



LESSONS IN CONSERVATION

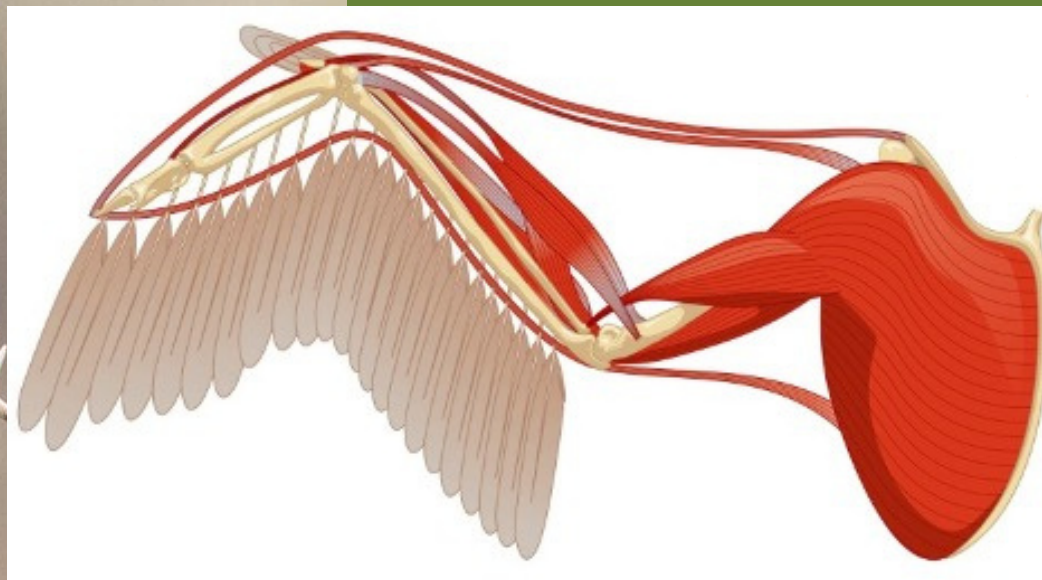
SERVING TO SAVE

Gr 6- Lesson 3

Soaring to new heights



BIRDS CAN FLY... BUT HOW?



Feathers join together to form **wings**

Birds have strong **muscles** to flap their wings

flapping = **power**



BIRDS CAN FLY... BUT HOW?

