



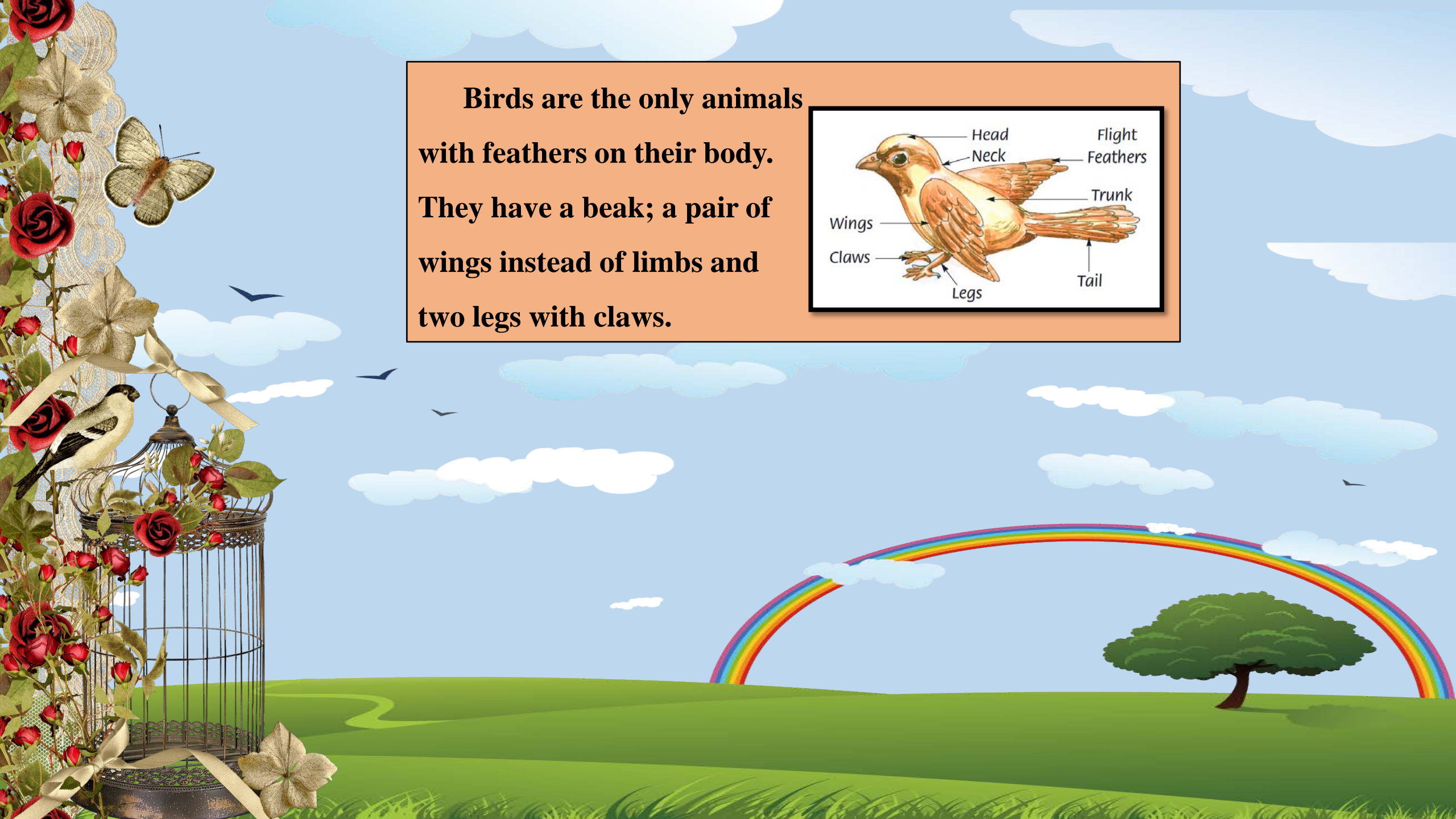
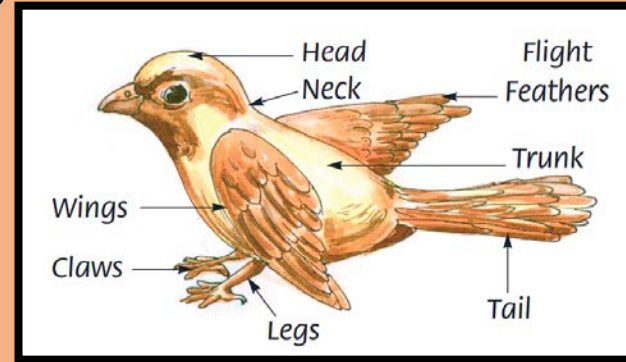
Chapter – 6 Birds and Their Body Parts

Class – 3

E.V.S



**Birds are the only animals
with feathers on their body.
They have a beak; a pair of
wings instead of limbs and
two legs with claws.**



**A bird's body is divided into head, neck, trunk and tail.
Trunk bears feathers, wings and legs.**



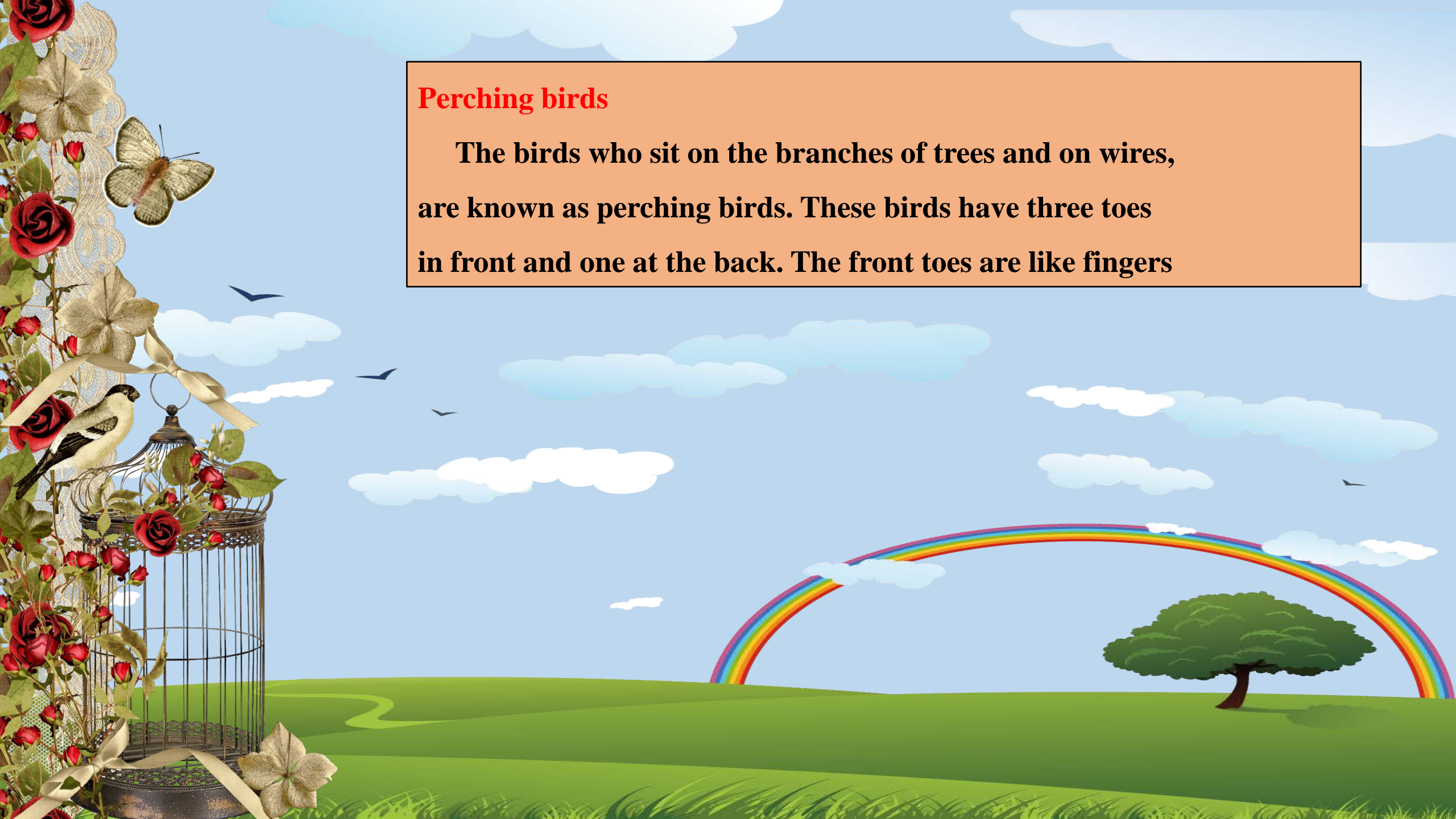
DIVISION OF BIRDS

Birds are divided in to following groups:

