

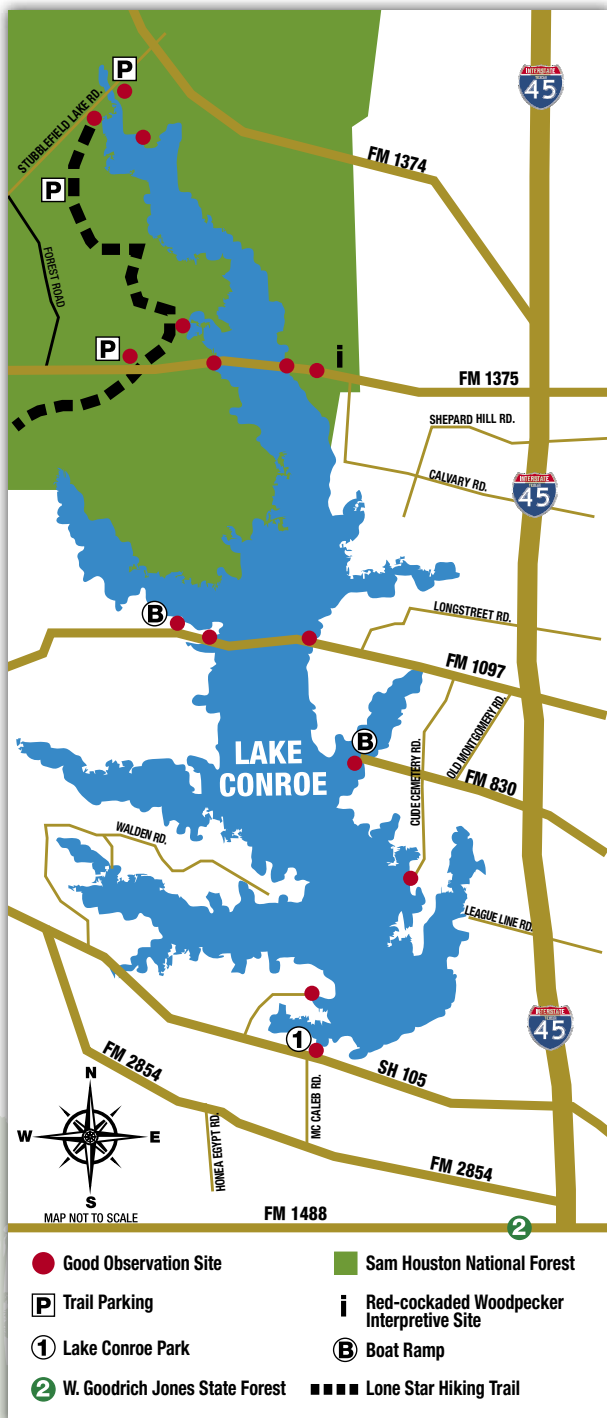
DISCOVER
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in Conroe



