

**Avian Models for 3D Applications**  
Characters and Procedural Maps by Ken Gilliland

# Songbird ReMix Amazon

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# Songbird ReMix Amazon

## Manual & Field Guide

### Introduction

Songbird ReMix Amazon journeys into the deep rainforests amongst the lost empires of the Olmecs, Mayans, and Toltecs. Although this collection is a small sampling of the over 2,000 different bird species found in the Amazon Basin, the 17 species were carefully selected to provide a broad range of birds and were chosen for uniqueness and visual interest. From hermits to jacamars, macaws to parrots and trogons to the spectacular Umbrellabird; each of these birds are worthy centerpieces in any form of imagery.








### Overview and Use

Select **Figures** in Runtime Folder and go to the **Songbird ReMix** folder. Here you'll find an assortment of files that are easily broken into 2 groups: **Conforming Parts** and **Bird Base models**. Let's look at what they are and how you use them:

- **Bird Base Models**
  - **Songbird Base Model** - This model is used with most birds in this package. Load this model first and then the appropriate *Conforming Parts* if needed.
  - **<P> Parrot Base Model** - This model is specifically for use with Parrots. See the “P” icon in the lower right corner? This corresponds with characters in the Pose folders. All MAT/MOR files with the “P” icon use this model. Load this model first and then the appropriate *Conforming Parts* if needed.
  - **<S> Syndactyl Base Model** - This model is specifically for use with Kingfishers and Kookaburras. See the “S” icon in the lower right corner? This corresponds with characters in the Pose folders. All MAT/MOR files with the “S” icon use this model.
  - **<Z> Zygodactyl Base Model** - This model is specifically for use with Zygodactyl and Heterodactyl footed birds . See the “Z” icon in the lower right corner? This corresponds with characters in the Pose folders. All MAT/MOR files with the “Z” icon use this model. Load this model first and then the appropriate *Conforming Parts* if needed.

- **Conforming Parts** (All Conforming Crests have alphanumeric icons in the lower right corners such as “C09”, “C22” or “T03”. This corresponds with characters in the Pose folders. All MAT/MOR files with the same icon use that particular Conforming Part. So Now let’s look at what’s included in Conforming Parts:
  - **<C07> Conforming Crest 7.** For use with the Chestnut-capped Puffbird. All morphs are found in the HEAD section.
  - **<C22> Conforming Crest 22.** For use with the Umbrellabird. Morphs are found in the BODY, HEAD and WATTLE sections.

## Conforming Crest Quick Reference

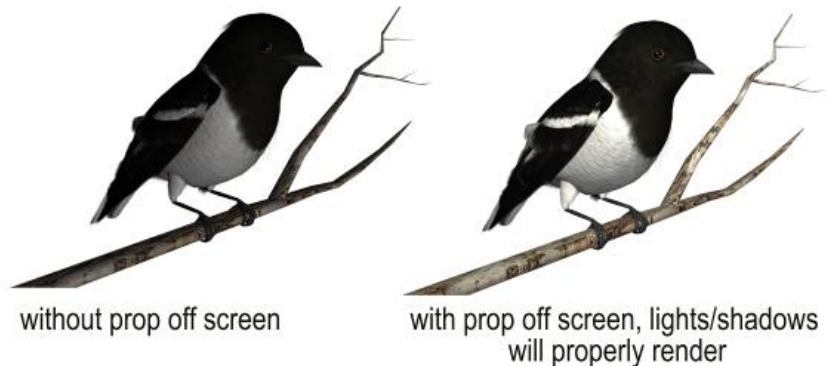
Load Model(s)	To Create... (apply MAT/MOR files)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amazonian Antwrens</li> <li>• Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper</li> <li>• Amazonian Black Tyrants</li> <li>• Banaquit</li> <li>• Blue-backed Manakins</li> <li>• Paradise Tanager</li> <li>• Reddish Hermits</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amazonian Umbrellabird</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruddy Ground-doves</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blue-headed Parrots</li> <li>• Red &amp; Green Macaw</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amazon Kingfisher</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gilded Barbets</li> <li>• Paradise Jacamar</li> <li>• Rufous-headed Woodpeckers</li> <li>• Violaceous Trogon</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chestnut-capped Puffbird</li> </ul>

## Creating a Songbird ReMix Bird

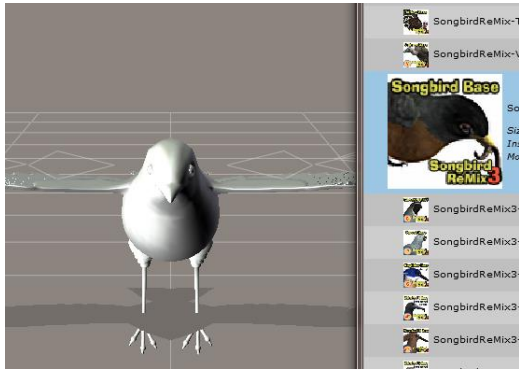
1. Choose what you want to load. For this example, we'll create a Warbler species.
2. Load Poser or DAZ Studio and select **FIGURES** and the Songbird ReMix folder. DAZ Studio users will select the "Poser Formats" → "My Library" → "FIGURES" → "Songbird ReMix".
3. Because all of the Warbler use the "Songbird" base model we'll load that.
4. Go to the **POSES** folder and **Songbird ReMix** Master folder, then select the appropriate Songbird Remix library. This again, for DAZ Studio users will be found in the "Poser Formats" file section.
5. Select one of the Warbler Species and load/apply it by clicking the mouse on to our loaded Songbird ReMix base model. This species pose contains morph and texture settings to turn the generic model into the selected Warbler. It will automatically apply the correct DAZ Studio material settings if you are using DAZ Studio.

