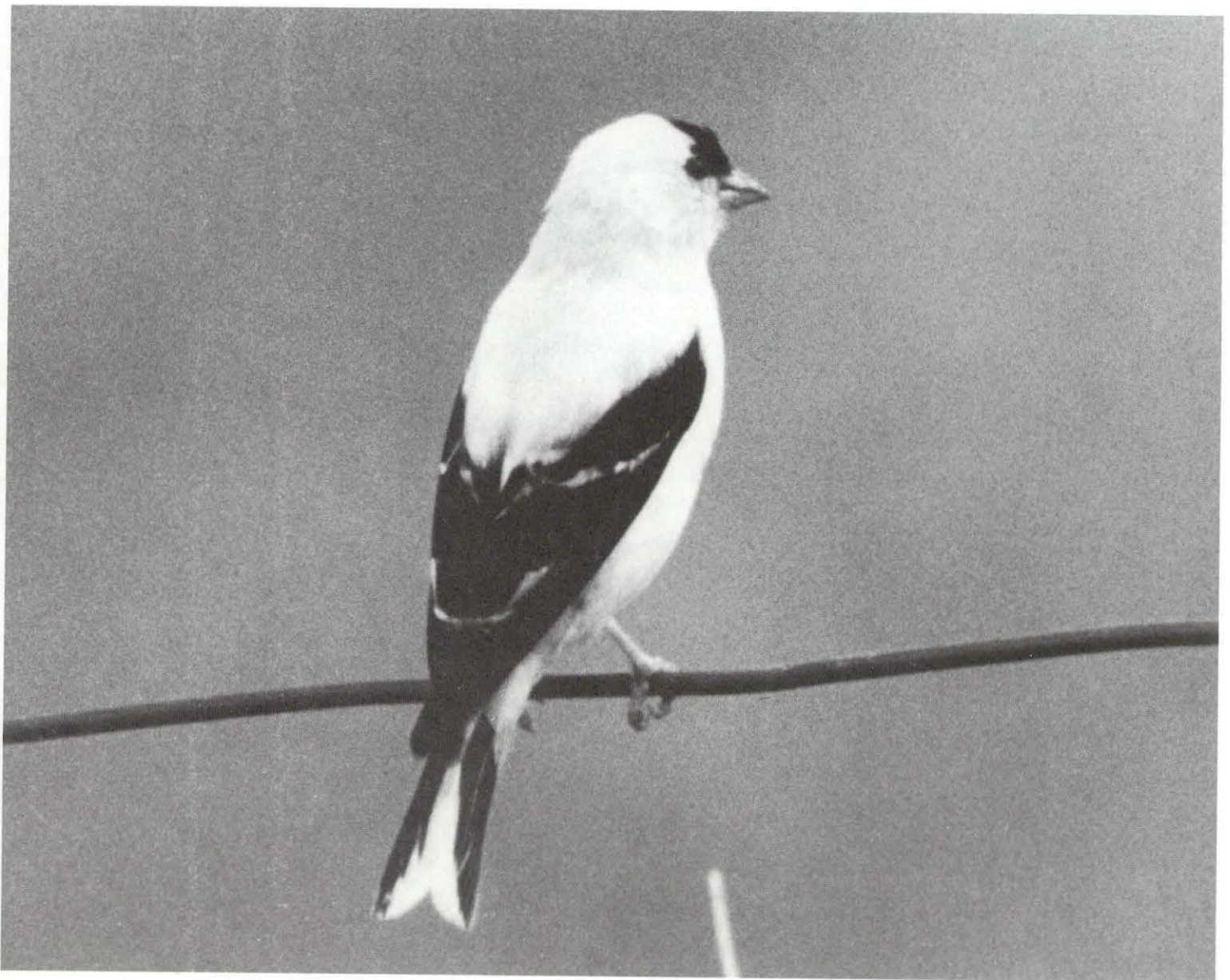


# American Goldfinch



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The American Goldfinch *Carduelis tristis* is easily detected in the spring or summer as a flash of yellow, flying with an undulating motion and calling "perchicoree, perchicoree." With its short, heavy, conical beak, the American Goldfinch is typical of North American seed-eating birds that are members of the finch (Fringillidae) family.