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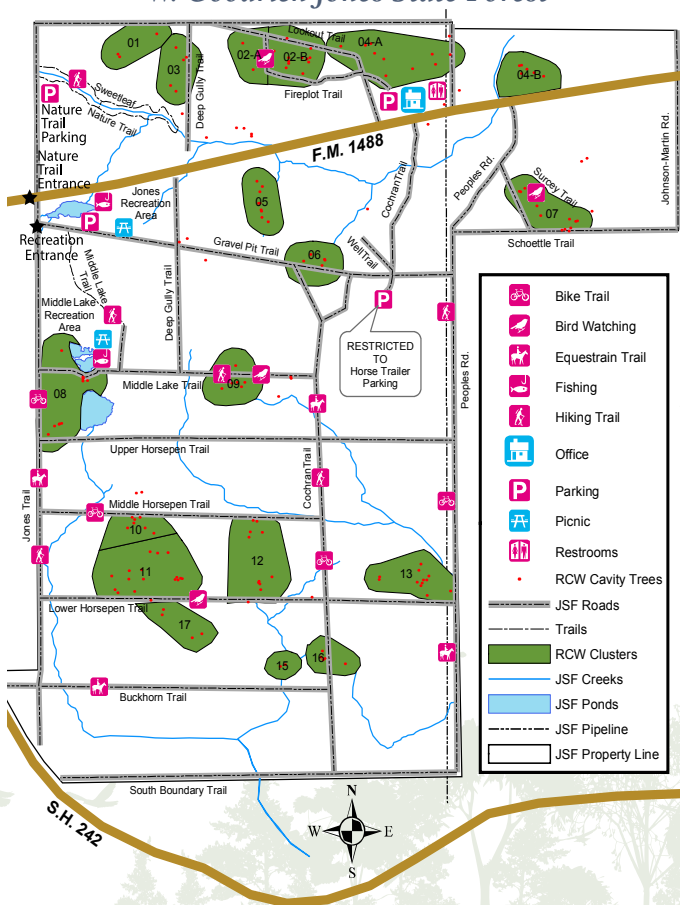
Guide to birds and their habitats in Greater Conroe
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Greater Conroe Bird Watching Areas



Fine-tune your eyes and ears as you become one of the nearly 100,000 visitors each year that visit the W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, named in honor of the Father of Texas Forestry, and home to the endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker. Maybe a walk among the century old pines of the Sam Houston National Forest or a stroll along the water's edge of a 22,000 acre lake will satisfy your birding bucket list. No matter the age or experience, Conroe is a birder's delight!

W. Goodrich Jones State Forest



Map courtesy of Texas A&M Forest Service

What you might see...

Red-cockaded Woodpecker

(*Picoides borealis*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

Making their home in mature pine forests, the Red-cockaded Woodpecker prefers to bore cavities in live pine trees instead of dead, rotting wood like other woodpeckers. The name comes from the male, having a small red streak or cockade on each side of its black cape. The Red-cockaded Woodpecker is protected under the Endangered Species Act.

Habitat: Open pine forests, old growth pines

Diet: Ants, beetles, cockroaches, caterpillars, spiders, fruits and berries

When: Year-round resident

Found: Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Downy Woodpecker

(*Picoides pubescens*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

A white back and black nape can identify the smallest woodpecker in North America. Other distinguishing characteristics include white under parts, white face with black stripes, red hind crown patch, a black tail with black spotted or white outer tail feathers, and a short, black bill.

Habitat: Woodlands, parks, gardens

Diet: Insects, seeds, berries

When: Year-round resident

Found: Widespread – Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, parks along Spring Creek, backyards with ample trees

Hairy Woodpecker

(*Picoides villosus*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

Larger than the Downy Woodpecker, the Hairy Woodpecker is small with black and white upper parts and solid white under parts. The Hairy Woodpecker is a small but powerful bird with its cleanly striped head and erect, straight-backed posture. A red hind crown patch is distinguishable on its head.

Habitat: Open pine forests, old growth pines

Diet: Insects, fruits, nuts, tree sap

When: Year-round resident

Found: Sam Houston National Forest (particularly near Lake Conroe), W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Red-headed Woodpecker

(*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

The Red-headed Woodpecker, distinguishable by its dark red throat and upper breast, is the size of a robin, and takes pride in being the only woodpecker east of the Rockies with an entirely red head. With a black back, legs and feet, this species nests in tree cavities, covering its food with bark or wood.

Habitat: Older hardwoods, coniferous trees

Diet: Forage, insects, seeds, fruits, berries, nuts, eggs and other birds

When: Year-round resident

Found: Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Red-bellied Woodpecker

(*Melanerpes carolinus*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

The tap-tap-tapping on your metal gutter might be a male Red-bellied Woodpecker signaling a prospective mate. A prominent red cap goes from crown to nape with an often indiscernible tinge of red on the belly. A light gray face and under parts combine with black and white barred upper parts for this often easily detected species.