## Scaling and Square Shadows in Poser

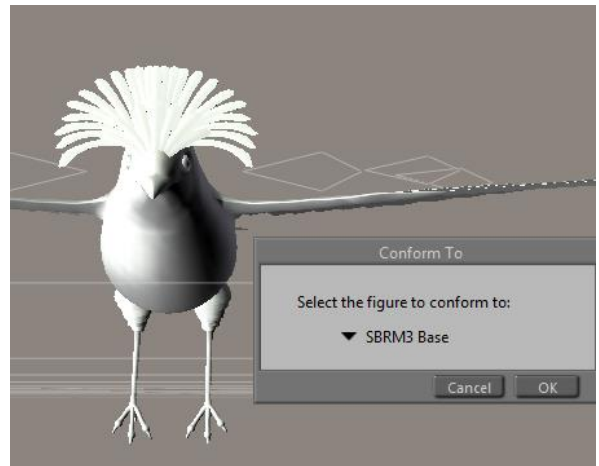
All the birds in this package have to scaled proportionally to DAZ 3D's Victoria and Michael models. The smallest of the included birds **MAY** render with a Square shadow or improper lighting. This is a bug in Poser. Poser can't figure out how to render a shadow for something really small, so it creates a square shadow. The solution is to put a larger item that casts a normal Poser shadow in the scene (even if it is off camera) and the square shadows will be fixed or BODY scale the bird to a larger size.



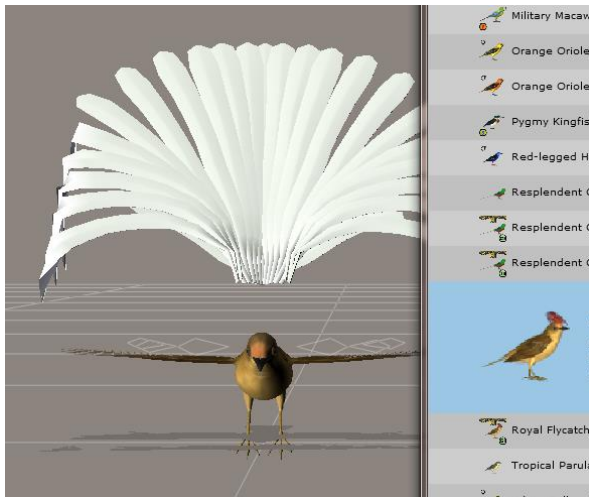
# How to build a Songbird ReMix Character with a Conforming Crest in Poser



1. In the Figures section, load a Bird base Model. Then load the appropriate conforming part for the bird you're trying to create.
2. **Conform it** to the bird base model.



3. Select the Base Model and go to **POSES**. Select and apply the appropriate Character/Material pose setting for the bird you're creating.



4. The Conforming part will look wrong. That's okay—we're going to fix that now. Select the conforming part and apply appropriate Character/Material pose for the part.

5. Voila! Your bird is done. Just remember to select the bird base when posing and often there are additional morphs in the conforming part you can use.



## Updates and Freebies

The Songbird ReMix series is constantly growing and improving. New morphs and additions to upcoming and future products often end up benefiting existing sets with new geometry, morphs and textures.

Songbirdremix.com always has the latest updates and additions to existing Songbird ReMix products (often months before they are updated at DAZ), plus the latest digital and real bird news, tutorials, videos, all the Field Guides, free bird characters, props and much more...

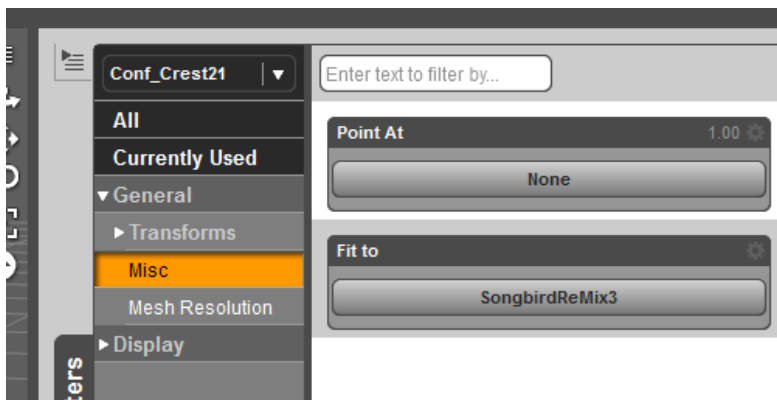
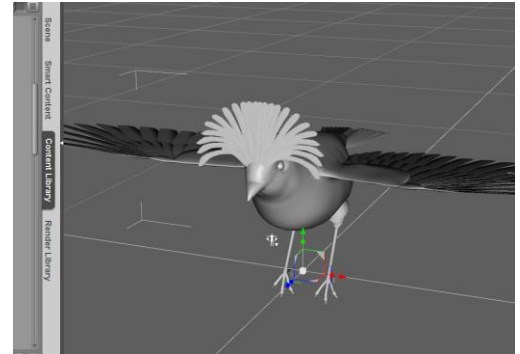
## [Songbird ReMix.com](http://SongbirdReMix.com)



## How to build a Songbird ReMix Character with a Conforming Crest in DAZ Studio

In the **Runtime** folder, select **Figures** and load the Songbird ReMix Model and the appropriate Conforming Crest in Studio. Select the Conforming Crest by selecting on the screen or in the **Scene** Tab.

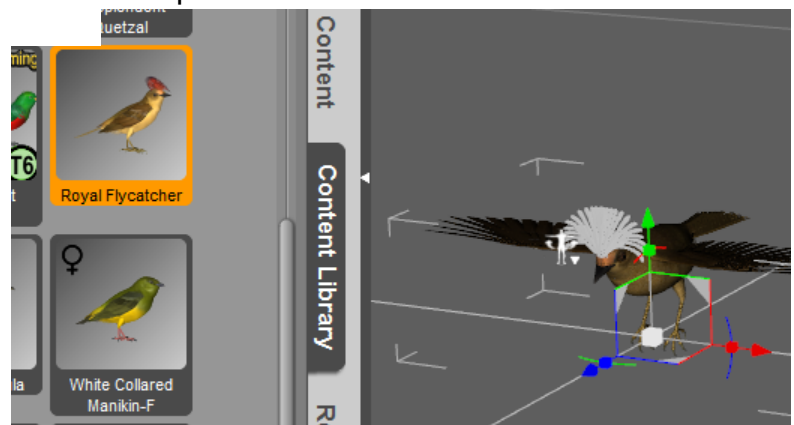
Now, using the “FIT TO” command in the Parameters Tab, Select the Songbird ReMix Model. Go back to the **Scene** Tab and select the Songbird ReMix Model.



Select the Studio **Content** Folder and go to the **Animals : SBRM : !CreateYour Own : Characters** folder and select the appropriate Songbird Remix library. Apply the Character setting to the bird base. It will probably reduce the size significantly and change the shape of the bird.

