swamps, bogs and plenty of walking trails. From Route 1 eastbound, take Exit 123, turn right on Somerset Street and immediately move into the left lane to continue a left turn down Garden Street to City Road (Hwy 100). Turn right onto City Road and continue in the right lane until you reach Haymarket Square, turning right and continuing left over the Crown Street Overpass. The Lily Lake entrance to Rockwood Park is just ahead on the right. From Route 1 westbound, take Exit 125, follow the campground signs on Seely Street and turn right on Mount Pleasant Ave. Enter the park at the Lily Lake entrance and continue straight past the Lily Lake Pavilion to the Interpretation Centre for a trail map.

Over 137 species have been recorded here including Whip-poor-will, Barred and Great Horned Owl, 20 species of warbler (12 breeding), teal, American Wigeon, Ring-necked Duck, American Black Duck and several gull species. Accessibility to birding areas in Rockwood Park varies from paved roads to wide footpaths and hiking trails; these provide great opportunities to view all of the many lakes which provide habitat for many of the numerous species found within the park.

6. COURTENAY BAY/MARSH CREEK

Courtenay Bay is a tidal mud flat that can produce many ducks and migrant shorebirds especially in the spring and fall. In the winter waterfowl congregate in the bay especially during high tides. There are three viewing points for Courtenay Bay/Marsh Creek.

- **Hanover Street** – Turn left out of Rockwood Park, continuing over the highway overpass onto Crown Street and take a left turn onto Hanover Street. Good views of the inner bay (Marsh Creek) can be rewarding with duck species, gulls, shorebirds and the occasional wading migrant such as Snowy Egret and American Avocet.
- **Elliott Row/Crown Street** – Return to Crown Street and take a left. Continue through the intersection (Causeway/Union) and take a left onto Elliott Row. Parking is on the street but you can walk to the end for views of the bay. Turn left onto Crown Street where Courtney Bay is on your left. There is no street parking on Crown Street but it is possible to park on some of the side streets and view the bay from the sidewalk which runs along Crown Street.
- **Tin Can Beach** – Continue along Crown Street towards the City Centre. At a sharp right curve, Crown Street becomes Broad Street. Continue along Broad Street and then take a left at Sydney Street which will bring you to Tin Can Beach. This newly restored area provides views of the entrance to Saint John Harbour. Year round but especially in spring and late fall, waterfowl are abundant. The beach area can also be home to sparrows and other small migrants.



Tufted Duck – Indiantown - Photo by David Putt

Courtney Bay



Tin Can Beach



Aerial Photos by Tom Raithby

Common Mergansers



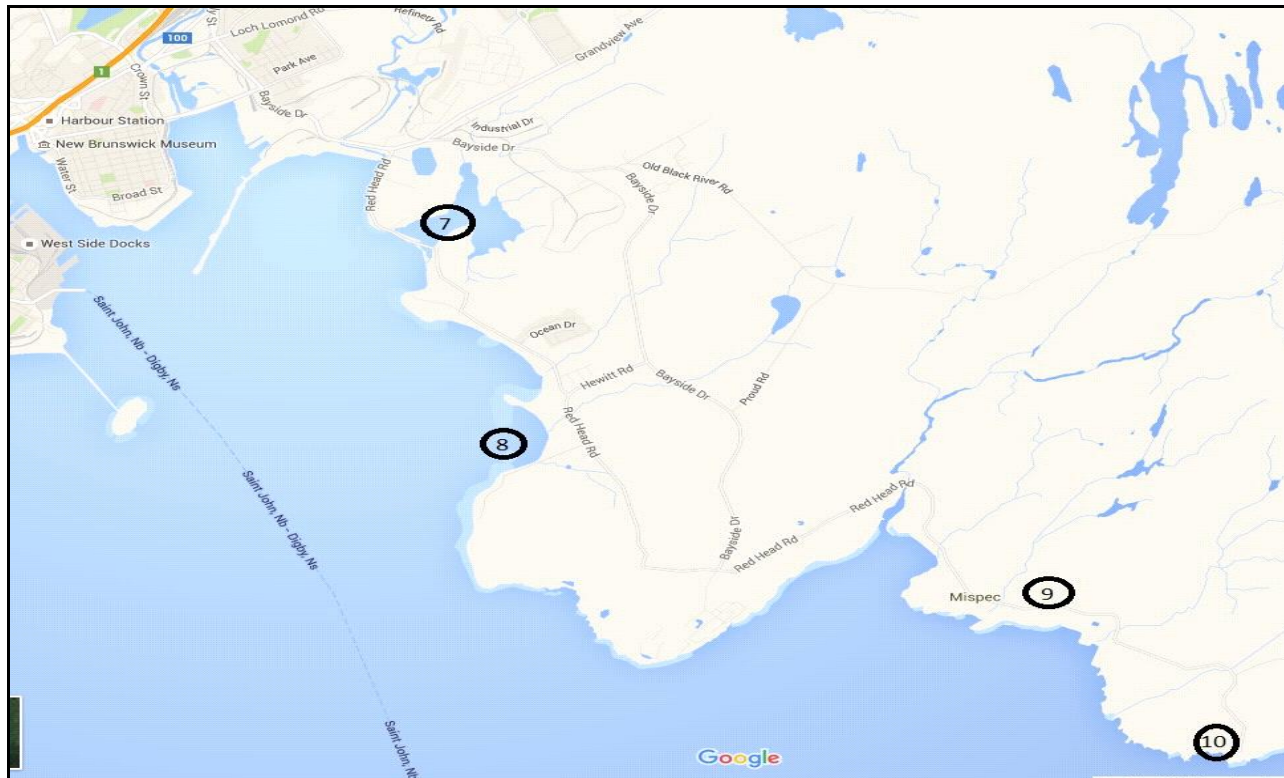
Photo by Carmella Melanson

Northern Parula, Rockwood Park



Photo by Hank Scarth

SAINT JOHN EAST - MAP 1B



7. RED HEAD MARSH

From the east end of the Courtenay Bay Causeway turn right onto Bayside Drive and drive for 1.7 km and then turn right onto Redhead Road. Drive for 1.5 km to the Red Head Marsh with parking on the left. It is a cattail marsh that shelters a variety of waterfowl from mid-April to September. The tidal flats on the right side of the road over the breakwater may offer shorebirds from late July to October. Migrating Common Eider and scoter raft offshore in April. A variety of birds have been seen in the marsh including Ring-necked Duck, Pied-billed Grebe, Sora, American Bittern, Green Heron and American Coot. With the removal of the Ducks Unlimited dam the marsh area on the left has seen an increasing number of migrating shorebirds in the mudflats, especially during August and September. Regular sightings include: Semipalmated Sandpipers, Least Sandpipers, White-rumped Sandpipers, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Dunlin, Killdeer, Semipalmated Plovers and Black-bellied Plovers. In recent years sightings have included Stilt Sandpipers, Short-billed Dowitchers, Golden Plovers and Hudsonian Godwit.

An additional access and views of the Red Head Marsh can be found up the road where on the left you will find a small parking lot. A trail heads west from the parking lot to the marsh and then sharply veers right and follows the edge of the marsh through mixed forested areas. The beginning of this trail becomes overgrown especially in the summer and late fall but can be especially good birding in the spring when the grass has not filled in and walking is easier. The trail through the forest is open and easy to walk. A variety of bird species can be found here from spring through fall: warblers, sparrows, woodpeckers, thrush, owls, vireos and flycatchers to name but a few.

8. ANTHONYS COVE

From Red Head Marsh continue east towards Mispic for 3.6 km and then turn right onto Anthonys Cove Road where shorebirds and seabirds may be seen. This road is a dead-end but the first kilometer is along the shore.

9. MISPEC BEACH and NATURE TRAILS

Turning right out of Anthonys Cove Road, travel 6.0 km to a parking area on the right for Mispic Beach. Walking/hiking trails can be located at the west end of the parking area. Waterfowl can be seen offshore and woodland birds can be found along the trails.

10. CAPE SPENCER/MILLICAN LAKE

Millican Lake trail can be found 13.5 km from Red Head Marsh. It starts on the left side of the paved road and follows a rough gravel road through barrens which provide nesting habitat for Palm Warblers and Lincoln Sparrows. There is no off road parking and the trail head is on a turn, therefore birders visiting this trail should avoid parking on the turn as visibility is poor.

Continue along Red Head Road to reach the Cape Spencer Light and possible views of migrating sea ducks and diving birds.

Red Head Marsh



Photo by Jim Wilson

Great Blue Heron



Photo by Hank Scarth

SAINT JOHN WEST – MAP 1C



From the birder's point of view, the most interesting part of west Saint John is Saints Rest Marsh and its environs. The Irving Nature Park contains Sheldon Point, the Children's Forest, Saints Rest Beach, Taylor's Island at the end of the causeway and part of Saints Rest Marsh. To reach the park if you are travelling west on Route 1, take Exit 119 A under the overpass and keep right onto Bleury Street. If you are travelling east on Route 1, take Exit 119 A-B Catherwood and turn right at the lights onto Bleury Street. At the end of Bleury Street, turn right onto Sand Cove Road.

11. SHELDON POINT

The parking lot for Sheldon Point is on the left (eastern) side of Sand Cove Road 1.7 km from the Sand Cove/Bleury junction. A 4 km trail from the barn winds through low-growth deciduous and older growth conifers to the rocky point. Seabirds such as Double-crested Cormorants and gulls fly close to this headland on their trips from their nesting colonies on Manawagonish Island. Eiders, scoters, and loons may be seen off shore. Warblers migrate along this coast. The first 200 meters of the trail is excellent habitat for warblers and other passerines and has yielded more than its fair share of rarer species.

12. LANCASTER SEWAGE LAGOON

Continue on Sand Cove Road past the Sheldon Point entrance for 0.3 km. Park in the small parking area on either side of the road near the radio towers and walk down the gravel lane on the right side of Sand Cove Road directly to the lagoon. The lower end of the trail before reaching the lagoon winds through alders and can be quite wet. This is a preferred route in the morning. When the sun is setting, it is easier to view the lagoon by taking the trail found in the Children's Forest Park that leads down to the western side of the lagoon. The lagoon can also be viewed from the east-bound lane of Route 1, just past the Tourist Bureau. Ducks, gulls and a variety of shorebirds are often abundant, especially in spring and fall.

13. SAINTS REST MARSH

At the end of Sand Cove Road a large tidal marsh is on the right surrounded by fields, conifers and a one-kilometer barrier beach on the left. The staff of the Irving Nature Park work diligently to educate visitors about the Marram Grass of Saints Rest Beach which is vital to maintaining the integrity of the shoreline and the marsh. Any traffic on the Marram Grass, by foot or vehicles, causes damage that will eventually threaten the marsh.

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrows nest here in summer and Snow Buntings, Lapland Longspurs and Horned Larks may be seen in winter. This is a good spot for migrants: land birds (late March to mid-May, mid-August to late October), shorebirds (late July to mid-October) and waterfowl (late March to mid-May, late September to mid-November). Shorebirds congregate on the marsh and on the barrier beach at high tide. Look for duck, heron and egret on marsh ponds and in the creek. Peregrine Falcons, Merlins and Northern Harriers patrol the marsh and beaches. The Tourist Bureau on the east-bound lane of the Saint John Throughway, Route 1, is also a good viewing spot for the marsh. To reach the Tourist Bureau from Saint John, take Route 1 west to Exit 112 (Lorneville). Return on the east-bound lane of Route 1 to the Tourist Bureau.

14. IRVING NATURE PARK (TAYLOR'S ISLAND)

This peninsula is reached by a causeway 3.9 km from the Sand Cove/Bleury junction. A 6.5 km perimeter road and many trails make the area very accessible. A 300 meter boardwalk (found on the right just past the causeway) allows good views of the southern area of the marsh. A short trail across from the information kiosk (located about 700 meters from the causeway) leads to a good spot to view migrating shorebirds as they feed on the rich mudflats (August – October). Just north of the information kiosk, a tower provides a spectacular view of the marsh and land birds in the treetops. From the southern shore of the island, eiders, mergansers and loons can often be seen.

15. BAY SHORE

This area of sand and mudflats has numerous gulls and in migration, some shorebirds. Offshore are the Shag Rocks, a favorite roosting place for cormorants when the tide is not too high. Best access is from the south end of Sea Street reached from Lancaster Avenue and Dufferin Row. You can also reach this shore by walking down from the entrance to Seaside Park on Fundy Drive which is off Sand Cove Road.