- Habitat:** Open and swampy woodlands, deciduous forests, dead trees, poles, fence posts, wooded suburban areas
- Diet:** Forage, insects, fruits, nuts and seeds
- When:** Year-round resident
- Found:** Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

(*Sphyrapicus varius*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

A red black-bordered throat and red crown, along with its black and white striped face and back distinguishes the male Yellow-bellied Sapsucker; with a white throat or a few red feathers. A yellow-washed white under part (breast and upper belly) gives justification for the name. This medium-size species is the only of its variety white striped on its side.

- Habitat:** Forests, deciduous trees
- Diet:** Insects, fruits, berries
- When:** October to March
- Found:** Sam Houston National Forest, parks along Spring Creek, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, backyards with ample trees

Golden-crowned Kinglet

(*Regulus satrapa*)



Photo ©Marsha White Seyffert

With its gold crown patch, black bill and strong black eyebrow stripe, the Golden-crowned Kinglet is often easier heard than seen. The tiny songbird is warbler-like in size, its wings short with two white bars and pale yellow edging across the flight feathers. A single tiny feather covers each nostril.

Habitat: Dense coniferous forests as well as deciduous, mixed and spruce fir forests

Diet: Insects, insect eggs and spiders

When: October to late March

Found: Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, parks along Spring Creek

Northern Flicker

(*Colaptes auratus*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

North America is home to two varieties of the Northern Flicker—the yellow-shafted variety in the East (also in Texas) and the red-shafted variety we see in the West. Flickers are woodpeckers of medium size, with black horizontal bars atop a brown back and a black tail. A speckled breast highlights this variety that regularly feeds on the ground.

Habitat: Open woodlands, forest edges, mature pine forests, farms and orchards

Diet: Insects, spiders, nuts

When: Year-round resident

Found: Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, parks along Spring Creek

Brown-headed Nuthatch

(*Sitta pusilla*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

A small songbird found in pine forests throughout the South-eastern United States, this variety sports a brown cap with a narrow black eye line and puffy white cheeks, chin and belly. Its wings are bluish gray in color coupled with a small white spot found at the nape of its neck. The Brown-headed Nuthatch is often heard long before it is seen.

Habitat: Open woodlands, forest edges, mature pine forests, farms, orchards

Diet: Insects, spiders, seeds, nuts

When: Year-round resident

Found: Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, parks along Spring Creek

White-breasted Nuthatch

(*Sitta carolinensis*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

The mature pine forests of Sam Houston and W. Goodrich Jones Forests are perfect habitats for this bird, the largest of the four species of nuthatches. The bird's dark eyes are predominant against a white face topped with a glossy black cap and nape. Blue gray upper parts are highlighted with a dark tail with white corners.

Habitat: Natural cavities or abandoned woodpecker cavities

Diet: Insects, spiders, seeds, nuts

When: Year-round resident

Found: Sam Houston National Forest (particularly near Lake Conroe), W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Red-breasted Nuthatch

(*Sitta canadensis*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

A group of Red-breasted Nuthatches is collectively known as a “jar.” The species is well known for its ability to wedge nuts into the bark of the trees, hammering them with their bill. With its blue-gray upper parts and pale rust-colored under parts, it looks for hidden insects as it travels along tree trunks and branches on its search for insects.

Habitat: Coniferous forests

Diet: Insects, spiders, seeds, nuts

When: October to April (irruptive species—responds to irregular changes in the food supply)

Found: Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, parks along Spring Creek, backyards with ample pine trees

Winter Wren

(*Troglodytes troglodytes*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

Delivering its song with 10 times more power than a crowing rooster, the Winter Wren can be easily identified by its pale eyebrows and brown under parts, heavily barred on its flanks, belly and under tail. Its song varies by region, usually lasting 5-10 seconds. (The only member of the wren family found outside the Americas.)