Now that the bird is sized, select the conforming part and apply the conforming part character settings.

Voila! Your bird is done. Just remember to select the bird base when posing and often there are additional morphs in the conforming part you can use.





# Songbird ReMix Amazon

## Field Guide

### **Ground-Doves, Doves and Quail-Doves**

Rudy Ground-Dove

### **Parrots & their Allies**

Red-and-green Macaw

Blue-headed Parrot

### **Hermits, Sabrewings, Starthroats, Hummingbirds and Allies**

Reddish Hermit

### **Kingfishers**

Amazon Kingfisher

### **Trogons**

Violaceous Trogon

### **Woodpeckers & Woodcreepers**

Rufous-headed Woodpecker

Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper

### **New World Barbets**

Gilded Barbet

### **Jacamars & Puffbirds**

Paradise Jacamar

Chestnut-capped Puffbird

### **Ovenbirds, Antbirds, Gnatwrens**

Amazonian Antshrike

### **Manakins & Vireos**

Blue-backed Manakin

### **Tropical Flycatchers**

Amazonian Black Tyrant

### **Umbrellabirds, Fruitcrows & Cotingas**

Amazonian Umbrellabird

### **Honeycreepers**

Bananaquit

### **Tropical Tanagers**

Paradise Tanager

**Common Name:** Ruddy Ground Dove  
**Scientific Name:** *Columbina talpacoti*

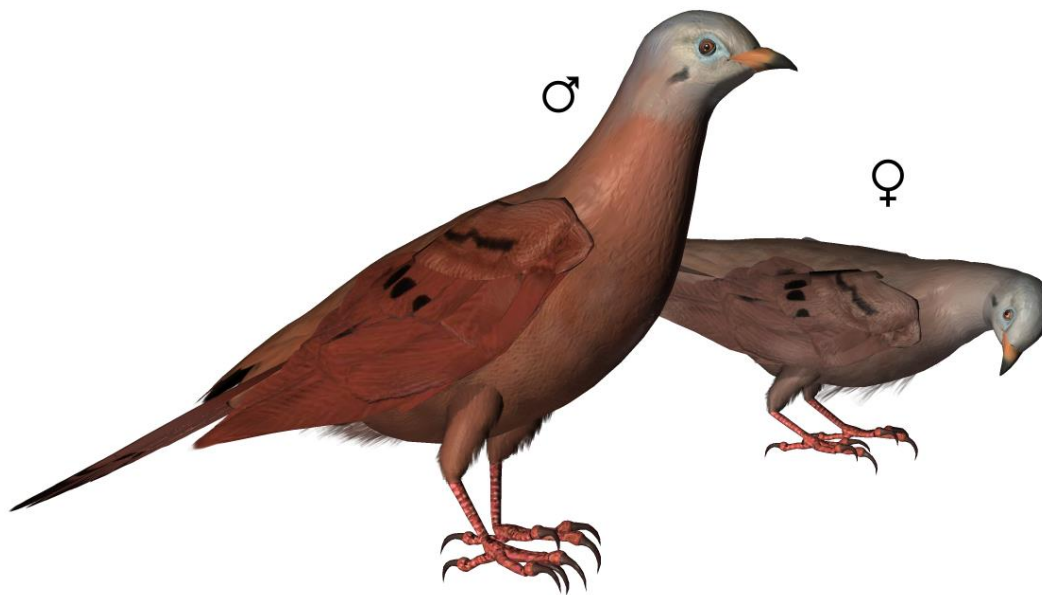
**Size:** 6½ –7 inches (17 cm)

**Habitat:** North & South America; Mexico to Peru, Brazil and Paraguay, and northern Argentina; also on Trinidad and Tobago. Individual birds can sometimes be seen in southwestern USA, from southern Texas to southernmost California, primarily during the winter months. Found in scrub and other open country, including cultivated areas.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown. Common and widespread throughout its range.

**Diet:** Seeds

**Nesting:** Males are rufous with grey heads while females are more gray-rufous without the sharp color contrast from body to head. It builds a solid cup-shaped stick nest in a tree and lays two white eggs. Incubation is 12–13 days with another 12–14 days to fledging. There can be a second or third brood if conditions are favorable.



**Cool Facts:** As with most doves, the Ruddy-ground is a very fast flier with regular beats and an occasional sharp flick of the wings. The call is a soft cooing “*cur-WOO*”. Males frequently challenge each other, and brief fights ensue.

This species has adapted to environmental changes brought by humans and is not easily frightened by close contact to man.

**Common Name:** Red & Green Macaw  
**Scientific Name:** *Ara chloroptera*

**Size:** 39 inches (100 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; Orinoco and Amazon Basins. Natural habitat is tropical lowlands and jungle borders.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown. Vulnerable in the wild. In recent years there has been a marked decline in its numbers due to habitat loss and illegal capture for the pet trade.



**Diet:** Fruit and nuts.

**Nesting:** Sexes are alike. Macaws are cavity nesters; either creating or taking over abandoned nests in trees or cliff faces. Breeding season varies within the range from late November in the South to February/March in the North. Clutch consists of up to three eggs. Incubation lasts 28 days. The young may leave the nest after 90 to 100 days.

**Cool Facts:** This Macaw is also called the “Green-winged Macaw” and is often mistaken for the Scarlet Macaw because of its predominantly red feathering. In Brazil, this macaw is called “*arara-vermelha-grande*”

