White-breasted nuthatches get their name from their habit of jamming large nuts and acorns into tree bark, then whacking them with their sharp bill to “hatch” out the seed from the inside. They will take seed from feeders to hide by wedging the seed in the bark of trees.

These are very agile birds that will creep sideways and upside down along branches while probing the bark for food, as they also eat insects.

These nuthatches can be found in mature forests and edges. They are particularly associated with stands of deciduous trees, like maple.
Rocky Mountain Maple

Rocky Mountain maple is a small tree that grows up to 50 feet tall. It is naturally found in moist, open, coniferous and riparian forests. However, it is tolerant of a variety of landscape conditions. This is the northernmost species of maple, extending into southeastern Alaska. Thus, it is hardier than the vine maple. It will grow about 1 foot per year.

The early spring flowers (April to late June) are fragrant. Winged seeds (samaras) develop in late summer and fall (July to October) when the leaves turn yellow to reddish orange.

This tree provides habitat and food to a variety of species including grouse, grosbeaks, woodpeckers, finches, wrens, nuthatches, chickadees, and sparrows.

It is also known as the Douglas maple.

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