= Northern mockingbird =

The northern mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos) is the only mockingbird commonly found in North America. This bird is mainly a permanent resident, but northern birds may move south during harsh weather. This species has rarely been observed in Europe. This species was first described by Linnaeus in his Systema Naturæ in 1758 as Turdus polyglottos. The northern mockingbird is renowned for its mimicking ability, as reflected by the meaning of its scientific name, 'many @-@ tongued mimic.' The northern mockingbird has gray to brown upper feathers and a paler belly. Its tail and wings have white patches which are visible in flight.

The northern mockingbird is an omnivore . It eats both insects and fruits . It is often found in open areas and forest edges but forages in grassy land . The northern mockingbird breeds in southeastern Canada , the United States , northern Mexico , the Bahamas , the Cayman Islands and the Greater Antilles . It is replaced further south by its closest living relative , the tropical mockingbird . The Socorro mockingbird , an endangered species , is also closely related , contrary to previous opinion . The northern mockingbird is listed as of Least Concern according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) .

The northern mockingbird is known for its intelligence and has also been noted in North American culture . A 2009 study showed that the bird was able to recognize individual humans , particularly noting those who had previously been intruders or threats . Also birds recognize their breeding spots and return to areas in which they had greatest success in previous years . Urban birds are more likely to demonstrate this behavior . Finally , the mockingbird has influenced United States culture in multiple ways . The bird is a state bird of five different states , has been used in book titles , and has also been used in popular songs and lullabies among other appearances in U.S. culture .

= = Taxonomy = =

Swedish zoologist Carl Linnaeus first described this species in his Systema Naturae in 1758 as Turdus polyglottos. Its current Latin name, Mimus polyglottos, means? many @-@ tongued mimic?, representing its outstanding ability to mimic various sounds. The northern mockingbird is considered to be conspecific with the tropical mockingbird (Mimus gilvus). This species is categorized as the northern mockingbird as the closest living relative to M. gilvus.

= = = Subspecies = = =

There are three recognized subspecies for the northern mockingbird. There have been proposed races from the Bahamas and Haiti placed under the orpheus section.

- M. p. polyglottos (Linnaeus, 1758): generally found in the eastern portion of North America ranging from Nova Scotia to Nebraska, to as far south as Texas and Florida.
- M. p. leucopterus 'Western Mockingbird '(Vigors, 1839): generally found in the western portion of North America ranging from NW Nebraska and Western Texas to the Pacific Coast, and south to Mexico (the Isthmus of Tehuantepec), and Socorro Island. Larger than M. p. polyglottos and has a slightly shorter tail, upperparts are more buff and paler, underparts have a stronger buff pigment.

M. p. orpheus (Linnaeus, 1758) from the Bahamas to the Greater Antilles, also the Cayman and Virgin Islands. Similar to M. m. polyglottos except smaller, a paler shade of gray on its back, and underparts with practically little, if any buff at all.

= = Description = =

The northern mockingbird is a medium @-@ sized mimid that has long legs and tail . Males and females look alike . Its upper parts are colored gray , while its underparts have a white or whitish @-@ gray color . It has parallel wing bars on the half of the wings connected near the white patch giving it a distinctive appearance in flight . The black central rectrices and typical white lateral

rectrices are also noticeable in flight . The iris is usually a light green @-@ yellow or a yellow , but there have been instances of an orange color . The bill is black with a brownish black appearance at the base . The juvenile appearance is marked by its streaks on its back , distinguished spots and streaks on its chest , and a gray or grayish @-@ green iris .

Northern mockingbirds measure from 20 @.@ 5 to 28 cm (8 @.@ 1 to 11 @.@ 0 in) including a tail almost as long as its body . The wingspan can range from 31 ? 38 cm (12 ? 15 in) and body mass is from 40 ? 58 g (1 @.@ 4 ? 2 @.@ 0 oz) . Males tend to be slightly larger than females . Among standard measurements , the wing chord is 10 to 12 cm (3 @.@ 9 to 4 @.@ 7 in) , the tail is 10 to 13 @.@ 4 cm (3 @.@ 9 to 5 @.@ 3 in) , the culmen is 1 @.@ 6 to 1 @.@ 9 cm (0 @.@ 63 to 0 @.@ 75 in) and the tarsus is 2 @.@ 9 to 3 @.@ 4 cm (1 @.@ 1 to 1 @.@ 3 in) .

The northern mockingbird 's lifespan is observed to be up to 8 years, but captive birds can live up to 20 years.

