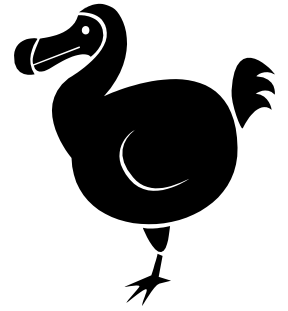




Adaptation Artistry

(Page 206 - Introductory Guide) (Page 88 – Flying WILD Guide)



Species Name: common _____ scientific _____

Habitat (food, water, shelter and space in a suitable arrangement)

Life History (size, adaptations, reproductive strategies, longevity etc.)

Trivia -- Did you know that?

Draw a colorful picture of your animal on another sheet of paper. If time and materials permit, create a 3D likeness of your animal.

Bird Adaptations and Function

Feature	Adaptation	Species of bird	Advantage
Beaks	Pouch – like	Pelican	Can scoop up fish
	Long, thin, sometimes curved	Avocet, snipe, woodcock, rail	Can probe shallow water and / or mud for insects and other small animals
	Pointed	Woodpecker	Can break and probe bark of trees for insects
	Curved or hook like	Hawks, eagles	Can tear solid tissue of animals it eats
	Short, stout	Cardinals, finches	Can crack seeds and nuts
	Slender, long	Hummingbird	Can probe flowers for nectar
Feet	Webbed	Ducks, geese	Aids in swimming
	Long toes	Crane, heron	Aids in walking on mud
	Long, sharp claws (talons)	Hawk, eagle, owls	Can grasp food when hunting prey
	Two forward facing toes & two rear facing toes (zygodactal)	Woodpeckers	Aids in holding onto tree trunks while searching for insects or excavating cavity.
	Short, sturdy claws	Turkey	Scratching for food under leaves or on ground
Legs	Long powerful	Ostrich, emu	Aids in running
	Flexor tendons	Cardinal, robin	Aids in perching on branches
	Long slender	Heron, egret	Aids in wading
	Powerful muscles	Eagles, hawk	Aids in lifting and carrying prey
Wings	Fringed feathers	Owl	Allows for silent flight
	Large	Eagle	Aids in flying with prey, soaring while hunting
	Long tapered	Falcon, swallows	Aids in fast flight for catching prey
Coloration	Bright plumage	Some male birds	Attraction in courtship and mating rituals
	Dull coloration	Some female birds	Aids in camouflage while nesting
	Change of plumage with seasons	Ptarmigan	Provides camouflage protection (brown in summer, white in winter)

