

PREPARATION

Print out enough attached bird beak images so that each group has a least one pair of images. The first part of the activity will get students thinking about other aspects of the birds, and then focus on the beak specifically.

ACTIVITY

Ask students to think of different features of birds. Such as:

Body and wing size

Feet shape and size

Beak shape and size

Colour

Why do they think birds have such different features? For example, why do hawks need to have long, sharp talons? Why do ducks have webbed feet?

Say that today's activity will focus on bird beaks. Give out pictures of bird species and ask students to think about the shape and size of the beak. What kind of food does the bird eat? How is its beak adapted to suit its diet? Discuss ideas.

Finally ask the students to identify the birds.

DISCOVERING GALAPAGOS



15MIN ACTIVITY

BIRD BEAKS

Heron: Long and sharp beaks, good for stabbing fish and frogs.

Hawk and Owl: Short and sharp, for pulling at, and eating meat.

Pelican: Large and gaping to grab whole fish.

Flamingo: Use their beaks for moving side to side in the water, filtering out brine shrimp and algae.

Finch: Short but strong for crushing hard seeds.

Mockingbird: Long, slightly curved beak for eating arthropods, fruit and nectar.

Hummingbird: Perfect for drinking nectar from plants.

WORD BANK

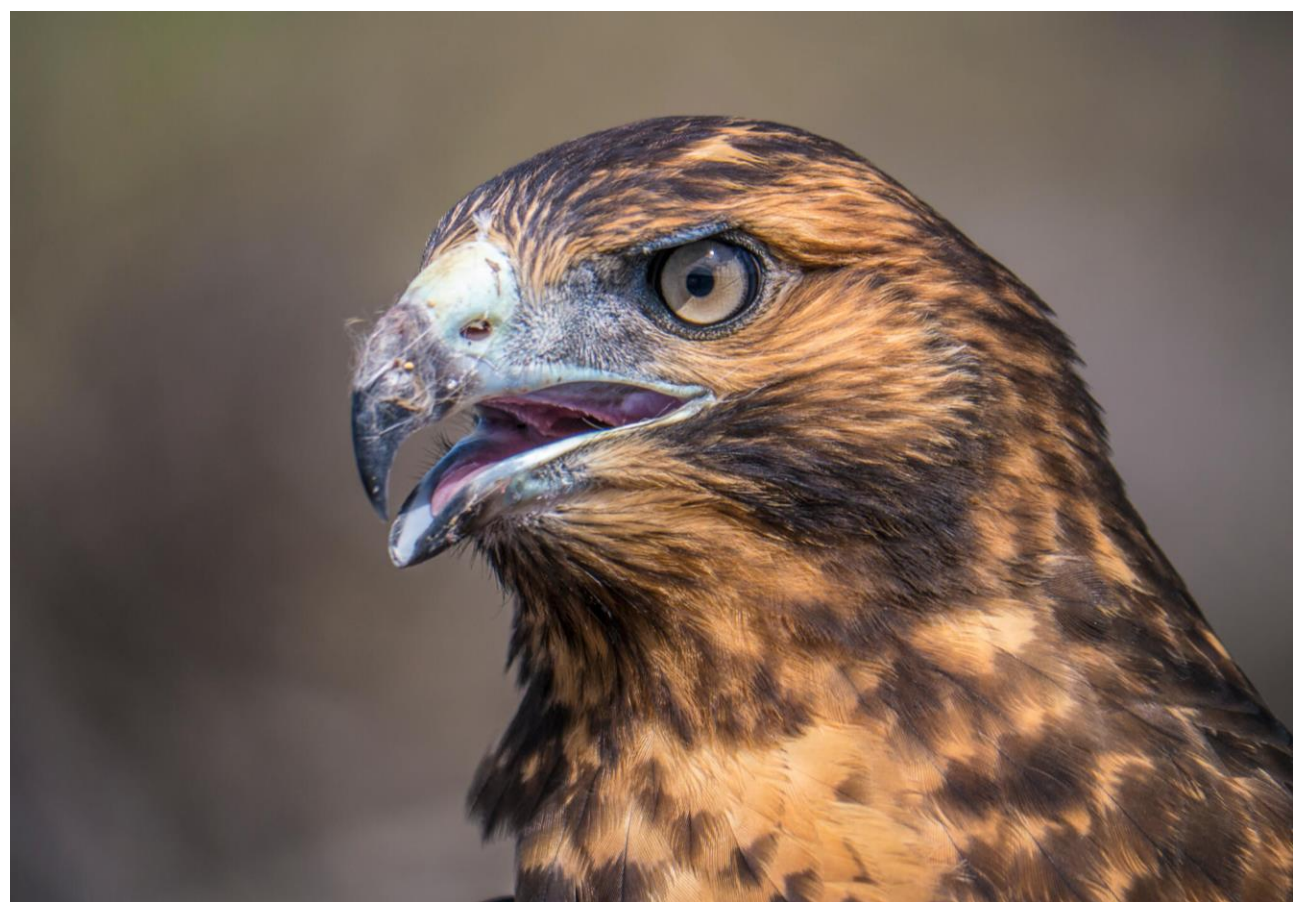
Bird
Pájaro

Beak
Pico

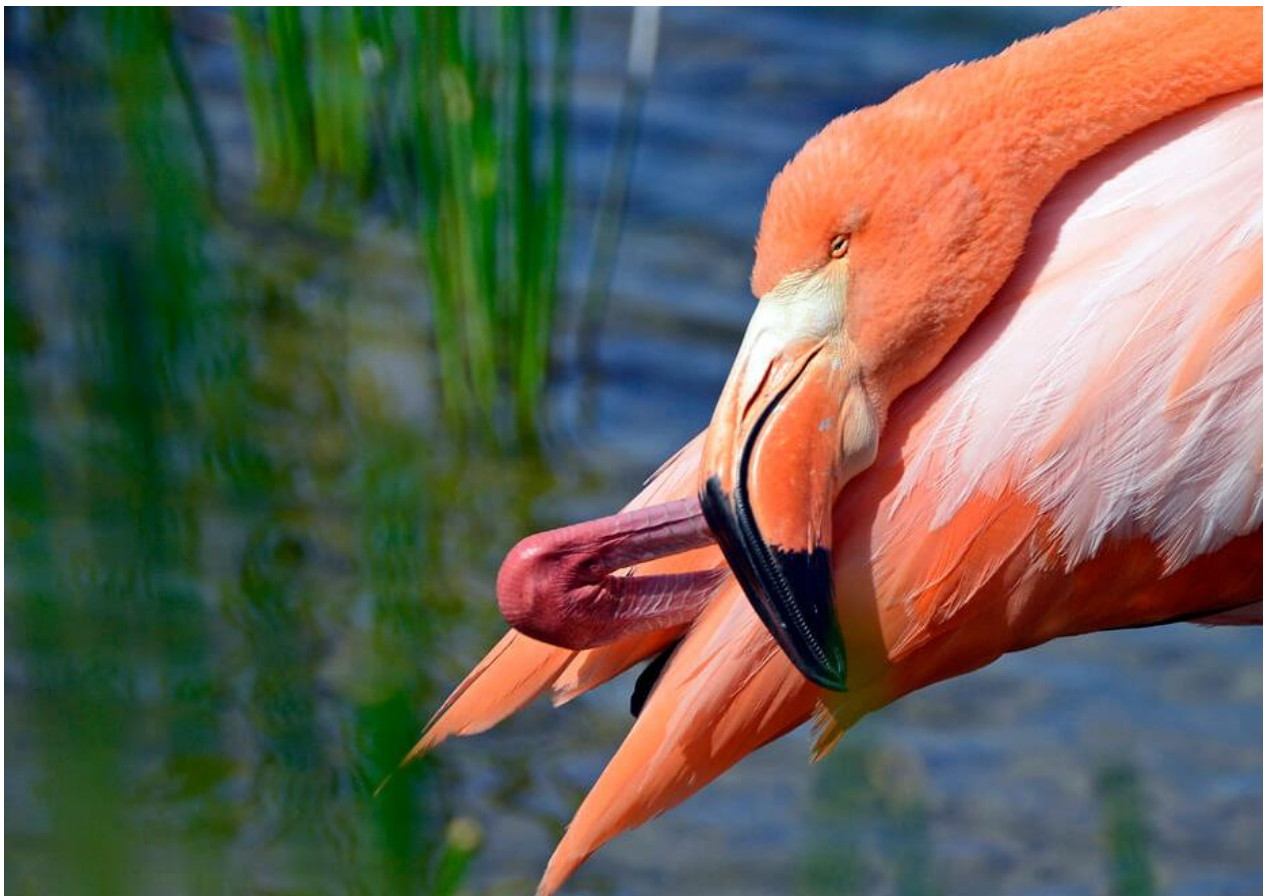
Feet
Patas

Size
Tamaño

Why?
¿Por qué?