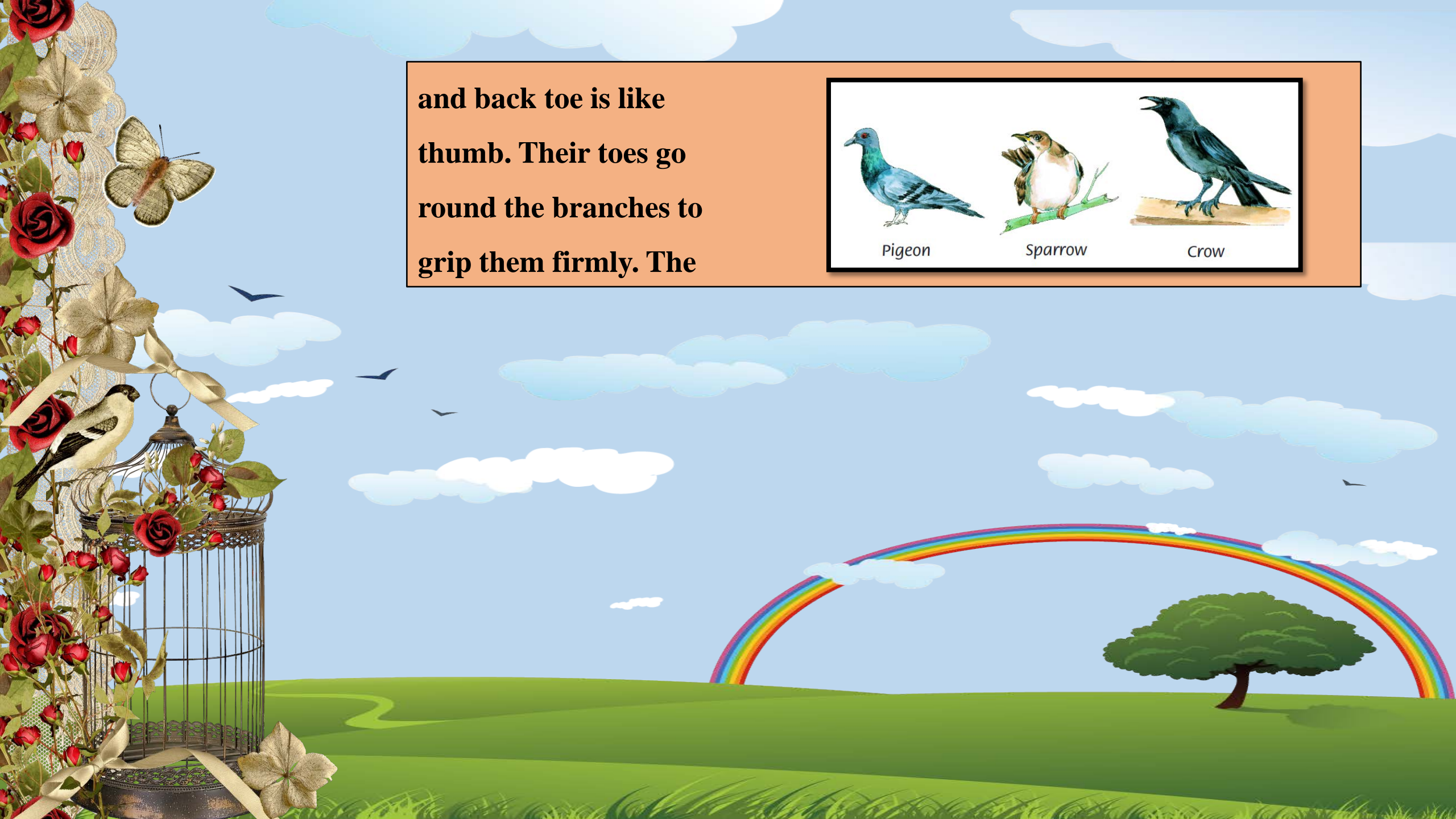
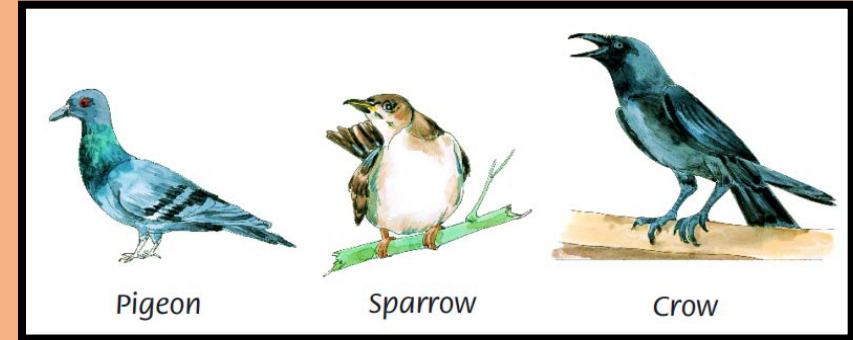


Perching birds

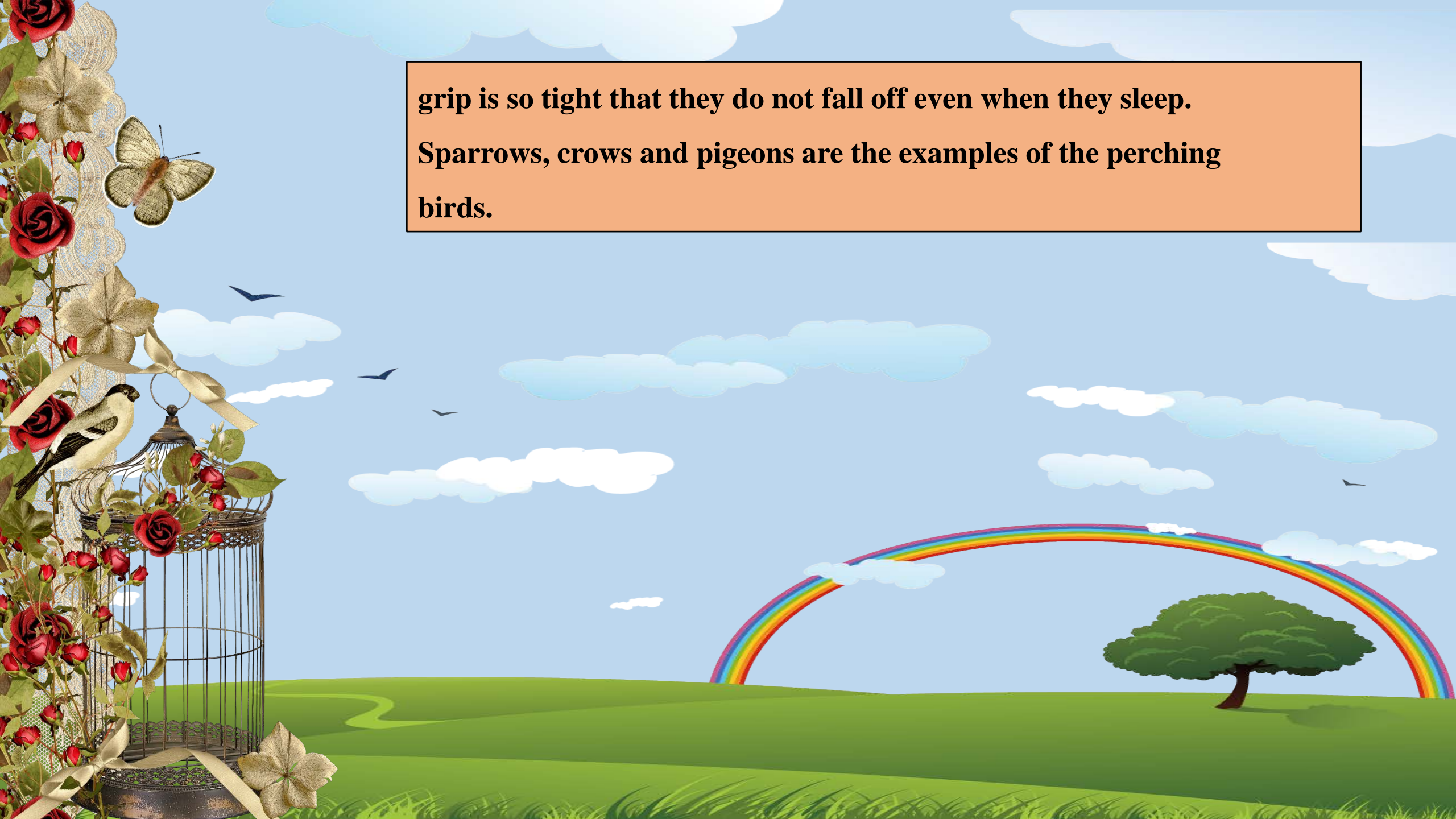
The birds who sit on the branches of trees and on wires, are known as perching birds. These birds have three toes in front and one at the back. The front toes are like fingers



and back toe is like
thumb. Their toes go
round the branches to
grip them firmly. The

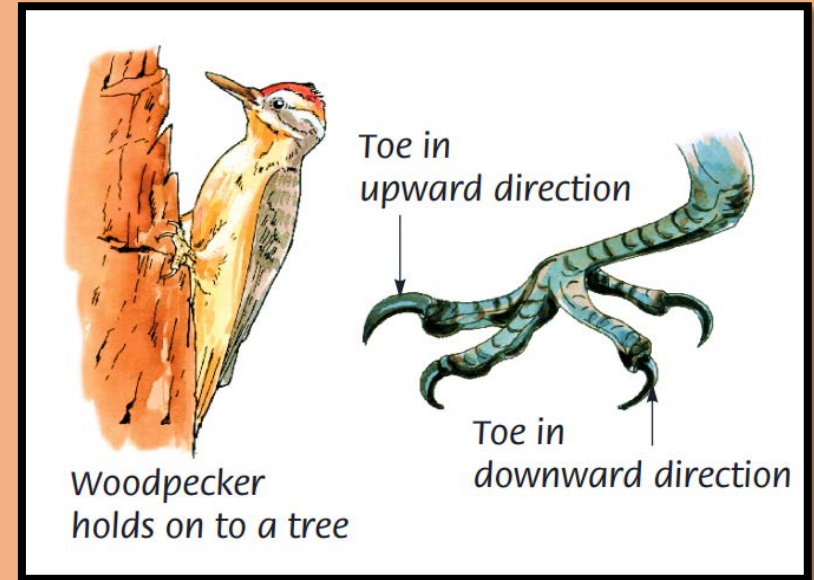


**grip is so tight that they do not fall off even when they sleep.
Sparrows, crows and pigeons are the examples of the perching
birds.**



Climbing birds

Birds like woodpecker and parakeet have four toes. Two of them point upwards and another two point downwards. These toes help them to climb up and to cling to trees.



Flesh eating birds

Flesh eating birds have sharp and curved claws called talons.

These birds use their claws to grip small animals. Eagles, kites and hawks are the birds of prey that have talons.



INTERESTING FACTS

- ❖ The smallest bird in the world is the humming bird. It weighs about 1 g.



Eagle



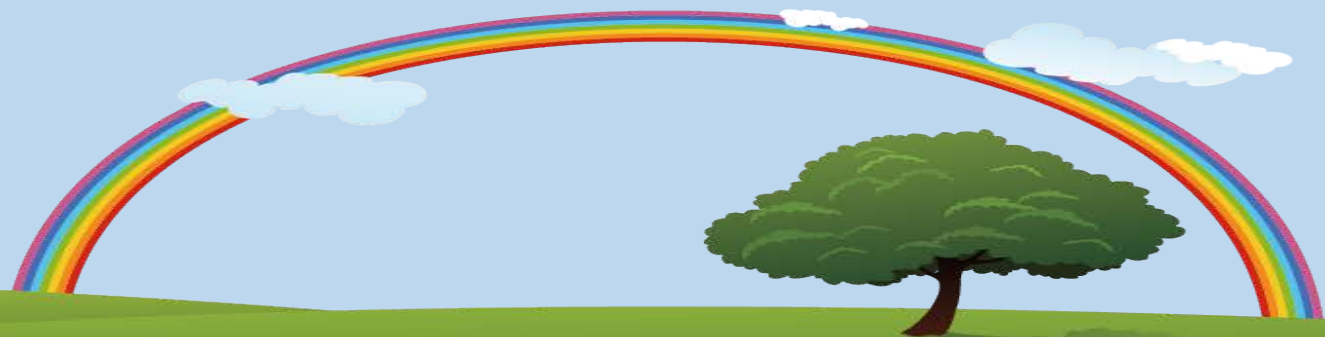
Kite



Hawk



Sharp claws of eagle and hawk





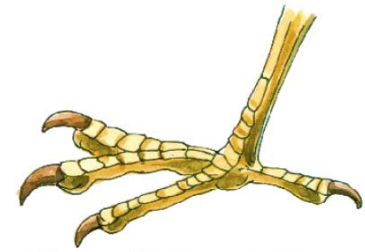
Scratching birds

Hens scratch the earth with their toes to bring out insects and buried seeds. A hen has three long toes in front and a short

toe at the back. It also has a small fifth toe, a little higher up at the back of the leg. Each toe has a horny claw.