= = Distribution and habitat = =

The mockingbird 's breeding range is from Maritime provinces of Canada westwards to British Columbia , practically the entire Continental United States south of the northern Plains states and Pacific northwest , and the majority of Mexico to eastern Oaxaca and Veracruz . The mockingbird is generally a year @-@ round resident of its range , but the birds that live in the northern portion of its range have been noted further south during the winter season . Sightings of the mockingbird have also been recorded in Hawaii (where it was introduced in the 1920s) , southeastern Alaska , and twice as transatlantic vagrants in Britain . The mockingbird is thought to be at least partly migratory in the northern portions of its range , but the migratory behavior is not well understood .

In the nineteenth century , the range of the mockingbird expanded northward towards provinces such as Nova Scotia and Ontario and states such as Massachusetts , although the sightings were sporadic . Within the first five decades of the twentieth century , regions that received an influx of mockingbirds were Maine , Vermont , Ohio , Iowa , and New York . In western states such as California , the population was restricted to the lower Sonoran regions but by the 1970s the mockingbirds was residential in most counties . Islands that saw introductions of the mockingbird include Bermuda (in which it failed) , Barbados , St. Helena , Socorro Island , the Cayman Islands and Tahiti .

The mockingbird 's habitat varies by location , but it prefers open areas with sparse vegetation . In the eastern regions , suburban and urban areas such as parks , gardens are frequent residential areas . It has an affinity for mowed lawns with shrubs within proximity for shade and nesting . In western regions , desert scrub , chaparral are among its preferred habitats When foraging for food , it prefers short grass . It also has an affinity for mowed lawns . This bird does not nest in densely forested areas , and generally resides in the same habitats year round .

= = Behavior = =

= = = Diet = = = =

The northern mockingbird is an omnivore . The birds ' diet consists of arthropods , earthworms , berries , fruits , seeds , and seldom , lizards . Mockingbirds can drink from puddles , river and lake edges , or dew and rain droplets that amass onto plants . Adult mockingbirds also have been seen drinking sap from the cuts on recently pruned trees . Its diet heavily consists of animal prey during the breeding season , but takes a drastic shift to fruits during the fall and winter . The drive for fruits amid winter has been noted for the geographic expansion of the mockingbird , and in particular , the fruit of Rosa multiflora , a favorite of the birds , is a possible link . Mockingbirds also eat garden fruits such as tomatoes , apples , and berries .

These birds forage on the ground or in vegetation; they also fly down from a perch to capture food. While foraging, they frequently spread their wings in a peculiar two @-@ step motion to display the

white patches. There is disagreement among ornithologists over the purpose of this behavior, with hypotheses ranging from deceleration to intimidation of predators or prey.

$$=$$
 $=$ $=$ Breeding $=$ $=$ $=$

Both the male and female of the species reach sexual maturity after 1 year of life . The breeding season occurs in the spring and early summer . The males arrive before the beginning of the season to establish their territories . The males use a series of courtship displays to attract the females to their sites . They run around the area either to showcase their territory to the females or to pursue the females . The males also engage in flight to showcase their wings . They sing and call as they perform all of these displays . The species can remain monogamous for many years , but incidents of polygyny and bigamy have been reported to occur during the bird 's lifetime .

The northern mockingbird pairs hatch about 2 to 4 broods a year . In one breeding season , the northern mockingbird lays an average of 4 eggs . They hatch after about 11 to 14 days of incubation . After about 10 to 15 days of life , the offspring become independent .

Both the male and female are involved in the nest building . The male does most of the work , while the female perches on the shrub or tree where the nest is being built to watch for predators . The nest is built approximately three to ten feet above the ground . The outer part of the nest is composed of twigs , while the inner part is lined with grasses , dead leaves , moss , or artificial fibers . The eggs are a light blue or greenish color and speckled with dots . The female lays three to five eggs , and she incubates them for nearly two weeks . Once the eggs are hatched , both the male and female will feed the chicks .

The birds aggressively defend their nests and surrounding areas against other birds and animals . When a predator is persistent , mockingbirds that are summoned by distinct calls from neighboring territories may join the attack . Other birds may gather to watch as the mockingbirds harass the intruder . In addition to harassing domestic cats and dogs they consider a threat , it is not unheard of for mockingbirds to target humans . The birds are absolutely unafraid and will attack much larger birds , even hawks . One famous incident in Tulsa , Oklahoma involving a postal carrier resulted in the distribution of a warning letter to residents .

= = = Sexual selection = = =

Northern mockingbirds are famous for their song repertoires . Studies have shown that males sing songs at the beginning of breeding season to attract females . Unmated males sing songs in more directions and sing more bouts than mated males . In addition , unmated males perform more flight displays than mated males . The mockingbirds usually nest several times during one breeding season . Depending on the stage of breeding and the mating status , a male mockingbird will vary his song production . The unmated male keeps close track of this change . He sings in one direction when he perceives a chance to lure a female from the nest of the mated male . Unmated males are also more likely to use elevated perches to extend his songs to a further range . Though the mockingbirds are socially monogamous , mated males have been known to sing to attract additional mates .

