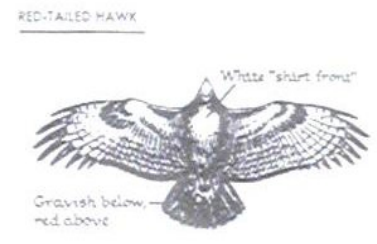
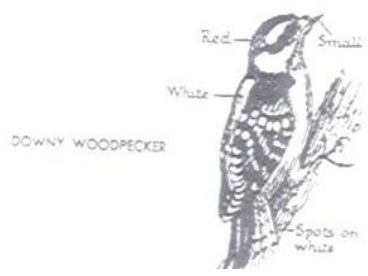
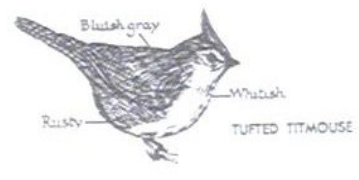
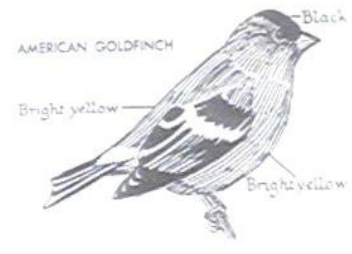
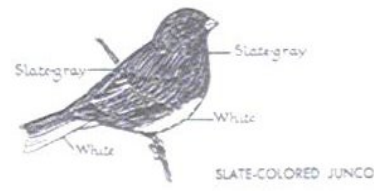
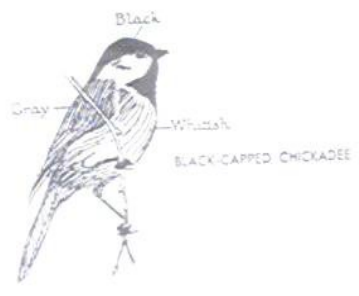


WINTER BIRDS

Grade One Winter

Grade One Winter 10

WINTER BIRDS



DIET OF COMMON NATIVE BIRDS

BIRDS	FOOD
Robins	Worms, caterpillars, fruit, berries
Swallows	Flying insects
Hawks, owls	Mice, small animals
Chickadees, blue jays, sparrows	Seeds, fruits, insect larva
Woodpeckers	Insect larva, ants, beetles, berries
Crows	Insects, acorns, fruits, small birds, dead animals
Red-winged black birds	Insects, weed seeds
Killdeer	Beetles and caterpillars
Ducks, Canada geese	Grasses, vegetation, aquatic plants and tiny animals
Hummingbirds	Nectar

LOOKING AT BIRDS

- **Identifying Common Birds**

As children see birds encourage them to describe characteristics. As first this will be difficult, but their skills will improve. Color and size are the easiest. The following ideas may help:

- **Color.** Try to notice colors of specific parts of birds especially
 - Breast
 - Head (crown, marks around the eye, throat)
 - Wings (any wing bars or markings)
 - Back and side
 - Colors or markings seen in flight
- **Size.** At first children will probably be only able to say “big” or “small”. As they see more birds, they may be able to note “bigger or smaller than a robin” or “the same size as a chickadee”
- **Shape.** Notice overall shape, as well as shape of head, beak, wings, and tail.
- **Flight Patterns:** Does the bird soar and glide, fly rapidly in a straight line, or dip and turn?