## **Feet and beaks**

## Instructions

Use the cards to complete the chart to show how each bird's feet and beak help it to get its food. HINT: think about the food and where the bird gets it.

Name of bird	Beak	Feet	Type of food
Kiwi			
brush tongue			
Blue duck  Rexible beak  large webbed feet			
White-faced heron			
Fantail whiskers  fan-shaped tail allows quick change of direction			
Kingfisher			

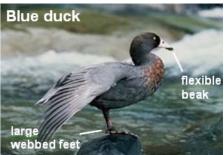
Use these pictures to look carefully at each bird.













Cards about beaks				
<ul><li>long beak for probing</li><li>nostrils at the end of beak for smelling food</li></ul>	long beak for spearing prey	<ul> <li>pointy beak for pearing prey</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>strong beak for opening cones to get seeds, digging for grubs in rotten wood</li> <li>brush tongue for getting nectar from flowers</li> </ul>	"whiskers" above beak for sensing flying insects	<ul> <li>scoop shaped beak for scooping up food in water</li> <li>flexible beak for digging under stones</li> </ul>		
Cards about feet				
<ul> <li>long toes for holding food and hanging from branches</li> </ul>	perching feet for sitting on tree branches	<ul> <li>perching feet for sitting up high and watching for prey</li> </ul>		
large webbed feet for swimming	strong legs for walking on forest floor	<ul><li>spread out feet for walking in soft sand</li><li>long legs for wading in water</li></ul>		
Cards about food				
<ul> <li>nectar, seeds, and fruit of native trees, grubs in rotten wood, honeydew on beech trees</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>freshwater insects and freshwater snail in fast- flowing rivers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>flying insects in bush areas</li> </ul>		
fish, small mammals and birds, insects	fish, frogs, tadpoles, insects and spiders	worms and insects found in the soil and leaf litter		

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