

### THE CHALLENGES

- Not commonly encountered in the Midwest

  Habitat specialists, not likely to be seen in yards, parks or forests.
- Few diagnostic field marks

A combination of observations are often required for identification.

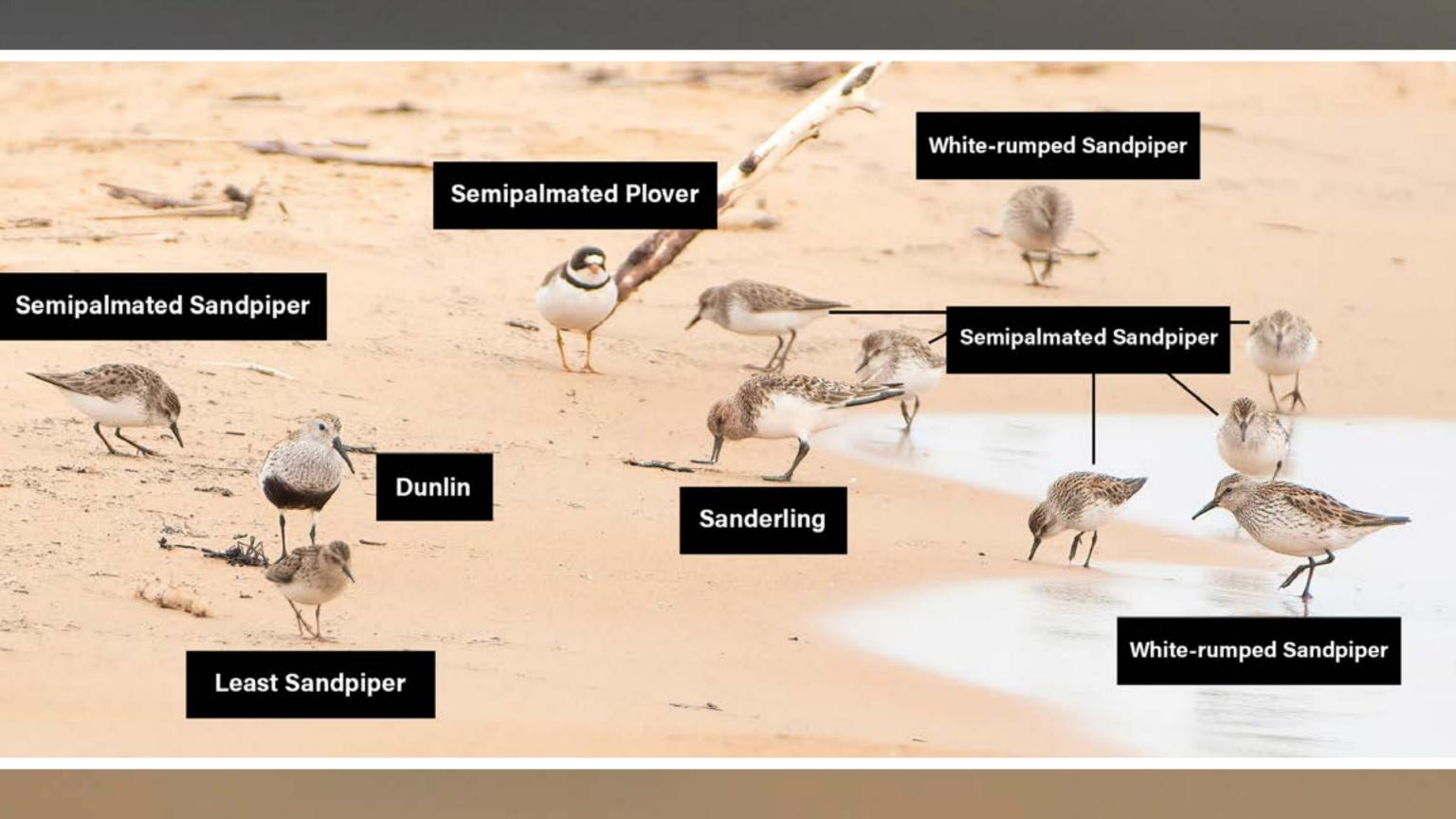
Plumage is unreliable

Adult breeding, nonbreeding, juvenile and molt can be present simultaneously.

Species very similar in appearence

Sorting out several nearly identical birds species can be daunting.





## GETTING STARTED

- Spend time with shorebirds
- Narrow down the list of suspects into comparison groups: "Peeps", Tringa genus (Yellowlegs, etc.), oddballs.
- Focus on shape rather than plumage
   Proportions, bill shape, leg length are all very useful.
- Look for several ID clues
   Few species have singular diagnostic features.
- Pay attention to temperature
   Cold shorebirds are puffy shorebirds

### ASSESSING A SHOREBIRD

Location Info: Lake St. Clair Metropark | September 14 | Shallow parking lot puddle

Small "peep" with proportionately large head

Warm tones overall

Capped look to head

**Drooping bill** 

**Short legs** 



**Greenish/yellow legs** 

CONCLUSION:

**Least Sandpiper** 

## WHERE TO FIND SHOREBIRDS—

- Mudflats
- Beaches
- Flooded fields

- Sod farms
- Ponds
- Breakwalls

### THE GROUPS

Genus Calidris aka "Peeps"

Includes: Least, Semipalmated, Sanderling, Pectoral, Dunlin

Genus Tringa

Both Yellowlegs, Solitary Sandpiper, Willet

- Plovers
- Dowitchers
- Godwits
- Phalaropes

## SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER-

Calidris pusilla

Straight, thick bill

Small size (slightly larger than Least, head appears smaller proportionately)