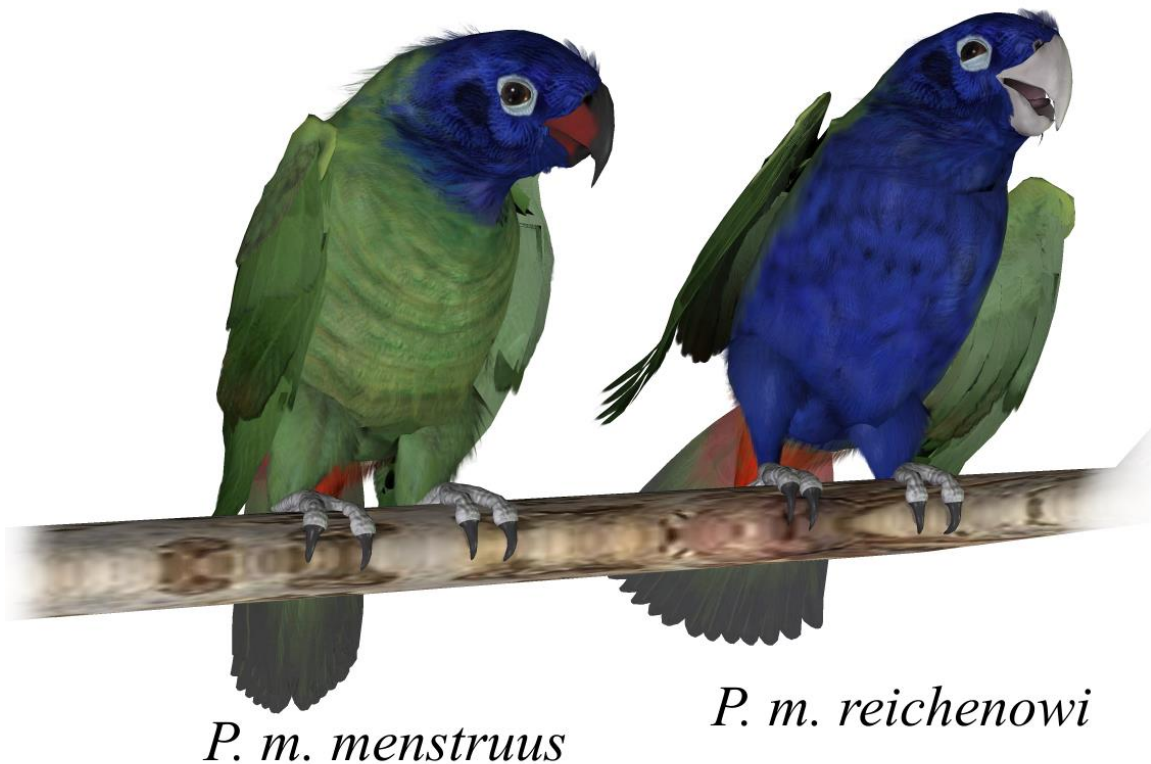
It has a very powerful beak which can generate a pressure of 2000 psi and can snap a broomstick in half with a single bite. It is known for its calm and sweet disposition, earning the title of the “Gentle Giant” and is one of the most popular macaws within the pet trade. It lives 65-70 years.

**Common Name:** Blue-headed Parrot  
**Scientific Name:** *Pionus menstruus*

**Size:** 10½ inches (27 cm)

**Habitat:** Central and South America; Costa Rica, Venezuela and Trinidad south to Bolivia and Brazil. *P. menstruus reichenowi* is found only in East Brazil. It's natural habitat is woodlands and subtropical forests.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown. Vulnerable in the wild due to habitat loss, illegal capture for the pet trade and poisoning as crop pests.



**Diet:** Fruit, seeds and sometimes grain (making them crop pests)

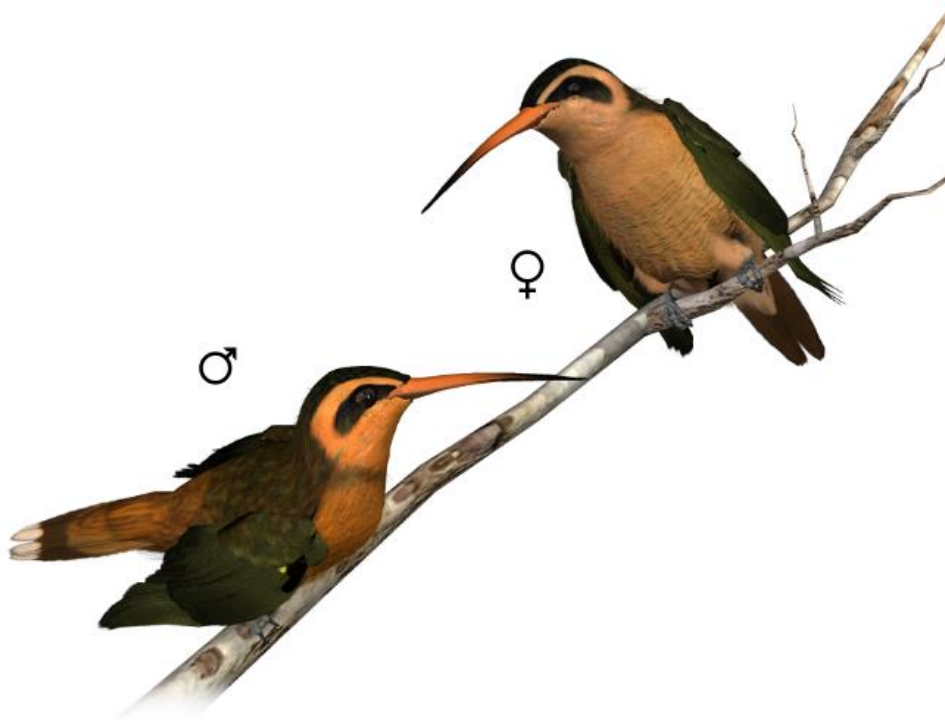
**Nesting:** Sexes are alike. Parrots are cavity nesters; either creating or taking over abandoned nests in trees and laying three to four white eggs in a tree cavity.

**Cool Facts:** This parrot also known as the “Blue-headed Pionus” They roost communally in palm and other trees, and large numbers can be seen at the roost sites at dawn and dusk. They are noisy and gregarious.

**Common Name:** Reddish Hermit  
**Scientific Name:** *Phaethornis ruber*

**Size:** 3 inches (7.5 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; northern and central South America, in the entire Amazon Basin to the foothill drainages of the eastern Andes slope. The Caribbean and Atlantic coasts of the entire Guianas are included in the northeast; in the southeast, the southeastern limit is the eastern banks of the Tocantins River in the Araguaia-Tocantins River system, usually included as part of the Amazon Basin. Found in subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests, subtropical or tropical swamps, and heavily degraded former forest; restricted to the edge and undergrowth of forest, woodland and second growth.



**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.

**Diet:** Nectar from flower and some insects.

**Nesting:** Hermits usually form leks and congregate on traditional display grounds, where females visit to choose a mate. However, male hermits are less aggressively territorial than other male hummingbirds.