An observational study by Logan demonstrates that the female is continuously evaluating the quality of the male and his territory . The assessment is usually triggered by the arrival of a new male in a neighboring territory at the beginning of a new breeding season . In those cases , the mated female is constantly seen flying over both the original and the new male ? s territory , evaluating the qualities of both territories and exchanging calls with both males . The social mate displays aggressive behaviors towards the female , while the new male shows less aggression and sings softer songs . At the same time , both the mated male and the new male will fly over other territories to attract other females as well . Divorce , mate switching and extra @-@ pair matings do occur in northern mockingbirds .

Northern mockingbirds adjust the sex ratio of their offspring according to the food availability and population density . Male offspring usually require more parental investment . There is therefore a bias for bearing the costlier sex at the beginning of a breeding season when the food is abundant . Local resource competition predicts that the parents have to share the resources with offspring that remain at the natal site after maturation . In passerine birds , like the northern mockingbird , females are more likely to disperse than males . Hence , it is adaptive to produce more dispersive sex than philopatric sex when the population density is high and the competition for local resources is intense . Since northern mockingbirds are abundant in urban environments , it is possible that the pollution and contamination in cities might affect sexual hormones and therefore play a role in offspring sex ratio .

= = = Mating = = =

Northern mockingbirds are socially monogamous . The two sexes look alike except that males are a little larger in size than females . Mutual mate choice is exhibited in northern mockingbirds . Both males and females prefer mates that are more aggressive towards intruders , and so exhibit greater parental investment . However , males are more defensive of their nests than females . In a population where male breeding adults outnumber female breeding adults , females have more freedom in choosing their mates . In these cases , these female breeders have the option of changing mates within a breeding season if the first male does not provide a high level of parental care , which includes feeding and nest defense . High nesting success is associated with highly aggressive males attacking intruders in the territory , and so these males are preferred by females .

= = = Parental care = = =

Northern mockingbirds are altricial, meaning that, when hatched, they are born relatively immobile and defenseless and therefore require nourishment for a certain duration from their parents. The young have a survival bottleneck at the nestling stage because there are higher levels of nestling predation than egg predation. The levels of belligerence exhibited by parents therefore increase once eggs hatch but there is no increase during the egg stage.

A recent study shows that both food availability and temperature affect the parental incubation of the eggs in northern mockingbirds. Increasing food availability provides the females with more time to care for the nest and perform self @-@ maintenance. Increasing temperature, however, reduces the time the females spend at the nest and there is increased energy cost to cool the eggs. The incubation behavior is a trade @-@ off among various environmental factors.

Mockingbird nests are also often parasitized by cowbirds . The parents are found to reject parasitic eggs at an intermediate rate . A recent study has shown that foreign eggs are more likely to be rejected from a nest later in the breeding season than from earlier in a breeding season . Early nesting hosts may not have learned the pattern and coloration of their first clutch yet , so are less likely to reject foreign eggs . There is also a seasonal threshold in terms of the overlap between the breeding seasons of the northern mockingbirds and their parasites . If the breeding season of the parasites starts later , there is less likelihood of parasitism . Hence , it pays the hosts to have relatively lower sensitivity to parasitic eggs .

= = = Song and calls = = =

Although many species of bird imitate the vocalizations of other birds, the northern mockingbird is the best known in North America for doing so. Among the species and vocalizations imitated are Carolina wren, northern cardinal, tufted titmouse, eastern towhee, house sparrow, wood thrush and eastern bluebird songs, calls of the northern flicker and great crested flycatcher, jeers and pumphandles of the blue jay, and alarm, chups, and chirrs of the American robin. It imitates not only birds, but also other animals such as cats, dogs, frogs, crickets and sounds from artificial

items such as unoiled wheels and even car alarms. As convincing as these imitations may be to humans, they often fail to fool other birds, such as the Florida scrub @-@ jay.

The northern mockingbird 's mimicry is likely to serve as a form of sexual selection through which competition between males and female choice influence a bird 's song repertoire size . A 2013 study attempted to determine model selection in vocal mimics , and the data suggested that mimicry in the mockingbird resulted from the bird being genetically predisposed to learning vocalizations with acoustic characteristics such as an enlarged auditory template .

Both male and female mockingbirds sing , with the latter being generally quieter and less vocal . Male commencement of singing is in late January to February and continue into the summer and the establishing of territory into the fall . Frequency in female singing is more sporadic , as it sings less often in the summer and fall , and only sings when the male is away from the territory . The mockingbird also possesses a large song repertoire that ranges from 43 to 203 song types and the size varies by region . Repertoire sizes ranged from 14 to 150 types in Texas , and two studies of mockingbirds in Florida rounded estimates to 134 and 200 , approximately . It continually expands its repertoire during its life , though it pales in comparison to mimids such as the brown thrasher .