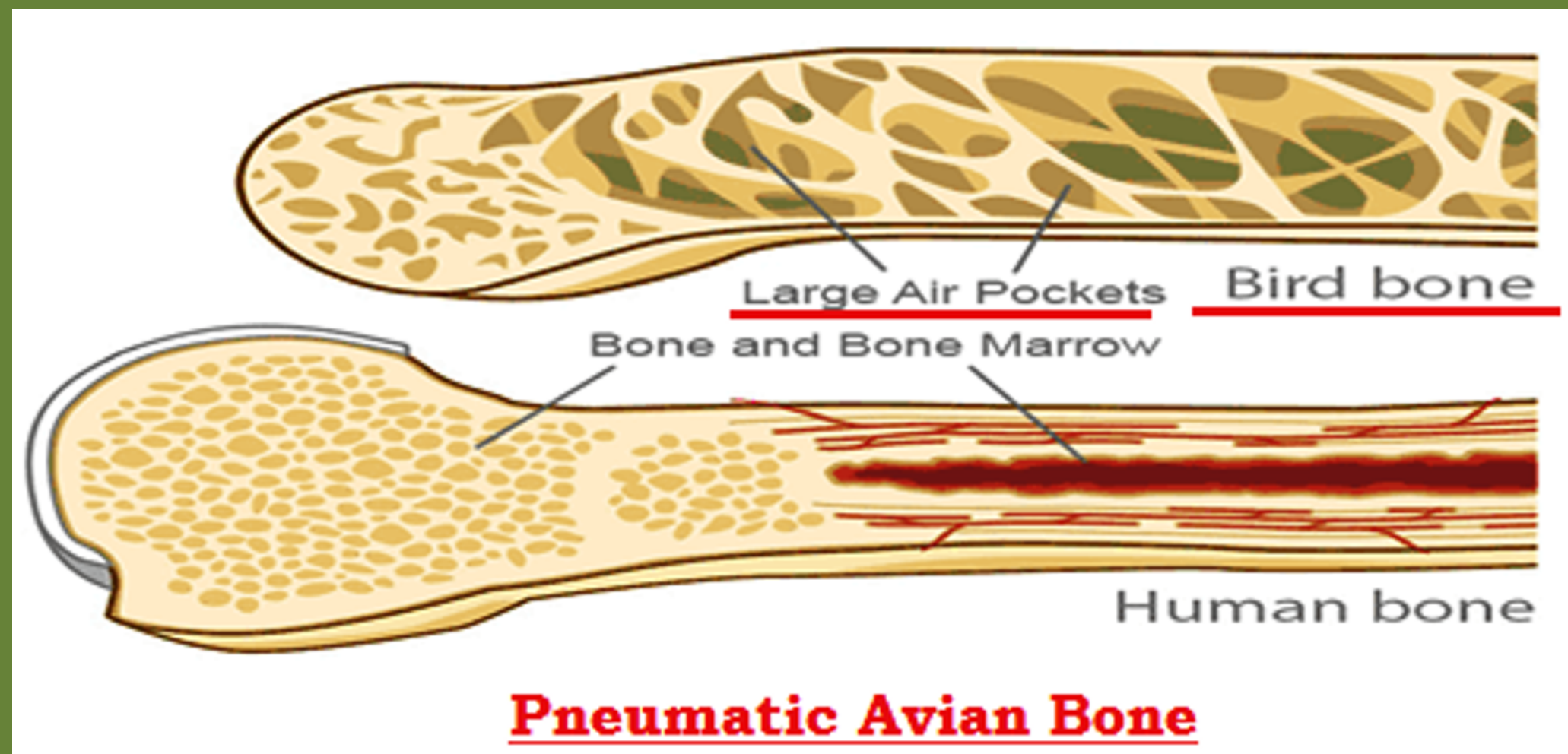


Tail feathers
provide
direction and
stability.



BIRDS CAN FLY... BUT HOW?

HOLLOW BONES = LIGHT SKELETONS





FILM NEGATIVE



FILM NEGATIVE

FILM NEGATIVE

BIRDS CAN FLY FAR!

Migration: “Seasonal movement between breeding grounds and feeding grounds”.

MOST BIRDS MIGRATE IN BIG GROUPS CALLED FLOCKS



MIGRATION



breeding grounds



feeding grounds





LET'S WATCH A VIDEO



LESSONS IN CONSERVATION
SERVING TO SAVE

- Landscape change
- Pesticides
- Habitat Loss
- Disorientation from light pollution
- Structure collision