Short, black/gray legs

Can be aggressive with other birds while foraging

Partial webbing between toes (difficult to see)

## LEAST SANDPIPER -

Calidris minutilla

Bill has slight droop (thinner tip than Semipalmated)

Small size
(slightly smaller than Semipalmated, head appears larger proportionately)

Short, green/yellow legs (color can be obstructed by mud)

Frequently displays a cap

Often has rich, warm tones

# TYPICAL PEEP COMPARISON



## WESTERN SANDPIPER-

Rare in Great Lakes



## SANDERLING

Calidris alba

Elongated, "figure-8" nostril

Longer, straight bill

Significantly larger than - Least and Semipalmated

First impression is "white" sandpiper

Back toe is absent



## SANDERLING

Calidris alba

Breeding Plumage



Extensive speckling on head and neck

Frequently found in groups

Seems to prefer beaches on large bodies of water rather than mud flats

### BILL SHAPE REVIEW—

### Sanderling

Long, straight bill; elogated nostril

Western Bill longest proportionately, slight droop at the tip

### Semipalmated

Short, straight bill

Least Thin, fine-tipped bill, with droop at the tip



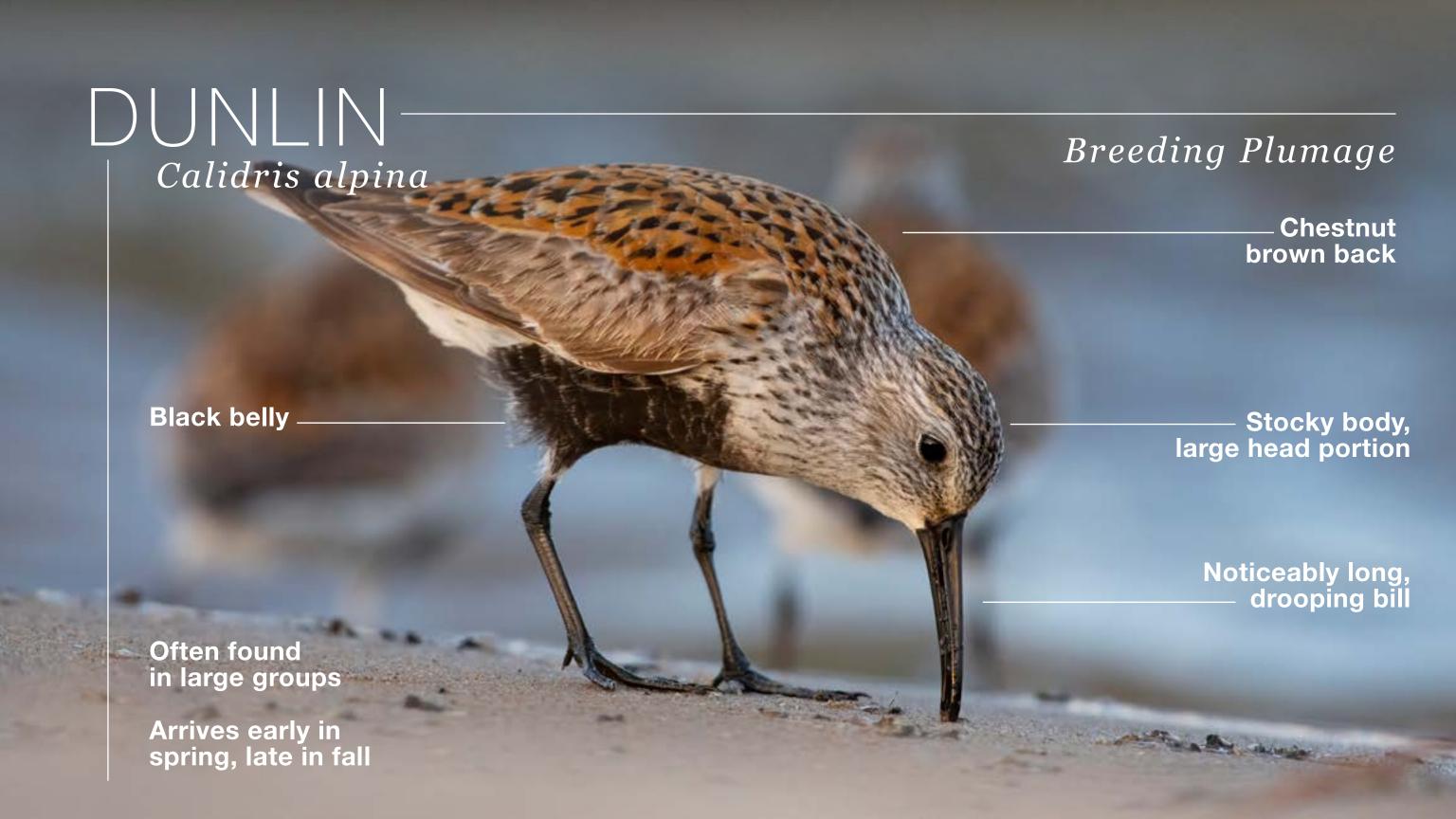
### BODY SHAPE REVIEW —



# PECTORAL SANDPIPER-



\*Birds in this photo are puffed up from being cold



# DUNLIN-

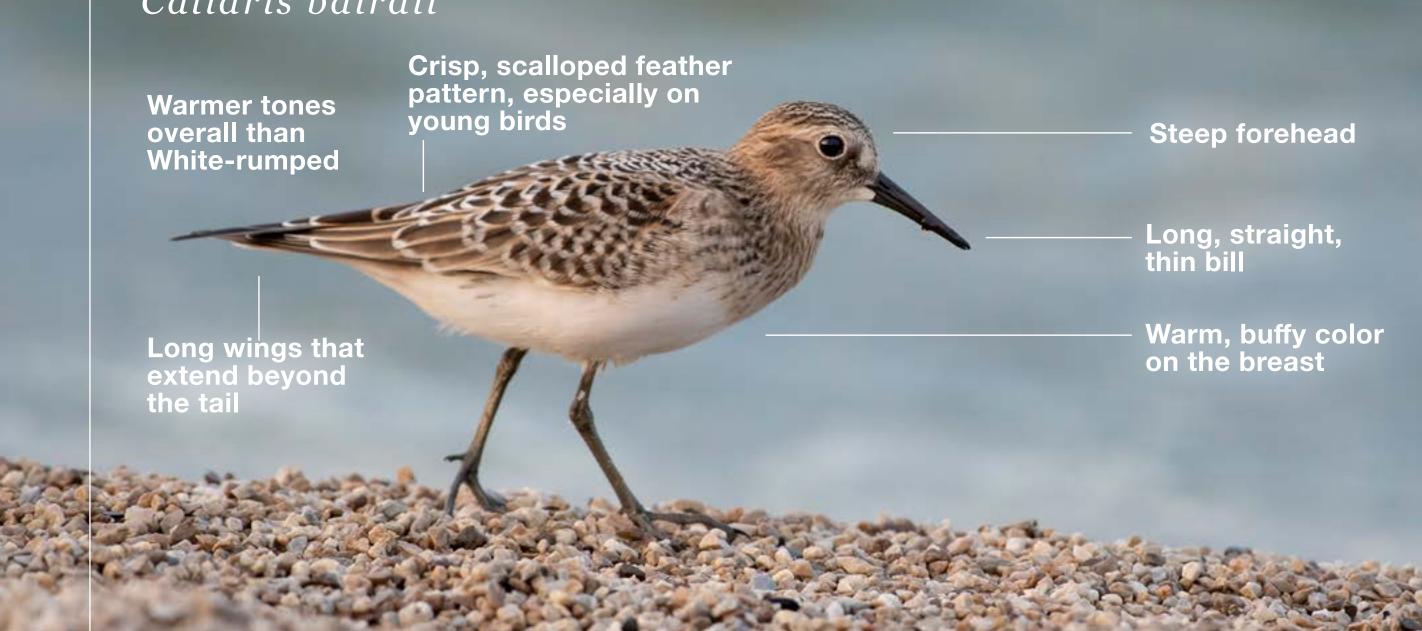
Calidris alpina

Nonbreeding Plumage

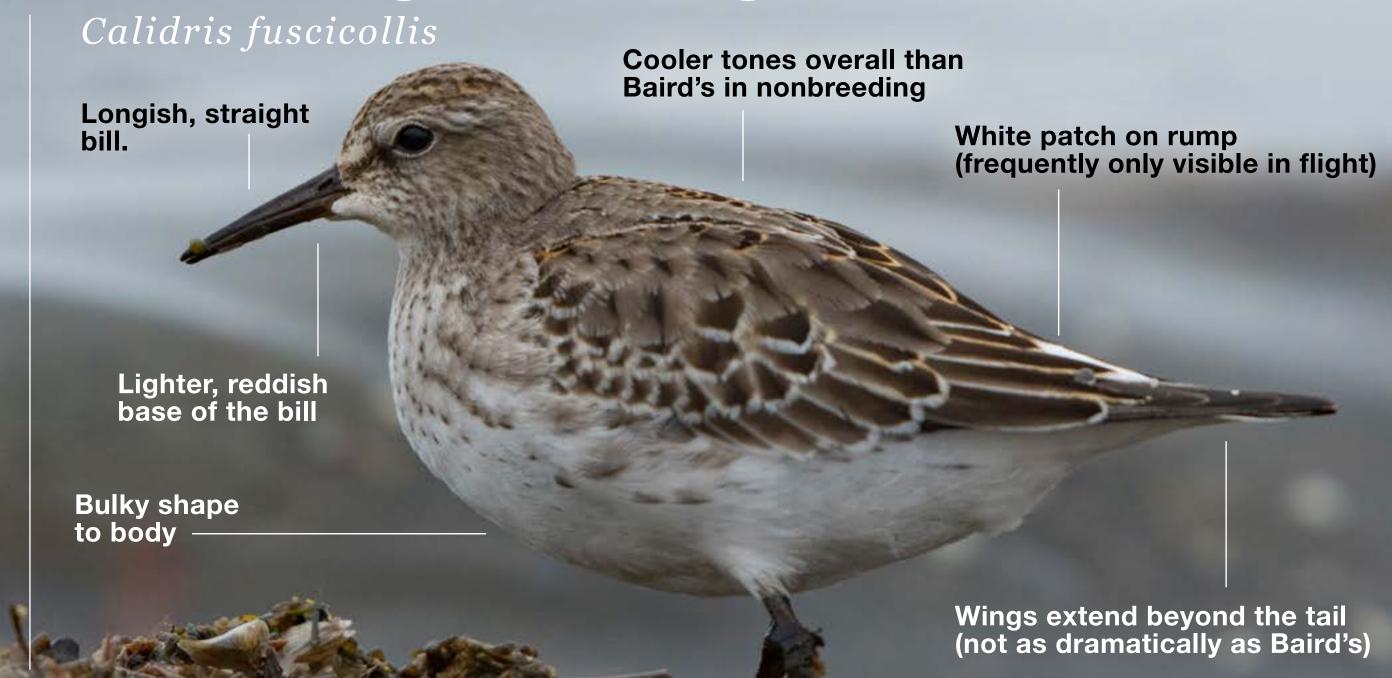


# BAIRD'S SANDPIPER-

Calidris bairdii



### WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER





Breeding Plumage

