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## Colorado state bird magpie

Bird species in America
Black-billed magpie
Flagstaff County, Alberta
conservation status
Least of concern  (IUCN 3.1)[1]
Scientific Classification
Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum: Chordata
Class: Aves
Order: Passeriformes
Family: Corvidae
Genus: Pica
Species: P. hudsonia
Binomial named After Pica hudsonia
Sabine, 1823
black-billed magpie (Pica hudsonia), also known as the American magpie, is a bird corvidae family that lives on the western side of North America , from Colorado to the south coast of Alaska, central Oregon, Northern California, Northern Nevada, Northern Arizona
Northern New Mexico, central Kansas and Nebraska. It is black and white, black areas of the wings and tail showing hints of blue or blue-green. It is one of only four North American songbirds whose tails account for half or more of the total body length (the others are yellow billed as a magpie, scissors-tailed flycatcher and fork-tailed flycatcher). This species generally prefers open habitat for pieces of trees. As a result, farmland can be found in areas of the suburbs where it regularly comes into contact with people. When persecuted it becomes very wary, but otherwise it is quite tolerant of the human presence. Historically associated with bison herds, it now lands behind cattle to clean ticks and insects from them. Large predators, like wolves, are usually followed by black-billed magpies who scream for their killings. The species also walks on the ground, where it receives food such as beetles, grasshoppers, worms and small rodents. The black-billed magpie is one of the few North American birds that build a dome nest. This nest consists of branches and is located at the top of the trees. Usually place 6 to 7 eggs. Incubation, which the female only, begins when the clutch is ready, and lasts 16-21 days. The breeding period is 3-4 weeks. Taxonomy and systematic
Yellowstone Bear World (near Idaho Falls, Idaho)
Outwardly, the must-bill magpie is almost identical to the European magpie, Pica pica, and is considered conspecific from many sources. The American Ornithologists Union, however, shares it with a separate species, Pica hudsonia, on the grounds that its mtDNA jam is closer to California’s yellow bill magpie, Pica nuttall, than the European magpie. If this position is correct, the Subtype of The Korean Magpie Pica pica sericea should also be considered as a separate species. [2] It seems that after the ancestral magpie spread across Eurasia, the Korean population was isolated, after which the species crossed the Bering Land Bridge and colonized North America, where the two European magpies then differentiated. Fossil evidence suggests that the ancestral North American magpie had arrived in its current range around the central Pliocene (3-4 mya) and that yellow bill of magpie’s legacy soon due to the rise of the Sierra Nevada and the beginning of the Ice Age. [3] However, a relatively low genetic difference suggests that some gene flows between black and yellow-billed breeds were still taking place during interglacial periods up to Pleistocene. Description
Retrospective dark blue-green feather
Black-tailed magpie is a medium-sized bird that measures 45-60 centimeters (18-24 years) from the top of the tail. Its appearance is distinct from other magpies by its dense feather, shorter and plundered wings, longer tails and iridesth blue feathers. [4]:120 The tail of a black-billed magpie consists of long layered feathers, the average pair of which extends the most. The beak of a black-billed magpie is elongated and weakly curved to the side. Unlike other members of the Corvidae family, the black-billed magpie is highly differentiated. Males are on average six to nine per cent larger and sixteen to twenty-four per cent heavier than females, 167-216 grams (5.9-7.6 oz), wingspan 205-219 millimeters (8.1-8.6 in) and tail length of 230-320 millimeters (9.1-12.6 in year). Females weigh between 141 and 179 grams (5.0 to 6.3 oz), have a wingspan of 175 to 210 millimetres and a tail length of 232 to 300 millimetres. [5]
Vocals
The vocals of the black-billed magpie consists of a series of harsh, scratches. The Cornell Lab of Ornithology describes his speech as ka-ka-ka-ka-ka, often preceded by skah-skah. [5] This invitation is therefore very different from that of the Eurasian magpie and is similar to the call of a magpie with a yellow bill. [6]:185 When threatened, the black-billed magpie utters a shrill shout. [5] They also have a call given in the vicinity of the dead, causing a gathering, often referred to as funerals. [7] Distribution and habitat for black-billed magpies range north of the coast of southern Alaska, central British Columbia and southern alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba through the Rocky Mountains down south to all Rocky Mountain states, including New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and some contiguous states as well. The range extends as far east as northern Minnesota and Iowa, with random records in northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan, but is thought to be limited further east and south with high temperatures and humidity. [8] [9] Behavior like American crows, magpies tend to tease the commune in winter. Every night they fly, often in groups and sometimes at long distances, reach safe teasing sites such as dense trees or shrubs that prevent predator movements, or at higher latitudes with dense conifers that provide good wind protection. In Canada, they arrive early in the evening for roosting and leave later in the morning on colder days. [11] In the place where the atticifications are, they tend to sit in trees. They not a rope. They sleep on the bill tucked under the scapular (shoulder) and back feathers, against this position on earlier colder nights. [12] At night, they can also reshape unutilized parts of the day in the form of pellets. Such pellets can be found on the ground and then used to determine at least part of the poultry food. [13] The common misconception about black and magpies in general is that they like to steal bright or shiny things. However, an experiment conducted by Exeter University seemed to counter it was true, with birds displaying much more caution about flashy and shiny objects. [14] Breeding and breeding
