

Beginner's Field Guide

Summer in Chicagoland

It's summer!

Long, sunny days are filled with the sounds of summer...singing insects and birds, the flap of wings, the wind rustling leaves. There's plenty of time to get outside this season, slow down, take notice, and wonder.

This field guide will help you get to know the plants and animals that are also spending summer in your Chicago neighborhood. These are just a few of the many birds, mammals, insects, trees, spiders and more that live in backyards, gardens, nearby parks, and forest preserves. Learn their common names in both English and Spanish, and their scientific names too!



Eastern Cottontail
Conejo cola de algodón
Sylvilagus floridanus

Distinctive "cotton ball" white tails give these common rabbits their name. Their playful antics make us a smile.



American Goldfinch
Jilguero Americano
Spinus tristis

Brighter in summer than in the winter, they nest later in summer than most species because they feed their young seeds, not insects.



Barn Swallow Golondrina tijereta Hirundo rustica

Look for their mud nests or a flash of blue and the long, deeply forked tail as they dart across fields and water to eat insects like mosquitoes.



Chipping Sparrow Gorrión ceja blanca

Spizella passerina

Listen for the destinctive dry, single pitch trill of their song. Although they are seed eaters in general, they feed insects to their young in the nest.



Monarch Buttefly

Mariposa monarca Danaus plexippus

These graceful fliers travel all the way from Mexico looking for milkweed--help them out by planting some at home or at school.



Eastern Tiger Swallowtail

Mariposa cometa Papilio glaucus

Large, striking butterflies that nectar on flowers. Males are yellow, tiger-striped; females are darker



Cicada Chicharra Neotibicen sp.

Those lazy hot evenings of summer are filled with the loud buzzing calls of the cicada. Their larval shells can be found in our gardens.



Garter Snake

Culebra rayada Thamnophis sirtalis

Harmless to people, our most common snake is identified by its yellow stripes. It preys on mice and other small animals.



Ground BeetleEscarabajo de tierra
CARABIDAE

There are many species of ground beetles. They are mostly nocturnal and live under rocks, coming out to eat snails, slugs and other insects.



Grass SpidersAraña tela de embudo *Agelenopsis* sp.

These funnel weaver spiders build wide, flat webs - noticeable on dewy mornings - and hide a funnel in the back where the spiders wait to eat prey.



Millipede Milpiés Diplopoda

Two pairs of legs on every body segment define these ground dwellers (compared to centipedes with one pair per segment). They are busy breaking down and devouring dead plant material.



Basswood Fruit Fruto de Tilo

Tilia americana

The unique basswood fruit on their winged stems sometimes add a chocolate perfume underfoot as we walk.



Butterflyweed Algodoncillo

Asclepias tuberosa

Milkweed plants get a bad rap. 'Weed' is just what we call a plant growing where we don't want it. This gorgeous flower supports monarchs and more.



Clover Trébol blanco Trifolium sp.

Commonly found in lawns, this three-leaved flower is a delight for pollinators like bees and butterflies.



Roble blanco

Wide branches and scattered leaves (and acorns!) create beautiful dappled sunlight. These trees can live for several hundred years.



Boreal Chorus Frog Rana Pseudacris maculata

Finished calling for the season, they have left the spring ponds and are searching through the grasses for insect snacks.



Rose Milkweed Venenillo Asclepias incarnata

Monarchs lay their eggs on milkweed plants and the caterpillars only eat milkweed. Swamp or rose milkweed has rose-pink flowers.



Lightning Bug BeetleEscarabajo de luciernaga *Photinus pyralis*

What's a summer evening without fireflies blinking out their messages? Not flies or bugs, these beetles prefer lawns that are kept natural.

Go, explore!

Keep your eyes open for wildlife on walks in your neighborhood. See for yourself what critters are out there. Visit a local park or nature center. Draw your own observations of nature and what's around you! Don't forget to record Date, Location, Time, and Weather!

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We acknowledge that the Field Museum resides within the traditional homelands of many Indigenous nations: Hoocąk (Winnebago/Ho'Chunk), Jiwere (Otoe), Nutachi (Missouria), and Baxoje (Iowas), Matchitiwuk (Menominee), Meshkwahkiha (Meskwaki), Asākiwaki (Sauk), Myaamiaki (Miami), Waayaahtanwaki (Wea), and Peeyankihšiaki (Piankashaw), Kiikaapoi (Kickapoo), Inoka (Illini Confederacy), Anishinaabeg (Ojibwe), Odawak (Odawa), and Bodéwadmik (Potawatomi). We offer respect and gratitude to the diverse Indigenous people that still reside here and across the region, as well as their ancestors.

Learn more by checking out field guides from the library and downloading free ones at **fieldguides.fieldmuseum.org**