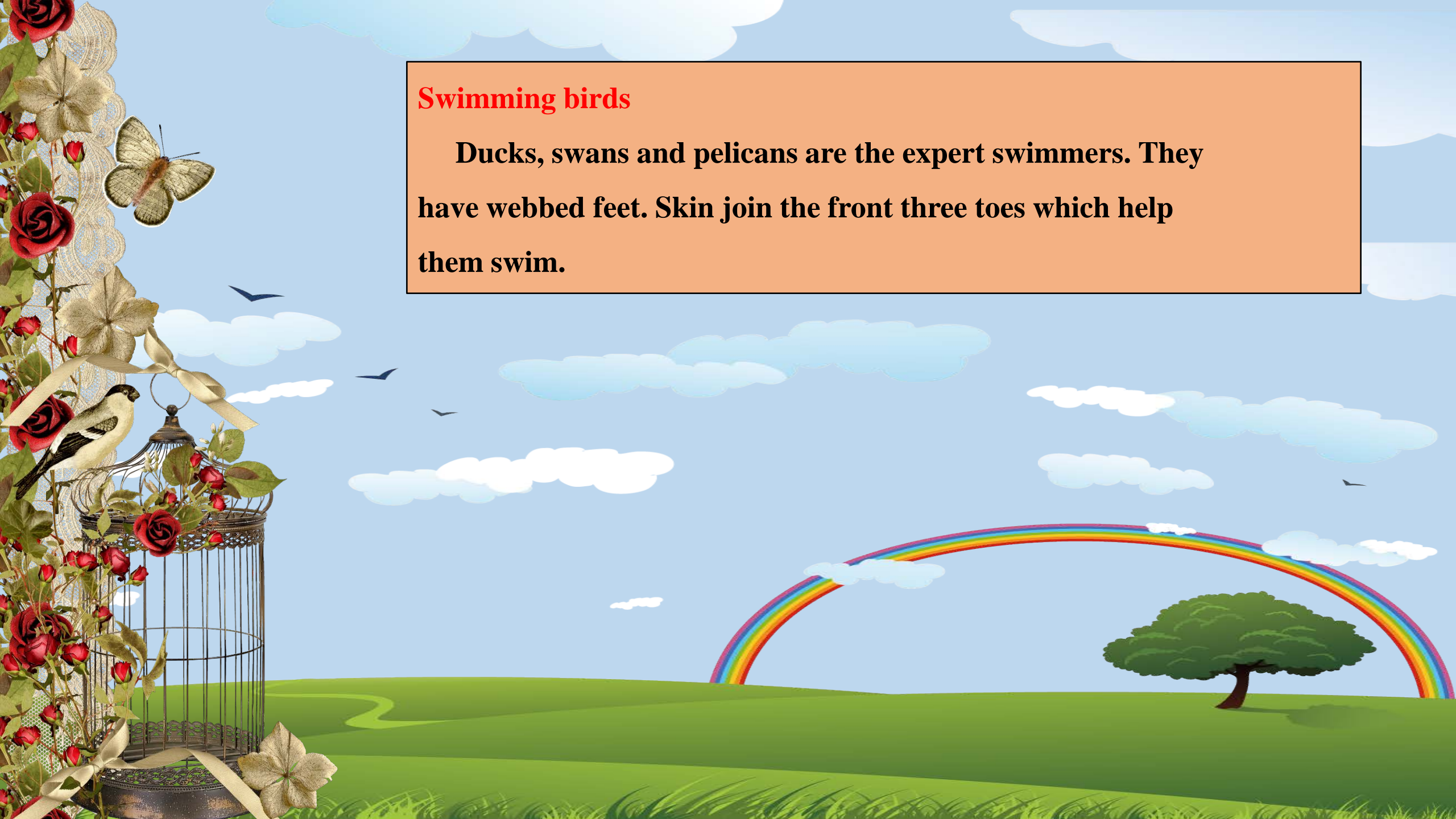
Hen



Strong feet and claws help scratching

Swimming birds

Ducks, swans and pelicans are the expert swimmers. They have webbed feet. Skin join the front three toes which help them swim.





Duck



Swan



Pelican

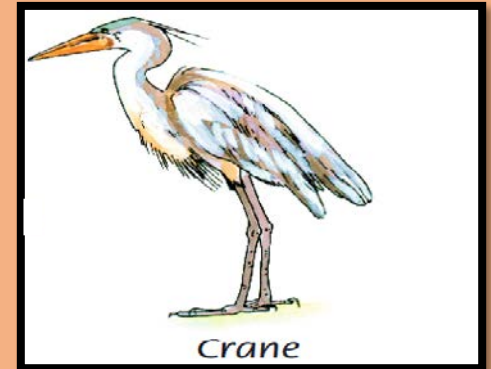


Webbed claws
help to swim



Wading birds

Birds like cranes, storks walk through the muddy water. They have long legs with spread out toes that help these birds wade through the muddy water. These toes also help them from sinking into the mud.





Check Your Knowledge

Choose the correct answer.

1. Eagle/sunbird is called the bird of prey.
2. Duck/swan has tiny holes in its beak.
3. Hoopoes have long thin/chisel shaped beak.





FEATHERS

The body of the bird is covered with feathers. Feathers help the bird while flying.

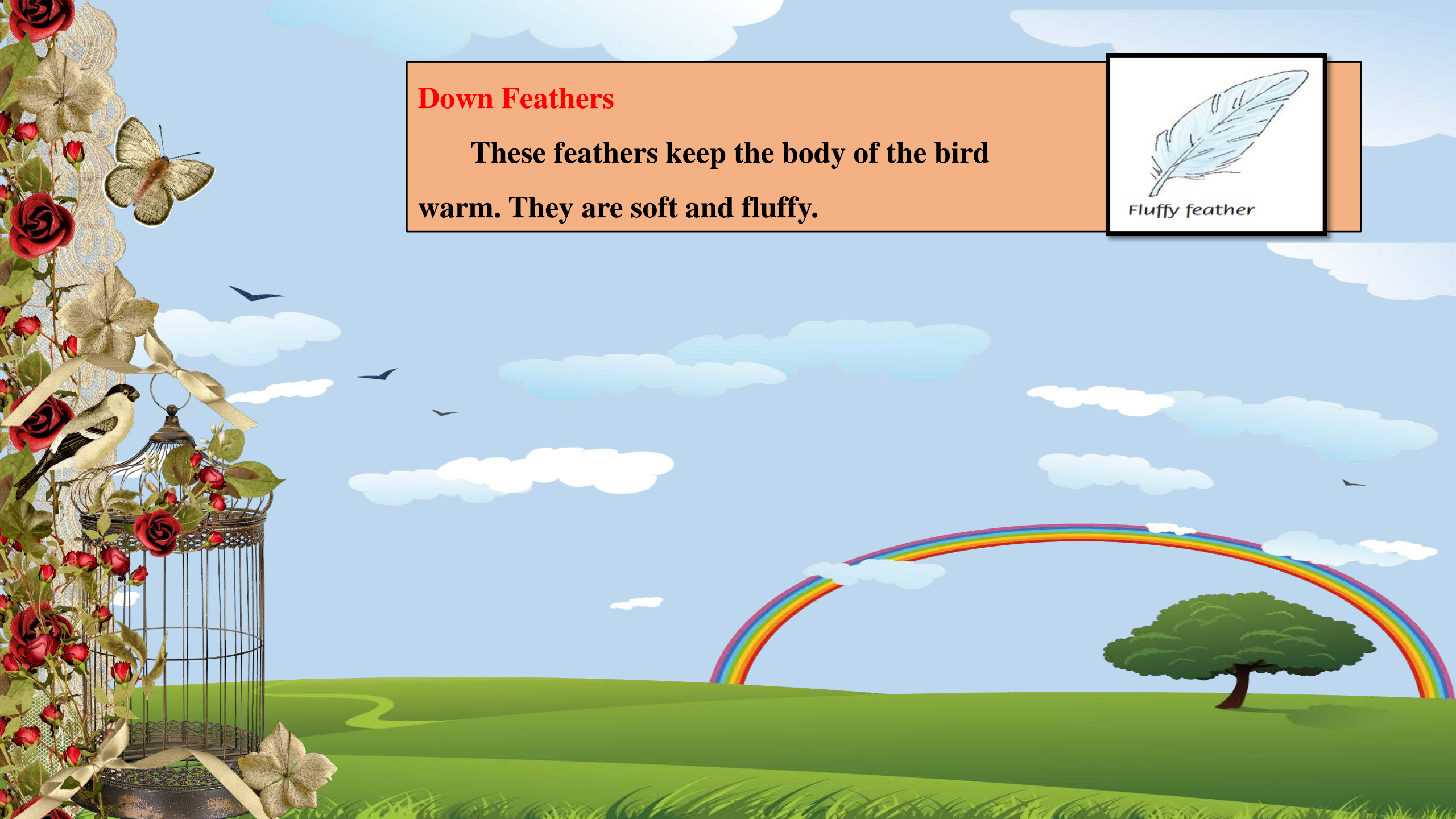
Feathers are mainly of three types:

Down Feathers

These feathers keep the body of the bird warm. They are soft and fluffy.



