

### Activity 1: Draw a line to link the bird with its beak and its food source.

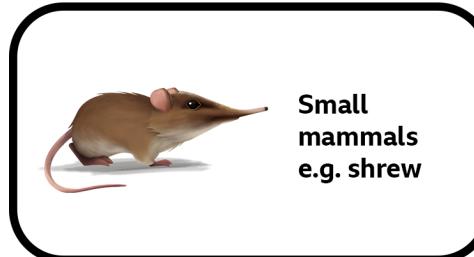
Food source:



Small aquatic insects and plants



Worms, insects and berries

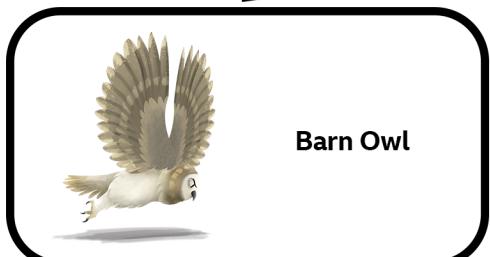


Small mammals e.g. shrew



Seeds

Bird:



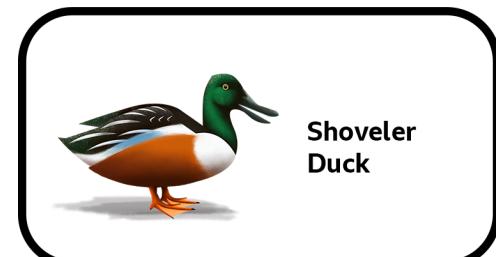
Barn Owl



Starling



Goldfinch



Shoveler Duck

Beak adaptation:



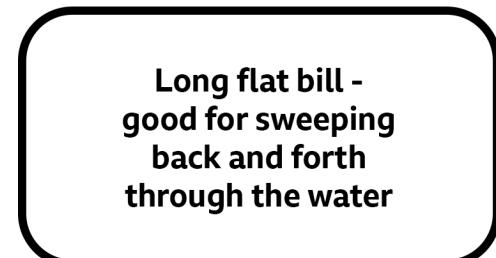
Long pointed beak - good for digging in soil



Sharp pointed beak - good for gripping prey

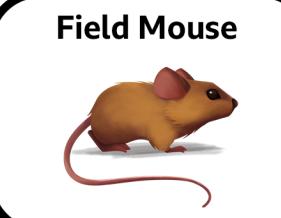
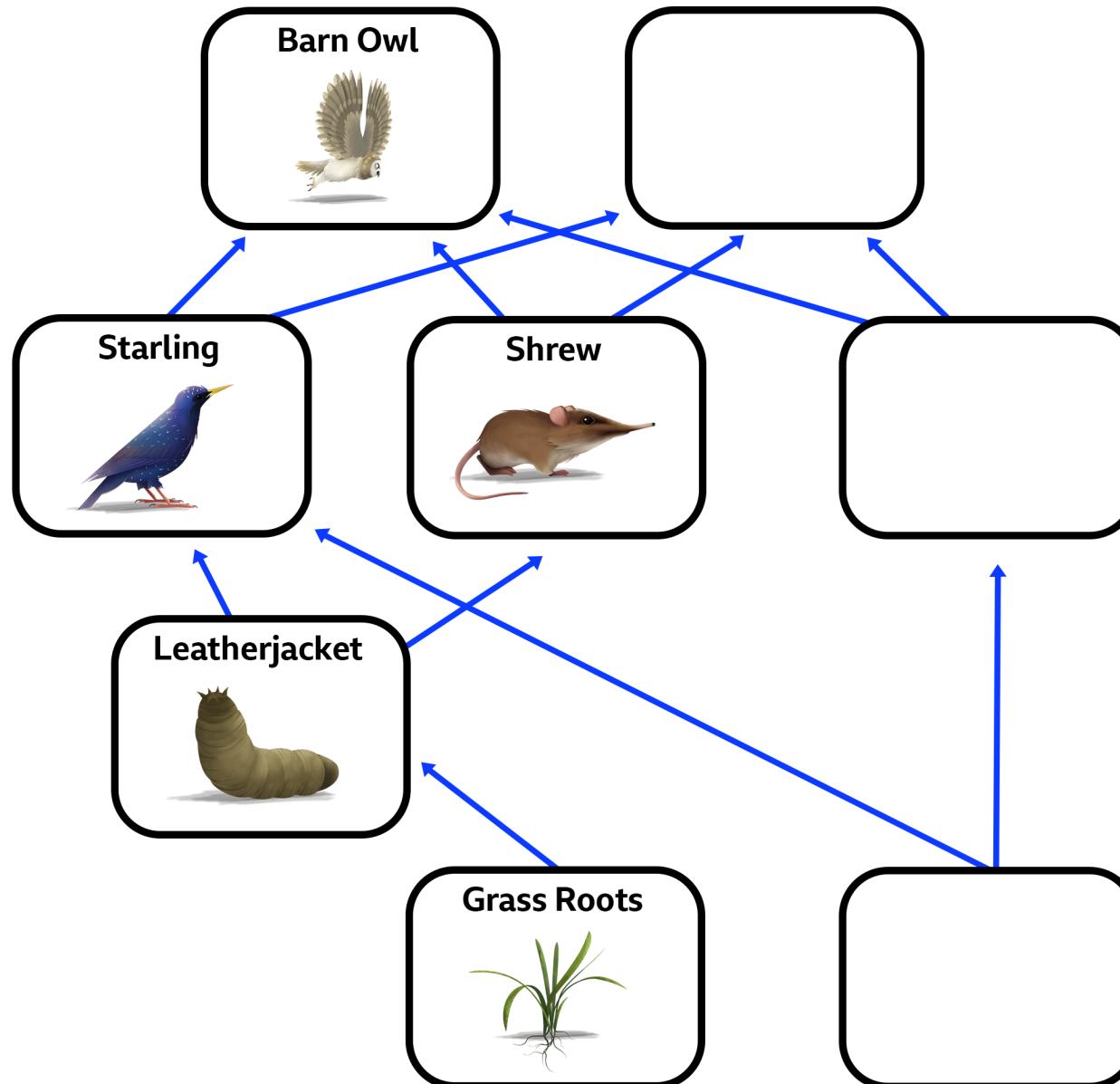