It breeds across southern Canada from British Columbia to Newfoundland and through most of the United States north of the Gulf States. It prefers trees in open places, especially in orchards and along roadsides. As winter approaches, the goldfinch moves short distances towards the south. Its winter range includes southern British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and most of the United States.

#### Description

The goldfinch averages 11 cm in length, much the same size as the English Sparrow. In spring the birds moult all but their black wing and tail feathers, and the bills of both sexes turn orange. The male assumes brilliant canary yellow plumage and a striking jet black cap. In flight, a white rump contrasts with the black tail. The summer female is olive yellow, with a bib of yellow on her neck and breast.

After a complete moult in the fall, the birds grow plumage that is almost identical in colour for both sexes. They are buff-coloured below and olive brown above. Their wings are black with white wing bars and the black tail is etched with white. The face and neck are a pale yellow — only a hint of the bright yellow of summer. The lesser coverts (the feathers covering the "shoulders") of the male are yellow.

During their first autumn and winter the juveniles are wood brown above with buffy, rather than white, wing markings and dull black shoulders, which distinguish them from the adults.

A bird similar in appearance to the American Goldfinch, the Lesser Goldfinch *Carduelis psaltria*, is occasionally seen in British Columbia. It is slightly smaller than the American Goldfinch, measuring about 10 cm in length. In summer the adult male is black or olive above, rather than

yellow, and he retains the black cap all year. The female has an olive rump instead of a pale rump. Both species feed their young on regurgitated plant matter.

#### Courtship and nesting behaviour

In the spring the start of courtship behaviour is signalled by one or more males chasing a single female. The female flies in an elusive zigzagging manner, and the male at times breaks into a slow flat flight. During courtship, a pair will circle about, with the male warbling throughout the flight. Mating takes place in late summer, as does nest building.

The male marks his domain by warbling and flitting from perch to perch around the perimeter of the territory. As well, he circles and performs two flight displays. One is a low flat flight. The other is an exaggerated version of his normal undulating flight in which he tucks his wings close to his body, plummets earthwards, and then spreads his wings to coast upward in a long series of loops.

Two or three pairs group their territories together in a loose colony. This may aid in the sharing of information about food and in defence against predators. There is a greater density of nests where food and water are in abundant supply.

#### Nest building

The female builds the nest in late summer up to 10 m off the ground in the terminal branches of a bush or tree. Nest building occurs in 10- to 40-minute spurts, during which material is brought to the site and laid down. There may be periods of hours or days when nothing is added. The average interval between the start of the nest and the laying of the first egg is eight days.

The female strips fibres from dead trees, weeds, and vines and utilizes catkins as well as grass to construct the outer shell of the nest. She sometimes dismantles the nests of other birds to use the materials in her own nest. She reinforces the rim of the nest with bark bound by sticky spider silk and caterpillar webs. The nest is lined with plant down from thistles, milkweed, and cattails. The inside diameter is about 6.5 cm.

The male often accompanies the female on flights for nesting materials. He may carry some materials back, but leaves the actual construction of the nest to the female. He perches nearby, singing and calling to his mate. At the first sign of danger the male or female will whistle "sweet" or call "bearbee, bearbee, bee, bearbee."

#### Breeding

Why the American Goldfinch breeds so late in the year (July–September) has puzzled many scientists. The American Goldfinch is the only cardueline finch to acquire its breeding plumage by moult. In most finches, the feathers are gradually worn down through use, resulting in a changed appearance by the time the breeding season arrives. Because the prolonged moult is unusual in a bird of the temperate zone, it has been suggested that a lengthy moulting period may be the only way a bird on a protein-poor seed diet can

Distribution of the American Goldfinch

■ Breeding range  
 ||||| Winter range





fulfill the energy demands of breeding. Thus, completion of moult rather than food availability may determine the timing of breeding, although the abundance of seeds in late summer may be important in ensuring larger supplies of food for the young than would be obtainable in May or June.

The American Goldfinch lays four to six bluish white eggs, roughly the size of peanuts. While the female incubates the eggs she is fed by her mate. With his esophagus full of seed, the male flies over the nest, displaying and calling. The hungry female responds by calling "teeteeteeteete" softly and continuously. Sometimes the female leaves the nest to receive the seed. At other times, the male perches on the rim of the nest, takes his mate's bill in his, and feeds her as if she were a nestling.