16. DIGBY FERRY

The car ferry to Digby Nova Scotia offers the local birder a chance to get out on the open seas to find shearwaters, gannets, alcids, jaegers and perhaps storm-petrels depending on the time of the year. Most of those birds do not come close to land and are best seen from July to October.

Irving Nature Park and Mudflats

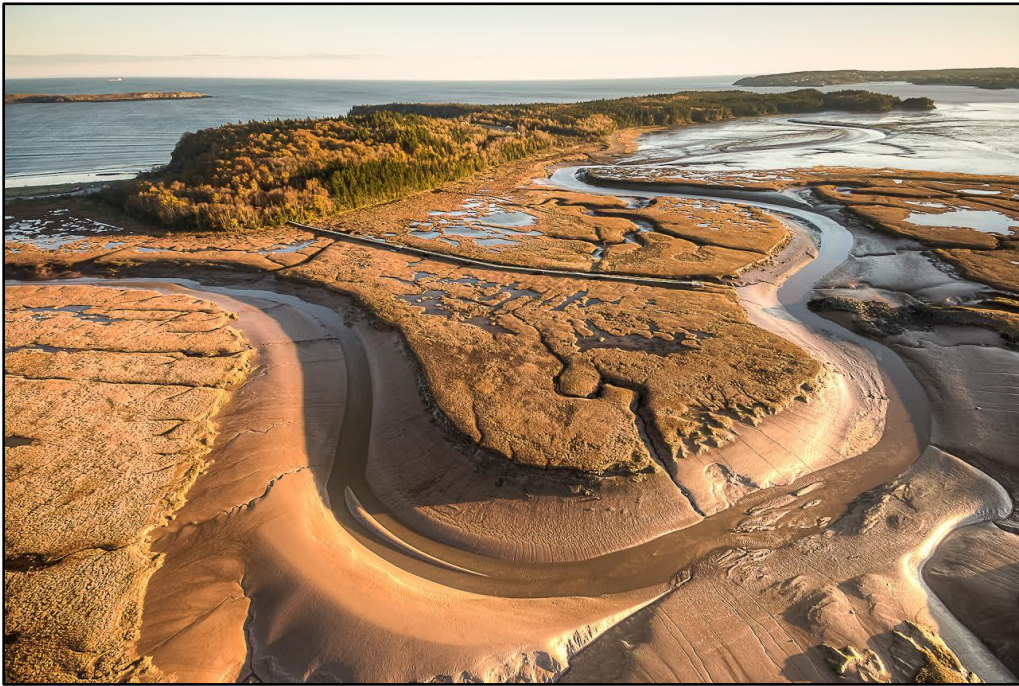


Photo by Tom Raithby

Northern Fulmar



Photo by Sarah Chouinard-Horne

Saints Rest Beach - Sandpipers



Photo by Hank Scarth

Saints Rest Marsh - Peregrine Falcon



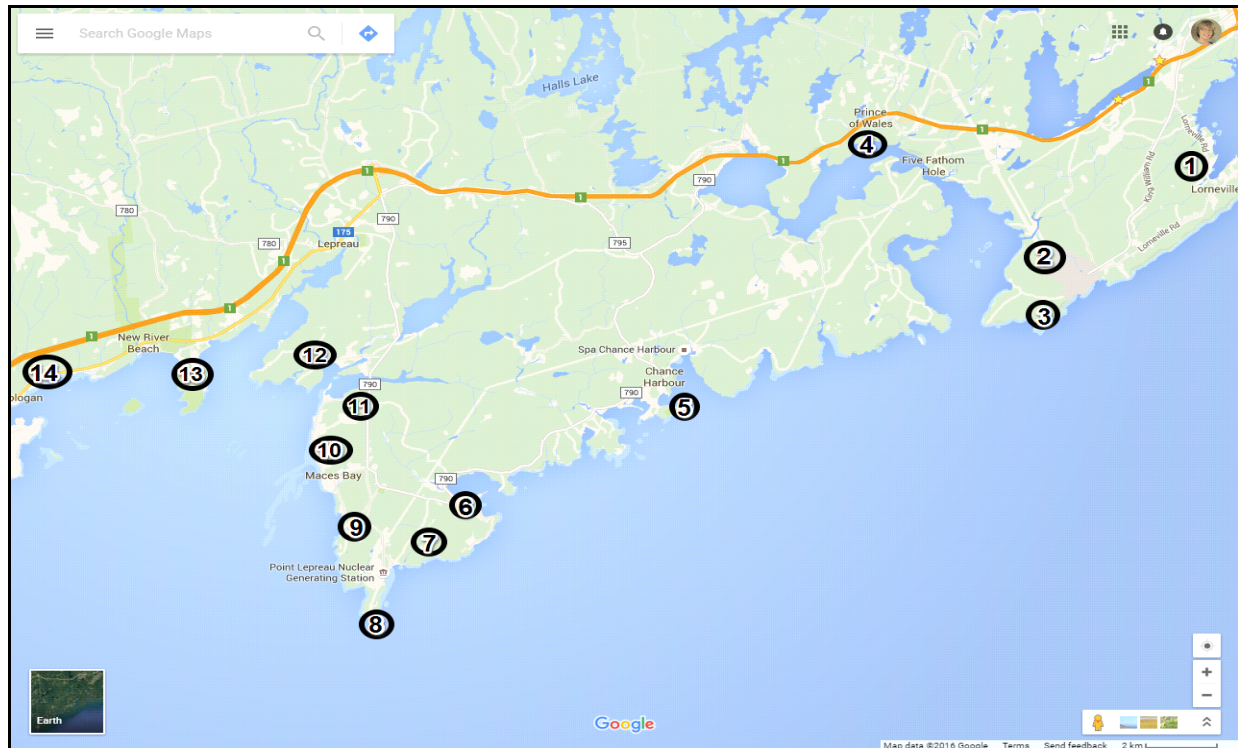
Photo by Hank Scarth

Savannah Sparrow



Photo by Suzanne Bonnell

FUNDY COAST WEST – MAP 2



The coastline west of Saint John is very irregular with sheltered harbours lying between low-cliffed headlands. Route 790 hugs the coast in many places providing excellent opportunities to watch for seabirds and shorebirds. Migrant land birds are also common along that stretch. The salt marsh along the Musquash Estuary is the largest marsh within 190 kilometers of Saint John and harbours many species of birds. Coastal alder thickets along the length of this coastline provide important food sources for passerines having crossed the Bay of Fundy in spring migration or about to cross in the fall.

1. LORNEVILLE HARBOUR

This is a sheltered harbour for grebes, loons and mergansers from fall through spring. From Route 1 take Exit 112, about 9 km west of Reversing Falls or the Harbour Bridge. Turn left on to Route 810 (King William Road), travel 1.8 km and turn left on to Lorneville Road. Check the two estuaries at 1.2 km and 2.7 km for shorebirds, ducks and kingfishers. After 3.2 km, turn left on to Point Road which leads to the Lorneville Harbour wharf. Check the lawns and shrubbery along the road for sparrows, warblers and other passerines as this area has produced numerous rare birds in the past. Observe the wharf area, checking the boulders for sparrows and other passerines (both Seaside Sparrow and Northern Wheatear have been found here).

2. LORNEVILLE ROAD WEST, BURCHILL ROAD, BLACK BEACH ROAD

This area is at the western junction of the Lorneville Road and the King William Road just before the Coleson Cove Generating Station. To reach this area, take Exit 112 off Route 1 and turn left onto King William Road. Continue for 7.2 km to the junction of the Lorneville Road. The area to the south and west of this point is forested by dense alders and willows making it one of the most productive and important migrant traps of the region. Many species of warblers, vireos, flycatchers, sparrows and raptors can be found here in migration and will linger late into fall. The Burchill Road (unmarked) is found on the right 500 meters further along the King William Road. This dead end 4.4 km road features a diverse variety of habitats with an equally diverse variety of birds. Just beyond the Burchill Road intersection is the Coleson Cove Generating Station. Check bushes around the area especially near the power plant for migrant sparrows in the spring. A rather poorly maintained gravel road (Black Beach Road) leads to a lookout just above and to the west of the power station which is a good spot to view seabirds, especially in migration. The entire length of the Black Beach Road can be very productive for birders. Check the higher elevation portions for Boreal Chickadees. The road ends at Black Beach. This cove often has eiders, grebes, ducks, seabirds and other shorebirds. The Nature Conservancy Black Beach Trail is found up the hill at the west end of the parking area with various habitats supporting flycatchers, warblers, vireos, sparrows and other woodland species.

3. SOUTH MUSQUASH LIGHT

About 2 km past the Coleson Cove Generating Station, a road to the left leads to the lighthouse. There is a gate and a small parking area at the beginning of the road. It is an easy 25 minute hike on a gravel road to the lighthouse for a spectacular view of the Bay and Musquash Harbour. The walk on this road can yield many woodland species; the variety depends on the time of the year.

4. MUSQUASH

The dyked and drained marshland south of Route 1 is the Musquash Marsh. In the fall and winter it can be good for open country birds such as hawks, Horned Lark and Snow Bunting, while in the spring, duck species, bitterns and large wading birds can be found. The accessible marsh viewing area found east of the Musquash River can be reached by taking Exit 103 at Prince of Wales. Take a left off the exit ramp and then a right at the next intersection which will take you through the small community. You will continue on a gravel road which parallels the highway. Around 3 km from the highway exit you will reach a fork in the road. Park your car here and continue straight on foot. The path straight ahead leads to the Musquash Marsh.

Upper areas on the west side of the marsh can be viewed from the abandoned rail bed which is located on Route 790. Take Exit 96 and turn left onto Route 790 where approximately 1 km on the left there is access to the old railway trail. Parking is near the adjacent cemetery.

5. CHANCE HARBOUR

On Route 790, 10.1 km from Route 1, the Chance Harbour Breakwater Road leads to a good area from which to view sea ducks in winter. Check both sides of the breakwater. While the viewing area is small, a late winter King Eider is not out of the question. About 500 meters beyond the Chance Harbour Breakwater Road, turn left on the Chance Harbour Road, keep to the right on the Crow Island Road and go to the end. This road offers views of the water where Red-breasted Mergansers, Common Loons, Common Eiders and other ducks can be found.

Continuing along coastal Route 790 the salt marshes can be good shore and wading bird areas while the marsh ponds may have heron and dabbling duck. Snowy and Great Egret appear occasionally in late spring.

6. DIPPER HARBOUR

Just 18 km west of Musquash, a causeway separates a small salt marsh to the north from Dipper Harbour to the south. Either side may yield interesting shorebirds, gulls, or waterfowl. A few hundred meters further west, a left turn to Dipper Harbour will lead to a wharf where Bufflehead and other diving ducks can be observed.

7. DUCK COVE

About 0.7 km past Dipper Harbour on Route 790, watch for Duck Pond Road on the left. This 2 km long gravel dead-end road passes through conifer forest in a variety of successional stages. The quiet road presents a good opportunity for a leisurely stroll in search of woodland birds.

8. POINT LEPREAU

On this headland jutting into the Bay of Fundy, marine species such as Razorbill, Black Guillemot, Black-legged Kittiwake, Purple Sandpipers and lately Harlequin Duck may be seen in winter. Spring and fall migration includes large flocks of scoters (all 3 species), Red-throated and Common Loons, Double-crested Cormorants, Common Eiders, Brants and other species of ducks. Northern Gannet may be numerous in October. A variety of land birds appear on the point during migration. In winter, this point is often best with a strong west wind around high tide. The point is a 4.5 km side trip from Route 790. If travelling west, turn right about 2.1 km west of Dipper Harbour. If coming east, continue straight at the Maces Bay/Dipper Harbour crossroad.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Access to the point has been limited since the nuclear generating station was built here in 1976 by NB Power. The Canadian Coast Guard maintains a lighthouse at the Point, and the Saint John Naturalists' Club has erected a small observatory here for studying bird migration. However, one must travel through the Point Lepreau Generating Station grounds to reach the point and arrangements must be made well in advance to obtain security clearance and to arrange an appointment to visit the site. Contact a member of the Saint John Naturalists' Club for details of the current procedure.

9. WELCH COVE

Welch Cove Road is a left turn off Route 790 just west of the intersection of Maces Bay Road and Route 790. It is a continuation of the Maces Bay shore and different species may be seen on a given day. Red-necked Grebe is often seen here in winter.