Habitat: Near the ground in brush piles, root tangles, along stream banks, moist forests

Diet: Insects, insect larvae, millipedes, spiders

When: October to late March

Found: Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, parks along Spring Creek

Swainson's Warbler

(*Limnothlypis swainsonii*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

This songbird has dull olive-brown upper parts and wings and is considered medium-size for warblers. Known to be secretive, spending much of its time near the dense cover of ground, it is often unnoticed other than for its ringing song. The Swainson's Warbler's head has a brown cap and white eyebrows.

Habitat: Dense cane thickets along lowland areas and hardwoods

Diet: Insects, spiders, caterpillars

When: Mid April to early July (Males are singing during this time.)

Found: Sam Houston National Forest, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest, parks along Spring Creek

Yellow-throated Warbler

(*Sentophaga dominica*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

You will discover this medium warbler with its bright yellow throat, chin and upper breast in early spring, foraging high in the trees. Its wings, each with two white bars, add to its beauty. Gathered together, a group of warblers can be called a "wrench" among other collective descriptions.

Habitat: Swamps, dry uplands and tall forests including pine, cypress, sycamore and oak

Diet: Insects, spiders, moths, caterpillars, grubs

When: Year-round resident

Found: Sam Houston National Forest (particularly near Lake Conroe), W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Kentucky Warbler

(*Oporornis formosus*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

A black facemask, highlighted with a yellow eye stripe are the distinguishing marks for this species though it often goes undetected as it nests and forages near the ground. This medium size warbler has yellow under parts. Black sideburns extend down the sides of the neck. The color and pattern of crown feathers are helpful in determining its age and sex.

Habitat: Moist, dense forests

Diet: Insects, spiders, moths, caterpillars, grubs

When: Spring, Fall

Found: W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Osprey

(*Pandion haliaetus*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

This dark brown raptor is found near large bodies of water, as fish are its almost exclusive diet. Found worldwide, except Antarctica, the Osprey has white under parts and a small white head. Osprey can remain completely submerged after its feet-first dive for food and yet fly away with its prey, clutched in its talons.

Habitat: In trees, near bodies of water, on cliffs and manmade structures such as power poles, bridges and platforms

Diet: Fish—variety dependent on region

When: October to late March

Found: Lake Conroe, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Mississippi Kite

(*Ictinia mississippiensis*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

A small, graceful bird, the Mississippi Kite can be identified by a pale gray head and underbody with a dark gray covering, red eyes, yellow to red legs and a long black tail. Spending its winters in southern South America, the Mississippi Kite's flight pattern is characterized by steady wing beats, alternating between short and long glides.

Habitat: Open country and forests

Diet: Predominantly large flying insects

When: Mid-April to late August

Found: Sam Houston National Forest, parks along Spring Creek, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

American White Pelican

(*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

Bright orange legs and bill make the American White Pelican recognizable, even in flight. The huge seabird's black primaries are visible against its body, once its large wings are outstretched. The bird soars high above the ground, flying in a straight V formation. Different from other of the same species, the American White Pelican floats along the water,

rather than dives, to catch its daily meal.

Habitat: Freshwater locations

Diet: Fish, crustaceans

When: Spring, fall, winter

Found: Lake Conroe

Bald Eagle

(*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)



Photo ©Alan Murphy

The Bald Eagle has been the symbol for the United States of America since 1782. With a wingspan ranging from 72 to 90 inches, both male and female adult bald eagles have a blackish-brown back and breast; a white head, neck and tail; and yellow feet and bill. This bird of prey is unmistakable as it soars up to 10,000 feet.

Habitat: Open water areas, nests at tops of trees

Diet: Fish, waterfowl, as well as rabbits, muskrats, squirrels

When: October to March

Found: Lake Conroe, W. Goodrich Jones State Forest

Protecting an Endangered Species

The Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW), one of two birds protected by the Endangered Species Act, is declining in population because of habitat loss. The RCW makes its home in the 1722-acre W. Goodrich Jones State Forest managed by Texas A&M Forest Service.



