


# Adaptations For Flight!

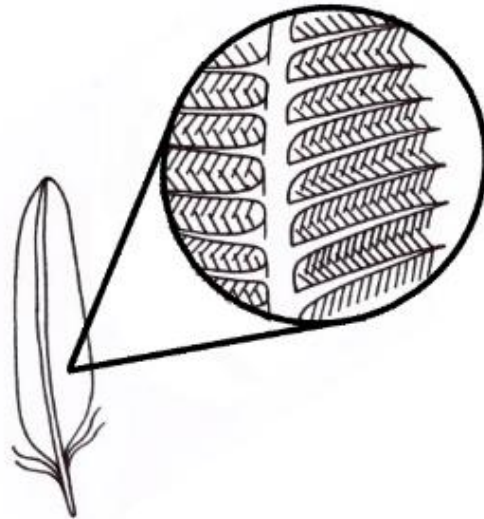
BIRDS HAVE A VARIETY OF ADAPTATIONS TO MAKE THEM CAPABLE OF FLIGHT.



Feathers are strong, light-weight, and provide great insulation. The flight feathers in a bird's wings and tail provide the surface area that makes it possible for them to fly.

Did You Know? 

Feathers are made up of a very similar material that human finger nails are made of!



# Pelee Island Bird Observatory

## ACTIVITY BOOKLET

What did you learn today?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# The Curious Case of the Appearing Pelicans!



The American White Pelican appeared on Pelee Island for the first time in 2013!

Normally, the American White Pelican does not visit Pelee Island, and often times make it's home in areas more West.

Did you Know?  
An American Pelican's wing span is almost 9 feet long!



Why Are the Pelican's making Pelee Island their home?



## PIBO'S Beak Biology!

Birds use their beaks to help them eat. Different birds have different beaks to help them eat different kinds of food. Draw the beak you think each bird would need to eat the food it likes best!

**The American Kestrel** has a sharp, hooked beak for eating large insects, mice and small birds.

**The American Woodcock** has a long, thin beak for pulling worms and bugs out of the earth.

**The Yellow-Shafted Flicker** has a heavy, nail-like beak for hammering holes into the bark of trees to find insects.

**The Mallard** has a wide, flat bill for scooping small plants up off the surface of the water.

**The Northern Cardinal** has a thick, strong beak for cracking open seeds and nuts.

**The Canada Warbler** has a thin, delicate beak for picking up small insects.