10. MACES BAY

Watch the water for eider all year; other ducks, grebes, loons, cormorants, and gulls are common from fall through spring. Large numbers of migrant Brant feed on eel grass in spring; Purple Sandpipers often appear on the rocks in winter. The Salkeld Islands in Maces Bay have nesting Herring and Great Black-backed Gulls, Double-crested Cormorant, Common Eider, and Black Guillemot.

Continuing west on Maces Bay Road just north of the old wharf, take a left onto Cassidy Lane which leads to a good vantage point from which to survey the surrounding beaches and mud flats of Lepreau Basin for waterfowl, gulls and shorebirds.

11. LITTLE LEPREAU BASIN

Buffleheads are common in this area on coastal Route 790. Shorebirds may be present at low tide during the fall and spring.

12. LITTLE LEPREAU

From Route 790, just north of Maces Bay, turn left onto Little Lepreau Road and go straight at the stop sign. Bushes near the covered bridge may be good for land birds. At 1.7 km from Route 790, there is another view of the Lepreau Basin. Two km from Route 790 there is a Y in the road. MacPherson Road (left) leads to a rocky beach offering a good view of Maces Bay. There is also a small salt marsh. This area offers interesting possibilities for birds at all seasons. Boyne Road (right at the Y) leads to Boyle's Cove. Numbers of sea ducks and loons can be impressive, especially in early fall and late winter.

13. NEW RIVER BEACH

The park can be found off Route 175 about 7.3 km from the junction of Route 790 and Route 175 west. Take a left off Route 175 onto Haggerty's Cove Road. Pass straight through a four-way intersection and then turn right on Carrying Cove Road. This will bring you to a large parking area. To the west of the parking lot the Provincial Park features a fine sandy beach where Sanderling feed during fall migration. The Barnaby Head Nature Trail to the east of the parking area traverses coniferous woods along the shore of a rocky headland and a bog which may produce a variety of woodland species such as Palm Warbler.

14. POCOLOGAN

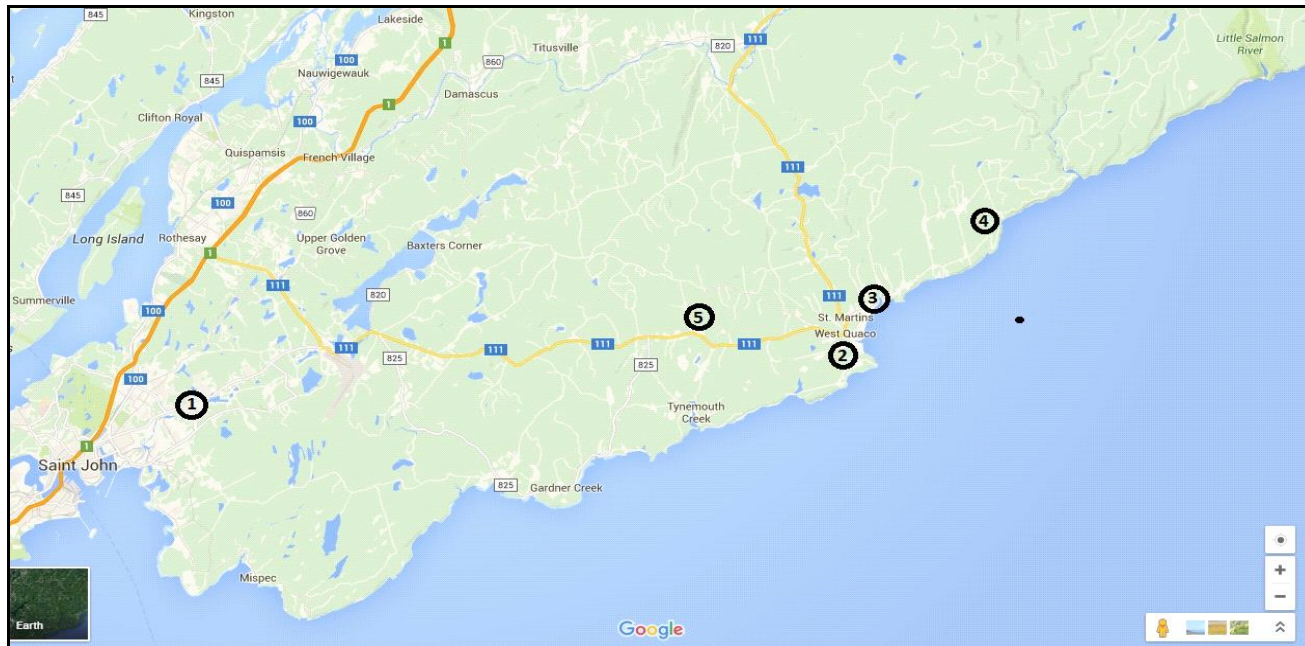
Continue for 5.9 km along route 175 from New River Beach to Pocologan where one should see numerous eiders, loons and grebes (especially in winter). Harbour Seals are seen frequently on the rocky ledges.

Snowy Egret – Musquash



Photo by Carmella Melanson

FUNDY COAST EAST – MAP 3



The coastline steepens to the east of Saint John as high cliffs rise abruptly from the bay. Water birds are less abundant than along the lower-profiled coast west of the city; the scenery however is spectacular. On Loch Lomond Road the Little River Reservoir can be a great place to check out a variety of bird species spring through fall.

For a pleasant drive and average birding, take Route 111 towards St. Martins. Keep an eye on the open fields along Route 111 for American Kestrel, Northern Harrier and in winter, Northern Shrike. Just after reaching Loch Lomond, branch right onto Route 825 to Gardner Creek. Three kilometers east of Gardner Creek a side road leads to the right to a Duck Pond where the offshore water is a good spot for ducks in the fall. There is a trail along the west side of the pond that has excellent warbler habitat. Continue on Route 825 where you will reach Route 111 at Fairfield. Turn right to continue to St. Martins where a substantial marsh and beach attract concentrations of migrants.

1. LITTLE RIVER RESERVOIR

This restored habitat has been made into a multi-use park and is located on Loch Lomond Road 2.8 km east from the corner of McAllister Drive and Loch Lomond Road. The parking area on the right offers access to the beach, a playground and walking path. This wide gravel trail (3.4 km) passes through areas of lakes, streams, bogs and woodlands where many species of birds including ducks, wading and shorebirds, warblers, sparrows and flycatchers can be found.

2. WEST QUACO

Just before St. Martins, turn right on West Quaco Road. Spring and fall migrations offer the best birding here. Geese are common in spring. Shorebirds cluster around the creek and beach from mid-July through October. Migrating land birds often show up in the surrounding thickets and woods; the possibility of strays is fairly good. Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow may be found on the marsh in summer. From the marsh and beach, drive up the hill and turn left to the Quaco Head light. From the headland, scoters, eiders, loons, grebes, and Purple Sandpipers may be seen in winter.

3. ST. MARTINS

Continue on Route 111 to the picturesque village of St. Martins with its cobble beach and sea caves in the cliffs. The village gardens and shrubbery are worth watching for strays during migration.

4. FUNDY TRAIL

The Fundy Trail Parkway consists of a toll road and linear trail. The parkway road is not open year round and visitors should check the Fundy Parkway website for hours of operation. The Parkway gate is located about 10 km east of St. Martins and incorporates a walking/biking trail and road to Long Beach Lookout (19 km) with spectacular coastal views along the way. The road will eventually be extended to Fundy National Park. The entire parkway can be good for warblers, other woodland species and migrants in the fall.

The Parking Lot P2 can be a great place to start your birding as many warblers can be found in the alders along the length of the parking lot.

The 1.5 km Flower Pot Rock Trail with its diverse habitat is where warblers, wrens, thrush and tanagers can be found. This trail can be accessed from Parking Lot P3. Check your park map for access points.

5. MCGRAW ROAD AND UPPER QUACO ROAD

Heading west towards Saint John from St. Martins, the area north of Route 111 has good opportunities for most woodland species including Boreal Chickadee, Northern Shrike and Gray Jay. Turn north off Route 111 onto the Upper Quaco Road and continue north until you reach the McGraw Road (on the left) checking the large open fields and diverse habitats as you continue. Follow this road until it intersects with Route 111 then turn right to return to Saint John.

Saint John - Little River Reservoir



Aerial Photo - Tom Raithby

Blackburnian Warbler



Photo by Hank Scarth

ST. JOHN RIVER VALLEY – MAP 4



Lured by flights of waterfowl each spring, birders from Saint John embark on their annual trek up the St. John River Valley to the Jemseg area. Spring migration is the main attraction but a leisurely drive up the river road is interesting at any season, except perhaps mid-winter. The scenery softens as you proceed north along the river. The highly developed residential density of Saint John gives way to gently rolling rural hills with cottages, farms (most are just partly active now), scattered villages, and miles of mixed woods stretching back from the river. The river itself changes from a deep, drowned valley to a shallow marsh-bordered channel. Take Route 1 or 100 west from Saint John to Routes 7 and 177 to Grand Bay-Westfield, then Route 102 up the river. If time is short, turn back at Evandale or Hampstead.

1. GRAND BAY- WESTFIELD SEWAGE LAGOON

In the town of Grand Bay-Westfield, turn onto Station Road off Route 177, turn right on to Bayview Road then left on to Shannon Road and continue on to the sewage lagoon (approximately 200 meters on the left, adjacent to Henderson Brook). Warblers and waterfowl may be seen. The end of Bayview Road also provides parking (on left) for anyone interested in walking the 1.4 km Nature Trust Blueberry Hill Trail. This mixed habitat has meadows, dry open fields, wetlands along a brook, mature forest of pine and spruce and rocky shoreline. This varied habitat is home to a diverse variety of birds including flycatchers, warblers, vireos, sparrows and waterfowl.

2. GRAND BAY- WESTFIELD – BRUNDAGE POINT FERRY CROSSING

During migration and in winter, diving ducks congregate at the bend in the St. John River around the Westfield ferry landing. When ice is severe in winter the birds will use the open water of the ferry crossing. This area is our best spot in winter for Barrow's Goldeneye.

3. NEREPIIS RIVER

The Nerepis River north of Westfield has potential for duck species, heron, Osprey, and Northern Waterthrush. Many Veeries inhabit its woodlands. The river is difficult to observe from Route 177 but is a dandy spot for a canoe trip. Put in either at the river mouth at Westfield (public access available on left at Woodsman's Point end of the bridge/causeway) or at one of the road crossings upstream. Ducks Unlimited has created a large marsh on Goose Creek, a tributary of the Nerepis. To find this marsh turn left off Route 102 onto Campbell Road. Travel 2.5 km and turn left at Lonewater Farm Road. About 300 meters along this road, stop at a dirt road on the right. Walk down this road to the marsh to see waterfowl, Bald Eagle, Osprey and songbirds.

4. OAK POINT

The St. John River from Oak Point north to Grassy Island and Mistake Cove is good for migrant waterfowl in spring and fall, as well as terns and ducks in summer. The cove, north of the point has many scaup in April while geese and other ducks feed on and around the islands and low-lying interval land. Eagles are often seen here. Park with care near or on the wharf to observe the Grassy Island area.

5. HAMPSTEAD

The river and flood plain above Hampstead village are often good for geese and waterfowl in migration, terns in summer. Watch the sky and big trees for Bald Eagle and Osprey. There is a public wharf off the Hampstead Ferry Road that provides a good viewing location.

6. KINGSTON PENINSULA

From Route 177 in Grand Bay-Westfield take the cable ferry to the Peninsula and follow Route 845 straight up the St. John River. This area attracts large numbers of waterfowl in the spring including Canada Goose, scaup, goldeneye, Northern Pintail, American Widgeon, American Black Duck, Mallard, merganser (Red-breasted, Common and Hooded), Osprey, Bald Eagle and various marsh birds. Numerous woodland species breed here during the summer.

Approximately 28 km from the ferry landing, Kingston Creek provides a good area for duck species, heron, bittern, Swamp Sparrow, Common Loon, Red-winged Blackbird, Osprey and Bald Eagle. An unmarked access point to the Creek is located on Route 845 at 2.2 km beyond Shampers Bluff Road. Continue 2.3 km further and turn right on Lake Road which passes Kingston Lake, an area similar to Kingston Creek. Lake Road ends after 2 km at Route 845 with two options.

