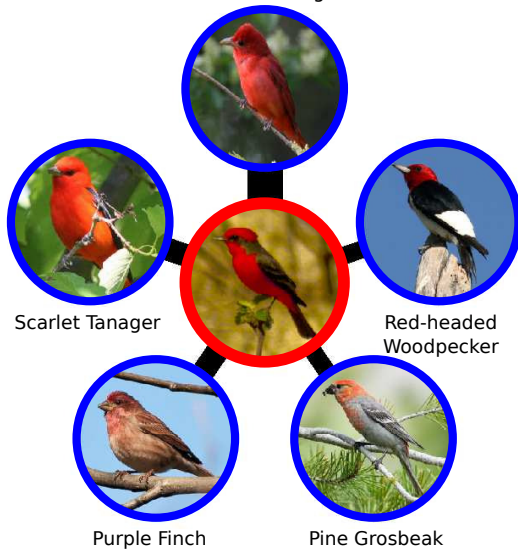


# How Do You Tell a Blackbird from a Crow: Supplemental Figures

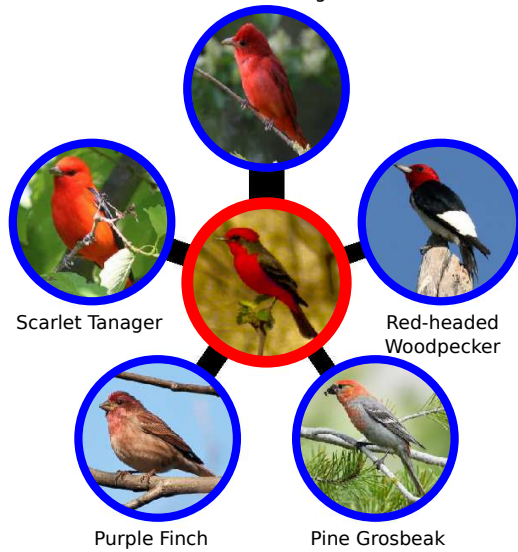
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These figures below show a few additional examples of images generated for field guide pages, similar to Figure 4 in the paper. Each part of each figure includes a wheel-and-spokes image that shows the five species most similar to the species in the center, followed by, for one of those top five similar species, the annotated image pairs chosen to illustrate the top three features that distinguish the two species from each other. To allow us to fit three feature-illustrating pairs in each set, we do not show (as Figure 4 of the paper does) a pair of full-body images that do not illustrate a particular feature.

Species similar to the **Vermilion Flycatcher**  
(*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)



Species similar to the **Vermilion Flycatcher**  
(*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)



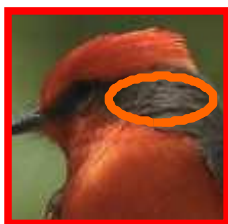
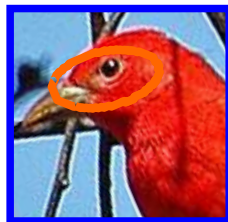
Distinguishing the Vermilion Flycatcher from the **Summer Tanager** (*Piranga rubra*)



The shape of the beak is different in the Vermilion Flycatcher and the Summer Tanager.



The pattern around the nape is different in the Vermilion Flycatcher and the Summer Tanager.

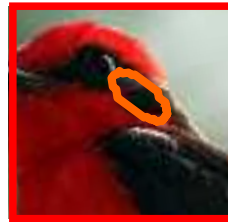


The color around the eye is different in the Vermilion Flycatcher and the Summer Tanager.



(a)

Distinguishing the Vermilion Flycatcher from the **Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga olivacea*)



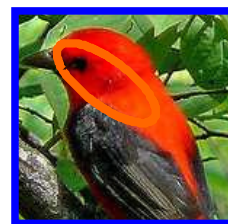
The color around the eye is different in the Vermilion Flycatcher and the Scarlet Tanager.



The color around the back is different in the Vermilion Flycatcher and the Scarlet Tanager.



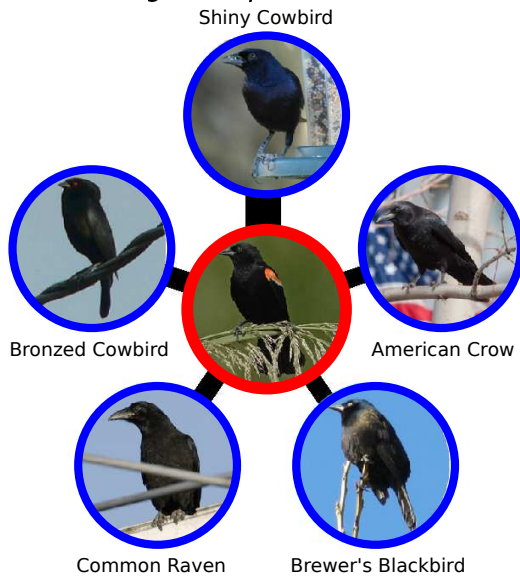
The pattern around the forehead is different in the Vermilion Flycatcher and the Scarlet Tanager.