Fluffy feather

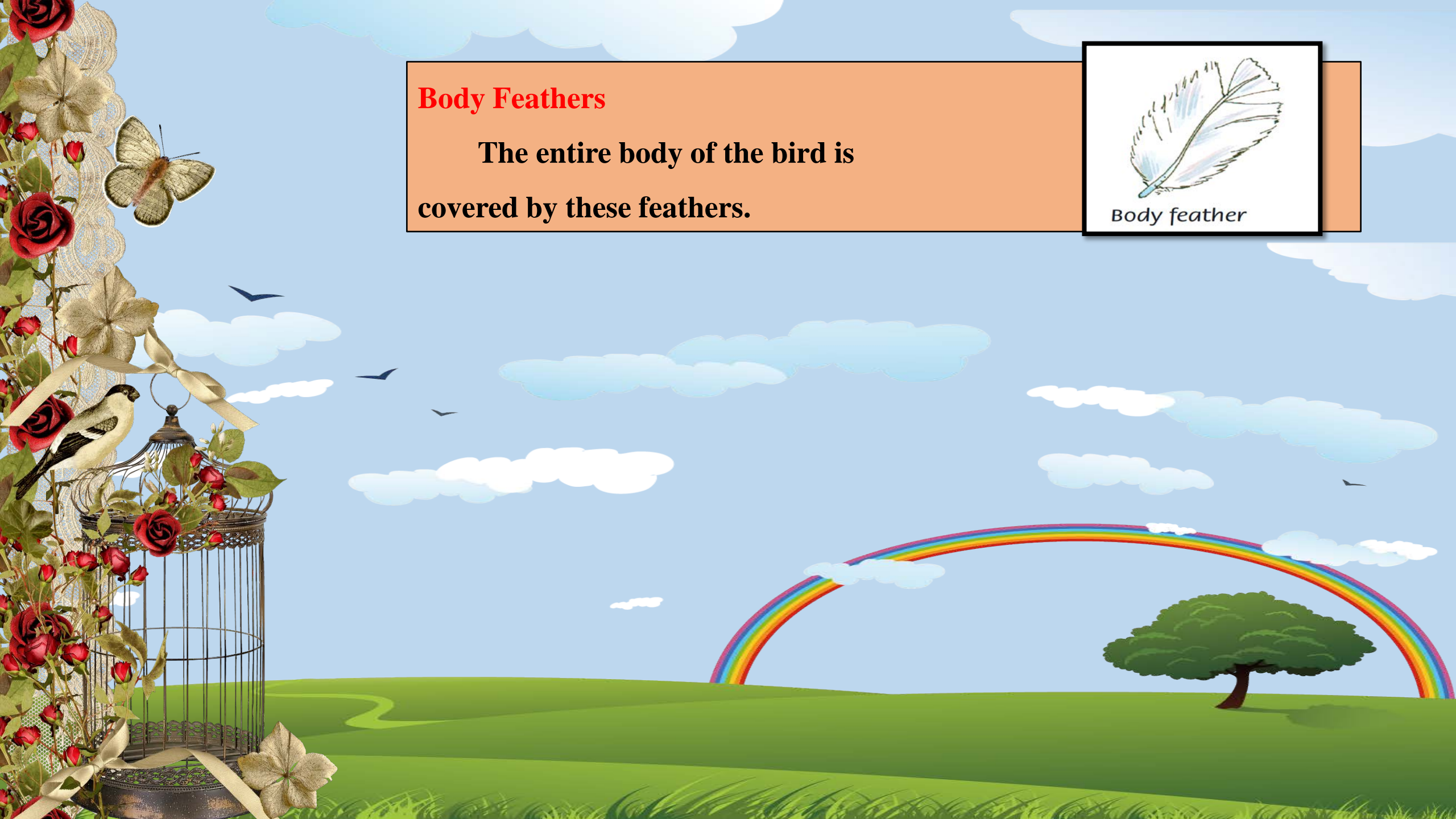


Body Feathers

The entire body of the bird is covered by these feathers.



Body feather

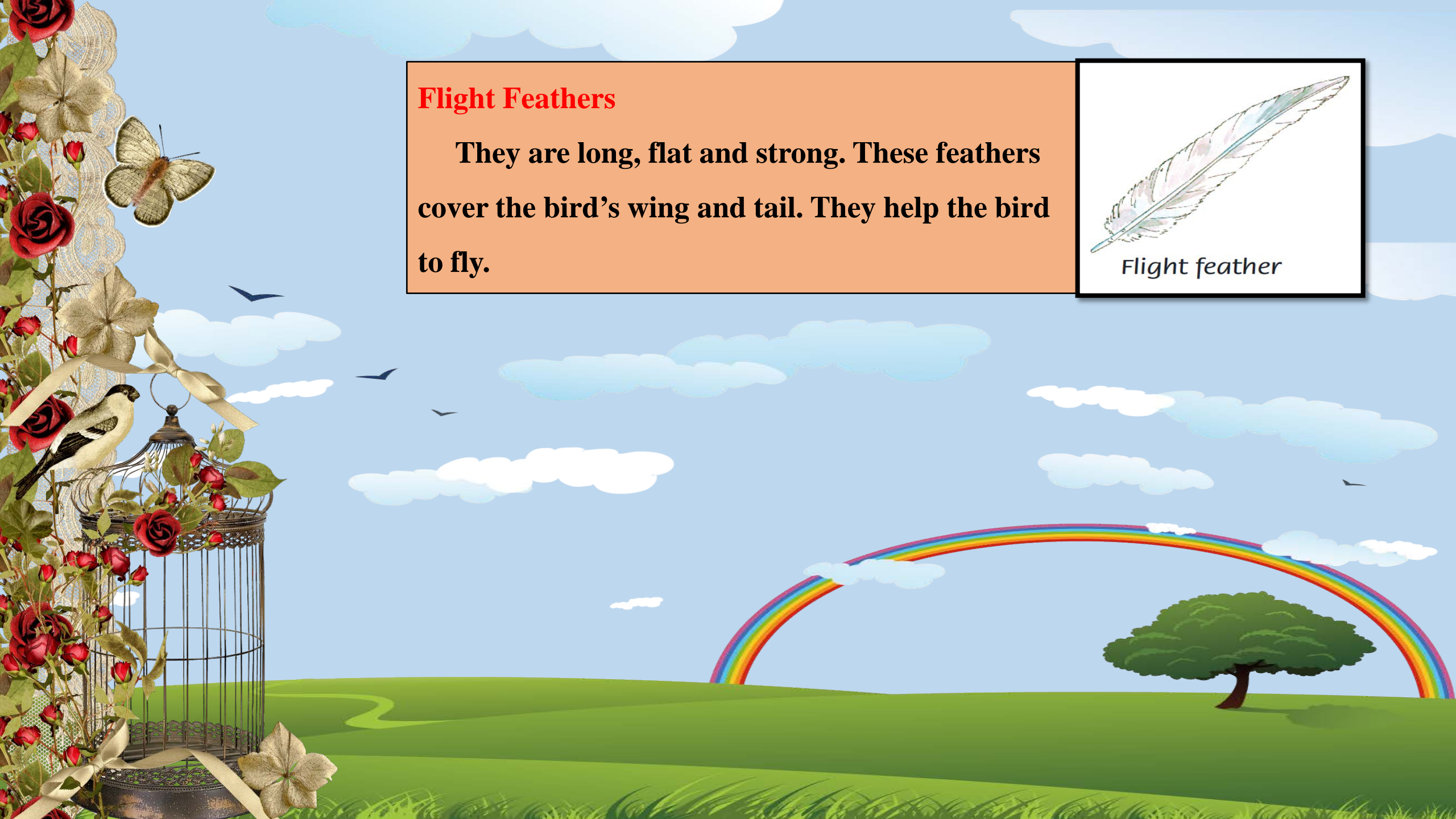


Flight Feathers

They are long, flat and strong. These feathers cover the bird's wing and tail. They help the bird to fly.



Flight feather

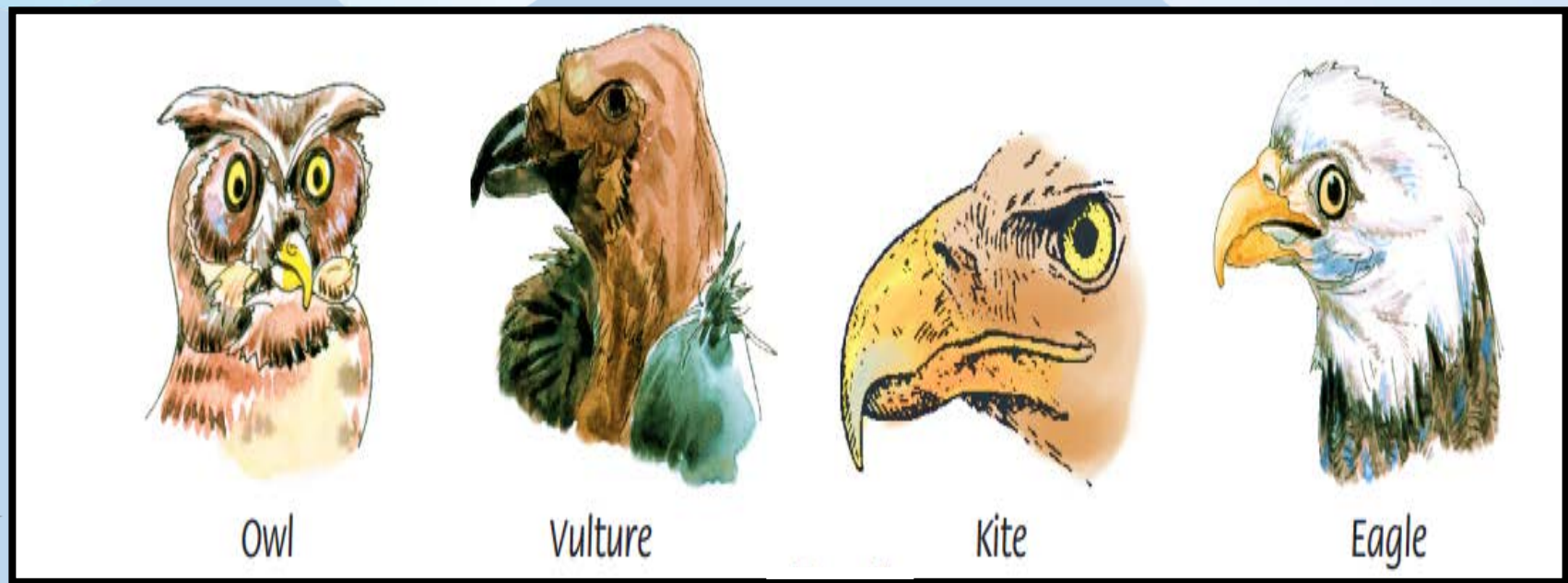




TYPES OF BEAKS

Strong, sharp and curved beaks

Such beaks help the bird to tear flesh. The birds which have such beaks are called birds of prey. They are flesh-eater birds. They eat small birds, snakes, mice etc. Owl, Vulture, Kite and Eagle are the examples of such birds.