Adult black-horned magpies stay together all year round and often for life when no one dies, in which case the rest of the magpie may find another companion. Divorces are possible: one South Dakota study found that the divorce rate is low (8%)[15], but one 7-year study in Alberta found a divorce rate of up to 63%. [16] Black-bill magpies slot individually, often toward top trees. Only nest trees and its surrounding area are protected, so it is possible that the nests are somewhat compressed in space. When this happens (usually in areas where there are a limited number of trees or plenty of food supplies), a diffuse colony is formed. It has a black-billed magpie in the middle of a European magpie whose nests are much more spread out because of the vast territory around each nest, and a magpie with a yellow bill, which is always loosely colonial. The nests are loose, but the large accumulation of branches, branches, mud, grass, roots, bark strips, vines and other materials, branches and branches form the base and framework. The nesting is lined with fine roots, grass and other soft material. The nests almost always contain a hood or dome loosely assembled with branches and branches, and usually have one or more side entrances. The nests are built by both sexes for more than 40-50 days, starting in February (albeit later at the bottom of the range). Old nests can be repaired and used or built onto a new nest, where the older nests thus reach 100 cm high (48 inches high to 40 inches wide). Other bird species, including small hawks and owls, often use old magpie nests. The magpies' breeding season is generally from late March to early July. They nest once a year, but can nest again if their first attempt fails earlier. The female lays up to thirteen eggs, but the usual clutch size is six or seven. The eggs are greenish gray, marked brown, and 33 mm (about 1.3 inches) long. Only the female broods for 16-21 days. The male feeds the female throughout the incubation. Hatching is often asynchronous. Hatched young people are altricial, brooded by a female, but fed by both sexes. They fly three to four weeks after hatching, feed with adults about two and then fly out to join the other young magpies. Fleas success (usually 3-4 per juvenile) is smaller than the clutch size; this is not unusual for things to be in species with asynchronous hatching, as some nests often die of starvation. Black-billed magpies breed for the first time at the age of one or two years. The life span of species in the wild is about four to six years. Feeding
Defecation remains a big animal black-billed gas is an opportunistic omnivore, eating many species of insects, sleds, seeds, rodents, berries, nuts, eggs, and also garbage and food pets that are fed outside. Chicks are fed animal matter almost exclusively. Magpies usually feed on the ground, usually on foot, sometimes hopping, and sometimes scratching their feet to turn over to the ground for litter. Sometimes they land on large mammals, such as moose or cattle, to choose the ticks that often cover these animals. They often follow large predators, such as wolves, to avenge or steal from their killings. Black-billed magpies are also known to make a food cache in earth, in diffuse-hoarding fashion. To make a cache, the bird pushes its bill into the ground (or snow) forming a small hole where it belongs to the groceries that were in a small bag under his tongue. However, this can lead to food in a different location, especially if there are other magpies nearby, watching. Cache robbery is quite common so the magpie often makes several false caches before real. The final cache is covered with grass, leaves, or branches. After that, the bird flaps its head and stares at the cache, you may have to devote the site to the memory. Such hoards are short-lived; food food is usually recovered over several days or the bird never returns. The bird places its caches out of sight and also smells; during cache robbery, the smell is probably the primary cue. [17] Surviving a black-billed magpie often forms loose herds outside the breeding season. Such herds can create hierarchy of dominance. Dominating can steal food from subordinates. Aggressive interactions also occur in point food sources. Surprisingly, adult men often dominate or may tolerate them. [18] [19] In relationships with the people when Lewis and Clark first met the Magpies in 1804 in South Dakota, they reported the birds are very brave, entering tents or taking food out of hand. [20] The Magpies previously followed American bison herds (from which they gleaned from ticks and insects), as well as bands of Plains Indians that hunt the bison so they could scavenge carcasses. When the bison herds were found in the 1870s, they were the only people in the world to have been Today, black-billed magpies remain relatively tame in areas where they are not However, they become very wary of areas where they are often shot or disturbed. Especially in the 20th century. In many countries, bounties were offered for 1 percent of an egg or two cents per person. In Idaho, the death toll was estimated at 150,000. Many magpies also died eating poison laid by coyotes and other predators. [21] When regularly disturbed in the nest, the magpies eventually move the eggs or abandon the clutch completely, but first and foremost they aggressively protect the nest. Biologists who have climbed nest trees to measure magpie eggs have reported that parents recognized them personally in the following days and began to mob them, overlooking other people nearby. [23] Many suburban songbird lovers don't like magpies because of their reputation for stealing eggs, but studies have shown that eggs make up only a small part of what magpies feed on during the reproductive season. [24] In England, the European magpie also has a reputation for taking eggs, but still, as the population of magpies increases, the density of songbirds does not decrease; on the contrary, it also increases. [25] Status Due to its huge and generally stable population, the International Union for Conservation of Nature is a species that is least of concern. [1] In the United States, the protection of black breeds is protected under the Migratory Birds Agreement Act, but [a] federal authorisation does not have to be verified ... [magpies] where they are found to undertake or intend to commit immorality in respect of ornamental or shaded trees, crops, livestock or wildlife, or if they are concentrated in a number and in such a way as to endanger health or other disturbance. [26] State or local regulations may also restrict or prohibit the killing of these birds. This species is not threatened and in some regions it has benefited from deforestation and agricultural development. Like many baskets, however, it is susceptible to west Nile virus. In Canada, however, black-billed magpies are not included in the list of birds protected by the Convention on Migratory Birds. [27] Provincial laws also apply, but in Alberta a breed can be hunted and trapped without permission. [28] The damage to the black-billed magpie population is toxic chemicals, in particular topical pesticides used on the back of livestock. For Black bill magpies, who sometimes glean ticks off the backs of cattle, this proves to be a problem. 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