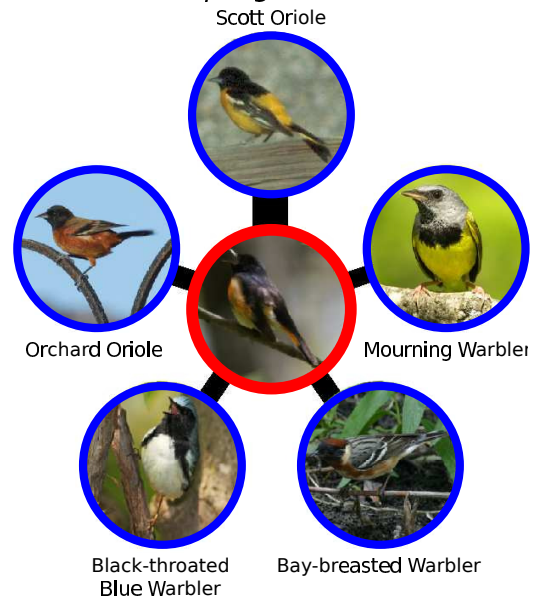
(b)

Figure 1. (a) The vermilion flycatcher and the summer tanager are distinguished by beak shape and the former's dark band through the eye to the nape. (b) The dark band also distinguishes the vermilion flycatcher from the scarlet tanager.

Species similar to the **Red-winged Blackbird**  
(*Agelaius phoeniceus*)



Species similar to the **American Redstart**  
(*Setophaga ruticilla*)



Distinguishing the Red-winged Blackbird from the **Bronzed Cowbird** (*Molothrus aeneus*)



The color around the eye is different in the Red-winged Blackbird and the Bronzed Cowbird.



The color around the wing is different in the Red-winged Blackbird and the Bronzed Cowbird.



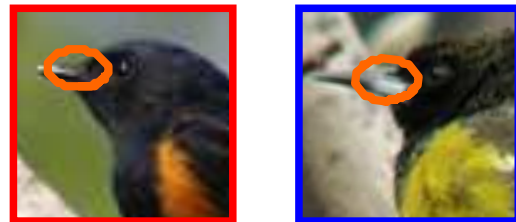
The pattern around the wing is different in the Red-winged Blackbird and the Bronzed Cowbird.

(a)

Distinguishing the American Redstart from the **Scott Oriole** (*Icterus parisorum*)



The color around the wing is different in the American Redstart and the Scott Oriole.



The shape of the beak is different in the American Redstart and the Scott Oriole.

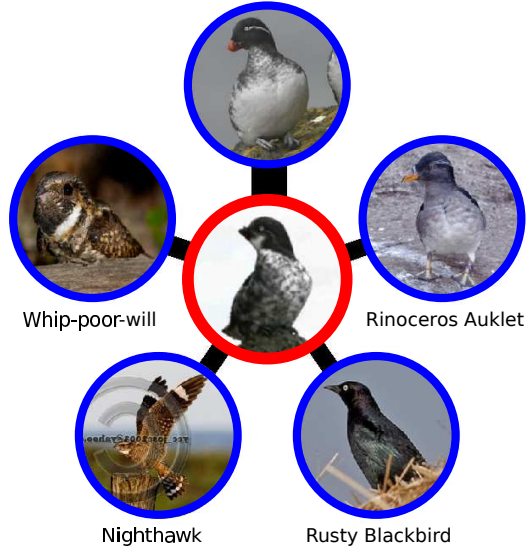


The pattern around the back is different in the American Redstart and the Scott Oriole.

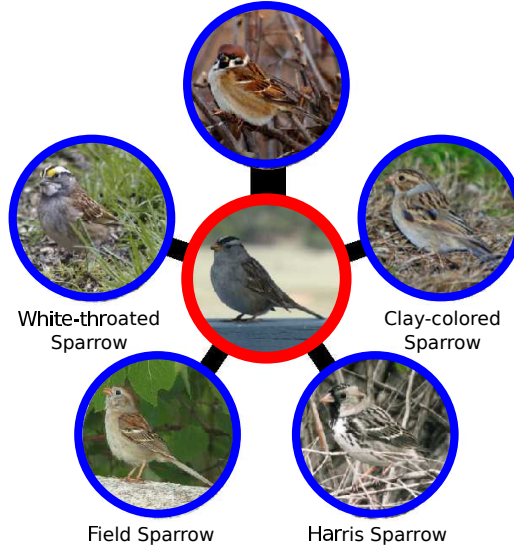
(b)

Figure 2. (a) The red-winged blackbird and the bronzed cowbird are distinguished by colors on the eye and wing. (b) The American redstart and the Scott Oriole are distinguished by the color of the belly, the shape of the beak, and the shape of the stripe on the wing.