Photo courtesy Texas A&M Forest Service

Checklist of birds of W. G. Jones State Forest

Excerpted from list compiled by Dawn K. Carrie

The following abbreviations are used:

C: Common (Quite easily found in suitable habitat)

U: Uncommon (Should see in suitable habitat)

O: Occasional (May be seen in suitable habitat a few times during the season)

R: Rare (Not to be expected)

SP: Spring (March - May)

S: Summer (June - August)

F: Fall (September - November)

W: Winter (December - February)

*: Nests in the Forest

#: Introduced Species

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae - Pelicans

	SP	S	F	W
66. American White Pelican	-	-	-	R

Phalacrocoracidae - Cormorants

9. Double-crested Cormorant	O	-	O	O
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CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae - Bitterns, Herons

80. Great Blue Heron	U	U	U	U
84. Snowy Egret	O	R	-	-
86. Little Blue Heron	O	R	-	-
89. Cattle Egret	U	U	O	-
91. Black-crowned Night-Heron	O	-	R	R
92. Yellow-crowned Night Heron	-	O	O	-

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae - Swans, Geese, Ducks

111. Snow Goose	C	-	C	O
119. Green-winged Teal	-	-	O	O
124. Mallard	-	-	O	R
129. Northern Pintail	O	-	O	R
134. Gadwall	U	-	O	U
140. Ring-necked Duck	O	-	O	-
160. Ruddy Duck	O	-	O	-

FALCONIFORMES

Cathartidae - Vultures

*162. Black Vulture	C	C	C	C
*163. Turkey Vulture	C	C	C	C

Accipitridae - Kites, Eagles, Hawks and Allies

165. Osprey	O	-	O	O
167. American Swallow-tailed Kite	R	-	-	-
170. Mississippi Kite	U	U	U	-
171. Bald Eagle	-	-	-	O
174. Northern Harrier	O	-	O	-
175. Sharp-shinned Hawk	C	-	C	U
*176. Cooper's Hawk	C	O	C	U
*189. Red-tailed Hawk	U	U	U	O

CHARADRIIFORMES

Caradriidae - Plovers and Lapwings

*261. Killdeer	O	O	O	O
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<i>Scolopacidae - Sandpipers, Phalaropes and Allies</i>		SP	S	F	W
305.	Western Sandpiper	0	-	0	-
327.	Common Snipe	U	-	0	U
*330.	American Woodcock	U	R	0	U

Laridae - Skuas, Gulls, Terns and Skimmers

343.	Bonaparte's Gull	0	-	0	R
347.	Ring-billed Gull	0	-	0	0
372.	Foster's Tern	0	-	0	0

COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae - Pigeons and Doves

407.	Rock Dove	0	0	0	0
*417.	Mourning Dove	C	C	C	C
*418.	Inca Dove	0	0	0	0

CUCULIFORMES

Cuculidae - Cuckoos, Roadrunners and Anis

*435.	Greater Roadrunner	0	0	0	0
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Strigiformes

Tytonidae - Barn-owls

*438.	Common Barn-owl	0	0	0	0
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Strigidae - Typical Owls

*441.	Eastern Screech-owl	C	C	C	C
*452.	Barred Owl	C	C	C	C

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Caprimulgidae - Goatsuckers

*459.	Common Nighthawk	C	C	U	-
*463.	Chuck-will's-widow	U	U	0	
465.	Whip-poor-will	0	-	-	-

APODIFORMES

Apodidae - Swifts

*469.	Chimney Swift	C	C	C	-
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Trochilidae - Hummingbirds

*488.	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	C	C	C	R
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CORACIIFORMES

Alcedinidae - Kingfishers

*501.	Belted Kingfisher	U	-	0	U
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PICIFORMES

Picidae - Woodpeckers and Allies

*505.	Red-headed Woodpecker	C	C	C	C
*509.	Red-bellied Woodpecker	C	C	C	C
510.	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	C	-	U	C
*517.	Downy Woodpecker	C	C	C	C
*518.	Hairy Woodpecker	U	U	U	U
*520.	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	U	U	U	U
*524.	Northern Flicker	C	R	U	C
*525.	Pileated Woodpecker	U	U	U	U

