The Cooper's Hawks (left) would like a dinner of the richly patterned male and female Gambel's Quails (right).

The adult and juvenile Mourning Dove (left center), White-winged and Eurasian Doves (center, right) are peaceful birds.

The adult (left) and juvenile (center, right) Band-tailed Pigeons drink large volumes of water by siphoning.

The Greater Roadrunner secretes a high concentration of salt through a gland in the front of its eye.
Black-chinned, Costa's, Broad-tailed, and Anna's Hummingbirds love to bathe in the water feature (above, below).

A female and a male (Intergrade) Red-shafted Northern Flickers partake of seed blocks and suet (center, right).

Starting in early May a male **Hairy Woodpecker** gathered orange daily, along with suet and seed, and flew to the Southwest and returned to gather more food (above). On May 28 there was a new male fledgling accompanies the father to a nearby tree, all the while, still being fed and given special attention (below).
The female and male Ladder-backed Woodpeckers are so named because its back looks like the rungs of a ladder.

With Acorn Woodpeckers, the visiting cooperative breeding group consists of at least two males and two females.

The Western Wood-Pewee, Say's Phoebe and Warbling Vireo catch insects in flight (called hawking) or foraging.

The Scrub Jay enjoys a bath in a water pan, while the Steller's Jay shows off its lovely crest.
The White-breasted Nuthatch, Juniper Titmouse, Bushtit, Yellow-rumped and Wilson's Warbler always need water.

Male, female, juvenile, and 1st year Black-headed Grosbeaks seem to love grapes and the water feature.

The colors of the supercilium (eyebrow) of juvenile/1st year/molting Black-headed Grosbeaks vary greatly this year.

The migrating Lazuli Buntings fill the yard in early May with the males being lazuli-blue and gray-buff females.
The male **Western Tanager** is like looking at a flame: an orange-red head, brilliant yellow body, and coal-black wings, back and tail. Females (yellowish head, right) and immature are a somewhat dimmer yellow-green and blackish color.

The **Canyon, Spotted** and **Green-tailed Towhees**, besides fruit, insects and seeds, like to scratch in leaf litter for food.

Farewells are said to the **Chipping Sparrow** (left). The male and female **Brown-headed Cowbird** (center and right) is North America’s most common “brood parasite.” A female cowbird (right) makes no nest of her own, but instead lays her eggs in the nests of other bird species, which then raise the young cowbirds.
This 1st summer Hooded Oriole wings it way to the Tinney's yard. It was probably born last summer and spent the winter in Mexico and migrated for a brief stay in Prescott. It enjoys orange, grapes, nectar and insects, but especially the grape jelly that Bob has placed on the oriole feeder.

The brilliant orange male Bullock's Oriole is stunning in the sunlight while the female has a pale yellowish breast.

1st year male Bullock's Orioles have a yellowish color and different patterned black throats.
The yard attracts orange-red males (left) and gray-brown female (center right) and 'horned' juvenile House Finches. The Pine Siskin (left) and male and female (center) and bather (right) Lesser Goldfinch enjoy the flowers and grasses.

Chipmunks, Squirrels, Javelina, and Cottontail Rabbits often visit the Tinneys' yard.

The Mule Deer like to sneak grapes and oranges from the fruit sticks provided for the birds. We have had two does that come in alone and surmise that they may be pregnant, so are hoping to see fawns in August/Sept. A Bobcat (right, rear shot) came in for a drink after dark on May 27th and saw a Mountain Lion off Cloud Crossing on May 29th about 9:30.

A California Sister Butterfly probes moisture at the water feature, while a Tree Lizard rests in the morning sun, and a Gopher Snake easily blends around a house corner, but is stopped in its track by a rock!
Our **Austrian Pines** demonstrates the signature features of a two-year conifer reproduction. A branch with pollen-producing cones (left) release yellow pollen into the air (ah-choo). Some lucky pollen grains that happen to land on a drop of sticky fluid produced by the female (ovulate) cone get drawn into the cone, where they remain dormant for a year. At the beginning of the second year, sperm from the pollen grains that were captured one year before, fertilize the egg in the gametophytes at the bases of the scales (center photo) which develop into winged seeds in pairs at the bases of the scales. The cone scales separate and the winged seeds drift away at the end of the second year (right).

The **Sotol** puts forth a spectacular stalk which stretches higher than our home and the **Red Yucca** stalks makes tiny yellow blooms.

As the 21 June Summer Solstice approaches, the grasses go to seed and the Prescott flowering plants put forth their blooms.

**Penstemon, Flox, Primrose, Mexican Hat, Indian Blanket, Salvia, Scarlet Bugler, Honeysuckle, and Prickley Pair Cactus flowers.**