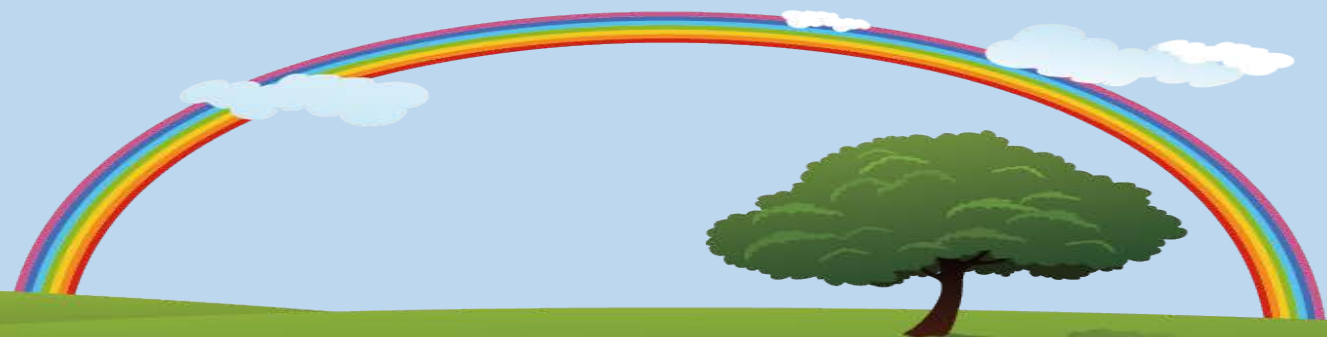


Owl

Vulture

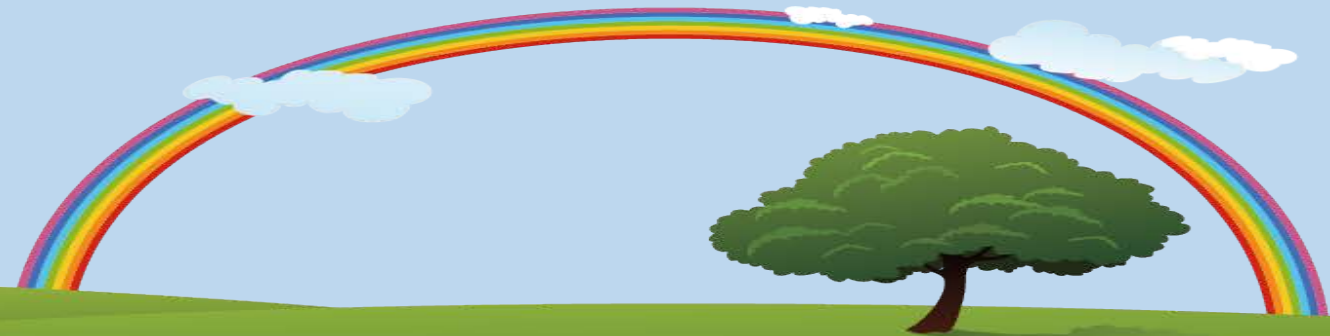
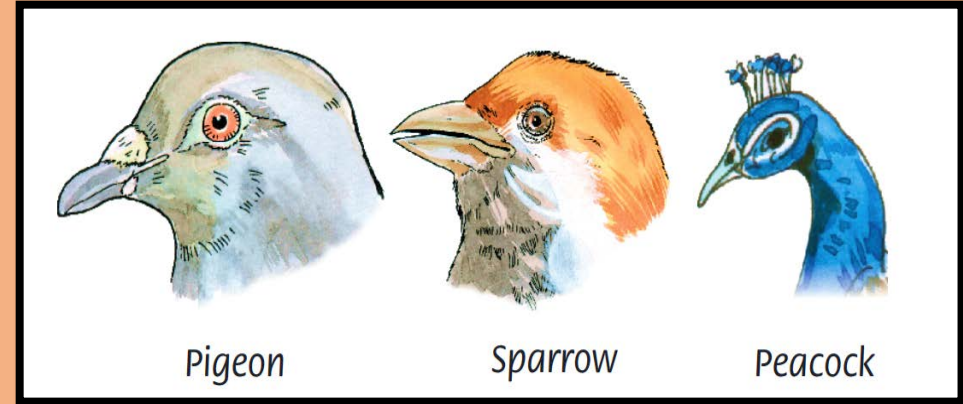
Kite

Eagle



Short, hard and horny beaks

**Birds like pigeon,
peacock and sparrow have
short, hard and horny
beaks. Their beaks help
them to pick up and crush
seeds.**

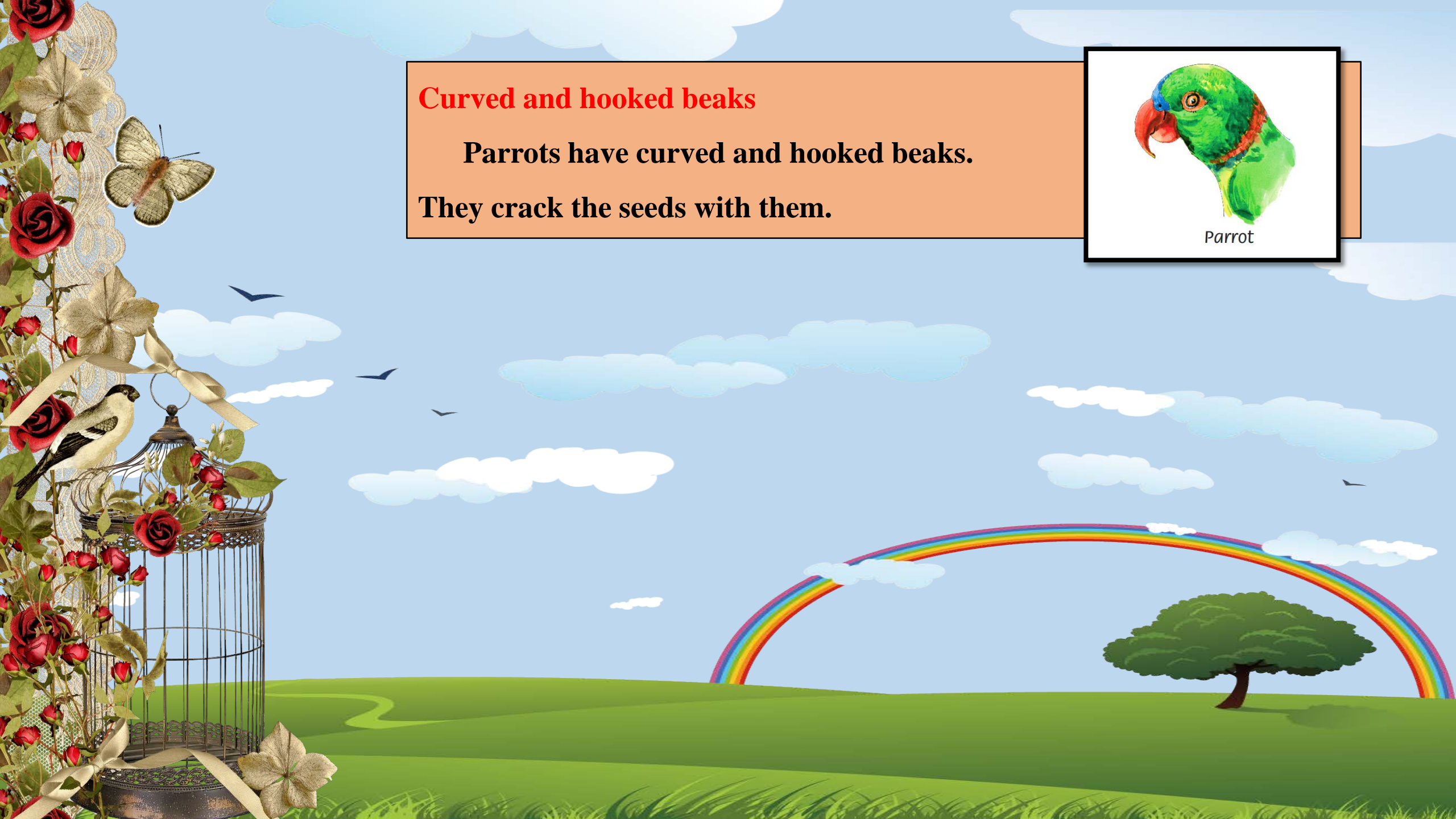


Curved and hooked beaks

**Parrots have curved and hooked beaks.
They crack the seeds with them.**



Parrot



Long and slender beaks

Hoopoe and sunbird have long and thin beaks. Their beaks pull-out insects from the holes in the ground.



Sunbird

Strong and chisel shaped beaks

Woodpecker has a chisel shaped beak. It taps the bark of the tree to eat the worms. It makes a hole in the bark to pull-out insects to eat and also to make its nest.



Woodpecker

Broad and short beaks

**Swallows have short and broad beaks.
These beaks are sticky from inside. When
swallows fly, they keep their beaks open to
catch flying insects.**

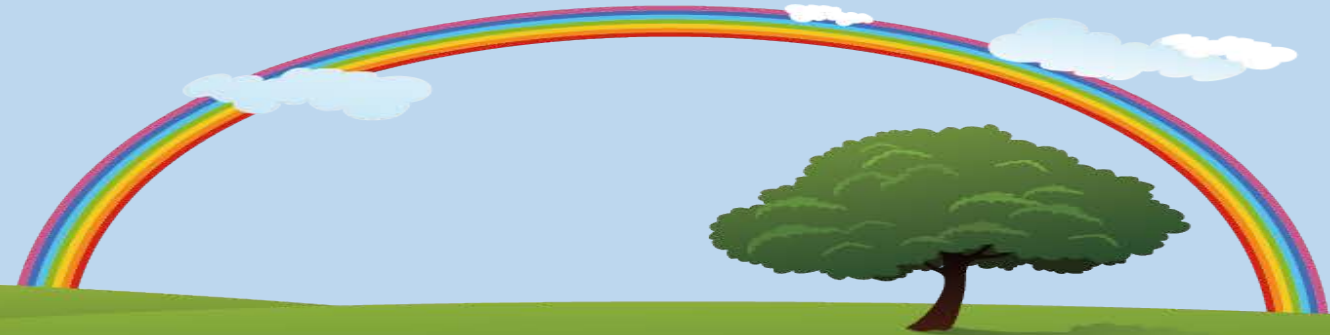
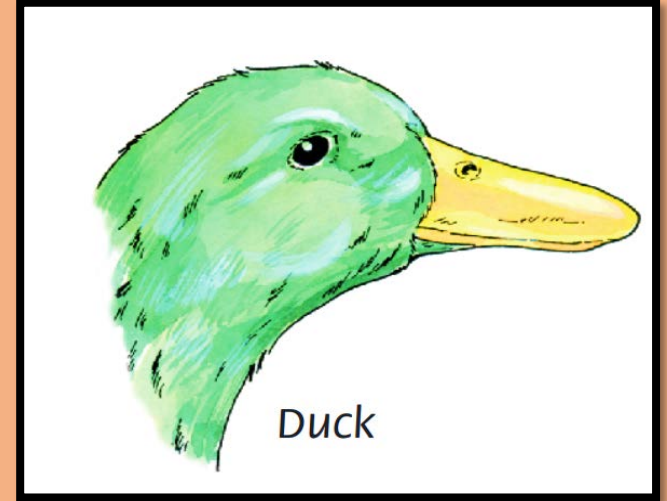


Swallow



Broad and flat beaks

Duck has a broad, flat and spoon like beak with tiny holes at the side. It sucks the muddy water with it. Mud and water go out through the tiny holes leaving food in the mouth.





