



**Low-Elevation Species  
Advanced Practice Week 4  
March 28 – April 1, 2016**

**Goal:** Familiarize yourself with the **auditory** characteristics of the following **six** species:

- California Quail
- Double-crested Cormorant
- White-faced Ibis
- Sandhill Crane
- Brown-headed Cowbird
- Bullock’s Oriole

**Auditory ID:** Below you will find recordings of some typical calls and songs for this week’s species. Listen through the tracks and pay attention to the characteristic tone, patterns, call notes and phrasing that I have noted. After getting familiar with the recordings, go outside and see if you can hear any of these songs or calls. Remember- bird songs vary between individuals, and even within individual birds- try to listen to as many different songs as possible for each species to help you learn the songs!

Track #	Species	Code	Characteristics to listen for
1	California Quail	CAQU	This recording starts with the light clucking sound of the CAQU, then plays the typical call: a repeated “Chi-CA-go!” They also give a single note “CA!”
2	Double-crested Cormorant	DCCO	You are unlikely to hear the DCCO during your survey- they are usually silent away from their nest site. When they call, they give a hoarse, bullfrog-like grunting (the very low sound that you can hear in this recording).
3	White-faced Ibis	WFIB	The WFIB has a very soft, nasal grunt or quack. They also give a more rapid series of nasal quacks heard at the end of the recording.
4	Sandhill Crane	SACR	The SACR has a loud, resonant, wooden rattle. The rolling bugle is typically long and slightly descending.
5	Brown-headed Cowbird	BHCO	The BHCO song is a low, gurgle followed by a thin whistle. The song almost sounds like a water-droplet. They also have a flat, hard, rattle call.
6	Bullock’s Oriole	BUOR	The BUOR has a bouncy whistled song with interspersed chattering sounds.