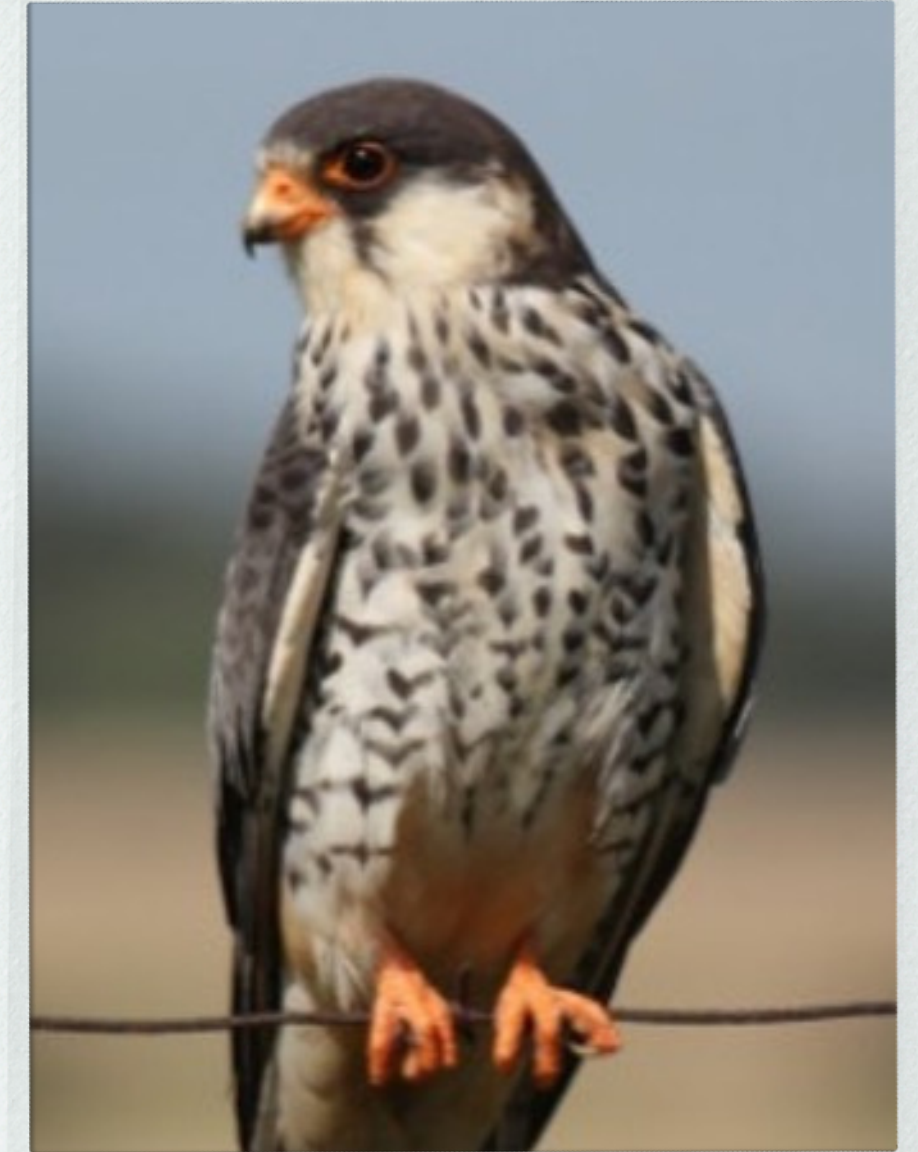
MIGRATION CHALLENGES

- Insect control
- Pollination
- Seed dispersal

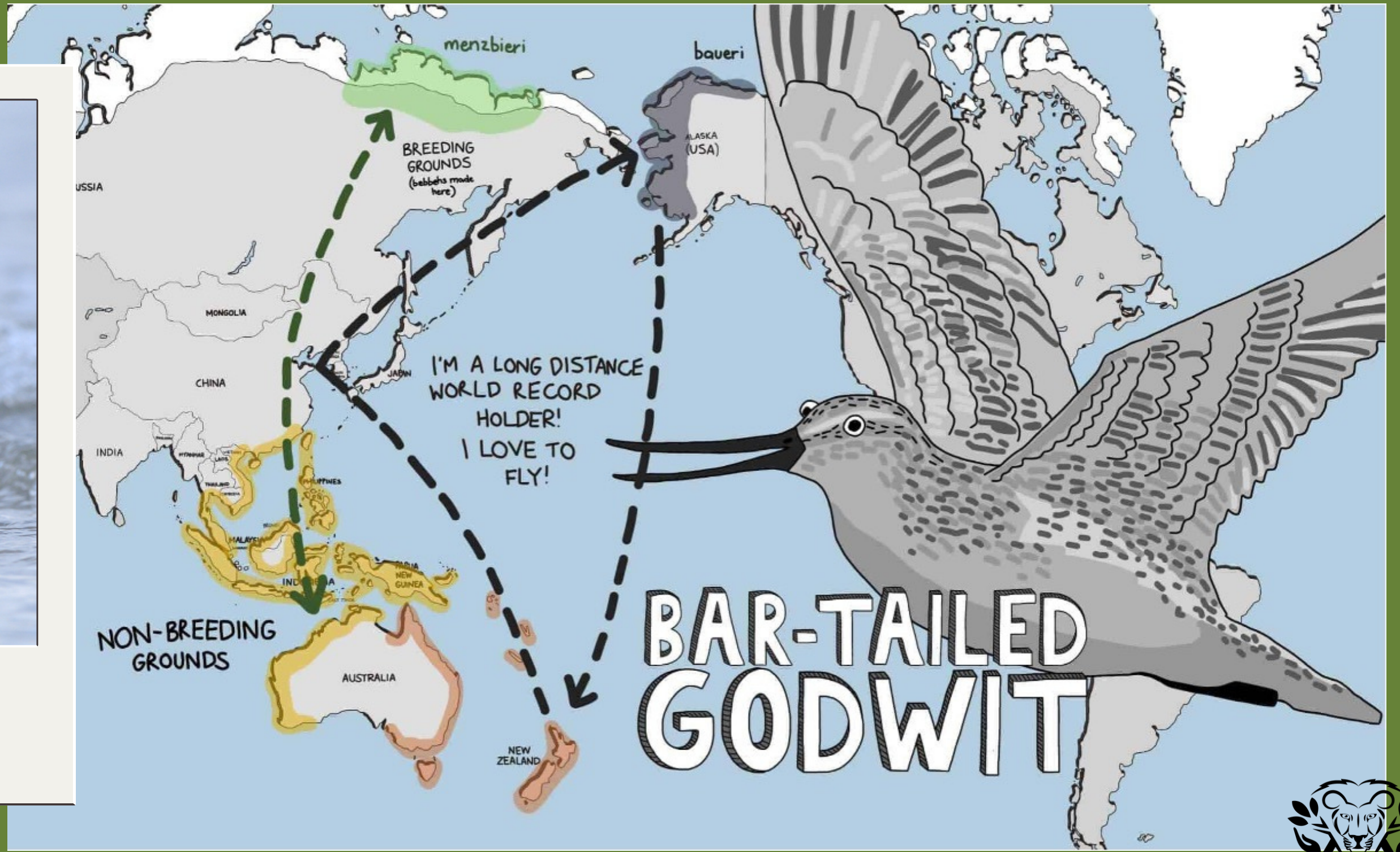
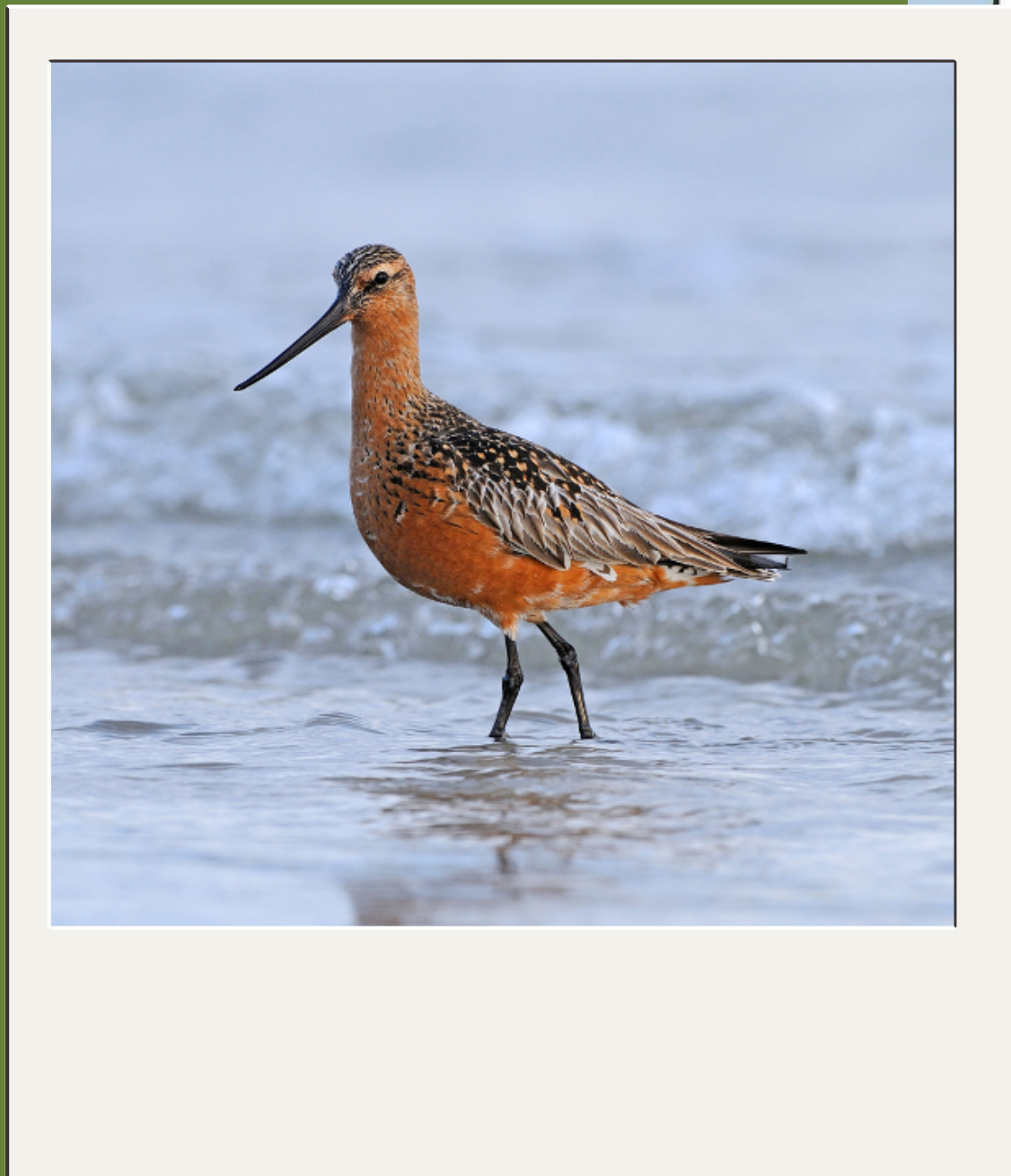
HOW BIRDS
HELP US:



AMUR FALCON



BAR-TAILED GODWIT





LET'S DO AN
ACTIVITY





1. SIZE AND SHAPE

How the bird looks, the size of its head, body and what shape they are



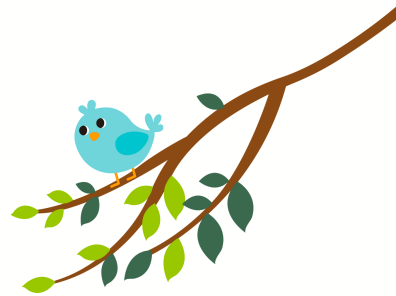
2. COLOUR AND PATTERN

What colour is the bird, does it have any patterns?
Look on the stomach, back, head and wings.



