



Body Parts of a Bird

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Main body parts:

- Head or Crown – Top part of the bird.
- Eyes – For seeing.
- Beak – Used for eating, grooming, and other activities.
- Wings – Help birds fly.
- Legs and Feet – Used for walking, catching, and holding things.
- Tail – Helps in balancing and changing direction during flight.

Special Features of Birds

Front limbs = Wings

Birds have two pairs of limbs.

The front limbs are modified into wings for flying.

Feet with Claws:

Used for catching and holding things.

Nares (nostrils):

Two small holes on the beak for breathing.

Hollow and Light Bones:

Make the bird's body light, helping it fly.

Strong Flight Muscles:

Wings are attached to powerful flight muscles.

These muscles help the wings move up and down.

Streamlined Body:

Birds have a sleek, smooth body shape, which reduces air resistance, making it easier for them to fly.



Beaks of Birds

Birds have no teeth, so they use their beak for various tasks:

- Gathering food
- Tearing food into pieces
- Tidying their feathers
- Attacking or defending from enemies
- Feeding their young
- Drinking water
- Collecting nesting materials
- Scratching their bodies

Fun Fact

Ornithologists are people who study birds.

Key Takeaway

Birds have adaptations like hollow bones, streamlined bodies, and strong flight muscles, which help them fly.

Their beak shapes and claws vary based on their food habits and lifestyle.

Tip for Students:

To remember the parts of a bird, use the acronym:

B-WET:

- Beak
- Wings
- Eyes
- Tail