CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS

Classification of birds

This is the grouping of birds according their common characteristics.

State two factors considered when classifying birds

- Type of the beak
- Ability to fly
- Type of feet or claws
- Type of food they eat.
- Feeding mode

Name six classes/groups of birds

- Climbing birds	- Birds of prey (preying birds)
- Flightless birds	- Scavenger birds
- Scratching birds	- Swimming birds
- Perching birds	- Wading birds

BIRDS OF PREY

What are birds of prey?

- These are birds which hunt and kill other small animals for food.
- These are birds which hunt and kill their prey.

What is a prey?

- A prey is an animal which is hunted and killed by another one for food.
- This is an animal which is fed on by another animal.

Name four examples of birds of prey

- Eagles	- Kites
- Owls	- Buzzards
- Hawks	- Secretary birds
- Falcons	- Kestrel

Mention examples of animals eaten by birds of prey.

- rats	- geckos
- mice	- frogs
- fish	- chicken
- lizards	- snakes

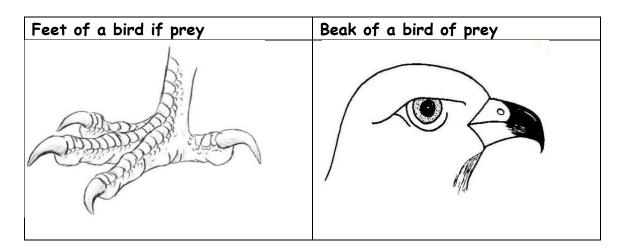
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State three characteristics of a bird of prey

- They are carnivorous birds/they feed on flesh.
- They have strong sharp hooked beaks.
- They have strong sharp curved claws (talons)
- They have strong eyesight
- They are powerful/They have powerful wings.

Give the importance of the following features to birds of prey

Claws/talons	Enable them to holding their prey firmly	
	Enable them to grip and kill their prey	
Beaks	Enable them to tear the flesh of their prey	
Eyesight/vision	Enable them to spot their prey from far	
	Enable them to see their prey from far.	
Strong feet	Used to carry their prey for long distances	



Give two dangers of birds of prey

- They eat people's chickens and rabbits
- Some can harm people

SCAVENGER BIRDS

What are scavenger birds?

- These are birds which feed on flesh of dead animals left over by predators.
- They feed on flesh already killed animals.
- They have beaks and talons (claws) similar to those of birds of prey.

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Mention four examples of scavenger birds.

- Vultures
- Crows
- Marabou storks

How are scavenger birds important in the environment?

 They clean the environment by eating flesh/meat of dead animals that would rot and smell.

Name two places where scavenger birds are commonly found.

- Abattoirs
- Rubbish heaps
- Dustbins

SWIMMING BIRDS

What are swimming birds?

- These are birds which are good at swimming.

Why are swimming birds called so?

- They are good at swimming.

State two characteristics of swimming birds.

- They have webbed toes/They have webs between toes.
- They have broad breastbones.
- They have many oil glands.
- They have spoon-shaped beaks.
- They have flat beaks with serrated edges (small cross plates on the margins)

Give the importance of the following features to swimming birds.

Webbed toes	- They act like paddles	
	_	They enable them to swim easily in water
Breastbone	- Enables them to reduce body weight	
Oil glands	-	Produce oil which protect their body
		against cold water.
Spoon shaped beak	- Enables them to get food from water or	
		mud.
Beak with small	-	Enable them to sieve food from
cross plates	mud/muddy water	

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Beak of a swimming bird	Foot of a swimming bird