

cedar waxwing

Bombycilla cedrorum

Kingdom: Animalia
Division/Phylum: Chordata
Class: Aves

Order: Passeriformes Family: Bombycillidae

FEATURES

The cedar waxwing averages about seven inches in length. This brown bird with a brown crest has a yellow band at the tip of its tail. The immature bird is gray-brown with streaks on the belly. The name "waxwing" comes from the red, waxy tips on the wings.

BEHAVIORS

The cedar waxwing is a common migrant statewide and an uncommon summer and winter resident statewide. It winters as far south as Panama. The first group of spring migrants arrives from January through mid-April with a second spring migration from early May through mid-June. Nesting occurs from June through August. Nests may be in small colonies. The nest is built on a limb from four to 50 feet above the ground. Both the male and female build the nest of grasses, twigs, string and yarn over a five to seven day period. It is lined with rootlets and other plant materials. The female lays three to five pale blue-gray eggs with dark spots. Egg-laying is tied to the availability of fruit. The female alone incubates for the 12- to 13-day incubation period, although the male brings her food during this time. Two broods of young are raised each year. Fall migration commences in August. The cedar waxwing lives in open

woodlands, orchards and residential areas. This bird is often seen around trees which are bearing fruit. It makes a high-pitched whistling noise ("zeee"). The cedar waxwing eats insects and fruits, particularly crab apples, wild cherries and mulberries.

HABITATS

bottomland forests coniferous forest

southern Illinois lowlands upland deciduous forest

ILLINOIS STATUS

common endangered threatened native exotic

ILLINOIS RANGE

Permanent resident:

Summer resident: statewide

Migrant: statewide

Winter resident: statewide

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Illinois Department of Natural Resources. 1999.

Biodiversity of Illinois, Volume 2: Woodland Habitats CD-ROM.