Calidris canutus

Reddish throat and breast

Long, pointed wings



### BODY SHAPE REVIEW —

# CALIDRIS COMPARISON -

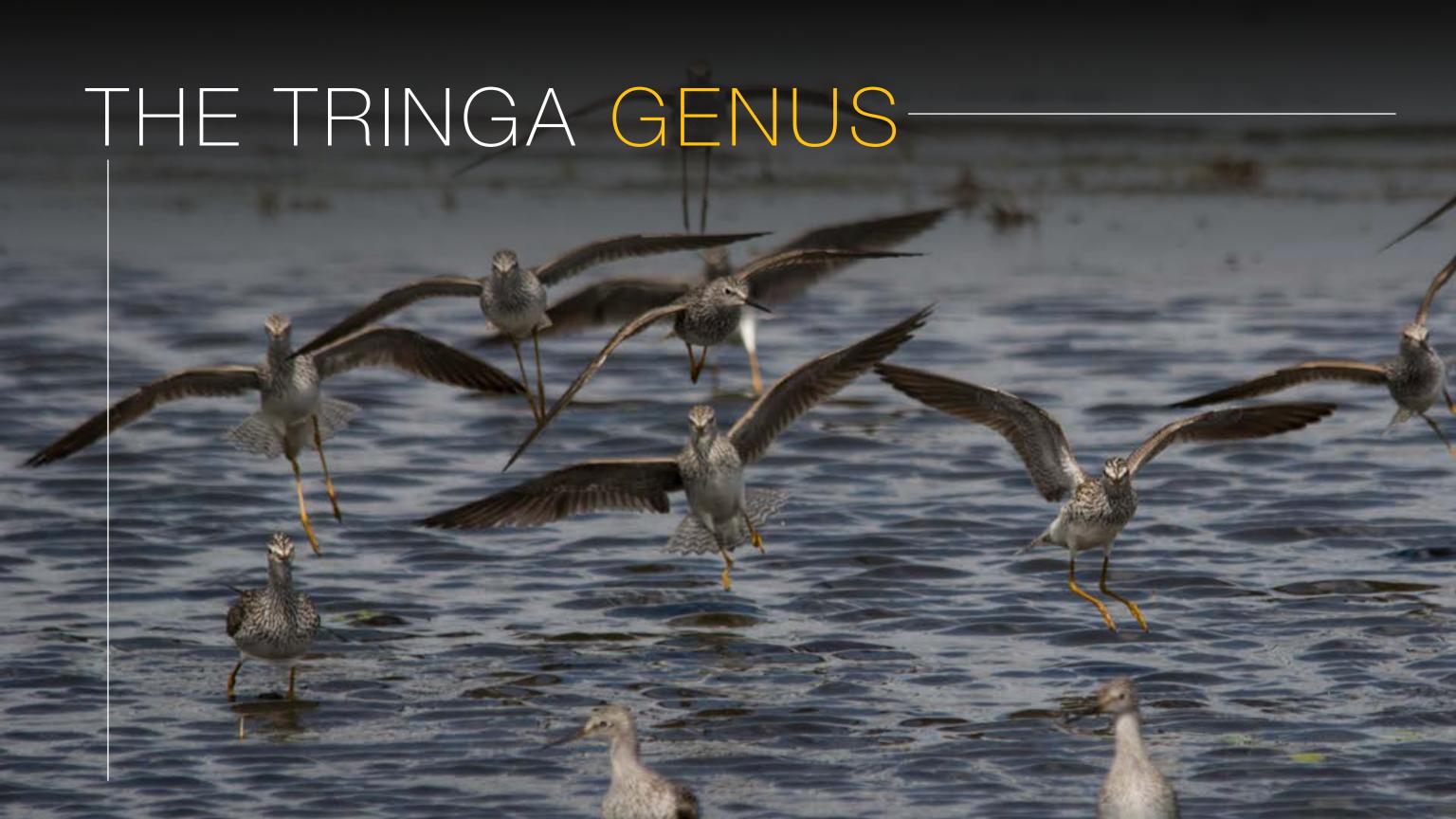
Sanderling

**Western Sandpiper** 



**Semipalmated Sandpiper** 

**Least Sandpiper** 





Breeding Plumage

Bill length approximately the same as head length

Gives flight calls in two note groups