Species similar to the **Least Auklet**  
(*Aethia pusilla*)  
Parakeet Auklet



Species similar to the **White-crowned Sparrow**  
(*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)  
Tree Sparrow



Distinguishing the Least Auklet from  
the **Parakeet Auklet** (*Aethia psittacula*)



The pattern around the eye is different in the Least Auklet and the Parakeet Auklet.



The pattern around the nape is different in the Least Auklet and the Parakeet Auklet.



The pattern around the throat is different in the Least Auklet and the Parakeet Auklet.



(a)

Distinguishing the White-crowned Sparrow from  
the **White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)



The color around the eye is different in the White-crowned Sparrow and the White-throated Sparrow.



The pattern around the eye is different in the White-crowned Sparrow and the White-throated Sparrow.



The color around the throat is different in the White-crowned Sparrow and the White-throated Sparrow.

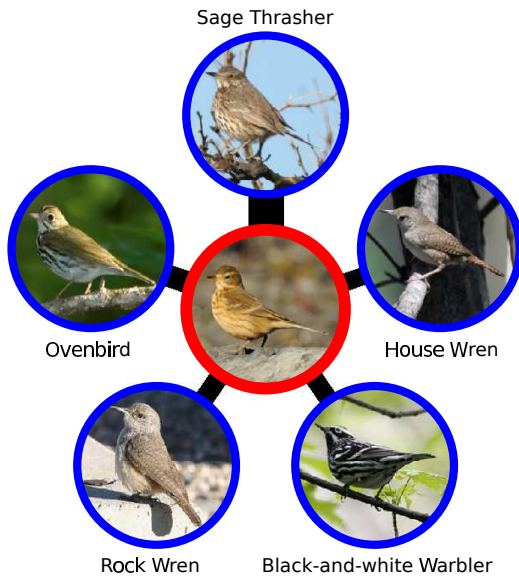


(b)

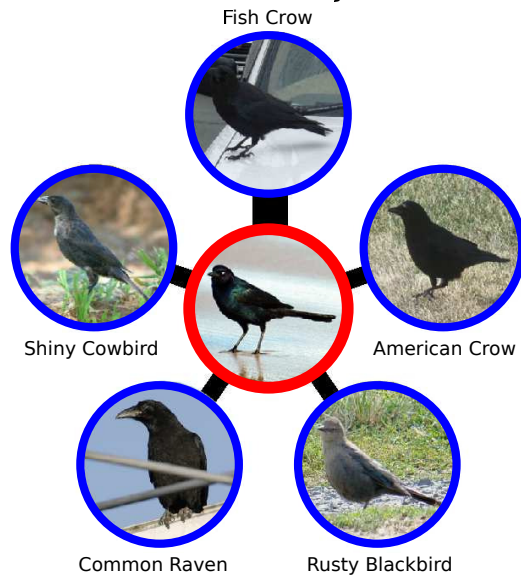
Figure 3. (a) The least auklet and the parakeet auklet are distinguished by the parakeet auklet's whiskers and white throat and the two species respectively white and spotted bellies. (b) The white-crowned sparrow and the white-throated sparrow are distinguished by the latter's yellow mark before the eye and dark patch below the eye.



Species similar to the **American Pipit**  
(*Anthus rubescens*)



Species similar to the **Boat-tailed Grackle**  
(*Quiscalus major*)



Distinguishing the American Pipit from  
the **Sage Thrasher** (*Oreoscoptes montanus*)



The pattern around the eye is different in the American Pipit and the Sage Thrasher.



The pattern around the wing is different in the American Pipit and the Sage Thrasher.



The pattern around the back is different in the American Pipit and the Sage Thrasher.



(a)

Distinguishing the Boat-tailed Grackle from  
the **Shiny Cowbird** (*Molothrus bonariensis*)



The shape of the beak is different in the Boat-tailed Grackle and the Shiny Cowbird.



The shape of the tail is different in the Boat-tailed Grackle and the Shiny Cowbird.



The pattern around the throat is different in the Boat-tailed Grackle and the Shiny Cowbird.



(b)

Figure 4. (a) The American pipit and the sage thrasher are distinguished by the latter's light iris and pronounced speckles on the throat and body. (b) The boat-tailed grackle and the shiny cowbird are distinguished by the former's longer beak, distinctive tail, and more slender body.