There are four recognized calls for the mockingbird: the nest relief call, hew call, chat or chatburst, and the begging call. The hew call is mainly used by both sexes for potential nest predators, conspecific chasing, and various interactions between mates. The differences between chats and chatbursts are frequency of use, as chats are year @-@ round, and chatbursts occur in the fall. Another difference is that chatbursts appear to be used in territorial defense in the fall, and the chats are used by either sex when disturbed. The nest relief and begging calls are only used by the males.

= = = Ontogeny = = =

A laboratory observation of 38 mockingbird nestlings and fledglings (thirty @-@ five and three , respectively) recorded the behavioral development of young mockingbirds . Notable milestones included the eyes opening , soft vocalizations , begging , and preening began within the first six days of life . Variation in begging and more compact movements such as perching , fear crouching , and stretching appeared by the ninth day . Wing @-@ flashing , bathing , flight , and leaving the nest happened within seventeen days (nest leaving occurred within 11 to 13 days) . Improvements of flight , walking , self @-@ feeding and walking took place within forty days . Agonistic behavior increased during the juvenile stages , to the extent of one of two siblings living in the same area was likely killed by the other .

= = Predation and threats = =

Adult mockingbirds can fall victim to birds of prey such as the great horned owl, screech owl and sharp @-@ shinned hawk, though their tenacious behavior leads them to being less likely to being captured. Scrub @-@ jays also have killed and eaten mockingbirds. Snakes rarely capture incubating females. Fledgelings have been prey to cats, red @-@ tailed hawks, and crows. Eggs and nestlings are consumed by blue jays, fish crows and American crows, red @-@ tailed hawks, swallow @-@ tailed kites, snakes, squirrels, and cats. Blowfly larvae and Haemoproteus have been found in Florida and Arizona populations, respectively.

Winter storms limit the expansion of mockingbirds in its range . The storms have played a role in the declining of the Ohio populations (where it has since recovered) , Michigan , Minnesota and likely in Quebec . Dry seasons also affects the mockingbird populations in Arizona .

= = Intelligence = =

In a paper published in 2009, researchers found that mockingbirds were able to recall an individual human who, earlier in the study, had approached and threatened the mockingbirds 'nest. Researchers had one participant stand near a mockingbird nest and touch it, while others avoided

the nest . Later , the mockingbirds recognized the intruder and exhibited defensive behavior , while ignoring the other individuals .

= = = Adaptation to urban habitats = = =

The northern mockingbird is a species that is found in both urban and rural habitats . There are now more northern mockingbirds living in urban habitats than non @-@ urban environments , so they are consequently known as an urban @-@ positive species . Biologists have long questioned how northern mockingbirds adapt to a novel environment in cities , and whether they fall into the typical ecological traps that are common for urban @-@ dwelling birds . A comparative study between an urban dwelling population and a rural dwelling one shows that the apparent survival is higher for individuals in the urban habitats . Lower food availability and travel costs may account for the higher mortality rate in rural habitats . Urban birds are more likely to return to the nest where they had successfully bred the previous year and avoid those where breeding success was low . One explanation for this phenomenon is that urban environments are more predictable than non @-@ urban ones , as the site fidelity among urban birds prevents them from ecological traps . Mockingbirds are also able to utilize artificial lighting in order to feed nestlings in urban areas such as residential neighborhoods into the night in contrast to those that do not nest near those areas . The adaptation of mockingbirds in urban habitats have led it to become more susceptible to lead poisoning in its population in the Baltimore and Washington , D.C. population .

= = In culture = =

It also features in the title and central metaphor of the novel To Kill a Mockingbird , by Harper Lee . In that novel , mockingbirds are portrayed as innocent and generous , and two of the major characters , Atticus Finch and Miss Maudie , say it is a sin to kill a mockingbird because " they don 't do one thing for us but make music for us to enjoy . They don 't eat up people 's gardens , don 't nest in corncribs , they don 't do one thing but sing their hearts out for us " .

" Hush, Little Baby " is a traditional lullaby, thought to have been written in the Southern United States, its key first lines, " Hush, little baby, don't say a word, Mama's gonna buy you a mockingbird. And if that mockingbird don't sing, Mama's gonna buy you a diamond ring."

The song of the northern mockingbird inspires much of classic American folk song of the mid @-@ 19th century, "Listen to the Mocking Bird".

Mockin ' Bird Hill is a popular song best known through recordings by Patti Page, Donna Fargo, and by Les Paul and Mary Ford in 1951.

Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, had a pet mockingbird named "Dick."

= = State bird = =

The northern mockingbird is the state bird of Arkansas , Florida , Mississippi , Tennessee and Texas , and formerly the state bird of South Carolina .