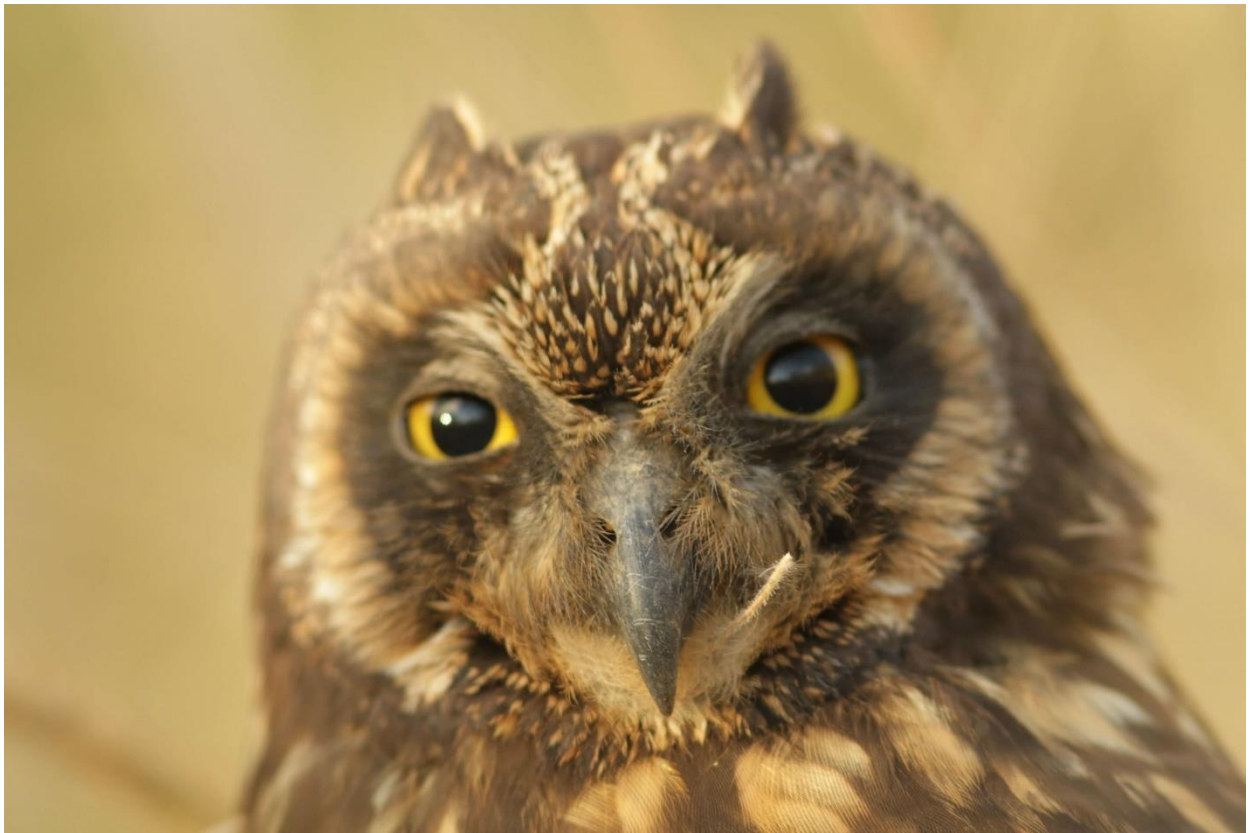
Grey Heron ©Sarah Langford
Galapagos Hawk © Simon Pierce



Brown Pelican ©Sarah Langford
Flamingo © Jonathan Green



Large Ground Finch ©Kelvin Boot
Mockingbird ©Sarah Langford



Galapagos Short Eared Owl ©Luis Ortiz Catedral
Hummingbird ©Sarah Langford