Turn left, drive 2 km and turn right onto Perry Point Road. Continue 3 km to the Kennebecasis River and turn left onto Lower Norton Shore Road. This often bumpy dirt road follows the river and offers opportunities to view hundreds of waterfowl especially during the early spring and fall migration. The road ends near the outskirts of Hampton.

Upon reaching Route 845 at the end of Lake Road, a second option is to turn right towards the Gondola Point Ferry. (Crossing the ferry will allow return to Saint John by Route 1 or 100.) Continue along Route 845 to travel the lower end of the Peninsula and return to the Grand Bay-Westfield ferry. This route passes by streams, forested areas, farm fields and old orchards – all birding areas. The covered bridge at Milkish Creek is a good location for viewing waterfowl.

White-breasted Nuthatch

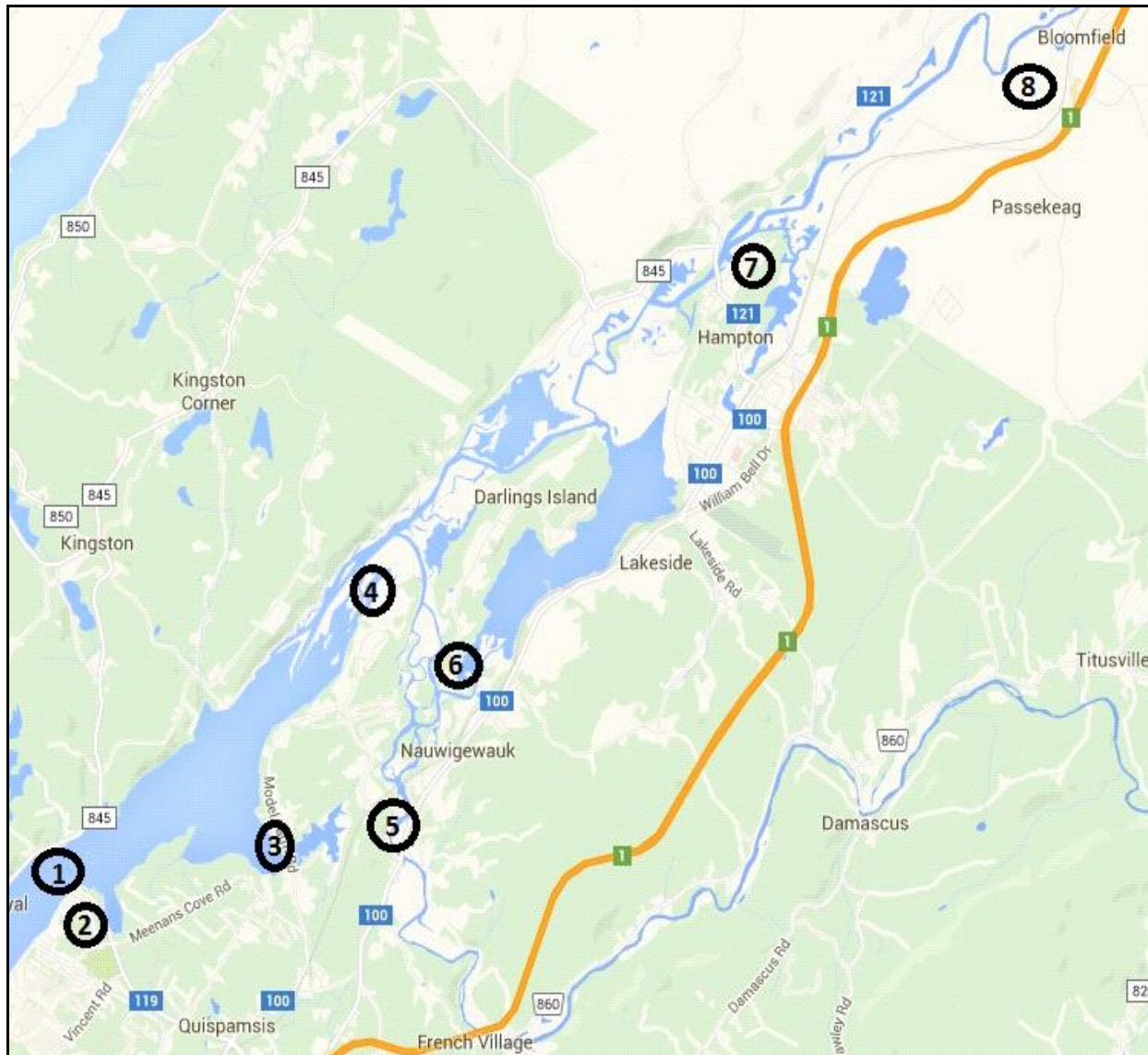


Pileated Woodpecker



Photos by Paul Mansz

KENNEBECASIS RIVER VALLEY – MAP 5



The lower portion of the Kennebecasis River occupies a deep valley bordered by extensive marsh areas especially where it is joined by the Hammond River downriver from Hampton. Further east, upriver from Hampton, the river is restricted to a narrow channel that floods the adjacent low-lying farmland each spring. Sites along all parts of the valley offer good opportunities for viewing birds throughout the year.

Directions to the eight (8) locations on the following pages are given so that they can be accessed in order, proceeding upriver from Gondola Point. Access to some of the locations directly from various exits along Route 1 is also provided.

1. GONDOLA POINT

From Route 1 in either direction take Exit 141 and then Route 119 north for 5 km to the Gondola Point Ferry landing. In winter, ducks such as Common Merganser and Common Goldeneye can be observed on the open water of the ferry channel.

2. MATTHEWS COVE PARK (and picnic area)

Head back towards Route 1 from the ferry landing on Route 119. Go 1.0 km then turn right onto Meenan's Cove Road and travel 0.2 km to the paved road on the right which leads steeply downhill to a parking area. A 0.5 km trail circles the pond of this former wastewater facility and, in season, hosts Common Goldeneye, Spotted Sandpipers and Wood Ducks. Many woodland species have been seen as well.

3. MEENAN'S COVE

Return to Route 119 and turn right. Travel 2.6 km to the junction with Route 100 and turn left on Route 100 East. After 1.3 km continue straight on Model Farm Road crossing the bridge over Meenan's Cove, a shallow marshy-edged cove of the Kennebecasis River. At about 0.2 km past the bridge, turn left into Meenan's Cove Park. Park here and either walk the trails (a little difficult to find, but they start a few meters west of the parking lot) or walk back to the bridge along the road to check for waterfowl in May, August and September.

4. HAMMOND RIVER PARK

From Meenan's Cove continue on Model Farm Road to the three-way junction with Hammond River Road, Neck Road and Old Neck Road. Take Neck Road (the middle road to the left) for 0.7 km, turn right on Reynar Drive and continue 0.3 km to Hammond River Park where 3 km of well-marked, sometimes steep trails wander through dark cedar forest along the edge of the marsh.

5. HAMMOND RIVER OVERLOOK

Return to the three-way junction mentioned in the location above and follow Hammond River Road for 3.2 km to the junction with Route 100. Turn right on Route 100 and drive 0.3 km to a parking area on the left. In April and May, the flooded fields east of the parking area attract ducks and shorebirds. The farmland beside the river is a favourite gathering place for Turkey Vultures from May to September. The Hammond River Overlook can also be reached by taking Exit 142 from Route 1 (Sussex-bound direction only) and proceeding 3.8 km on Route 100 East to the parking area on the right.

6. DARLINGS ISLAND COVERED BRIDGE

Turn right out of the Hammond River Overlook parking area and go 1.0 km on Route 100 to the southern intersection with Station Loop Road. Turn left on Station Loop Road, travel 1.3 km, then turn left onto Darlings Island Road. One kilometer further on is a covered bridge dating to 1914. Parking near the covered bridge affords easy access to the old road and the bridge which are bordered by mature poplar trees and overlook the river.

7. HAMPTON

The Town of Hampton has two interesting parks with numerous trails and a good variety of bird life including ducks, rails, herons, eagles and ospreys. In addition, the town with its logo "It's our Nature!" has become well known for the large number of roosting Turkey Vultures in the fall and the Chimney Swifts at the old post office in spring. Hampton may be reached from Darlings Island by returning to Route 100, keeping left at the intersection with Station Loop Road. After about 5.5 km, take the left turn towards Hampton town centre and continue to the Hampton roundabout. Alternatively, if approaching from Route 1, take Exit 158 in either direction and proceed 0.7 km towards Hampton on Hall Road. At the stop sign, turn right onto Main Street (Route 100) and go 0.5 km to the Hampton roundabout.

The tall chimneys on the building at 4 Centennial Road, across the street from the former Court House in Hampton and adjacent to the Roundabout are active during the Chimney Swift roosting period. You will notice people gathering in the Irving parking lot each evening to watch the swifts return from a day of foraging.

Rotary Nature Park: From the Hampton Roundabout, head towards the railway tracks on Route 121 for 0.3 km and turn left on Cemetery Road. The entrance to the park is located on the left 0.2 km from this junction opposite Hampton Curling Club. At the southern end of the park, hikers can continue on the trail that runs between the cemetery and the sewage lagoons. This trail continues for a further kilometre beyond the sewage lagoons to Hampton High School. Several species of ducks nest around the sewage lagoons. The trees surrounding the lagoons are also where more than 50 Turkey Vultures can sometimes be seen flying in to roost for the evening.

Dutch Point Park: From Rotary Nature Park, return to Route 12; turn left on Route 121 towards the Hampton roundabout for 1.6 km to Dutch Point Road on the right. Turn onto Dutch Point Road and continue for 0.3 km to the park entrance on the right. Several trails run through this well-wooded park, one of which leads to Ossekeag Creek where a variety of waterfowl can be found.

8. KENNEBECASIS RIVER MARSHES

The creeks, marshes and woodlands up and down the Kennebecasis River around Hampton are good places to observe ducks, rails, herons and other species.

Hampton Marsh Panorama: From Dutch Point Park, return to Route 121 and turn left. After 0.1 km, veer right onto Kennebecasis River Road and continue 2.0 km to a parking spot on the right for an excellent outlook over the marsh. The Bald Eagles and Osprey which often nest in this area can frequently be seen soaring over the river.

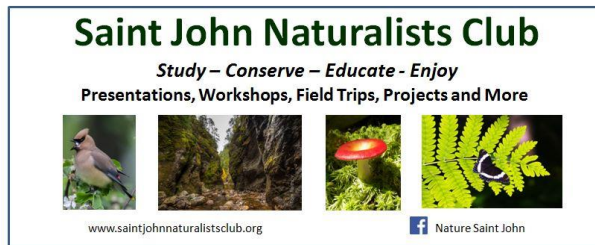
Bloomfield Marsh: From the Hampton roundabout, follow Centennial Road north towards Passekeag and Sussex, observing the fields and fence lines as you go. This route, after several kilometers, intersects with Bloomfield Station Road. Turn left on Bloomfield Station Road to visit the final site on the Kennebecasis Valley birding route. The spring freshet often floods fields along the Kennebecasis River at Bloomfield. Ducks, geese and other water birds may be seen here during April and May. There are a number of good birding sites surrounding the two bridges and the cemetery along this short connector road.

Hampton Marsh



Photo by Jim Wilson

Resources



This guide provides advice on finding birds that occur with some predictability in the greater Saint John area. Current information on other species or unexpected rarities can be obtained through the following websites or by joining one of the Facebook birding sites.

Nature NB Listserv Subscribe by accessing listserv@listserv.unb.ca

Birding NB Web page <http://birdingnewbrunswick.ca/>

Facebook site: **Nature Saint John**

Birding New Brunswick Oiseau NB (Facebook closed site: view postings, request membership to post your own)

Saint John Naturalists' Club: <http://www.saintjohnnaturalistsclub.org/>



Black-capped Chickadee – Photo by Jim Wilson

Species around Saint John NB

The species names listed here are taken from the 52nd Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union's (AOU) *Check-list of North American Birds* (April, 2011). The list includes expected species that are found around Saint John but not necessarily annually. No attempt has been made to list completely all birds recorded from this area. The list is grouped by family. Two hundred and sixty-one species are discussed, representing just over 60% of all the birds that have been reliably identified in New Brunswick to date.