PASSERIFORMES

Tyrannidae - Tyrant Flycatchers

528.	Olive-sided Flycatcher	0	-	0	-
*531.	Eastern Wood-pewee	C	C	U	-

PASSERIFORMES

Tyrannidae - Tyrant Flycatchers <i>(continued)</i>		SP	S	F	W
532.	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	0	-	0	-
*533.	Acadian Flycatcher	C	C	U	-
535.	Willow Flycatcher	0	-	0	-
536.	Least Flycatcher	0	-	0	-
543.	Eastern Phoebe	C	-	U	C
545.	Vermillion Flycatcher	-	-	-	R
*549.	Great Crested Flycatcher	C	C	U	-
*560.	Eastern Kingbird	U	U	0	-

Hirundinidae - Swallows

*568.	Purple Martin	C	C	U	-
573.	Tree Swallow	C	-	U	-

Corvidae - Jays, Magpies and Crows

*584.	Blue Jay	C	C	C	C
*594.	American Crow	C	C	C	C

Paridae - Chickadees and Titmice

*602.	Carolina Chickadee	C	C	C	C
*611.	Tufted Titmouse	C	C	C	C

Sittidae - Nuthatches

614.	Red-breasted Nuthatch	0	-	0	0
615.	White-breasted Nuthatch	0	0	0	0
*617.	Brown-headed Nuthatch	C	C	C	C

Troglodytidae - Wrens

*624.	Carolina Wren	C	C	C	C
626.	House Wren	U	-	0	U
627.	Winter Wren	0	-	0	0
629.	Sedge Wren	U	-	0	U

Muscicapidae - Old World Warblers and Thrushes

368.	Golden-crowned Kinglet	C	-	U	C
639.	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	C	-	C	C
*640.	Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	C	C	C	U
*655.	Eastern Bluebird	C	U	C	C
663.	Veery	0	-	0	-
664.	Grey-cheeked Thrush	0	-	0	-
665.	Swainson's Thrush	0	-	0	-
666.	Hermit Thrush	C	-	U	C
*667.	Wood Thrush	C	C	U	-
*675.	American Robin	C	0	U	C

Mimidae - Mockingbirds, Thrashers and Allies

*686.	Brown Thrasher	C	0	U	C
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Bonbycillidae - Waxwings

705.	Cedar Waxwing	C	-	C	C
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Vireonidae - Vireos

*716.	White-eyed Vireo	C	C	C	0
720.	Solitary Vireo	U	-	0	U
*721.	Yellow-throated Vireo	C	C	U	-
723.	Warbling Vireo	0	-	-	-
724.	Philadelphia Vireo	0	-	R	-
*725.	Red-eyed Vireo	C	C	U	-