Slightly thinner base to the legs as compared to Greater

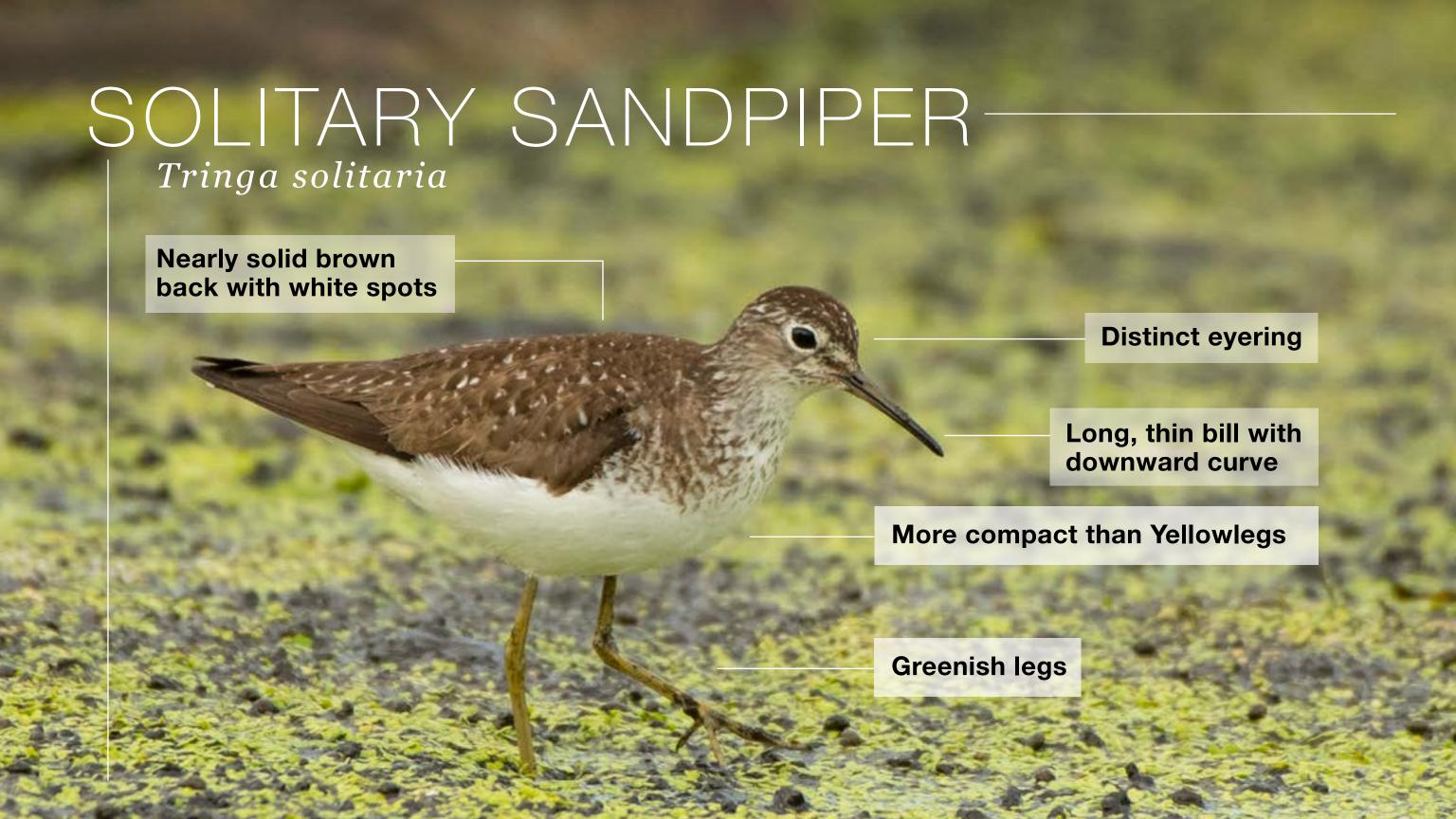
# GREATER YELLOWLEGS

Tringa melanoleuca



# YELLOWLEGS COMPARISON-



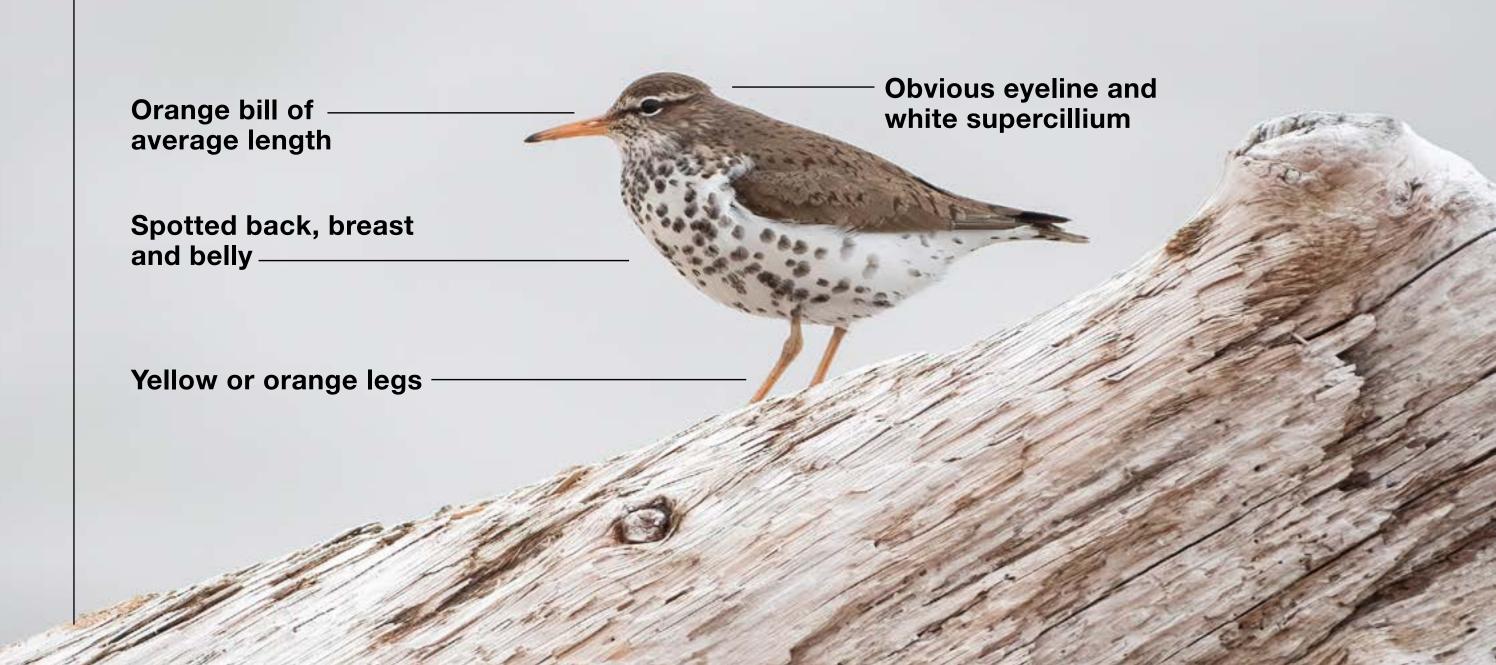


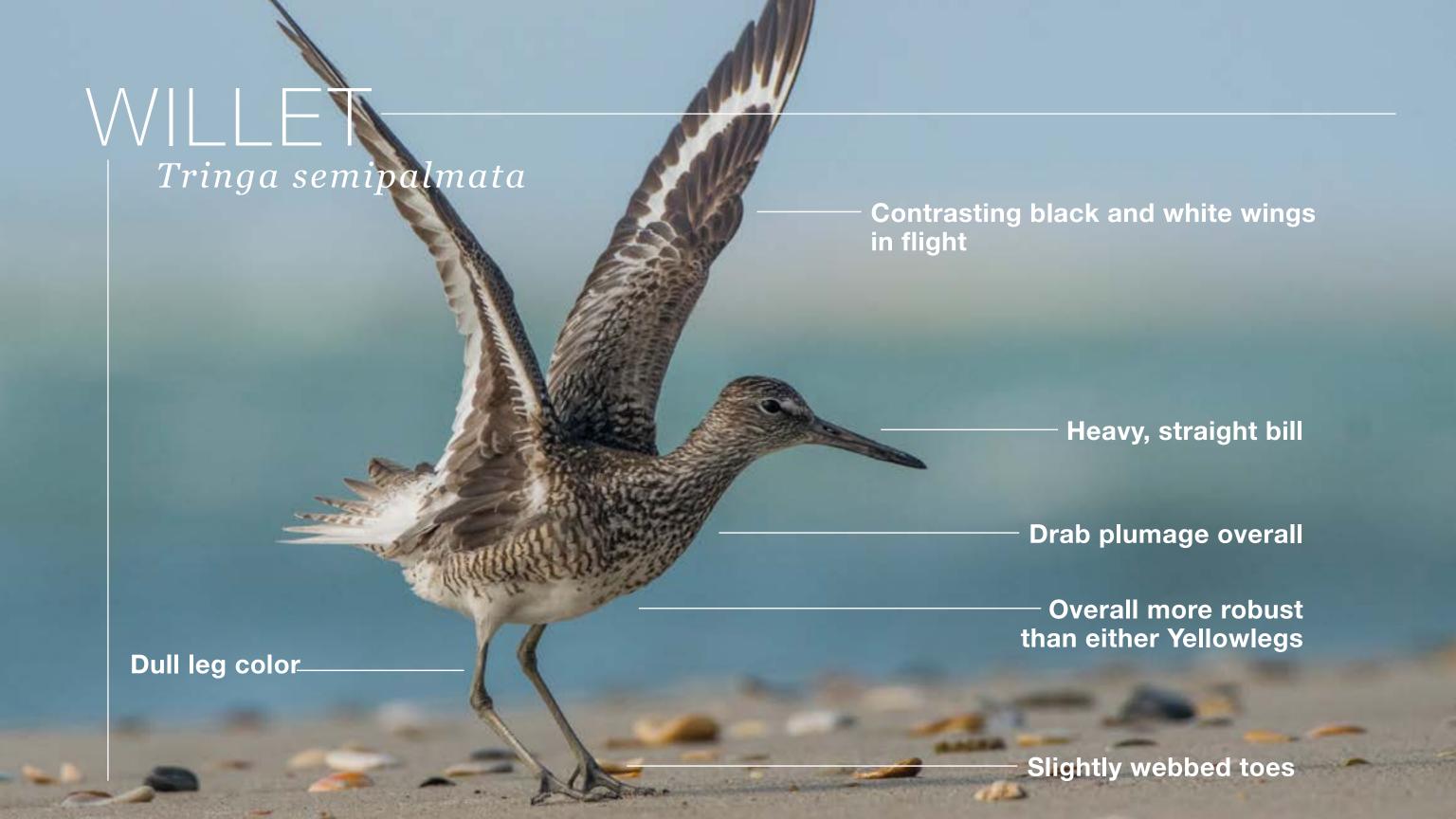


# SPOTTED SANDPIPER -

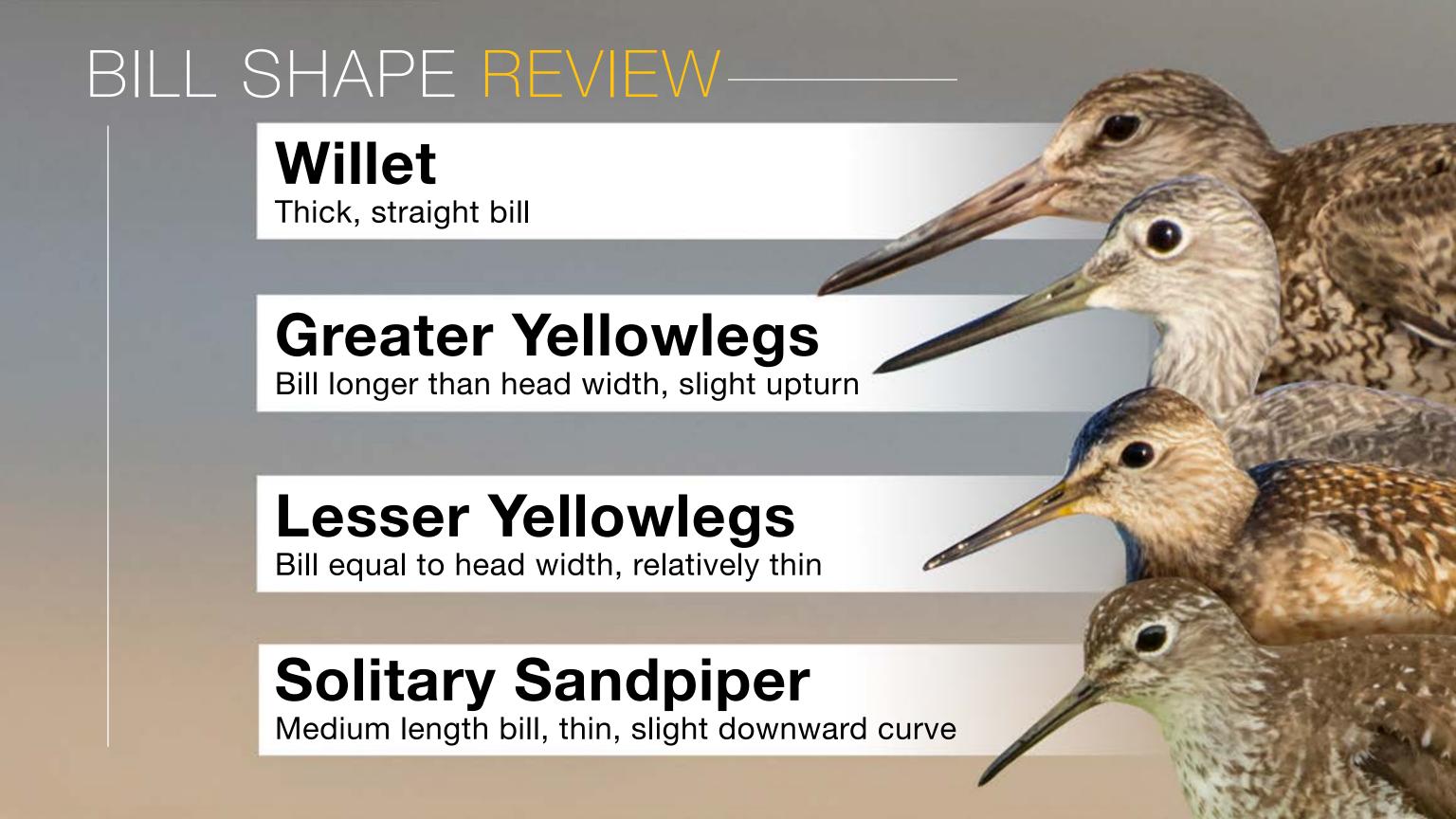
Actitis macularius

Breeding Plumage