An indication of the most likely time of year, habitat and possible locations in which to find each bird is given for each species. The places listed are not the only areas in which the bird might be found but they provide recommended places to look. Because land birds are quite evenly distributed in many cases, often no specific sites are given for them. Normally they can be found in appropriate habitat anywhere. As a general rule of thumb, birding the less busy roads in the local area will produce the best results. Criss-crossing the Kingston Peninsula or exploring the country between the Kennebecasis valley and the Bay of Fundy coast would provide access to a variety of land bird habitats.

During migration seasons the Bay of Fundy coastline plays an important role in determining bird movement. Seabirds and waterfowl regularly follow it during their flights north and south, and many land birds do as well. In late summer and fall other birds are sometimes carried here from areas much further west. This happens when the jet stream passes directly over the Maritimes, bringing weather patterns that track west to east across the continent.

When those eastbound birds sense the vast expanse of water ahead they often pause to rest and feed before deciding what to do next. In fall the Fundy coastline and offshore islands provide important feeding areas for these and local migrant insectivorous birds as their dense alder thickets harbour a rich bounty of insects. Those autumn insects are a vital refueling component for land bird migrants.

Periodically we are also treated to large flights of migrating raptors that follow the coastline south in fall with northwest winds. At times the number of raptors can be significant as has been demonstrated at the Greenlaw Mountain Hawk Watch near St. Andrews. As a result, many of the bird species listed are frequently seen at or very near the coast. This has been consistent over the years and birders have come to understand certain patterns. They now anticipate finding rare or unusual birds during or immediately after certain weather conditions. This also holds true for other areas in Atlantic Canada.

The dates in the list that follows give the best period to look for each species in the Saint John area. A few birds will be seen outside the stated period.

Species List for Saint John NB

B = Breeds; C = Common; U = Uncommon; R = Rare

Spri = Apr-June; Sum = July & Aug; Fall = Sept-Dec; Wint = Jan-March.

Spri	Sum
Fall	Wint

1	Snow Goose / Oie des neiges Late March-May, Oct-Nov; Saints Rest Marsh, St. Martins, Courtenay Bay. Associates with Canada Geese.	R	
		R	
2	Brant / Bernache cravant Early March-mid May; Maces Bay, Point Lepreau. Declining locally.	U	
3	Canada Goose / Bernache du Canada Early March-late Dec; Saints Rest Marsh, Courtenay Bay, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, St. John River system. A few may winter.	B	
		C	C
		C	U
4	Wood Duck / Canard branchu Early April-late Dec; Hampton Marshes, local sewage lagoons, Musquash Marsh. Rare in winter.	B	
		U	U
		U	R
5	Mallard / Canard colvert All year; Rockwood Park, Courtenay Bay, all local sewage lagoons and all of the St. John River system. Many move to coastal water in winter.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
6	American Black Duck / Canard noir All year; Rockwood Park, Courtenay Bay, all local sewage lagoons and all of the St. John River system. Many move to coastal water in winter.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
7	Gadwall / Canard chipeau April-Oct; Courtenay Bay, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Saints Rest Marsh. Occasional at Musquash Marsh, Red Head Marsh. Rare in winter.	B	
		U	U
		U	R
8	Green-winged Teal / Sarcelle d'hiver Early March-late Dec; Saints Rest Marsh, Courtenay Bay, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon. Occasional in mild winters.	B	
		C	C
		C	U
9	American Wigeon / Canard d'Amérique Late March-early Nov; Courtenay Bay, Rockwood Park, Red Head Marsh, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Musquash Marsh. Rare in winter.	B	
		C	C
		C	R
10	Eurasian Wigeon / Canard siffleur April-May and Sept-Oct; Local sewage lagoons, Saints Rest Marsh, Courtenay Bay, Hammond River, Hampton.	R	
		R	
11	Northern Pintail / Canard pilet March-April; Saints Rest Marsh, Bloomfield. Sept-Oct; Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Musquash Marsh. Rare in winter.	U	
		U	R

12	Northern Shoveler / Canard souchet Late March-Dec; Local sewage lagoons, Saints Rest & Musquash Marshes. Rare in winter.	B C C	C R
13	Blue-winged Teal / Sarcelle à ailes bleues April-Sept; Red Head Marsh, Musquash Marsh, Bloomfield. Aug-Sept; Meenans Cove, Hampton Marsh, Hampstead. Very rare in winter.	B U U	U R
14	Canvasback / Fuligule à dos blanc Dec-March; Courtenay Bay, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Lower St. John River system.	 R	 R
15	Redhead / Fuligule à tête rouge April; Dec-March; Courtenay Bay, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Lower St. John River system.	R R	 R
16	Ring-necked Duck / Fuligule à collier April-Oct; Rockwood Park, Red Head Marsh, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Musquash Marsh, St. John River system. A few may winter.	B C C	C U
17	Tufted Duck / Fuligule morillon Dec-April; Marble Cove, Indiantown, Lower St. John River, Courtenay Bay. Associates with flocks of scaup and sometimes goldeneyes.	R 	 R
18	Greater Scaup / Fuligule milouinan Late March-April; Grand Bay-Westfield, Perry Point. Summer; Oak Point. Oct-March; Lower St. John River, Marble Cove, Indiantown.	B C U	U U
19	Lesser Scaup / Petit Fuligule April-Dec; Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, some other sewage lagoons. April-May, Oct-March; Associates with Greater Scaup on lower St. John River.	 U U	U U
20	Common Eider / Eider à duvet All year; Anthony's Cove, Sheldon Point, Irving Nature Park, Lorneville Harbour, Maces Bay, Point Lepreau, Pocologan.	B C C	C C
21	King Eider / Eider à tête grise March-April; Point Lepreau, Maces Bay, Anthonys Cove. Check closely for individuals with migrating flocks of Common Eider. Occasional in fall.	R R	
22	Harlequin Duck / Arlequin plongeur Nov-April; Regular at Point Lepreau, occasional at Anthony's Cove, Cape Spencer, Mispéc area.	 U U	 U
23	Long-tailed Duck / Harelde kakawi Mid Oct-mid May; Dipper Harbour, Little Lepreau, Maces Bay, Point Lepreau.	 C C	 C
24	Surf Scoter / Macreuse à front blanc April-early May; Maces Bay, Point Lepreau, Quaco Head Light. Oct-March; Maces Bay, Little Lepreau, Pocologan.	 C U	 U

25	Black Scoter / Macreuse noire April-early May; Maces Bay, Point Lepreau, Quaco Head Light. Sept-March; Maces Bay, Little Lepreau, Pocologan.	C	
		U	U
26	White-winged Scoter / Macreuse brune April-early May; Maces Bay, Point Lepreau, Quaco Head Light. Oct-March; Maces Bay, Little Lepreau, Pocologan.	U	
		U	U
27	Bufflehead / Petit Garrot April-mid May; Local sewage lagoons, Meenan's Cove. Mid Oct-March; Marble Cove, Courtenay Bay, Dipper Harbour.	C	
		C	C
28	Common Goldeneye / Garrot à oeil d'or April-Oct; St. John and Kennebecasis River systems. Nov-March; Courtenay Bay, Marble Cove, Indiantown.	B	
		C	U
		C	C
29	Barrow's Goldeneye / Garrot d'Islande April-May; St. John and Kennebecasis River systems. Nov-March; Indiantown, Westfield, Courtenay Bay. With Common Goldeneyes.	R	
		R	R
30	Hooded Merganser / Harle couronné April-Oct; St. John and Kennebecasis River systems. Nov-March; Courtenay Bay, Marble Cove, Indiantown.	B	
		U	U
		U	R
31	Common Merganser / Grand Harle May-Sept; small flowing rivers. Oct, Nov, Apr; fresh water almost anywhere. Dec-March; Reversing Falls.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
32	Red-breasted Merganser / Harle huppé June-Sept; Lower St. John and Kennebecasis River systems. Oct-May; Reversing Falls, Fort LaTour, Sheldons Point, Tin Can Beach.	B	
		C	U
		C	C
33	Ruddy Duck / Érismaire rousse April-May; Lancaster Sewage Lagoon. Oct-Nov; Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Musquash Marsh.	R	
		R	
34	Ring-necked Pheasant / Faisan de Colchide All year; fields, brushy areas along marshes and rivers, also farmland. Most found in vicinity of hunting preserves or other areas where captive birds were released.	B	
		U	U
		U	U
35	Ruffed Grouse / Gélinothe huppée All year; most woodland. Often feeds on buds of birches at dusk from Dec-March.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
36	Spruce Grouse / Tétras du Canada All year; Black Spruce woodlands along Black Beach Road and road to South Musquash Light, also Little Lepreau and Chance Harbour areas.	B	
		R	R
		R	R
37	Red-throated Loon / Plongeon catmarin Late Aug-late May; South Musquash Light, Point Lepreau, off Quaco Head Light. Late Aug-Sept; Off Saints Rest Beach and Irving Nature Park.	U	
		U	U

38	Common Loon / Plongeon huard May-late Nov; Spruce Lake, Loch Lomond Lakes, other inland lakes. Mid Oct-late May; Point Lepreau, Maces Bay, Quaco Head Light.	B C C	C C
39	Pied-billed Grebe / Grèbe à bec bigarré Early April-late Oct; Musquash Marsh, Hampton Marshes.	B C C	C C
40	Horned Grebe / Grèbe esclavon Late Oct-early May; South Musquash Light, Point Lepreau, Little Dipper Harbour, Maces Bay, Pocologan.	C C	 C
41	Red-necked Grebe / Grèbe jougris Early Oct-mid May; Welch Cove, Maces Bay, Point Lepreau, Little Lepreau.	U U	 U
42	Northern Fulmar / Fulmar boréal Mid Oct-Dec, March-April; Possible from ferry to Nova Scotia during strong south winds that push birds into Bay.	R R	
43	Great Shearwater / Puffin majeur Late June-late Oct; Possible from ferry to Nova Scotia during strong south winds that push birds into Bay.	 U	U
44	Sooty Shearwater / Puffin fuligineux Late June-late Oct; Possible from ferry to Nova Scotia during strong south winds that push birds into Bay.	 U	U
45	Manx Shearwater / Puffin des Anglais Early July-late Oct; Possible from ferry to Nova Scotia during strong south winds that push birds into Bay.	 R	R
46	Wilson's Storm-Petrel / Océanite de Wilson June-early Sept; Possible from ferry to Nova Scotia during strong south winds.	 U	U
47	Leach's Storm-Petrel / Océanite cul-blanc May-Nov; Possible from ferry to Nova Scotia during strong south winds.	R R	R
48	Northern Gannet / Fou de Bassan April-Nov; From ferry to Nova Scotia, off Point Lepreau.	U C	U
49	Great Cormorant / Grand Cormoran Nov-April; Bay Shore, Manawagonish Island, Maces Bay, Little Dipper Harbour, Maces Bay, Point Lepreau, Pocologan.	U U	 U
50	Double-crested Cormorant / Cormoran à aigrettes Early April-late Oct; Manawagonish Island, Reversing Falls, Saint John Harbour. May-Sept; Grand Bay-Westfield.	B C C	C C

51	American Bittern / Butor d'Amérique Mid-April-mid Oct; Secretive - Red Head Marsh, Musquash Marsh, Nerepis River, Hampton Marshes.	B C U	C
52	Least Bittern / Petit Blongios Late May-Sept; Secretive - Red Head Marsh, Musquash Marsh. Best seen from a canoe or heard during June. Go early in the day.	B R R	R
53	Great Blue Heron / Grand Héron Late March-Nov; Saints Rest Marsh, Manawagonish Island. July-late Oct; St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers.	B C C	C
54	Cattle Egret / Héron garde-boeufs April-June, Sept-Nov; fields and pastures with livestock, especially those near the coast.	R R	
55	Snowy Egret / Aigrette neigeuse April-Oct; Saint's Rest Marsh, Red Head Marsh, other coastal salt marshes.	U U	U
56	Great Egret / Grande Aigrette April-Sept; Saints Rest Marsh, Red Head, other coastal salt marshes.	R R	R
57	Tricolored Heron / Aigrette tricolore April-Sept; Saints Rest Marsh, Courtenay Bay, other coastal salt marshes.	R R	R
58	Little Blue Heron / Aigrette bleue April-Sept; Saints Rest Marsh, Courtenay Bay, other coastal salt marshes.	R R	R
59	Green Heron / Héron vert Mid May-mid Sept; Red Head Marsh, Musquash Marsh. Numbers declining locally in recent years.	R R	R
60	Black-crowned Night-Heron / Bihoreau gris April-Oct; Saint's Rest Marsh, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Mouth of Marsh Creek. Best seen at dusk or dawn or on overcast days.	U U	U
61	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron / Bihoreau violacé April-May, Aug-Sept; Saints Rest Marsh, other coastal salt marshes.	R R	
62	Glossy Ibis / Ibis falcinelle April-June; Saints Rest Marsh, other coastal salt marshes, flooded spring fields in the Kennebecasis Valley to Sussex.	R 	
63	Turkey Vulture / Urubu à tête rouge Late March-Dec; Hampton & Quispamsis, Kingston Peninsula, Grand Bay- Westfield, Welsford. A few winter over in recent years.	B U U	U U