**Cool Facts:** It is the smallest of the hermits. Hermits do not show the strong sexual dimorphism usually associated with hummingbirds.

**Common Name:** Amazon Kingfisher  
**Scientific Name:** *Chloroceryle amazona*

**Size:** 11½ -11¾ inches (29-30 cm)

**Habitat:** North and South America; from southern Mexico south through Central America to northern Argentina. Found in the lowlands of the American tropics by water sources.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global Population:** 500,000 - 4,999,999 Mature



individuals. Common and widespread throughout its range.

**Diet:** Fish; some insects and invertebrates. It usually perches on a branch or rock close to water before plunging in head first after fish prey.

**Nesting:** Males have white underparts apart from a broad chestnut breast band and some green streaks on the flanks. Females have white underparts with green patches on the side of the chest and green flank streaks. Young birds resemble the adult female, but have white spots on the wings. It breeds by streams. The unlined nest is in a horizontal tunnel made in a river bank, and up to 1.6 m long and 10 cm wide. The female lays three, sometimes four, white eggs.

**Cool Facts:** The Amazon Kingfisher resembles the Green Kingfisher which shares its range, but it is much larger than its relative, and three to four times as heavy.

The Amazon Kingfisher gives a harsh “teck” call and the rarely heard song, given from a tree top, a whistled “see see see see”.

**Common Name:** Violaceous Trogon  
**Scientific Name:** *Trogon violaceus*

**Size:** 9 inches (23 cm)

**Habitat:** South America. The Amazonian race occurs in southeastern Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, the Amazon basin, the Guianas and Trinidad. The Northern form breeds in Mexico, Central America and south to Peru. It is often found in lower levels of semi-arid open woodlands and forests

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.

**Diet:** Insects, often taken in flight, and small fruit.

**Breeding:** Nests are built 2-6 m high in an unlined shallow cavity, usually selecting an old woodpecker hole, with a typical clutch of 2-3 eggs.

**Cool Facts:** The shade of the blue on the head differs between the two forms, but the call is the main distinction between the Northern and Amazonian Violaceous Trogons. The former has a slurred whistled “*cuh-cuh-cuh*”, and Amazonian has a soft “*cow cow, cow*”.

Although a Trogon is a fast flier, they are reluctant to fly any distance. They typically perch upright and motionless.

This species superficially resembles the White-tailed Trogon, but the latter is larger and has a whiter tail.

Trogons are Heterodactyl, which is like zygodactyl, except that foot digits 3 and 4 point forward and digits 1 and 2 point back.



**Common Name:** Rufous-headed Woodpecker  
**Scientific Name:** *Celeus spectabilis*

**Size:** 11½ inches (29 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; western Amazon in northern Bolivia, far south-western Brazil (Acre only), eastern Ecuador, and eastern Peru. It inhabits humid tropical forest, especially along rivers and on river islands, in lowland areas up to 300 meters.



**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.

**Diet:** Insects.

**Nesting:** The rufous-headed woodpecker is a bamboo specialist. The nest of the woodpecker, a hole placed 2 - 4 m high in a soft-wooded dead tree, preferably in an area of almost pure bamboo.

**Cool Facts:** Rufous-headed Woodpecker was formerly included Kaempfer's Woodpecker as a subspecies. There is still some scientific debate on whether it is a true departure from the *Celeus obrieni* species.

Its call is a muffled, mewing chuckle “*wwr HEE hrr-hrr-hrr-hr*”



**Common Name:** Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper  
**Scientific Name:** *Dendrocolaptes certhia*

**Size:** 11 inches (28 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; entire Amazon Basin of Brazil and the Guianas in the northeast, (Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana). The countries surrounding the basin at the Andes are southern Colombia and Venezuela, also Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. A disjunct population exists 1800 km east of the Amazon Basin in eastern coastal Brazil in the states of Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Sergipe in a 600 km coastal strip. Its natural habitat is subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.

**Diet:** Insects. Found low and mid-story in trees

**Nesting:** Nests are in holes in tree-trunks, often ones abandoned by woodpeckers. Nests are lined with small pieces of plant material. It lays two or three white eggs and they hatch in fifteen to twenty-one days. Fledging occurs in nineteen to twenty-three days. Both parents participate in all phases of raising their young.

**Cool Facts:** The Northern Barred Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae*) was formerly considered part of this species. It's song is a musical, relatively evenly paced descending series of mewing whistles, sometimes ending with a short acceleration of more liquid chirping notes "whi- whi- whi- whe- whe- wha- wha- wu tir 'u 'u"

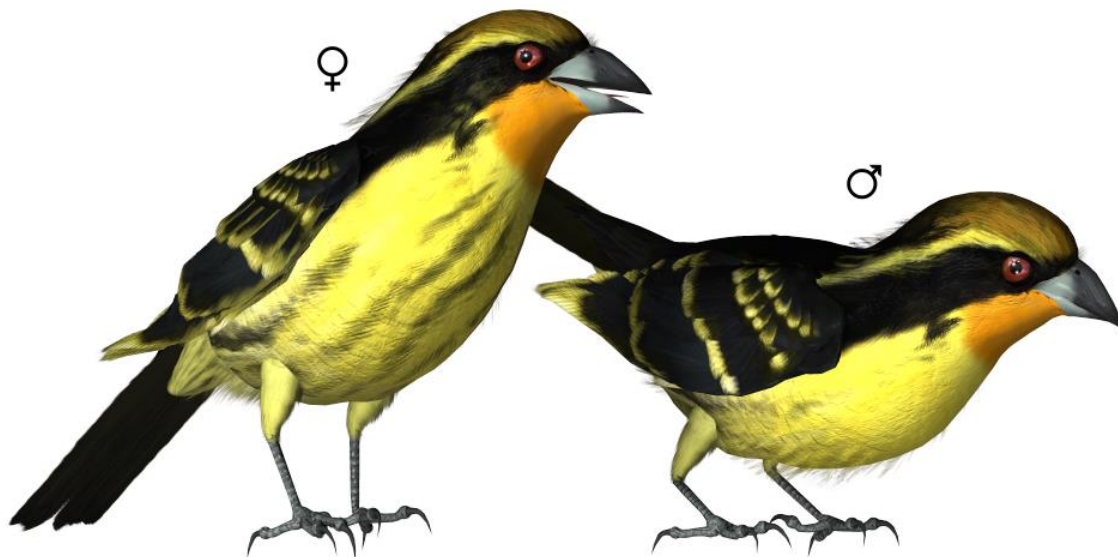


**Common Name:** Gilded Barbet  
**Scientific Name:** *Capito auratus*

**Size:** 8 inches (20 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, in the Orinoco River Basin and western Amazon Basin. Found in tropical moist lowland forests (especially Terra Firme) and woodland. It mainly occurs in lowlands, but also ranges into the lower foothills of the east Andes range.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.