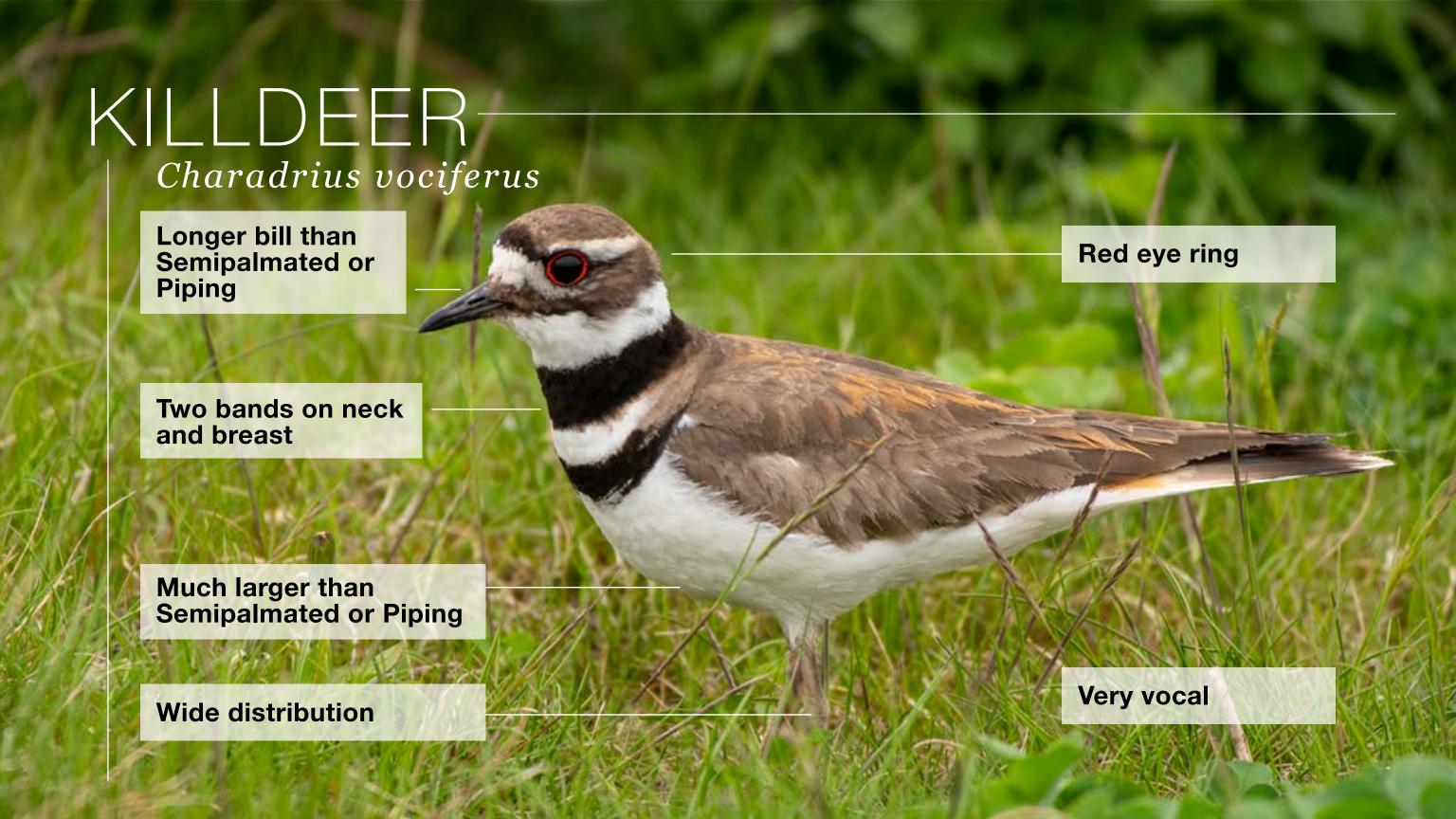














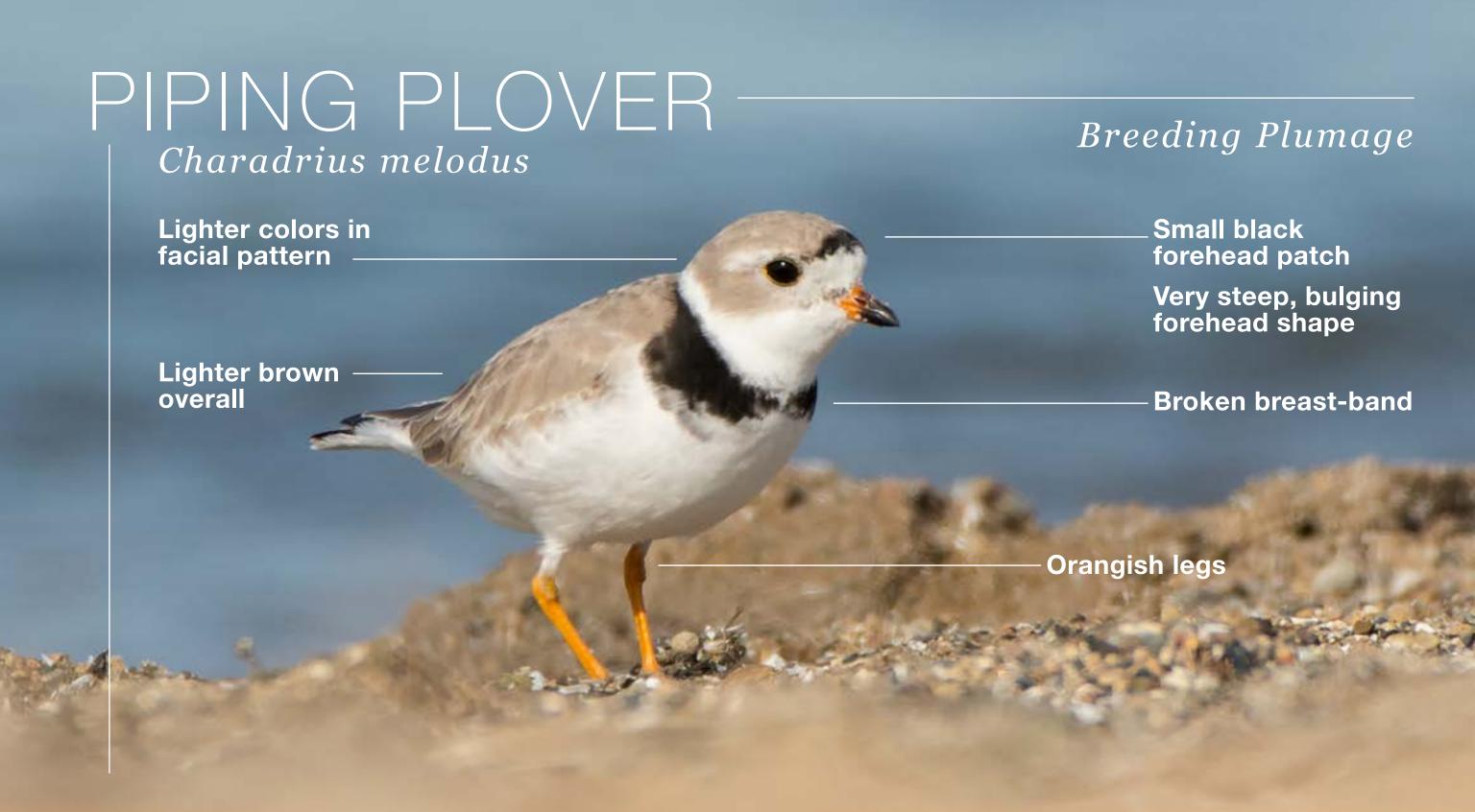


# SEMIPALMATED PLOVER-

Charadrius semipalmatus

Breeding Plumage







### HEAD SHAPE REVIEW -

#### Killdeer

Mid length bill, bold red eyering

### Semipalmated Plover

Short bill with orange base, darker facial pattern

#### Piping Plover

Short bill, steep forehead, lighter facial pattern