64	Osprey / Balbuzard pêcheur April-Oct; Hammond River, Hampton Marshes, Nerepis River, Hampstead, Pocologan. Builds obvious stick nest on hydro line structures.	B C C	C
65	Bald Eagle / Pygargue à tête blanche All year; Lower St. John & Kennebecasis Rivers, Maces Bay, Lepreau area. Some move to coast when fresh water freezes.	B U U	U U
66	Northern Harrier / Busard Saint-Martin April and Aug-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, Musquash Marsh. May-July; Musquash Marsh, Meenan's Cove, Bloomfield.	B U U	U R
67	Sharp-shinned Hawk / Épervier brun All year; resident in forested areas. April and Sept-Nov; seen in migration at coast. Nov-March; often preys on small birds at feeders in suburbs.	B U U	U U
68	Cooper's Hawk / Épervier de Cooper April and Sept-Oct; in migration along the coast. May-Aug; occasionally at feeders or along forest edges.	 R R	R
69	Northern Goshawk / Autour des palombes All year; resident in forested areas. April and Sept-Nov; in migration along the coast.	B U U	U U
70	Broad-winged Hawk / Petite Buse Mid-April-May, mid Aug-late Sept; groups seen in southward migration. June-mid Aug; often seen perched along forested roadsides.	B C C	C
71	Rough-legged Hawk / Buse pattue Nov-April; Saints Rest Marsh, Musquash Marsh,	 R R	 R
72	Red-tailed Hawk / Buse à queue rousse April and Oct; seen singly in migration. May-Sept; in mixed or deciduous forest. Nov-March; on roadside hunting perches.	B U U	U U
73	American Kestrel / Crécerelle d'Amérique April-Oct; farmlands, roadside wires in open country. Nov-March; occasionally in winter in city and suburbs in open areas.	B C C	C R
74	Merlin / Faucon émerillon April-Oct; most often seen near coast in open areas. Nov-March; occasional in winter in open areas.	B U U	U R
75	Peregrine Falcon / Faucon pèlerin All year; at Saint John Harbour & Reversing Falls Bridges preys on Starlings and Rock Pigeons. Apr-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, Courtenay Bay, St. Martins.	B U U	U U
76	Sora / Marouette de Caroline May-Oct; Red Head Marsh, Hampton Marshes, Musquash Marsh. Most vocal at dusk or after dark. Responds to recorded calls.	B C C	C

77	Virginia Rail / Râle de Virginie May-Oct; Red Head Marsh, Hampton Marshes, Musquash Marsh. Most vocal at dusk or after dark. Responds to recorded calls.	B U U	U
78	Common Gallinule / Gallinule poule-d'eau May-Sept; Possible at Musquash Marsh. Usually secretive and shy locally.	B R R	R
79	American Coot / Foulque d'Amérique Late Oct-Dec; Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, other local sewage lagoons, Hampton Marsh.	 U	
80	Sandhill Crane / Grue du Canada May, Sept-Dec; Agricultural fields, large pastures. Usually single birds or small family groups.	R R	
81	Black-bellied Plover / Pluvier argenté May; Saints Rest Marsh, Quaco Marsh. Aug-Nov; Courtenay Bay, Saints Rest Marsh, Maces Bay, Pocologan.	U C	
82	American Golden-Plover / Pluvier bronzé Mid Sept-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, Saint John airport runways, on golf courses, sod farms, occasionally extensive lawns.	 U	
83	Killdeer / Pluvier kildir Mid March-April; Courtenay Bay, Saints Rest Marsh. April-Sept; farmlands in St. John and Kennebecasis Valleys. Declining recently.	B U U	U
84	Semipalmated Plover / Pluvier semipalmé Mid-late May, and mid July-late Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, Irving Nature Park mudflats, Courtenay Bay, Maces Bay, Pocologan.	U C	C
85	Greater Yellowlegs / Grand Chevalier Mid April-late May; Saints Rest Marsh, flooded fields in Kennebecasis Valley. Aug-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, Courtenay Bay, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon.	C C	C
86	Lesser Yellowlegs / Petit Chevalier Mid July-late Sept; Saints Rest Marsh, St. Martins Marsh.	 C	C
87	Solitary Sandpiper / Chevalier solitaire Mid July-Sept; protected freshwater shores, ditches, Red Head Marsh, local sewage lagoons.	 U	U
88	Spotted Sandpiper / Chevalier grivelé Early May-early Oct; rivers, streams, rocky coastlines.	B C C	C
89	Whimbrel / Courlis corlieu Late July-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, St. Martins Marsh, Maces Bay.	 U	U

90	Hudsonian Godwit / Barge hudsonienne Sept-Nov; Saints Rest Marsh, Courtenay Bay.		
		U	
91	Ruddy Turnstone / Tournepierre à collier Mid Aug-Sept; Red Head Beach, Little Dipper Harbour, Saint's Rest Beach. Likes stony shores.		U
		U	
92	Purple Sandpiper / Bécasseau violet Nov-April; Point Lepreau, Maces Bay, St. Martin's Beach. Prefers rocky shoreline with rockweed, best located at high tide when forced to roost.	U	
		U	U
93	Red Knot / Bécasseau maubèche Aug-Sept; Irving Nature Park mudflats, Saints Rest Beach, other areas along the coast. Nowhere regular.		R
		R	
94	Sanderling / Bécasseau sanderling Aug-Nov; Red Head Beach, Saints Rest Beach, other sandy beaches along the coast.		C
		C	
95	Semipalmated Sandpiper / Bécasseau semipalmé Mid-late May; Saints Rest Marsh, Little Dipper Harbour. Mid July-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh mudflats and beach, Courtenay Bay.	U	C
		C	
96	Least Sandpiper / Bécasseau minuscule May and mid July-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, St. Martin's Marsh.	U	C
		C	
97	White-rumped Sandpiper / Bécasseau à croupion blanc Aug-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, Red Head Marsh beach, Maces Bay.		C
		C	
98	Baird's Sandpiper / Bécasseau de Baird Mid Aug-Sept; Saints Rest Beach, St. Martins Beach. Search for single bird foraging in seaweed debris at high tide line. Usually solitary.		R
		R	
99	Dunlin / Bécasseau variable Mid Sept-Nov; Courtenay Bay, Red Head Marsh beach, Saints Rest Marsh.		
		U	
100	Stilt Sandpiper / Bécasseau à échasses Mid Aug-early Nov; Red Head Marsh, Saints Rest Marsh. Check ponds at high tide. Often associates with dowitchers.		R
		R	
101	Pectoral Sandpiper / Bécasseau à poitrine cendrée Late Aug-Nov; Saints Rest Marsh. Feeds in moist short grass areas in marsh. Easiest to find at high tide, when birds forced to marsh edge.		
		C	
102	Buff-breasted Sandpiper / Bécasseau roussâtre Mid Aug-mid Sept; Saints Rest Marsh in moist short grass. Also Saint John Airport runways, golf courses and sod farms.		R
		R	

103	Short-billed Dowitcher / Bécassin roux Mid July-mid Oct; Courtenay Bay, Saints Rest Marsh, Red Head Marsh.		C
		C	
104	Long-billed Dowitcher / Bécassin à long bec Late Aug-early Dec; Courtenay Bay, Red Head or Saints Rest Marsh.		
		R	R
105	Wilson's Snipe / Bécassine des marais April-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, Red Head Marsh, Hampton Marshes. Also wet fields with boggy areas throughout.	B	
		C	C
		C	
106	American Woodcock / Bécasse d'Amérique Mid March-May; Old fields and cutovers - listen for courtship flight at dusk. June-Nov; flush them from alder thickets.	B	
		C	C
		C	
107	Wilson's Phalarope / Phalarope de Wilson May-July; it has bred at Musquash Marsh and on Grassy Island near Oak Point. Aug-Sept; possible at Saints Rest Marsh, also in Lancaster Sewage Lagoon.	B	
		R	R
		R	
108	Red-necked Phalarope / Phalarope à bec étroit May, Aug-Sept; Possible from ferry to Nova Scotia.		
		U	
		U	
109	Red Phalarope / Phalarope à bec large May, Aug-Sept; rarely seen from ferry to Nova Scotia.		
		R	
		R	
110	Black-legged Kittiwake / Mouette tridactyle Nov-April; Point Lepreau, also from the ferry to Nova Scotia.		
		U	
			U
111	Bonaparte's Gull / Mouette de Bonaparte May, Aug-Oct; coast and St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers. Late July-Dec; to see many, go to Deer Island Provincial Park.		
		U	C
		C	
112	Black-headed Gull / Mouette rieuse Apr-May; Courtenay Bay, occasionally local sewage lagoons. Dec-Jan; Lancaster Sewage Lagoon.		
		R	
			R
113	Ring-billed Gull / Goéland à bec cerclé Mid March-Nov; coastal areas and rivers, Courtenay Bay, local sewage lagoons. Dec-March; Indiantown, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Courtenay Bay.		
		C	C
		C	U
114	Herring Gull / Goéland argenté All year; in coastal areas, also inland rivers and lakes during warmer months. May-July; nests on islands in Reversing Falls.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
115	Iceland Gull / Goéland arctique Late Oct-April; Courtenay Bay, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Saints Rest Marsh, other local sewage lagoons, Saint John Landfill site.		
		C	
		C	C

116	Glaucous Gull / Goéland bourgmestre Nov-March; Saint John Landfill site, Courtenay Bay, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Maces Bay.	U	
		U	U
117	Lesser Black-backed Gull / Goéland brun May-Nov; flooded fields in St. John River system in spring, Lancaster Sewage Lagoon, Saints Rest Marsh, Courtenay Bay spring to fall.	U	U
		U	
118	Great Black-backed Gull / Goéland marin All year in coastal areas, also inland rivers and lakes during warmer months. Nests on islands in Reversing Falls May-July.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
119	Common Tern / Sterne pierregarin Mid May-mid Sept; Red Head Marsh, Hampton Marshes, Oak Point, Hampstead.	B	
		C	C
		C	
120	Caspian Tern / Sterne caspienne Mid-April-late May; Courtenay Bay, Red Head Marsh beach. Aug-Oct; Irving Nature Park mudflats, St. Martins, Point Lepreau.	U	
		U	
121	Pomarine Jaeger / Labbe pomarin Aug-Nov; possible from ferry to Nova Scotia.	R	
		U	
122	Parasitic Jaeger / Labbe parasite Aug-Nov; possible from ferry to Nova Scotia.	R	
		U	
123	Dovekie / Mergule nain Nov-March; Point Lepreau, possible from ferry to Nova Scotia. Best during or immediately after strong southerly winds.		
		U	U
124	Common Murre / Guillemot marmette Dec-Feb; Point Lepreau, possible from ferry to Nova Scotia. Best during or immediately after strong southerly winds.		
			U
125	Thick-billed Murre / Guillemot de Brünnich Dec-Feb; Point Lepreau, possible from ferry to Nova Scotia. Best during or immediately after strong southerly winds.		
			R
126	Razorbill / Petit Pingouin Dec-Feb; Point Lepreau (regular), possible from ferry to Nova Scotia. Best during or immediately after strong southerly winds.		
		U	U
127	Black Guillemot / Guillemot à miroir All year; Point Lepreau, Maces Bay (breeds on Salkeld Islands near Lepreau). Can also be seen at various locations along coastline.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
128	Atlantic Puffin / Macareux moine Oct-March; Point Lepreau. Rarely seen during strong southerly winds.		
		R	R

