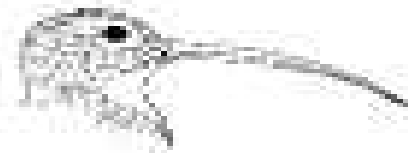


## Adaptations of beaks and feet



### CURLEW

Long, hooked beak (proboscis) used to hunt in the mud and its ability to stand in shallow water and mudflats. Characteristics of other water birds e.g. wading birds and grebes.



### BUZZARD

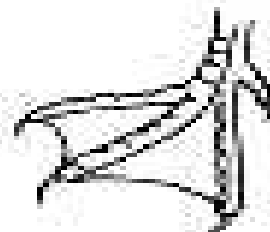
Powerful, hooked beak used to hunt large birds and mammals. The base of beak is strengthened to break into or pry including bones, feathers, organs and nuts.

The shape and size of a bird's feet and talons are usually adapted to its method of feeding and locomotion.

### AMERICAN GARY'S SQUIRREL

Hook-like upper mandible (beak) of American Squirrels, which dig and scratch seeds to be ground and crushed later.

The drawings are not to scale



### PIPING PLOVER

Webbed toes small. The web between the toes from toes protrude on expanded surface for swimming and walking on soft surfaces. Characteristics of other quail, sea birds, ducks and geese.



### LITTLE OWL

Three long, slender talons and one claw, but they are too weak to hunt. They are primarily used when descending to landing, feeding and taking prey. Characteristics of many predatory birds such as falcons and hawks.