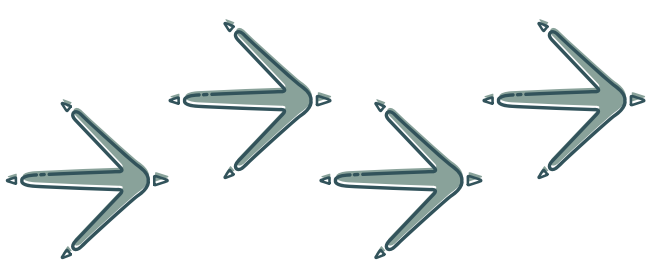


B I R D O

Direct flight	Soaring	Walking	Hovering	Formation
Undulating	Drinking	Gliding	Nest-building	A flock
Tree climbing	Flittering/ Fluttering	Free!	Hopping	Swimming
Pecking	Perching	Sunbathing	Flushing	Eating
Singing	Diving	Preening	Sitting in a row	Bathing (in water)



BIRD-O ACTIVITY

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STUDYING BIRD BEHAVIOR

Head outdoors with your **BIRD-O board**, either printed or on a mobile device. See how many of the flying and non-flying behaviors below you can **observe** to mark them off on your board. If you have **binoculars**, this is a great time to bring them out, or craft a pair from recycled materials such as toilet paper tubes and tape!

GLIDING

Vultures and hawks commonly take a break from flapping their wings by gliding, gradually decreasing in height.



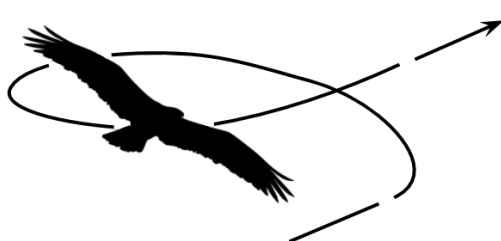
DIRECT FLIGHT

Many species like ducks and herons fly in a straight and level path while continuously flapping their wings.



SOARING

Many large birds fly in circles and soar on their long broad wings with no wing flapping. Unlike gliding, birds that soar are able to use columns of air currents to maintain their height.



HOVERING

Hummingbirds can hover at will because of a unique flexible shoulder joint. Other birds, such as kestrels and kingfishers, can hover briefly by flying into the wind.



UNDULATING

This is a rollercoaster style of flight where birds such as woodpeckers and finches flap their wings during the rising phase, then glide as they descend into the valley of the wave.



DIVING

Birds such as ospreys and falcons fly high, turn downward, and tuck their wings into their body to dive in the air. Birds such as cormorants and dippers dive in the water using similar body movements to plunge into the water.



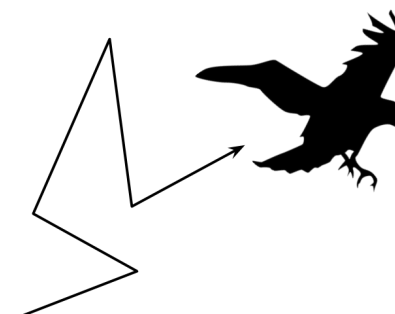
FORMATION

One of the most recognizable patterns is the V formation and is used by migratory birds such as geese. The lead bird and outside positions of the formation are the most physically difficult, so the flock members take turns at these positions to help conserve energy.



FLUSHING

Birds are flushed when they are startled into flight, often flying in a zig-zag, triangular, or erratic pattern.



PREENING

A bird's way of grooming its feathers. To keep them in good condition, birds remove dust, dirt, and parasites and realign each feather.



FLITTERING/FLUTTERING

When birds flap their wings repeatedly to communicate, often in relation to finding a mate.

TIPS

- You will probably **hear** birds before you see them.
- Try to **observe a bird** first and notice if it is doing any of the behaviors on your board, instead of picking a behavior and trying to find a bird doing it.
- Check out the **trees** for signs of birds (nests, holes) or look for birds in **shrubs or bushes**. Other signs include **feathers, tracks, or eggshells!**
- Many birds can be found **near the water**. Walk to a nearby stream, pond, or wetland to find many interesting bird species!