**Diet:** Mostly fruit, and some insects especially when nesting. Barbets are capable of shifting their diet quickly in the face of changes in food availability.

**Nesting:** Males and females are similar in appearance. Females have more extensive orange-yellow edging to the wing-coverts, yellowish streaking to the auriculars and back. Nests are created in tree holes dug by breeding pairs, laying 2-4 eggs.

**Cool Facts:** Barbets are close relatives to toucans. The Gilded Barbet was formerly considered a subspecies of the Black-spotted Barbet from north-eastern South America. All Barbets are zygodactyl.

Barbets are thought to be important agents in seed dispersal in tropical forests.

**Common Name:** Paradise Jacamar  
**Scientific Name:** *Galbula dea*

**Size:** 11 ½ - 12 inches (30 cm) (bill to tail)

**Habitat:** South America; Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and the Guyanas. The bird's range encompasses nearly the entire Amazon Basin, except the northwest basin in parts of Colombia and Venezuela. Found in tropical rainforests and savannah.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown. Widespread and common throughout its range.

**Diet:** Butterflies and other flying insects. Jacamars are dramatic acrobats, swooping down from perches to capture colorful butterflies in mid-air. They spend most of their time on a branch, scanning alertly for prey.



**Nesting:** Both sexes are similar. During breeding season, male Jacamars engage in lively vocal performances, with a series of explosive, sharp calls. Two rival males use this display of courtship and verbal bravado to impress a potential mate. Jacamars form monogamous pairs.

Jacamars dig holes for nests in steep river banks. They use the bill to break up the soil, then remove it by kicking backwards with their feet as they burrow. These tunnels also can be found some distance from the water, on soil banks or roots of fallen trees. The nest sits at the end of the tunnel in a horizontal, oval-shaped terminal chamber. Tunnels are 12–36 in (30–91 cm) long and about 2 in (5 cm) in diameter. The nest chamber is used repeatedly and does not contain nest material, although eggs often are covered with a layer of regurgitated insect parts. In some species, male and female participate in building the nest hole; in other species only the female does this work.

Jacamars lay one to four round, glossy, white eggs. Both parents incubate the eggs during the day for one to three hours at a time. At night, the female incubates alone while the male stays nearby to defend the nest. Jacamars rarely leave eggs unattended. During incubation, the male feeds his partner several times each day. The incubation period is 20–23 days.

Both parents feed the young with insects. Chicks remain in the nest 21–26 days.

**Cool Facts:** With their energetic behavior and iridescent feathers, you would think a jacamar is part of the hummingbird family, but it isn't. Its family line is closer to Puffbirds, Toucans, and Woodpeckers. Like all members of the order Piciformes, Jacamars and their relatives have zygodactyl feet, with two toes pointing forward and two facing back. Jacamars evolved with this toe arrangement, which helps them grasp branches while hunting in trees.

Scientists believe Jacamars are closely related to Old World Bee-eaters, which also prey on flying insects, have similar plumage, and raise their young in the same manner.

There are 4 sub-species (races) which differ slightly in length of wing, bill and tail and in the color of the crown. *Galbula amazonum* has a shorter tail and a light brown crown with whitish tips to the feathers. *Galbula phainopepla* which has a more extensive white throat.

**Common Name:** Chestnut-capped Puffbird  
**Scientific Name:** *Bucco macrodactylus*

**Size:** 6 inches (15 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; western Amazon Basin of Brazil, and Amazonian Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and northern Bolivia; also the eastern Orinoco River Basin of Venezuela. Found in subtropical or tropical moist lowland forests and subtropical or tropical swamps.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.

**Diet:** Insects and small vertebrates caught by a watch and wait technique.



**Nesting:** Sexes are alike in appearance. Puffbirds are cavity nesters, laying 2-3 glossy white eggs in a hole in the ground or a termite mound.

**Cool Facts:** Puffbirds are related to the Jacamars, but lack the iridescent colors of that family.

They usually perch alone, concealed or partially concealed on a limb 3 to 30 feet above or near water. It will sit quietly for long periods of time. Its song is quiet, an abrupt ascending string of notes ending in a twitter... “pup pup pep pep peep peep pip pip piz”