129	Rock Pigeon / Pigeon biset All year in city, towns, larger farms, highway overpasses and in many covered bridges.	B		
		C	C	
		C	C	
130	Mourning Dove / Tourterelle triste All year in most inhabited areas. Visits bird feeders regularly.	B		
		C	C	
		C	C	
131	Yellow-billed Cuckoo / Coulicou à bec jaune Sept-Oct; occurs in migration in coastal areas. Absent in some years.			
		R		
132	Black-billed Cuckoo / Coulicou à bec noir Late May-Sept; irregular, often in shrubbery areas with tent caterpillar outbreaks. Best located by calls, often on days with approaching rain.	B		
		U	U	
		U		
133	Long-eared Owl / Hibou moyen-duc April-Oct; secretive, prefers dense mixed woods. Hunts rodents in fields at dusk, can be drawn by imitation of squeaking sound or recorded calls.	B		
		U	U	
		U		
134	Short-eared Owl / Hibou des marais April and Oct-Nov; marshes and coastal fields in migration. Dec-March; in years with little snow cover, same habitat at dusk.			
		U		
		U	U	
135	Great Horned Owl / Grand-duc d'Amérique All year in forests with large trees. Widespread. Listen at night, particularly in March and April. Rockwood Park, Kingston Peninsula, Hampton.	B		
		C	C	
		C	C	
136	Barred Owl / Chouette rayée All year in mature forests, often near water. Widespread. Responds to recorded calls.	B		
		C	C	
		C	C	
137	Snowy Owl / Harfang des neiges Nov-March; erratic, marshes, city (especially near harbour). Look on poles, buildings in late afternoon on overcast days, dusk otherwise.			
		R	R	
138	Northern Saw-whet Owl / Petite nyctale All year, widespread in mixed forests. Listen for call at night, particularly in April-May. Strictly nocturnal except in winter when stressed for food.	B		
		C	C	
		C	C	
139	Northern Hawk Owl / Chouette épervière Dec-March; very erratic, most likely in open country near coast. Daytime hunter, conspicuous on treetop. Faithful when it finds locations with many rodents.			
			R	
140	Common Nighthawk / Engoulevent d'Amérique Late May-mid Sept; declining and considered to be Species At Risk. Listen for distinctive nasal call high overhead on overcast days or at dusk.	B		
		U	U	
		U		
141	Chimney Swift / Martinet ramoneur May-mid Sept; throughout, often seen in Hampton village near the roundabout at 10 Crawford St where numbers roost at dusk. Listen for twittering calls overhead.	B		
		U	U	
		U		

142	Ruby-throated Hummingbird / Colibri à gorge rubis Mid May-mid Sept; throughout, especially at syrup feeders and at red or orange flowers.	B	
		C	C
		C	
143	Belted Kingfisher / Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique Mid April-Oct; most rivers and large brooks. Nests in earth banks and gravel pits near water.	B	
		C	C
		C	
144	Red-bellied Woodpecker / Pic à ventre roux Oct-May; a recent arrival in NB from southwest. Visits feeders fall through winter. Rare in late spring and summer.	B	
		U	R
		U	U
145	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker / Pic maculé Mid April-Oct; rare near coast but common in mixed and deciduous woods inland.	B	
		C	C
		C	
146	Hairy Woodpecker / Pic chevelu All year; found in all wooded areas. Visits feeders regularly, particularly during winter months.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
147	Downy Woodpecker / Pic mineur All year; found in all wooded areas. Visits feeders regularly, particularly during winter months.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
148	Black-backed Woodpecker / Pic à dos noir All year; very erratic, occurs in evergreen forests throughout. Attracted to dying or newly dead conifers and burned areas. Listen for soft tapping as bird scales bark.		
		R	R
		R	R
149	Northern Flicker / Pic flamboyant April-Oct; open woods, roadsides, farmlands. Attracted to anthills as a favoured food source. Some winter for berries of mountain ash. Occasionally visits feeders.	B	
		C	C
		C	R
150	Pileated Woodpecker / Grand pic All year; prefers mature forests but adapting to recent forestry cutting practices. Kingston Peninsula, Hampton, St. John and Kennebecasis River valleys.	B	
		U	U
		U	U
151	Eastern Wood-Pewee / Pioui de l'Est Late May-Sept; mature hardwood forests inland. Best located by song during June and July.	B	
		U	U
		U	
152	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher / Moucherolle à ventre jaune June-Aug; damp coniferous forests, especially near the coast. Best located by call or song in June and July.	B	
		U	U
		U	
153	Alder Flycatcher / Moucherolle des aulnes June-Aug; alder thickets throughout. Locate by song in June, July.	B	
		C	C
		C	
154	Willow Flycatcher / Moucherolle des saules June-July; thickets throughout. Identifiable only by distinctive "fitz-bew" song. A rare species, occasional locally each year.		
		R	R

155	Least Flycatcher / Moucherolle tchébec Mid May-Sept; orchards and regenerating open woods throughout.	B	
		U	U
		U	
156	Eastern Phoebe / Moucherolle phébi April-Sept; inland, nests under bridges or in abandoned buildings near water.	B	
		U	U
		U	
157	Great Crested Flycatcher / Tyran huppé Late May-Aug; riparian hardwood forests in Hampton Marshes, Oak Point, Nerepis River and Kingston Peninsula (Crystal Beach).	B	
		U	U
		U	
158	Eastern Kingbird / Tyran tritri Mid May-mid June and Aug-Sept; in summer in farming areas inland along St. John and Kennebecasis Rivers. Often perches on wires.	B	
		U	U
		U	
159	Northern Shrike / Pie-grièche grise Mid Oct-mid April; usually seen in open country with scattered trees. Watch for it perched conspicuously on treetop, hunting for prey.		
		U	U
160	Blue-headed Vireo / Viréo à tête bleue Early May-Oct; mixed woods, widespread in migration, more local in summer.	B	
		U	U
		U	
161	Red-eyed Vireo / Viréo aux yeux rouges Mid May-Oct; mixed and deciduous woods. Sings all day, June-Aug, often high in shade trees. Locate by song.	B	
		C	C
		C	
162	Philadelphia Vireo / Viréo de Philadelphie Mid May-early June, Aug-Sept; seen in migration in deciduous and mixed woods, thickets, usually near coast. Rare breeder locally.	B	
		R	
		R	
163	Warbling Vireo / Viréo mélodieux Late May-Sept; tall shade trees along banks of St. John and Kennebecasis River valleys. Listen for song in June.	B	
		R	R
		R	
164	Gray Jay / Mésangeai du Canada Present all year. Prefers unsettled coniferous forest. Rapidly declining as forest fragmentation continues. South Musquash Light Road, Kingston Peninsula.	B	
		U	U
		U	U
165	Blue Jay / Geai bleu Present all year, almost throughout. Frequently visits feeders at all seasons.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
166	American Crow / Corneille d'Amérique All year throughout. Conspicuous everywhere.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
167	Common Raven / Grand Corbeau All year throughout. In winter found especially near the coast.	B	
		U	U
		U	U

168	Horned Lark / Alouette hausse-col March-April and Oct-Feb; Red Head & Saints Rest Beaches, St Martins Beach, Summer; possibly breeds at Saint John airport.	U	R
		U	U
169	Tree Swallow / Hirondelle bicolore Mid April-Aug; throughout. Feeds with other swallows over ponds and lagoons during spring and fall migration, readily uses birdhouses for nesting.	B	
		C	C
170	Barn Swallow / Hirondelle rustique Late April-mid Sept; settled areas, often nests inside barns. Check farms in summer, sewage lagoons during migration. Declining in northeast.	B	
		U	U
		U	
171	Bank Swallow / Hirondelle de rivage Mid May-Aug; near gravel pits, sandy banks of streams, Nerepis River, Hammond River, earth banks along Bay of Fundy coastline. Declining.	B	
		U	U
172	Cliff Swallow / Hirondelle à front blanc Early May-Aug; somewhat local, nests under eaves of barns, out-buildings. Check farms in summer, sewage lagoons in migration. Declining.	B	
		C	C
173	Tufted Titmouse / Mésange bicolore Nov-April; A relatively new arrival in NB. In winter visits bird feeders, prefers towns and villages to dense forests.		
		R	
		R	R
174	Black-capped Chickadee / Mésange à tête noire All year; found in all wooded areas. In winter visits bird feeders regularly.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
175	Boreal Chickadee / Mésange à tête brune All year; dense coniferous woods. Quiet and difficult to locate in rural areas. Declining due to forest fragmentation and possibly climate change.	B	
		U	U
		U	U
176	Red-breasted Nuthatch / Sittelle à poitrine rousse All year; found in coniferous woods. Varies in abundance year to year.	B	
		C	C
		C	C
177	White-breasted Nuthatch / Sittelle à poitrine blanche All year; found in hardwoods and mixed woods along St. John and Kennebecasis River valleys. Visits feeders in cooler months.	B	
		U	U
		U	U
178	Brown Creeper / Grimpereau brun All year; inconspicuous, found in most wooded areas. Listen for high-pitched calls, also song in spring.	B	
		U	U
		U	U
179	Winter Wren / Troglodyte mignon Mid April-Oct; found in coniferous woods. Listen for distinctive song April to July.	B	
		U	U
		U	
180	Carolina Wren / Troglodyte de Caroline All year; a relative newcomer to NB, gradually expanding its range north-east. Appears occasionally at feeders in fall and winter, often near coast.	B	
		R	R
		R	R

181	Marsh Wren / Troglodyte des marais Mid May-Sept; Red Head Marsh, Musquash Marsh, Hampton Marshes. Listen for song June-July.	B	
		R	R
		R	
182	Golden-crowned Kinglet / Roitelet à couronne dorée All year. Coniferous and mixed woods. Often found with chickadees.	B	
		U	U
		U	U
183	Ruby-crowned Kinglet / Roitelet à couronne rubis Mid April-mid Oct; coniferous and mixed woods. Loud song May - early July.	B	
		U	U
		U	
184	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher / Gobemoucheron gris-bleu May, Sept-Oct; usually singly in migration in thickets and edges of forest along coast.		
		R	
		R	
185	Eastern Bluebird / Merlebleu de l'Est Early April-Oct; open areas with short vegetation, try St. Martins, Cambridge-Narrows, Lepreau area. Sometimes in blueberry fields or logging clear-cuts.	B	
		R	R
		R	
186	Veery / Grive fauve Mid May-mid Sept; alder thickets and deciduous woods along rivers and streams, mainly inland. Locate by song in evening, June-July.	B	
		C	C
		U	
187	Swainson's Thrush / Grive à dos olive Mid May-mid Sept; coniferous and mixed woods. Locate by song in June-July.	B	
		C	C
		C	
188	Hermit Thrush / Grive solitaire Late April-Nov; throughout, but most common in mixed and deciduous woods inland. Often sings at dawn and dusk, May-July. Occasional in winter.	B	
		C	C
		C	R
189	American Robin / Merle d'Amérique Mid March-mid Nov; found throughout. Mid Nov-mid March a few remain, feeding on fruit such as mountain ash near the coast. Some years many.	B	
		C	C
		C	U
190	Gray Catbird / Moqueur chat Mid May-Oct; thickets, hedgerows, mostly inland.	B	
		C	C
		C	
191	Northern Mockingbird / Moqueur polyglotte All year. In residential areas, scattered. Visits feeders and shrubs with berries in winter. Otherwise May and Oct-Dec near the coast.	B	
		R	R
		R	R
192	Brown Thrasher / Moqueur roux May, Oct-Nov; thickets, usually near the coast. Is attracted to recently burned-over areas, such as fringes of commercial blueberry fields.		
		R	R
		R	
193	European Starling / Étourneau sansonnet All year. Settled areas throughout. Hundreds roost under Saint John Harbour Bridge each night.	B	
		C	C
		C	C

