

Name: _____

Bird Beaks



	Balloons	Skittles	Pennies	Worms	Total Food Collected
Chopsticks					
Spoon					
Toothpick					

Chopsticks are best adapted to catch _____

Spoons are best adapted to catch _____

Toothpicks are best adapted to catch _____

What adaption would catch pennies _____

Cut out each bird info card. Laminate for extended use!



Humming Bird

Hummingbirds are only a few inches big and flap their wings 20 times per second!

To get all that energy, they eat from 100's of flowers every day and eat more than their own weight in food.

To reach the nectar inside the flower, hummingbirds use their small thin beaks like a straw. They stick their beak into the flower to sip the nectar.



Flamingos

Flamingos live in hot muddy areas. They eat shellfish, algae and brine that lives in the waters they wade in.

They separate the mud from their food by using their down-curved short beak as a filter. By sticking their head upside down in water they can use their short, curved beak like a filter to catch and clean food.



Eagles

Eagles are one of the largest birds, they can have wingspans up to 7 feet wide!

Because they are so big they need a lot of energy, so they eat small animals like rabbits, mice, snakes, and other birds. They have to eat tough meat so they need their short, strong, curved beaks help them catch and eat their food.



Cardinals

These birds can be found in Ohio and around the world, and live in the woods.

Nuts are easy to find where they live because there are a lot of nut trees and other animals can't crack the hard shells to eat the nut.

So cardinals have developed short, stout beak, like a nutcracker to break into nuts.



Hérons

Hérons live in marshes where there is a lot of water. They are large birds and eat large aquatic life, like fish, frogs, snakes

and shellfish. Since they can't stand in deep water, they swoop low along the water and stab their food with their long, thin, spear-like beak. They use their beaks like we use a fork!



Pelicans

Pelicans are large birds that live by the water in hot areas. They need a lot of energy so they eat large fish. This bird is a great swimmer and eats fish, shellfish, and crabs that it finds in the water. They have a type of beak called a bill that is the largest of any bird, which can be 3 feet long! Their bill has a large pouch that stretches so they can hold fish as they swim.



Spoonbills

Spoonbills can be almost anywhere with water.

They are short birds that wade through water to catch small fish, insects, or shellfish.

They have a beak called a bill, that is long and spoon shaped.

As they wade through the water, they leave their bill open and snap it shut once food gets in their bill.

They use their bill like a net to catch food in the water.



Woodpeckers

Woodpeckers live in Ohio and all over the world. They live in the woods, and get their food from inside trees. They eat the insects and sap that they reach by drilling hole into trees with their beaks. Once they have a hole they use their long sticky tongues to grab onto their food and pull it out. They have extra strong skulls and eyes so they don't hurt themselves when hammering the tree!



Ducks

Ducks are found all over the world, and live by ponds, water, or marshes. They have beaks called bills that allow them to catch food underwater. They eat plants, worms, small fish, and shellfish. They use their flat bill to catch their food and drain the water. When they look for food they flip upside down and hunt underwater.

Parrots



Parrots live in tropical areas and are often kept as pets. They eat mainly seeds, fruit, nectar, bugs, and flowers because that is what is available where they live. They have strong curved beaks that come to a point, that are good for taking bites of fruit, getting out seeds, and breaking nuts. Their tongues are strong and help them open nuts. They often use their feet to help them eat, like hands. They have the special ability to talk! Sound is produced in their throats.



Kiwis

Kiwis live mainly in Australia and New Zealand, where it is warm and dry. They are short birds that eat bugs, seeds, fruit, worms and crayfish. They have large nostrils on the end of their beaks that help them smell their food. They can smell food deep underground and use their long thin beak to get to it. They can find food without seeing or feeling it!