#### *The young*

At hatching, the young are covered in fluffy grey down. Their eyes begin to open after three days. In the first week of life the nestlings are quiet, but by the second week they are active and noisily seek out the food brought at long intervals by their parents. A mass of undigested seed bound together by mucus is regurgitated by the adults into the mouths of the young.

Initially, the adults remove faecal sacs deposited by the young, but later the young defecate over the rim of the nest, leaving a coating on the outer layer. The young birds grow rapidly; by the time they leave the nest 11–15 days after hatching they are covered with the beginning of the olive yellow juvenile plumage.

Shortly before fledging they develop a fledging call that sounds like "chick-kee" or "chick-wee." The first young clambers out of the nest to a nearby branch and tentatively tests its wings on short flights. The others soon follow. The female may begin construction of a new nest for a second brood. The male is responsible for feeding the young birds and finds his charges by listening for the fledging call. Within a month's time, the young are totally independent and no longer give this call.

#### *Food and feeding*

The American Goldfinch has a varied diet. Being principally a seed-eater, the bird has an abundant food supply for much of the year, including seeds of thistle, dandelion, ragweed, mullein, cosmos, goatsbeard, sunflower, and alder.

Although some finches use their feet sparingly or not at all to help in feeding, the American Goldfinch uses its feet extensively. For example, it will fly to a cluster of seed capsules at the top of an evening primrose and cling to the stalks in such a way that it can delicately extract the seeds. In the spring the catkins hanging from birches and alders are pulled up with the beak and clamped down on the branch with the toes. Such dexterity with the foot and bill, combined with low body weight (approximately 11 g), enables the American Goldfinch to take advantage of food sources relatively inaccessible to some potential

competitors. The birds will also eat insects, including plant lice and caterpillars, and will root out larvae from galls and fruits.

Except during the nesting season, the American Goldfinch is a sociable bird that seeks its own kind to feed and fly with. In winter it mingles with its relatives—the redpolls and siskins—feeding in weedy fields and in orchards close to wooded areas.

In its wintering range it is easy to attract the American Goldfinch to a bird feeder. It prefers hanging column feeders with places to perch at each outlet. These feeders can be filled with sunflower seeds or, better yet, the commercially available thistle, or Niger, seed imported from Africa. The birds will also come to window trays and bird tables, where they will eat sorghum, millet, canary seed, cracked nutmeats, and sunflower seeds.

Before a storm the birds will feed in a frenzied manner at feeders and show a significant gain in weight before and during the storm. This behaviour may increase the American Goldfinch's chance of survival under adverse conditions.

#### *Enemies*

American Goldfinches and their eggs fall prey to a variety of predators including cats, weasels, snakes, squirrels, jays, and Sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks. Accidental deaths can occur when the birds entangle themselves in a spider's web or in burdock.

The Brown-headed Cowbird lays its eggs in the nests of smaller songbirds such as the American Goldfinch. But the songbirds' seed diet is insufficient to meet the demands of the growing cowbird young, most of which die as a result. However, the presence of the cowbird does disrupt successful nesting.

#### *Population*

The Breeding Bird Survey of Canada provides us with indices of the population of most of the common species of birds. Although the Breeding Bird Survey designates the American Goldfinch as "common," results of the survey showed a decline in the breeding populations of American Goldfinches in the Maritimes, central and southern Ontario and Quebec, and the central Prairies from 1966 to 1983. Results from the Breeding Bird Survey in the United States have also shown a decline in the population at a mean rate of 4% per year. Decreasing amounts of breeding habitat, resulting from changing agricultural practices and the expansion of urban centres, may be contributing to this decline.

The Christmas Bird Count, a winter survey, indicates an increase in the overwintering population of American Goldfinches. The results of the Breeding Bird Survey and the Christmas Bird Count are not necessarily contradictory. Increases in the overwintering population may be due to an increase in the number of bird feeders, while the total population may be declining.

Bird populations, including that of the American Goldfinch, are continually changing in response to changes in the world around them. To

understand these population changes, monitoring and study of the factors affecting populations are essential.

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