FEET AND CLAWS

Birds have two feet. The claws (sharp curved nails) can be seen at the tips of the toes of birds. They use their feet to catch food and to walk. Bird's use their claws to sit on the branches and also to protect themselves. Their claws tell us about their living habits.



SPECIAL FEATURES WHICH HELP BIRDS TO FLY

- **The body of the bird is very light because its bones are thin, light and hollow. This is the most important feature that helps the birds to fly.**
- **Their body is boat-shaped which is narrow in the front and at the end, while broad in the middle. This shape helps the bird cut through the air.**
- **They have two wings which are covered with feathers which help them to fly.**
- **Their bones are light and strong.**
- **The tail of a bird is like a rudder of a boat. It helps the bird to change the direction while flying.**

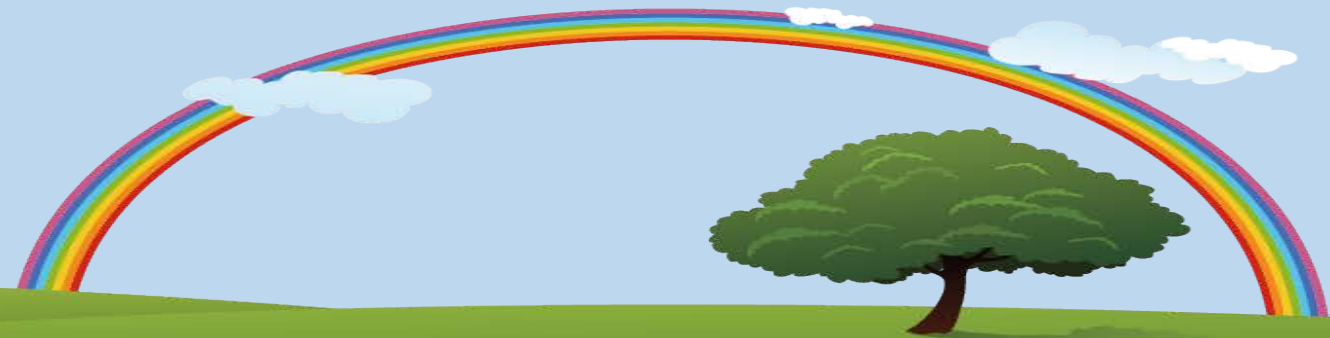
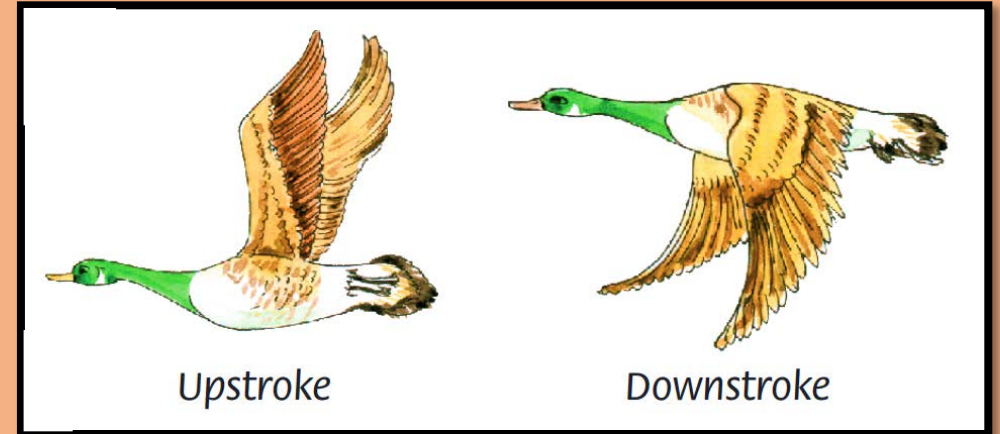


FLIGHT OF THE BIRD

To start flying, a bird jumps into the air. It then flaps its wings to push itself upwards and forwards in the air. When it lands it spreads out its wings to stop. It uses its tail to change direction while flying.

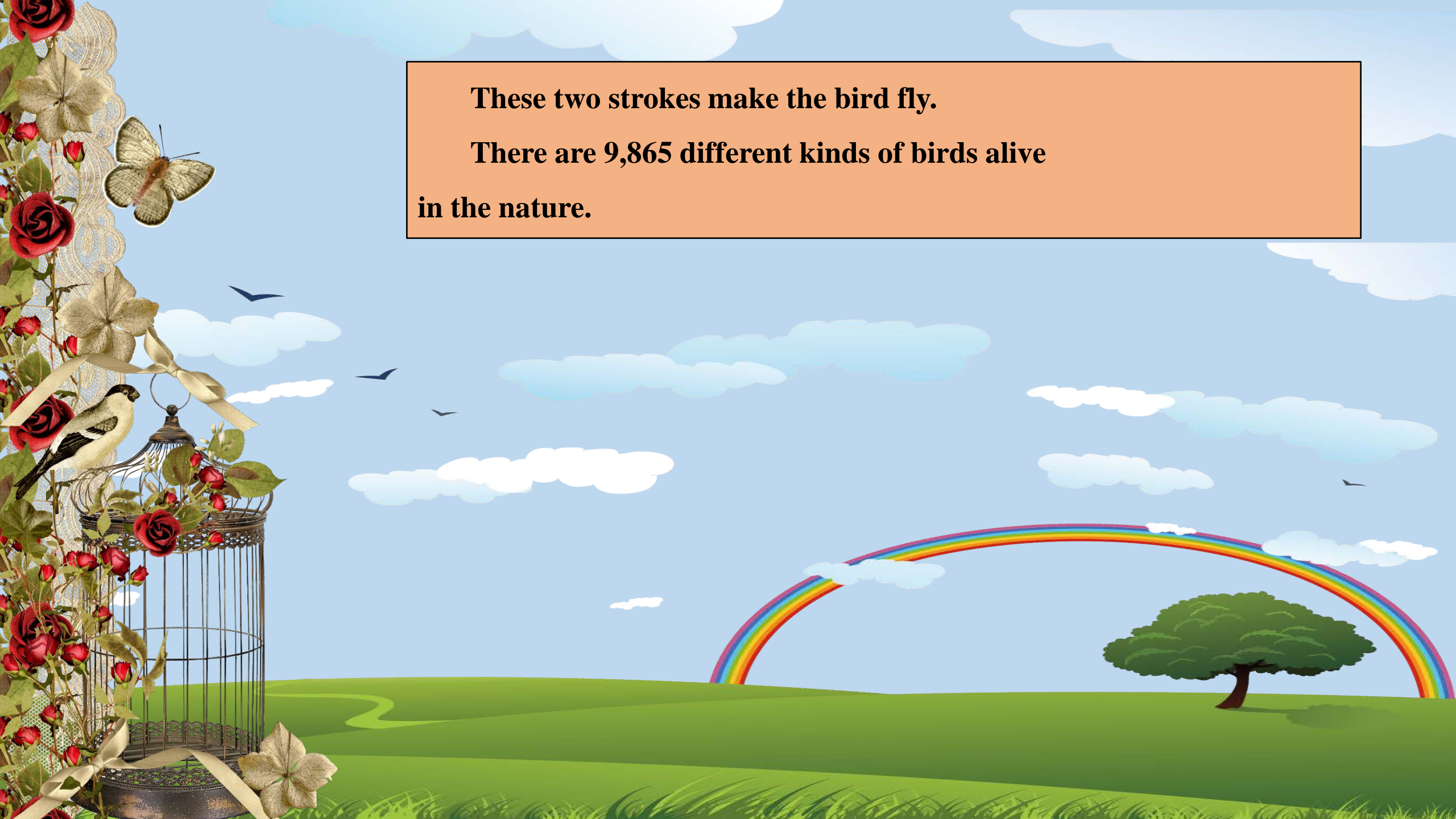
Wings of the bird have two types of movements:

- **Upstroke:** In upstroke the wings move upward and backward.
- **Downstroke :** In downstroke the wings move downward and forward.

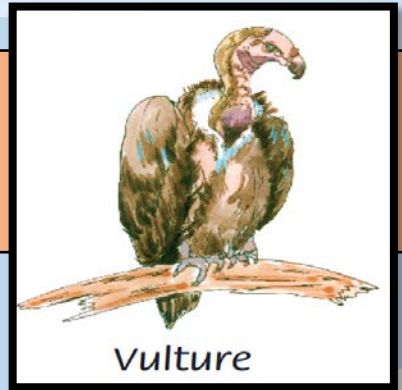


These two strokes make the bird fly.

