



Acorn Woodpecker

Melanerpes formicivorus

This active woodpecker spends much of its time collecting acorns in holes it has pecked out of trees, wood posts or even house trim. They became infamous in the Bay Area in 2008 when two Rossmoor homeowner associations received a Fish & Wildlife permit to kill up to 50 woodpeckers. The matter is still ongoing with 27 birds effectively having been killed.

\$1550

2010



Cherry-Headed Conure

Aratinga erythrogenys

These gregarious South American parrots live in large flocks. They feed on fruits, flowers and grains. Native to South-Western Ecuador and North-Western Peru, escaped pets have formed feral flocks in the Telegraph Hill area of San Francisco, Berkeley and many locales in Southern California.

\$700

2008



Black-crowned Night Heron

Nictycorax nictycorax

Night Herons are found around marshes and wetlands where they hunt for small prey in shallow waters, mainly during the night. They nest en-masse in raucous tree colonies. Night Herons can often be seen at Lake Merritt.

\$1500

2010

Taxidermy sculpted from: crepe paper, styrofoam, paper mache, magic-sculpt, glass eyes & acrylic paint.



Black Swan

Cygnus atratus

Black Swans are common in the wetlands of south western and eastern Australia and the adjacent coastal islands. They make nests of mounded reeds often in colonies; an estimated one-quarter of all pairings are homosexual, mostly between males. They steal nests, or form temporary threesomes with females to obtain eggs, driving away the female after she lays the eggs.

Black Swans were not discovered until the 18th Century, but had been used as a metaphor for the impossible since Roman times. Thus a "Black Swan" refers to an extremely unlikely event of large magnitude and consequence.

\$650

2006



Common Raven

Corvus corax

This large black bird is often mistaken for its smaller relative the Crow, but can be distinguished by its large size, deep croaking call, and a tapered wedge-shaped tail (unlike the Crow's blunt tail). Ravens are clever, versatile omnivores who have been able to adapt well to living around changing human civilizations over the centuries.

\$850

2008



Cedar Waxwing

Bombycilla cedrorum

Cedar Waxwings are social songbirds who like to feed on berries in open woods, parks or backyards. They are migratory in some areas, but can be found in the Bay Area in any season.

\$1800

2010

Taxidermy sculpted from: crepe paper, styrofoam, paper mache, magic-sculpt, glass eyes & acrylic paint.



Passenger Pigeon

Ectopistes migratorius (extinct)

The Passenger Pigeon was a North American forest native ranging from Central Canada through Northern Mexico. In the 17th Century the Passenger Pigeon was one of the most abundant birds in the world, numbering in the billions. Extremely gregarious, they nested in trees by the hundreds and migrated in flocks by the hundreds of thousands. Early diarists wrote of flocks dimming the sun with their numbers.

A plentiful food source for Native Americans and Colonists alike, the Passenger Pigeons were hunted to extinction in the late 19th Century. Martha, the last Passenger Pigeon, died at the Cincinnati Zoo in 1914.

\$3600

2010



American Kestrel

Falco sparverius

The smallest of the North American falcons, the Kestrel is common across much of the United States in a wide variety of ecosystems which provide open space for its hunting. It is one of the two raptors most frequently used in training apprentice falconers.

\$2200

2008



Black Oystercatcher

Haematopus bachmani

Black Oystercatchers live along the sea shore, and at low tide are found picking mollusks and other small invertebrates from the rocks.

\$1350 (Bird contains hidden box.)

2008

Taxidermy sculpted from: crepe paper, styrofoam, paper mache, magic-sculpt, glass eyes & acrylic paint.



Burrowing Owl

Athene cunicularia

This small uncommon owl lives in abandoned ground-squirrel burrows in grasslands around parts of the Bay Area. They are most active around dusk and dawn hunting insects and small rodents. While development has mostly driven them out of the Bay Area proper, three or four make their winter home in the riprap along the fringe of the Berkeley Marina.

\$3000

2009



Western Grebe

Aechmophorus occidentalis

Found in coastal marshes and shore areas, the Grebe can be identified by their large head and obvious white throat. In mating display they will run across the water with their large feet. Parents sometimes carry chicks on their back. Western Grebes can be seen at Lake Merritt, the Berkeley tidal flats, and through the Delta.

\$1800 (Bird contains hidden box.)

2010



Western Screech-Owl

Megascops (Otus) kennicottii

Nocturnal, solitary owls native to Western North America. They feed on insects and small mammals and nest in abandoned woodpecker holes.