**Common Name:** Amazonian Antshrike  
**Scientific Name:** *Thamnophilus amazonicus*

**Size:** 5 - 5 ½ inches (13-14 cm)

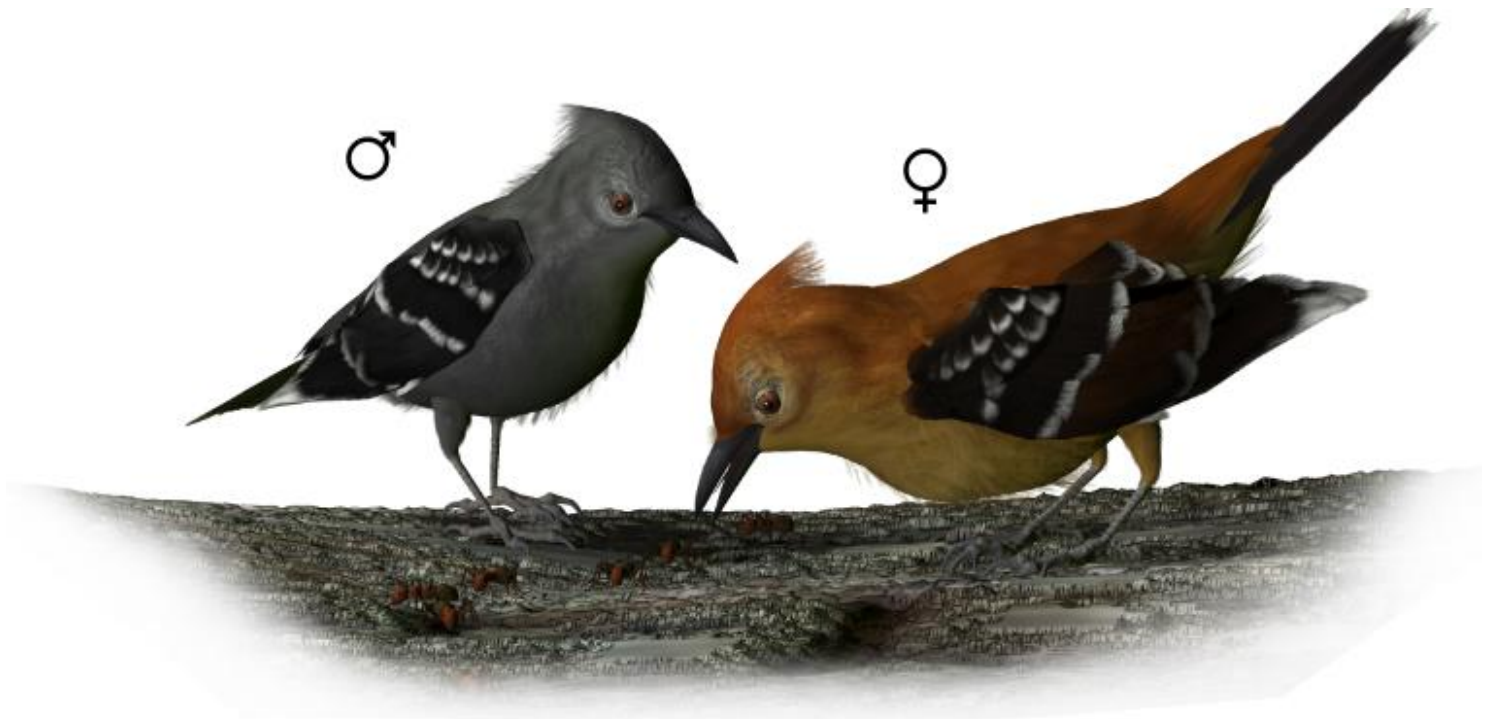
**Habitat:** South America; in the Amazon Basin of Brazil, and east to Maranhão state; also Amazonian Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. Also found in the Guianas in Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana, and two regions of Venezuela. It is usually found in forest edges, riverine forest, around light openings in these forests.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.

**Diet:** Ants and a variety of insects gleaned from tree surfaces.

**Nesting:** The male Amazonian Antshrike shows bright grey on the head, neck and under parts, fading towards the belly, black wings with white wing-bars. The female has orange-rufous replacing the grey of the male. Nest is a small cup of 10 centimeter diameter and 5 centimeter depth, neatly woven from several plant fibers and ornamented with moss. Nests are located in a tree fork 1-3 meters above ground. Clutch size is normally 2 eggs, no further details.

**Cool Facts:** Pairs forage usually several meters above ground and often accompany understory mixed flocks.



**Common Name:** Blue-backed Manakin

**Scientific Name:** *Chiroxiphia pareola*

**Size:** 4¾ -5 inches (13 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; southern Colombia, eastern Venezuela, the Guyanas, Brazil in the northeast and the Amazon Basin, and in Tobago. A disjunct population exists on the coastal strip of southeast Brazil, about 3000 km long. The Blue-backed Manakin is absent in the northwest Amazon Basin, a region from central Venezuela to the southern border of Colombia. Manikins are common in dry and moist deciduous forests, but not the rainforest.



**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown. Widespread and common throughout its range.

**Diet:** Fruit nectar and some insects.

**Nesting:** The male is mainly black with a bright blue back, and pale orange legs. The crown is typically red, but yellow in *C. pareola regina* from the south-west

Amazon. The female has olive-green upper parts, and somewhat paler olive under parts. Young males are olive, but show a red cap and the start of a blue back as they mature.

The female builds a twig nest in a tree; two brown-mottled white eggs are laid, and incubated entirely by the female for about 20 days.

**Cool Facts:** The male Blue-backed Manakin has a fascinating breeding display, unusual in that it is a cooperative display rather than competitive. Two males perch next to each other on a bare stick and jump up and down alternately, giving a buzzing call. When a female approaches, the perched bird moves backwards under the jumping bird, so the two perform a vertical circling movement. Groups of up to eight birds may perform together, with a different stick for each pair of displaying males.

Apart from the buzzing display song, Blue-backed Manakin has a number of other calls, including a “*whee-whee-CHUP*”, sometimes given by two males in synchrony.

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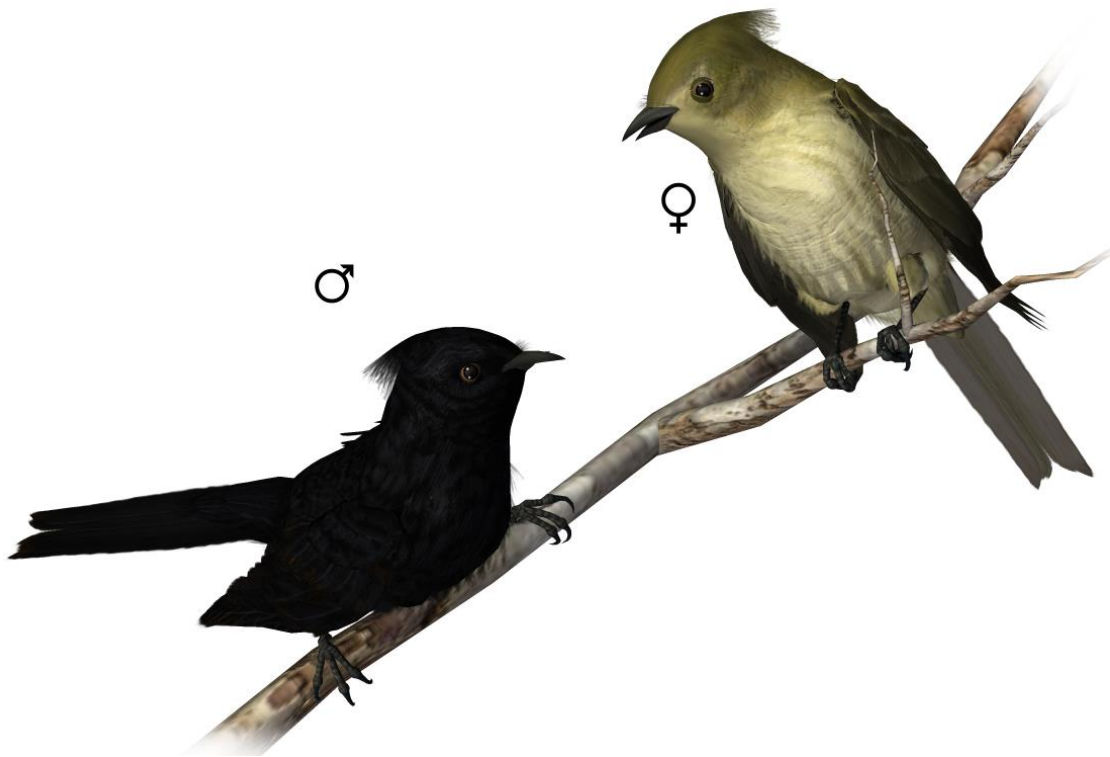