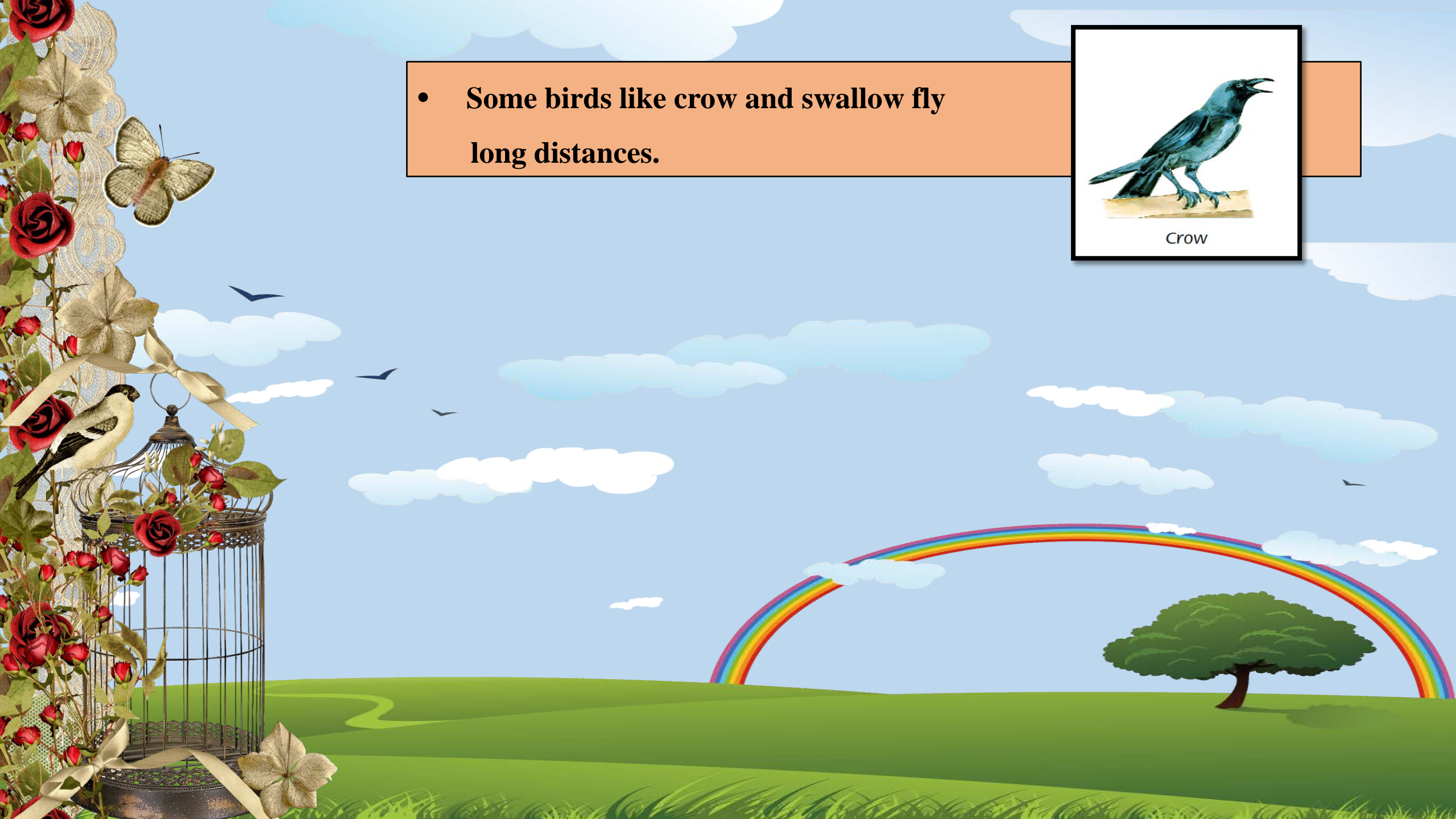
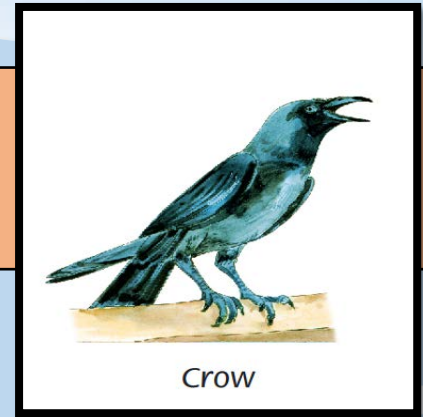
**There are 9,865 different kinds of birds alive
in the nature.**



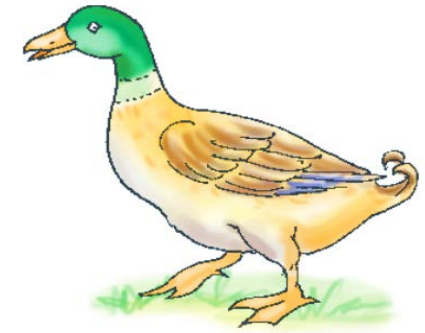
- Some birds like eagle and vulture fly very high.



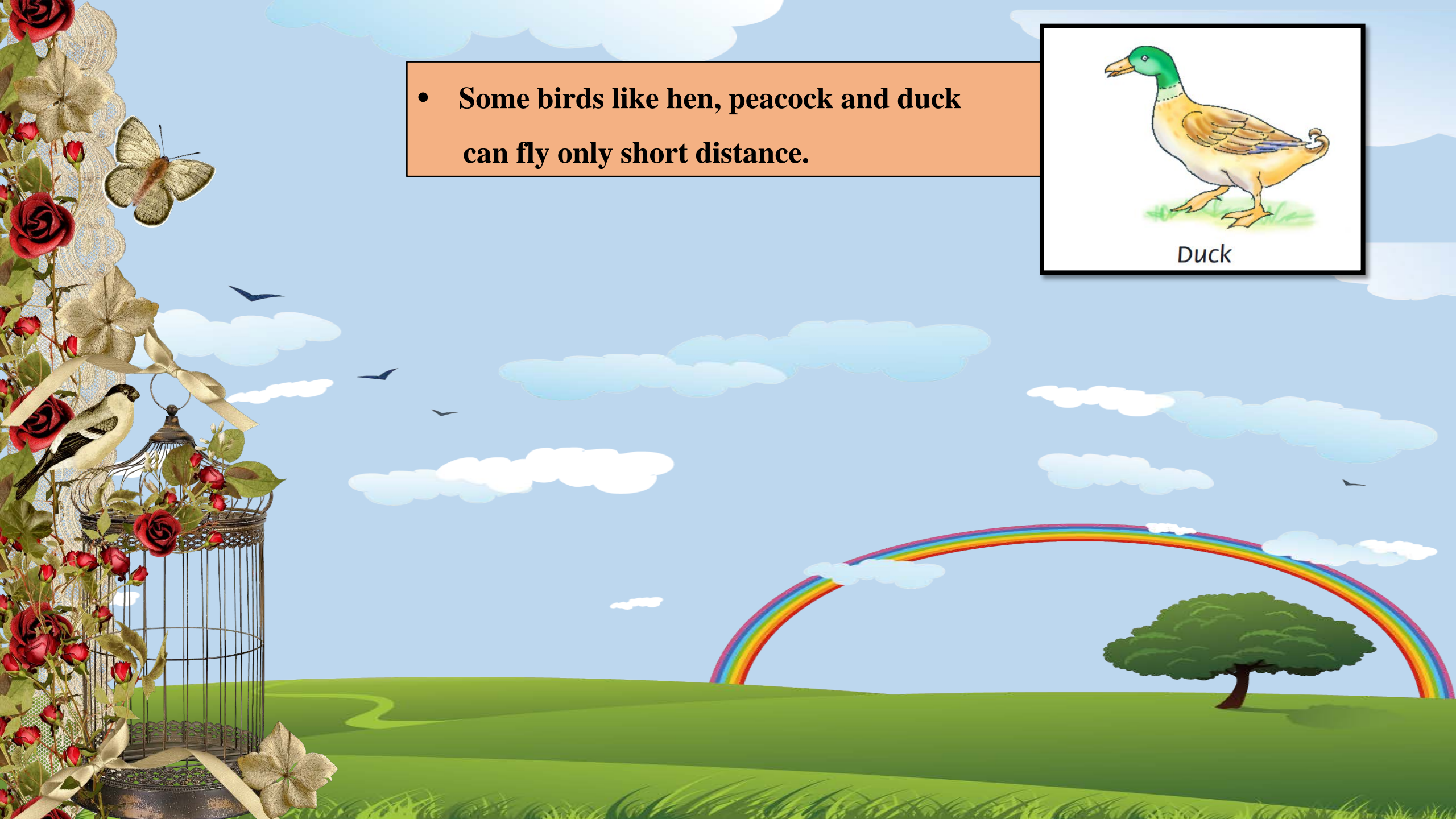
- **Some birds like crow and swallow fly long distances.**



- Some birds like hen, peacock and duck can fly only short distance.



Duck



- Some birds like ostrich, emu and penguin can not fly. These are the flightless birds.



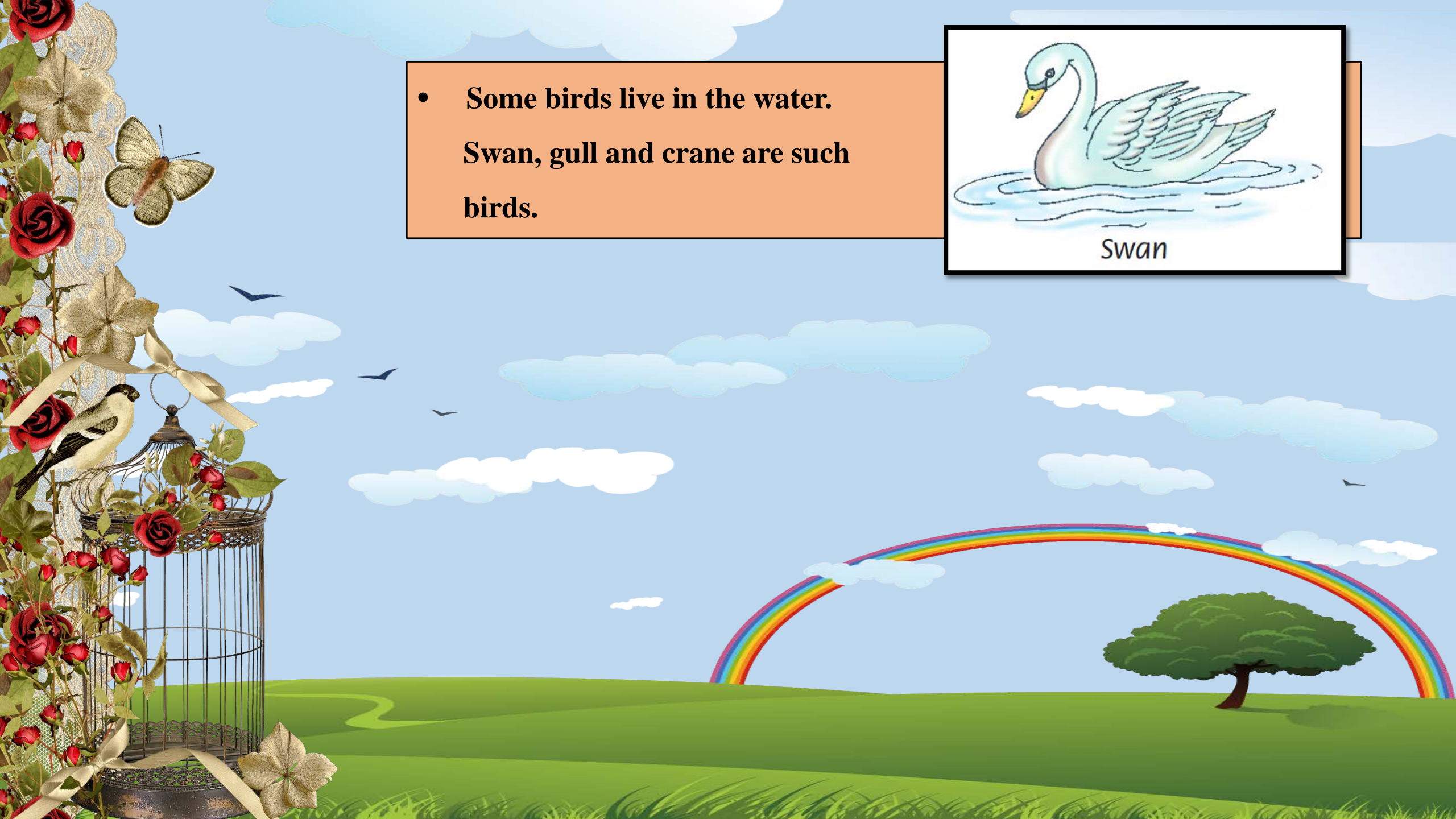
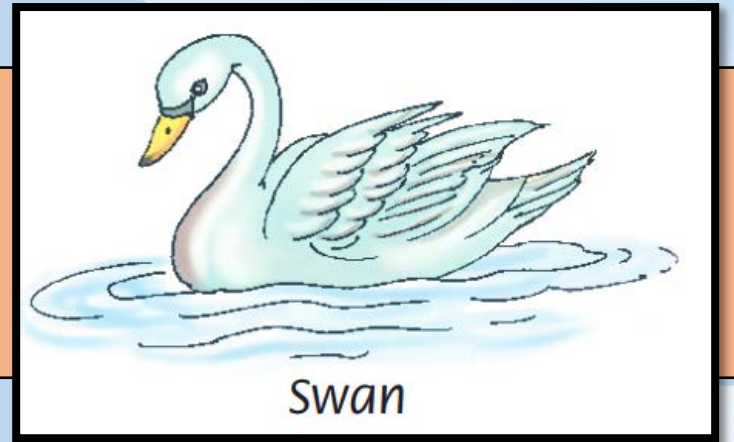
Emu



