

Adaptations of beaks and feet



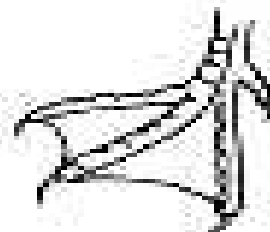
CURLEW

Long, straight beak (probe) for mud and water on the shore and its ability to stand in shallow water and mudflats. Characteristics of other waders, e.g. sandpipers and stilts.



WOODCOCK (ground hopper)

Hook-like upper mandible useful in turning earth. Short, stout beak suited to its ground and ground water.



HERRING GULL

Feet are very small. The web between the toes (web feet) provides an expanded surface for swimming and walking on soft surfaces. Characteristics of other gulls: sea eagle, osprey and grebe.

Birds - Structure and Behaviour

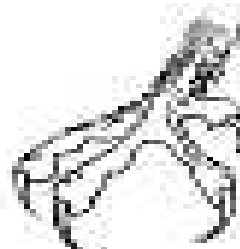


BUZZARD

Powerful, hooked beak (sharp teeth) for small birds and mammals. The base of beak is strengthened to catch birds or prey including insects, lizards, snakes and rats.

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

The drawings are not to scale.



LITTLE OWL

These feet, almost human and not hooked, but they can be used to grasp. They are powerful and sticky, strengthening the catching, holding and killing prey. Characteristics of many predatory birds such as falcons and hawks.