\$1000

2008

Taxidermy sculpted from: crepe paper, styrofoam, paper mache, magic-sculpt, glass eyes & acrylic paint.



Chestnut-Backed Chickadee

Poecile rufescens

These tiny social birds are native to the Pacific Northwest. They forage in flocks, seeking insects in a variety of wooded areas, from the branches of forest conifers to low suburban shrubs. Nesting in abandoned woodpecker holes, they particularly like to use tufts of animal fur and hair when constructing their nests.

\$800

2010



Loggerhead Shrike

Lanius ludovicianus

The Loggerhead Shrike is a small predatory songbird found around grasslands and semi-open scrub or woodlands. Unlike the raptors, Shrikes lack strong feet to hold down their prey. To compensate, they learned to use thorny branches (and adopted barbed wire) on which to spear and secure prey while feeding.

\$1600

2010



Wild Mustard

Sinapis arvensis

While common in California, Wild Mustard is a naturalized European native. The young leaves are edible raw or cooked and possess a sharp, peppery flavor. The seeds have a hot mustard flavor. Young flower buds can be eaten raw or steamed like broccoli.

\$1800

2010

Taxidermy sculpted from: crepe paper, styrofoam, paper mache, magic-sculpt, glass eyes & acrylic paint.



Great Auk

Pinguinus impennis (extinct)

Also known as the Gare-Fowl, this majestic water bird once ranged across the North Atlantic from Newfoundland to Britain. Spending much of their life at sea eating fish and crustaceans, Auks came ashore to breed in crowded colonies on rocky shorelines. It is thought that pairs mated for life. They did not build nests, and likely kept their single egg warm by resting it on their feet.

The Great Auks were hunted to extinction for their feathers. The last individuals were killed for museum specimens in the mid-19th Century.

\$4000

2010



Carolina Parakeet

Conuropsis carolinensis (extinct)

The Carolina Parakeet was North America's only native Conure. It ranged Eastern hardwood forests from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Like its cousin, the Cherry-Headed Conure, the Carolina Parakeets were gregarious, colorful, noisy and destructive.

Shot as pests, it is thought the species succumb to a poultry disease. Incas, the last Carolina Parakeet, died at the Cincinnati Zoo in 1918.

\$3600

2010



Purple Martin

Progne subis

Purple Martins are the largest of the North American swallows. They naturally nest in tree cavities and abandoned woodpecker holes, but competition from Starlings and House Sparrows make Purple Martins unusually dependent on bird houses. Like other swallows they not only catch insects in flight, but also drink in flight by skimming the surface of a pond and scooping up water in their bill.

\$650

2010

Taxidermy sculpted from: crepe paper, styrofoam, paper mache, magic-sculpt, glass eyes & acrylic paint.



Wilson's Warbler

Wilsonia pusilla

The Wilson's Warbler is a bright little common migrant often seen in the lower undergrowth of woodland and shrub habitat. They eat insects and berries, and spend their winters in Mexico.

\$550

2010



Barn Swallow

Hirundo rustica

This common bird is often seen swooping around catching insects in flight. They are identifiable by their deeply forked tail. Swallows build mud nests on cliffs, but more commonly on man-made structures such as barns or bridges.

\$900

2010

Taxidermy sculpted from: crepe paper, styrofoam, paper mache, magic-sculpt, glass eyes & acrylic paint.

www.vegantaxidermy.com



Pitcher Plant

Sarracenia sp.

Native to North America, the Sarracenia is found from the Great Lakes down the East Coast. They inhabit boggy areas with poor soil, taking their nutrients from insect prey. Their pitchers are modified leaves containing slippery surfaces and downward pointing hairs which trap insects in a small pool of digestive enzymes. Sarracenia flower in early spring before their pitchers are mature: nectar seeking bees press into the tight flower, picking up fresh and fallen pollen.

\$2400

2010



Ivory-billed Woodpecker

Campephilus principalis (likely extinct)

The Ivory-billed Woodpecker was the largest American woodpecker, nesting in the hardwood swamps and river valleys of the South-East. They used their prodigious claws to scale away the bark of dead trees in search of insects. Their slightly smaller cousin, the Pileated Woodpecker, lives in the same habitats and can sometimes be seen in Northern Sonoma County.

The last of the Ivory-billed Woodpeckers was seen in 1944; a dedicated search over the past few years failed to locate them in Arkansas or Florida.

\$3600

2010