INTERESTING FACTS

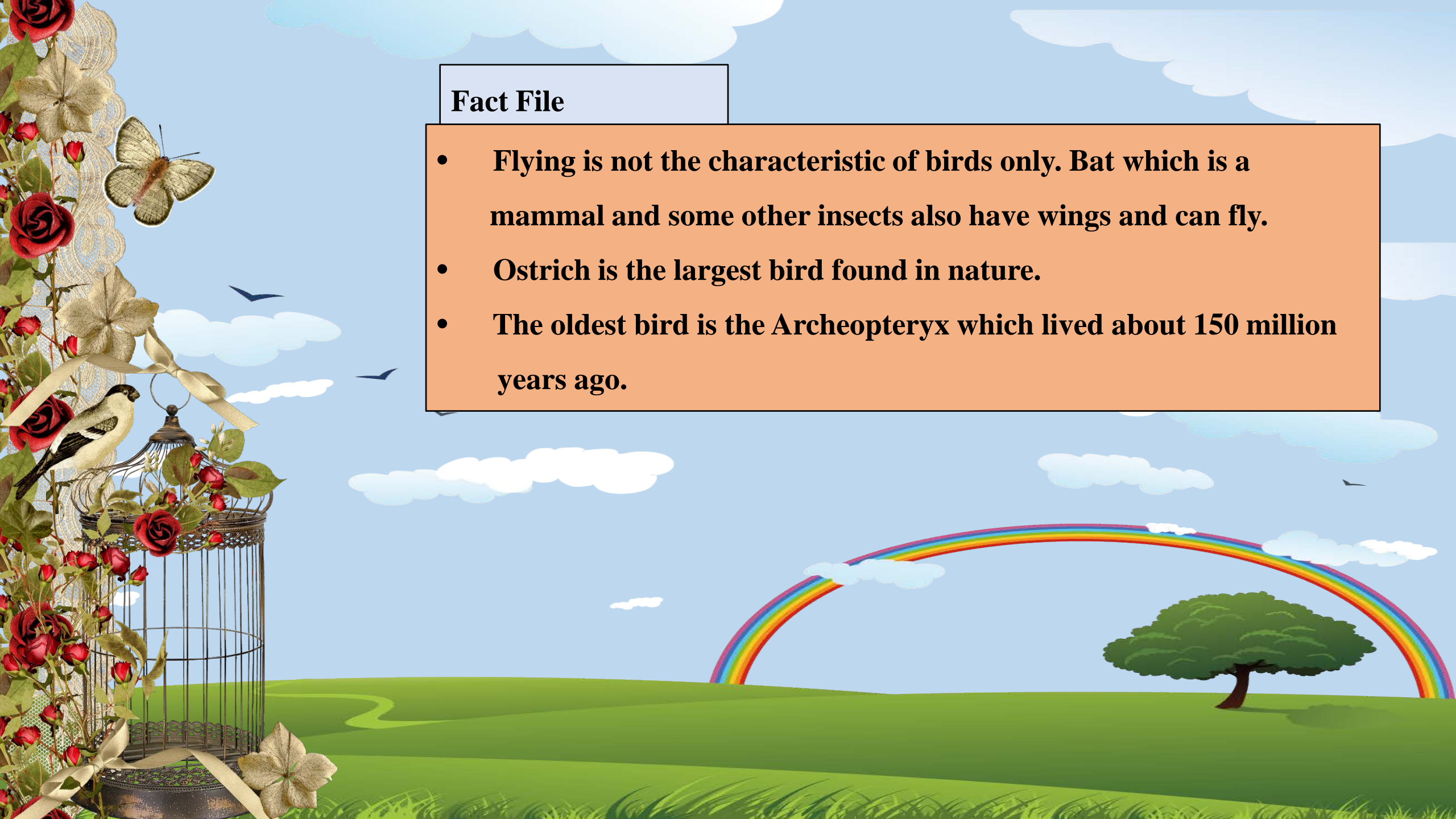
- ❖ Kiwi is the only living bird which does not have wings.

- **Some birds live in the water.**
Swan, gull and crane are such
birds.



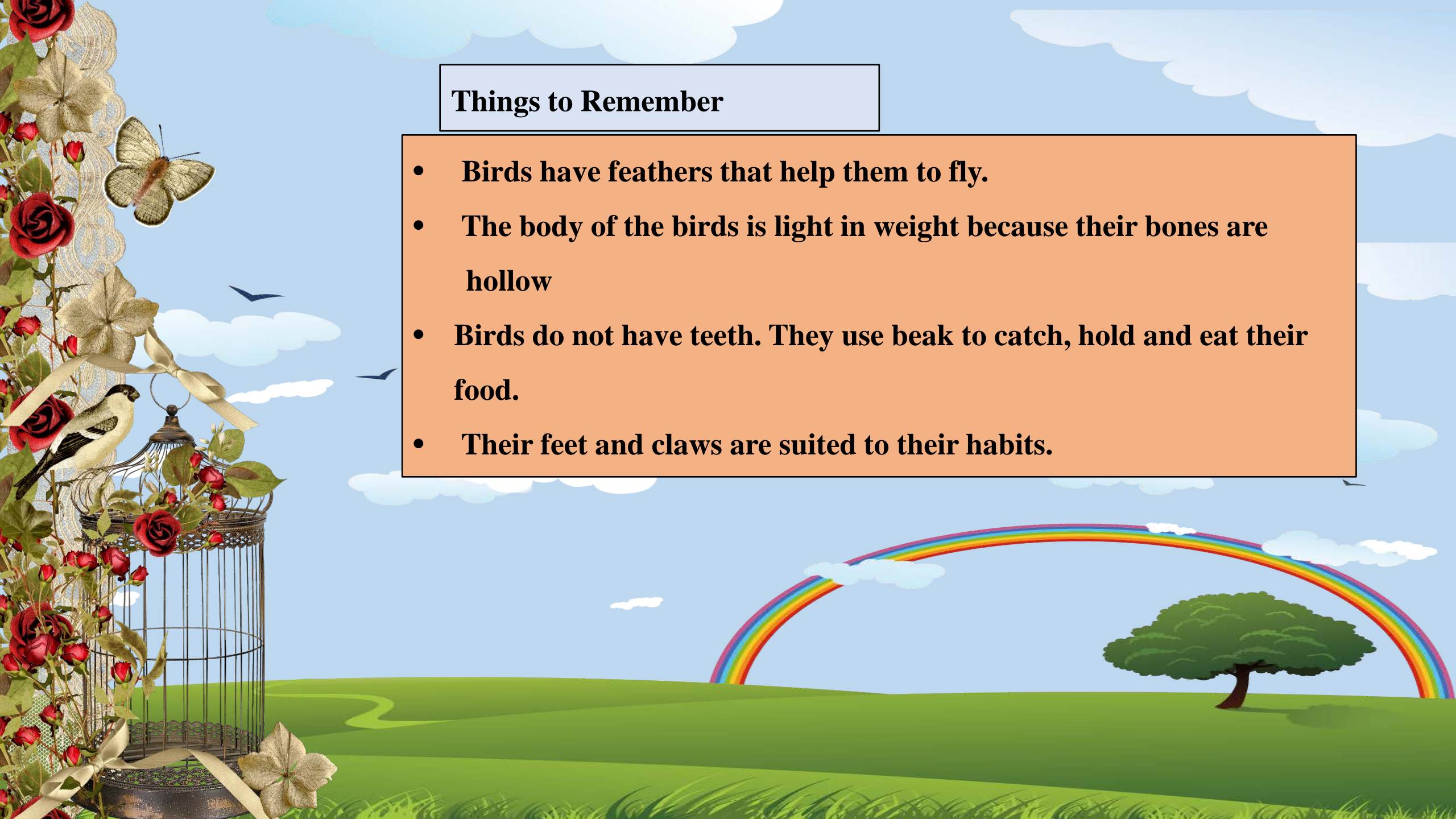


Fact File

- Flying is not the characteristic of birds only. Bat which is a mammal and some other insects also have wings and can fly.
 - Ostrich is the largest bird found in nature.
 - The oldest bird is the Archeopteryx which lived about 150 million years ago.
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A decorative border on the left side of the slide featuring red roses, gold lace, and butterflies. A small bird is perched on a cage-like structure within this border.

Things to Remember

- **Birds have feathers that help them to fly.**
 - **The body of the birds is light in weight because their bones are hollow**
 - **Birds do not have teeth. They use beak to catch, hold and eat their food.**
 - **Their feet and claws are suited to their habits.**
- 
- The background of the slide is a colorful illustration of a landscape. It features a bright blue sky with white clouds, a vibrant rainbow arching across the horizon, and a single green tree on a grassy hill. A few small birds are visible flying in the sky.



Thank
you