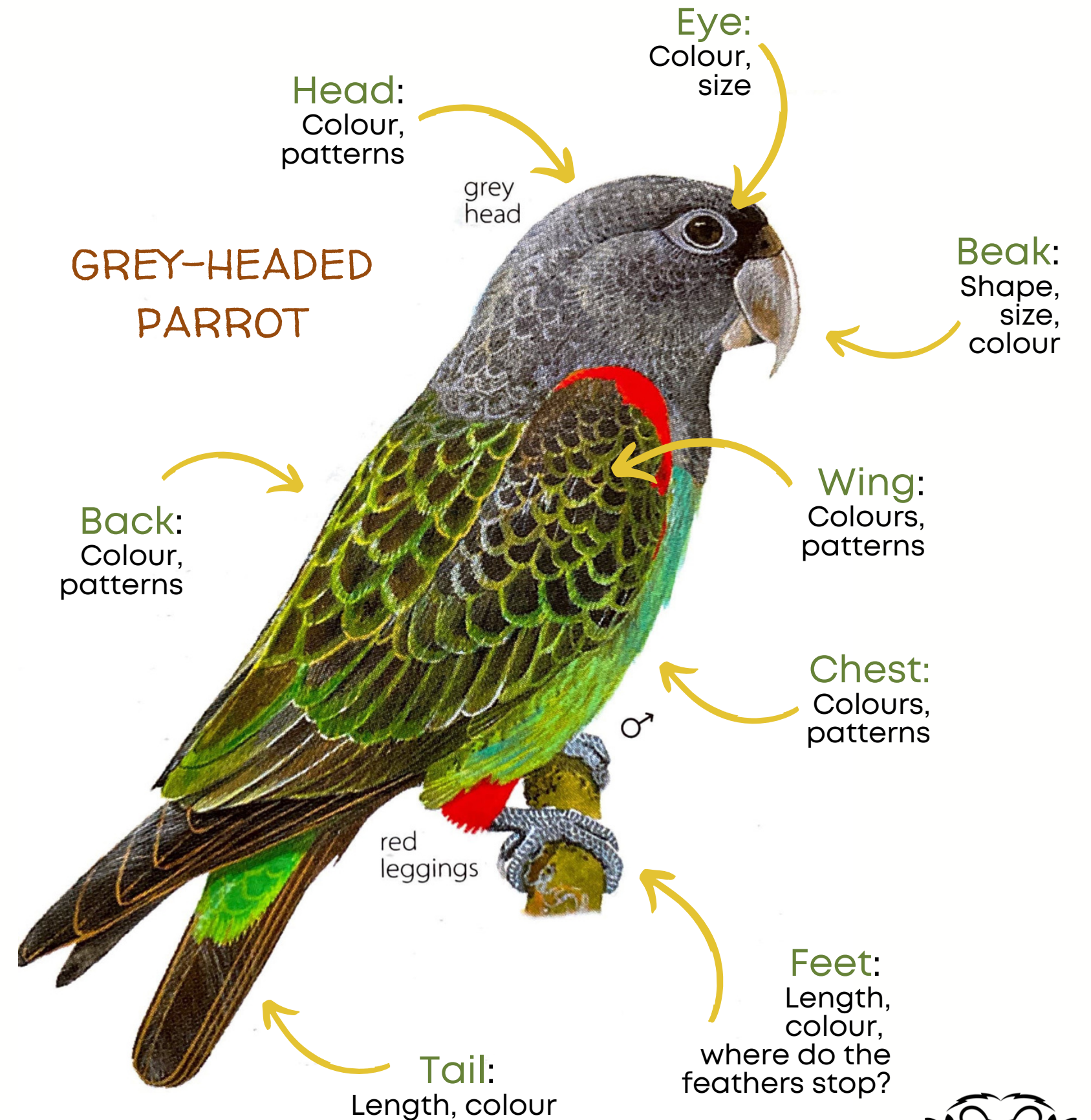
3. HABITAT

Where does the bird live?
Is it by water, in trees, on the ground?



4. BEHAVIOUR

How does the bird act? What actions does it do?
How does it fly, sit, move? What noises does it make?



























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