194	American Pipit / Pipit d'Amérique May, Sept-Oct; Saints Rest Marsh, St. Martins, and coastal fields.	U	
		U	
195	Bohemian Waxwing / Jaseur boréal Nov-April; erratic, seeks fruit. In years when present is usually seen in orchards, residential areas with fruit-bearing shrubs and trees.		
		U	U
196	Cedar Waxwing / Jaseur d'Amérique Late May-Oct; open woods near water, orchards and suburban areas. Some in winter in years of heavy berry crops, often with Bohemians.	B	
		C	C
		C	R
197	Lapland Longspur / Bruant lapon Late Oct-early April; open fields, other areas near coast, salt marshes and beaches. Check flocks of Snow Buntings for smaller darker bird.	U	
		U	U
198	Snow Bunting / Bruant des neiges Late Oct-early April; open fields throughout, salt marshes and beaches.	U	
		U	U
199	Tennessee Warbler / Paruline obscure Mid May-mid Sept; damp mixed forest edges, usually with alders and larch. Listen for distinctive song in June. Fall migrants follow coast.	B	
		U	U
		U	
200	Orange-crowned Warbler / Paruline verdâtre Mid Sept-Dec; usually seen in migration in thickets and forest edges near coast. Inconspicuous, usually feeding low and constantly foraging.		
		U	
201	Nashville Warbler / Paruline à joues grises Early May-Oct; mixed woods, edges of clearings throughout. Listen for song late May through June. Fall migrants follow coast.	B	
		U	U
		U	
202	Northern Parula / Paruline à collier Early May-Oct; coniferous and mixed woods with lots of old-man's-beard lichen, which it uses for its nest. Fall migrants follow coast.	B	
		C	C
		C	
203	Yellow Warbler / Paruline jaune Mid May-Sept; garden shrubs, thickets with open edges, roadside vegetation. Fall migrants follow coast.	B	
		C	C
		C	
204	Chestnut-sided Warbler / Paruline à flancs marron Mid May-mid Sept; thickets, hedgerows, roadsides and clearings with raspberry. Best located by song. Fall migrants follow coast.	B	
		C	C
		C	
205	Magnolia Warbler / Paruline à tête cendrée Mid May-mid Sept; almost all coniferous forest with small to mid-sized trees. Prefers edges of forest openings such as clearings, logging roads.	B	
		C	C
		C	
206	Cape May Warbler / Paruline tigrée Mid May-mid Sept; tall coniferous and mixed woods inland. Listen carefully for high pitched song in tallest conifers. Fall migrants follow coast.	B	
		U	U
		U	

207	Black-throated Blue Warbler / Paruline bleue Mid May-Oct; undergrowth of deciduous woods inland. Listen for distinctive buzzy song late May to July. Fall migrants follow coast.	B U U	U
208	Yellow-rumped Warbler / Paruline à croupion jaune Mid April-early Nov; throughout. Summer in coniferous and mixed Woods. In migration can be found in most habitats. Fall migrants follow coast.	B C C	C
209	Black-throated Green Warbler / Paruline à gorge noire Early May-Oct; mixed and coniferous woods. Fall migrants follow coast.	B C C	C
210	Blackburnian Warbler / Paruline à gorge orangée Mid May-late Sept; mature coniferous and mixed woods inland. Listen for song in tallest conifers. Fall migrants follow coast.	B U U	U
211	Palm Warbler / Paruline à couronne rousse Mid April-mid May, Sept-Oct; in migration throughout. In summer breeds in Black Spruce bogs of Cape Spencer, Musquash, Lepreau. Fall migrants follow coast.	B U U	U
212	Prairie Warbler / Paruline des prés Mid Aug-Sept; rare. A few appear annually in migration near the coast.	 R	
213	Bay-breasted Warbler / Paruline à poitrine baie Mid May-mid Sept; coniferous woods, sometimes favours stands of hemlock. Locate by high pitched song in June. Fall migrants follow coast.	B U U	U
214	Blackpoll Warbler / Paruline rayée Mid May-early June, mid Aug-late Oct; in migration often seen near the coast in various habitats.	 U C	
215	Pine Warbler / Paruline des pins April-Sept; a few nest locally in stands of mature White Pine inland. Oct-Nov; in migration in various habitats. A few visit feeders in late fall and winter.	B U U	U U
216	Black-and-white Warbler / Paruline noir et blanc Early May-mid Oct; deciduous and mixed woods. Fall migrants follow coast.	B C C	C
217	American Redstart / Paruline flamboyante Mid May-late Sept; mixed second growth woods, shade trees. Fall migrants follow coast.	B C C	C
218	Ovenbird / Paruline couronnée Mid May-late Oct; mixed and deciduous woods, mainly inland. Fall migrants follow coast.	B C C	C
219	Northern Waterthrush / Paruline des ruisseaux Early May-Sept; swampy woods, stream and riverside thickets. Fall migrants follow coast.	B C C	C

220	Mourning Warbler / Paruline triste Late May-mid Sept; brushy woods, likes regenerating burned areas and cutovers. Fundy Trail escarpment near St. Martins has stable summer population.	B U U	U
221	Canada Warbler / Paruline du Canada Mid May-mid Sept; damp woods with leafy undergrowth, moist areas. Fall migrants follow coast.	B U U	U
222	Wilson's Warbler / Paruline à calotte noire Mid May-early June, mid Aug-mid Sept; in migration throughout. Rare in summer. Moist thickets - Rockwood Park, Upper Loch Lomond. Fall migrants follow coast.	B U U	R
223	Common Yellowthroat / Paruline masquée Mid May-mid Oct; moist thickets, stream and marsh edges, roadside ditches. Fall migrants follow coast.	B C C	C
224	Yellow-breasted Chat / Paruline polyglotte Sept-Nov; in migration in thickets near the coast. Secretive, not expected annually.	 R	
225	Eastern Towhee / Tohi à flancs roux May, Oct-Nov; brushy areas near the coast. Irving Nature Park, Sheldon Point, Point Lepreau. Visits feeders in late fall, occasionally in winter.	 R R	 R
226	American Tree Sparrow / Bruant hudsonien Mid Oct-mid April; weedy fields, brushy areas, suburbs. Regularly visits bird feeders in winter.	 U U	 U
227	Field Sparrow / Bruant des champs May, Oct-Nov; overgrown fields, brushy areas, particularly near the coast. Has nested near Welsford and in blueberry area near Lepreau.	B R R	
228	Chipping Sparrow / Bruant familier Early May-late Oct; throughout, except in dense woods.	B C C	C
229	Clay-colored Sparrow / Bruant des plaines Sept-Oct; weedy fields, brushy areas near the coast. Check single Chipping Sparrows carefully for one of these easily overlooked.	 R	
230	Vesper Sparrow / Bruant vespéral Mid April-Oct; dry fields, blueberry barrens, particularly in the Musquash-Pennfield area.	B U R	U
231	Savannah Sparrow / Bruant des prés Mid April-Oct; abandoned fields, marsh edges, beach grasses. Saints Rest Marsh, St. Martins Marsh, Musquash Marsh.	B C C	C
232	Nelson's Sparrow / Bruant de Nelson Early June-mid Oct; salt marshes at Saints Rest, Musquash. Also freshwater marshes in St. John and Kennebecasis River valleys. Local and secretive.	B U U	U

233	Lincoln's Sparrow / Bruant de Lincoln	B	
	Mid May-mid Oct; brushy areas, regenerating cutovers, edges of barrens, blueberry fields. Locate by distinctive bubbling song in May-July.	U	U
		U	
234	Song Sparrow / Bruant chanteur	B	
	Mid March-mid Nov; open areas and edges throughout. A few winter over, especially near the coast. Visits feeders.	C	C
		C	U
235	Swamp Sparrow / Bruant des marais	B	
	Late April-Oct; marsh edges, alder swamps, Red Head Marsh, Nerepis River, Musquash Marsh, Hampton Marshes. Rare in winter.	C	C
		C	R
236	Fox Sparrow / Bruant fauve		
	Late March-late April, mid Oct-mid Nov; thickets, brushy areas. In spring most common at feeders or near the coast.	U	
		U	
237	White-throated Sparrow / Bruant à gorge blanche	B	
	Mid April-mid Nov; mixed and coniferous forest throughout. Scarce in winter and irregular in brushy areas, woods edges. Visits feeders.	C	C
		C	U
238	White-crowned Sparrow / Bruant à couronne blanche		
	May and mid Sept-late Oct; thickets, brushy areas, often appears at feeders.	U	
		U	
239	Dark-eyed Junco / Junco ardoisé	B	
	Mid March-mid Nov; mixed and coniferous woods, woods edges. In winter some remain, often visit feeders.	C	C
		C	U
240	Scarlet Tanager / Tangara écarlate	B	
	Mid May-mid June, mid Aug-Oct; in migration in mixed woods, edges. In summer mixed mature woods of Kingston Peninsula, Hampton area.	R	R
		R	
241	Northern Cardinal / Cardinal rouge	B	
	All year; in scattered residential areas. Likes properties with cedar hedges. Increased attendance at feeders Nov-April. Numbers increasing locally.	U	U
		U	U
242	Dickcissel / Dickcissel d'Amérique		
	Sept-Dec; in fields, especially near the coast or at feeders. Examine House Sparrow flocks carefully for bird with yellow wash on breast.	R	R
		R	
243	Rose-breasted Grosbeak / Cardinal à poitrine rose	B	
	Mid May-mid Oct; mixed and deciduous woods, mostly inland. Likes alder thickets. Locate by rich song in June-July. Numbers are declining locally.	U	U
		U	
244	Blue Grosbeak / Guiraca bleu		
	Late April-late May, Sept-Oct; occasionally at feeders or in migration, or found in thickets near the coast. Usually quite secretive.	R	
		R	
245	Indigo Bunting / Passerin indigo	B	
	Late April-late May, Sept-Oct; often at feeders or along coast in migration. Summer in mixed woods along St. John River valley.	R	R
		R	

246	Bobolink / Goglu des prés Mid May-Aug; moist meadows, unmown hayfields, particularly in St. John and Kennebecasis River valleys. Males similar to females by August. Declining in NB.	B U U	U
247	Red-winged Blackbird / Carouge à épaulettes Mid March-mid Nov; freshwater marshes, wet fields, streamsides. Sometimes visits feeders in company with other blackbirds, occasionally in winter.	B C C	U C
248	Common Grackle / Quiscale bronzé Mid March-Nov; open areas throughout. In winter, uncommon, usually at feeders. Occasional in winter.	B C C	C U
249	Brown-headed Cowbird / Vacher à tête brune Late March-Nov; open areas throughout, favors pastures with livestock. In winter usually at feeders, most often near coast. Declining in recent years.	B U U	U R
250	Baltimore Oriole / Oriole de Baltimore Mid May-mid Oct; throughout in migration, attracted to citrus pieces. In summer shade trees in river valleys. In winter rare at feeders, usually unsuccessful.	B U U	U R
251	Purple Finch / Roselin pourpré Early May-Oct; coniferous and mixed woods. In winter, irregular in mixed woods and suburbs. Attracted to seed at birdfeeders, occasionally in winter.	B C C	C U
252	House Finch / Roselin familier All year; in scattered areas of city and surrounding towns, visits feeders. Extended its range to the local area since early 1980's but now appears declining.	B U U	U U
253	Red Crossbill / Bec-croisé des sapins Any season; but very erratic. In coniferous forests, attracted to seed of pines in suburbs. Occasionally appears at feeders for sunflower seed.	 R R	 R R
254	White-winged Crossbill / Bec-croisé bifascié Any season; but erratic. In coniferous forests, attracted to seed of spruces and fir. Can become abundant in year of heavy cone crop.	 U U	 U U
255	Pine Grosbeak / Durbec des sapins Late Oct-March; irregular, in woods, orchards. Fond of apples, berries and seeds of ash and Manitoba Maple. Regular some winters, absent in others.	 U U	 U
256	American Goldfinch / Chardonneret jaune Early May-late Oct; suburbs, farmlands, woods edges. In winter, irregular, woods, suburbs, weedy fields. Visits feeders for niger and sunflower seeds.	B C C	C U
257	Common Redpoll / Sizerin flammé Late Oct-early April; irregular, in mixed and deciduous woods, alder thickets. Visits feeders for niger and other seed. Common some winters, absent in others.	 U U	 U
258	Hoary Redpoll / Sizerin blanchâtre Late Oct-early April; irregular, rare individuals associate with flocks of Common Redpoll. Check all birds for this paler species but be careful with ID.	 R R	 R

259	Pine Siskin / Tarin des pins	B	
	All year; irregular in coniferous woods. Visits feeders for niger and sunflower seed.	U	U
		U	U
260	Evening Grosbeak / Gros-bec errant		
	May-Oct; coniferous and mixed woods. In winter, irregular in mixed woods and suburbs. Formerly common, now occasional. Enjoys feeder sunflower seed.	U	U
		U	U
261	House Sparrow / Moineau domestique	B	
	All year; King Square, Market Slip and other pockets in Saint John. A few at farms in rural areas. Numbers have declined drastically in recent years.	U	U
		U	U