**Common Name:** Amazonian Black Tyrant  
**Scientific Name:** *Knipolegus poecilocerus*

**Size:** 5¼ inches (13.5 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Venezuela. Found in the undergrowth of flooded forests and black-water streams and lakes.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.



**Diet:** Flying Insects. It hunts as most flycatchers do; silently waiting, sallying forth to get its prey and returning to the same perch.

**Nesting:** Nest building occurs in July. The nest is an untidy ball of moss and grass with a side entrance placed at the fork on a branch, about 3 feet up from a heavy-forested stream.

**Cool Facts:** Little is known about the Amazonian Black Tyrant. It is similar in appearance to the Riverside Tyrant but smaller. It makes a distinctive low-creaking call that sounds like a frog. It is a solitary bird.

**Common Name:** Amazonian Umbrellabird

**Scientific Name:** *Cephalopterus ornatus*

**Size:** Males: 17¼ - 19 inches (45-48 cm); Females 15 - 16½ inches (38-42 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela. This species prefers to live along rivers. However, near the edge of the Andes Mountains, it lives in the forest at elevations up to 4,300 feet

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.

**Diet:** Fruit and berries, but will eat insects, spiders, and insect larvae when fruit is not available.

**Nesting:** Males form leks which are spread far apart. The female builds a loose nest of twigs high in a tree and raises a single chick



**Cool Facts:** These birds get their name obviously from their impressive tall crest of feathers that stands up over its head like an umbrella. Its Latin name roughly translates to "fancy head." Umbrellabirds, much like wild turkeys have a long wattle of feathers that hangs down from its throat to its belly.

Amazonian umbrellabirds are known for their loud, carrying voice. Their song is performed with a bowing display and a deep, hollow booming "oooooooooooo" similar to the sound of blowing across the top of a bottle. These birds are heard more often than they are seen.

**Common Name:** Bananaquit  
**Scientific Name:** *Coereba flaveola*



**Size:** 4 1/3 inches (11 cm)

**Habitat:** Southern Mexico to South America. Found in tropical areas.

**Status:** Least Concern.

**Global population:** Unknown.

**Diet:** Nectar from flowers; also fruits (including ripe bananas) and insects. It gleans small insects from the undersides of leaves and eats flies, beetles, caterpillars, ants, bees, and spiders

**Nesting:** Bananaquits build a spherical lined nest with a side entrance hole, laying up to three eggs.

**Cool Facts:** The Bananaquit pierces flowers from the side, taking the nectar without

pollinating the plant. It cannot hover like a hummingbird, and must always perch while feeding.

It often visits gardens and may become very tame. Its nickname, the sugar bird, comes from its affinity for bowls or bird feeders stocked with granular sugar, a common method of attracting these birds.

Where's my family? Since the Bananaquit was discovered in 1758 it's been reclassified several times. Starting with genus *Certhia*, in 1809, it was placed in genus *Coereba*, it was then moved to genus *Coerebidae* and then back to genus *Coereba* in 2005. The Bananaquit is possibly close to some American "sparrows" and "finches" but the precise phylogeny remains unresolved.

**Common Name:** Paradise Tanager

**Scientific Name:** *Tangara chilensis chlorocorys*

**Size:** 5 ½ – 6 inches (13.5 -15 cm)

**Habitat:** South America; distributed in a broad arc round the north and west of the Amazon Basin. It appears to be absent from much of central Amazonia and south of the Amazon. Often found in the canopy and edges of humid forest

where it is often in mixed canopy flocks.

**Status:** Least Concern. **Global population:** Unknown.

**Diet:** Mostly fruit, some insects and spiders. Found foraging in treetops, undergrowth, or shrubbery.

**Nesting:** Clutch size varies from two to four eggs in number.

**Cool Facts:** All of the most striking Tanagers in the world come from the tropical genus,

*Tangara*. There are about 50 species which are sometimes called callistes. The Paradise Tanager (*Tangara chilensis*), called “siete colores” (Spanish) from its seven hues, including green, scarlet, and purple.



Special Thanks to...

....my beta testers (Bea, Jan, Kelvin, Nancy, Rhonda and Sandra)

## Species Accuracy and Reference Materials

Many birds of the same species do vary considerably in color. This package tries to emulate the colors and markings in the most commonly found variants.

The author-artist has tried to make these species as accurate to their real life counterparts as possible. With the use of one generic model to create dozens of unique bird species, some give and take is bound to occur. The texture maps were created in Painter with as much accuracy as possible. Photographic references from photographs from various Internet searches and several field guides were used.

### Field Guide Sources:

- **“A Guide to the Birds of Colombia”** by Steven L. Hilty & William L. Brown
- **“A Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Northern Central America”** by Steve N. G. Howell and Sophie Webb
- **“Birds of Peru”** by Thomas S. Schulenberg, Douglas F. Stotz, Antonio Brack Egg, Daniel F. Lane, John P O'Neill, Theodore A. Parker, III
- **Wikipedia** (<http://www.wikipedia.com>)
- **BirdGuides.com** (<http://www.birdguides.com>)
- **Birdlife International** (<http://www.birdlife.org> )

### Other Resources:

- **Songbird ReMix Central** (<http://www.empken.com/SongbirdReMix>)
- **Songbird ReMix “Bird Brains” User Group and Forum** (<http://artzone.daz3d.com/groups/songbirdremix> )

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