- Emberizidae - Warblers, New World Finches,

Blackbirds and Allies	SP	S	F	W
732. Tennessee Warbler	U	-	O	-
733. Orange -crowned Warbler	U	-	U	C
734. Nashville Warbler	O	-	O	-
*738. Northern Parula	C	C	U	-
741. Yellow Warbler	U	-	U	-
742. Chesnut-sided Warbler	U	-	O	-
746. Yellow-rumped Warbler	C	-	C	C
752. Blackburnian Warbler	U	-	O	-
*753. Yellow-throated Warbler	U	U	O	-
*755. Pine Warbler	C	C	C	C
759. Bar-breasted Warbler	U	-	O	-
761. Cerulean Warbler	O	-	R	-
*762. Black-and-white Warbler	C	C	U	O
763. American Redstart	U	O	O	-
*764. Prothonotary Warbler	U	O	O	-
*766. Swainson's Warbler	U	U	O	-
767. Ovenbird	U	-	O	-
*769. Louisiana Waterthrush	U	O	R	-
*770. Kentucky Warbler	C	U	U	-
772. Morning Warbler	U	-	O	-
*774. Common Yellowthroat	U	O	O	R
*776. Hooded Warbler	C	U	O	-
777. Wilson's Warbler	U	-	O	R
778. Canada Warbler	U	-	O	-
*785. Yellow-breasted Chat	C	C	U	-
*790. Summer Tanager	C	C	U	-
791. Scarlet Tanager	U	-	O	-
*795. Northern Cardinal	C	C	C	C
798. Rose-breasted Grosbeak	U	-	O	-
*801. Blue Grosbeak	U	O	O	-
*803. Indigo Bunting	C	C	C	-
*805. Painted Bunting	U	U	O	-
806. Dickcissel	O	O	O	-
811. Rugous-sided Towhee	O	-	U	U
*824. Chipping Sparrow	C	O	C	C
827. Field Sparrow	U	-	C	C
830. Vesper Sparrow	U	-	U	C
831. Lark Sparrow	U	O	U	O
836. Savannah Sparrow	C	-	C	C
838. Grasshopper Sparrow	O	-	O	U
840. Le Conte's Sparrow	O	-	U	U
843. Gox Sparrow	U	-	O	U
844. Song Sparrow	C	-	C	C
845. Lincoln's Sparrow	C	-	C	C
846. Swamp Sparrow	C	-	C	C
847. White-throated Sparrow	C	--	C	C
849. White-crowned Sparrow	O	-	U	U
850. Harris' Sparrow	R	-	R	R
851. Dark-eyed Junco	C	-	C	C
*865. Red-winged Blackbird	C	C	C	C
868. Eastern Meadowlark	U	R	O	U
871. Rusty Blackbird	-	-	-	R
872. Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	O	O
873. Great-tailed Grackle	O	-	O	U
*875. Common Grackle	C	C	C	C
*877. Brown-headed Cowbird	C	C	C	C
*879. Orchard Oriole	U	U	O	-

Grab your binoculars or lean back in your easy chair

There's so much of Texas to explore!

William Goodrich (W. G.) Jones State Forest

The 1,725-acre working forest is open 8 -5 p.m. Birding Maps available.

Sam Houston National Forest

One of four National Forests in Texas with 163,037 acres (47,609 acres in Montgomery County!) just waiting for you to explore! 936.344.6205

tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wildlife/wildlife-trails

This Texas-friendly site takes you to the Great Texas Wildlife Trails—nine beautiful driving trails that will introduce you to some of the best stops for birding, bats and a bounty of creatures you never knew existed in the Lone Star State.

tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/birding

Learn more about the Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail as it meanders along the Texas Gulf Coast with its 308 birding sites, nature preserves and trails.

Audobon.org/news/birding-texas

Texas Birding Hotspots boast 19 National Wildlife Refuges, 13 National Parks and almost 655,000 areas of important bird areas. So many choices, what's a birder to do?

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North Lake Conroe Paddling Co. 936.203.2697

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Texas A&M Forest Service

Keeping a Record

Sightings for Conroe Area Birds of Interest

Eagle, American	L/D _____
Flicker, Northern	L/D _____
Kinglet, Golden-crowned	L/D _____
Kite, Mississippi	L/D _____
Nuthatch, Brown-headed	L/D _____
Nuthatch, Red-breasted	L/D _____
Nuthatch, White-breasted	L/D _____
Osprey	L/D _____
Pelican, American White	L/D _____
Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied	L/D _____
Warbler, Kentucky	L/D _____
Warbler, Swainson's	L/D _____
Warbler, Yellow-throated	L/D _____
Woodpecker, Downy	L/D _____
Woodpecker, Hairy	L/D _____
Woodpecker, Red-bellied	L/D _____
Woodpecker, Red-cockaded	L/D _____
Woodpecker, Red-headed	L/D _____
Wren, Winter	L/D _____

L/D = Location/Date

Send Us Your Story and Photos!

Please use our social media outlets to share your photos, thoughts and suggestions from your bird watching experience in the Conroe area. And don't forget to upload your Conroe birding photos to our webpage link VisitConroe.com/birding.



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ADVENTURE AWAITS



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