

6.- Look for a black, red-beaked bird which, in The Canary Islands, is only found in the island of La Palma:

Common name: .....

Scientific name: .....

7.- Go to the show cabinet where you can find the "Passerines" and identify a blue bird which can be found only in Tenerife and Gran Canaria.

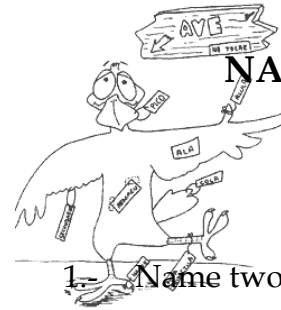
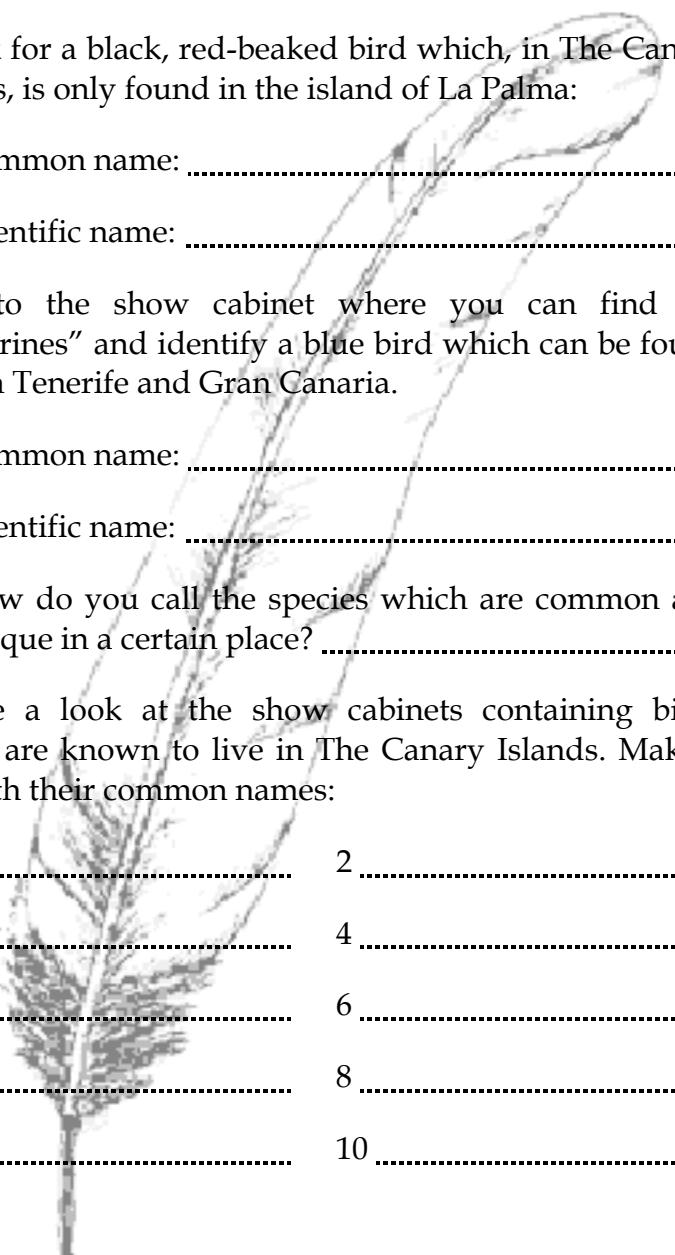
Common name: .....

Scientific name: .....

How do you call the species which are common and unique in a certain place? .....

8.- Have a look at the show cabinets containing birds which are known to live in The Canary Islands. Make a list with their common names:

- 1 ..... 2 .....
- 3 ..... 4 .....
- 5 ..... 6 .....
- 7 ..... 8 .....
- 9 ..... 10 .....



# NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM WORKSHEET



## BIRDS

1.- Name two characteristics that always identify birds:

- 1 .....
- 2 .....

2.- Indicate if each one of the following characteristics belongs to reptiles or birds:

Characteristics	Reptiles	Birds
The first finger turns backwards		
Long tail with a lot of vertebrae		
Very light and resistant bones		
Scales covering their legs		
Jaws with teeth		

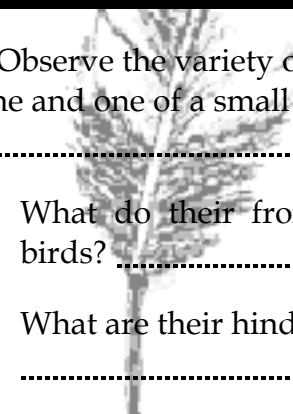
3.- Observe the variety of sizes in birds, look for the biggest one and one of a small size, say their names:

..... & .....

What do their front legs have in common in both birds? .....






What are their hind legs like in both cases? .....

.....





4.- Now watch the bills of the birds.

Look for two examples of birds with each type of bill and say what these birds eat.

Type of bill	Type of bird	Kind of food
		
		
		
		
		

5.- Now watch the legs of the birds. They vary depending on their habitat. Fill in the chart:

Type of legs	Type of birds	Habitat & adaptation
	Eagle owl Kestrel	
		
		Legs adapted to swimming with an interdigital membrane.
	Rhea Pheasant	