Short thick conical beak - good for crushing

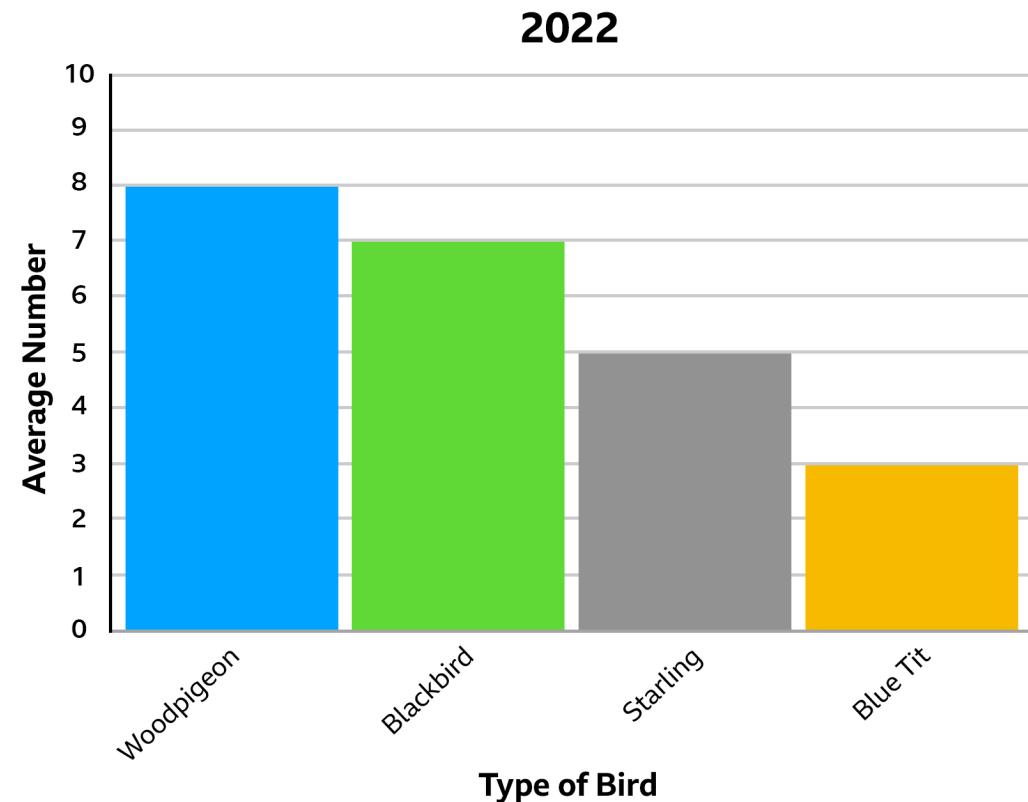
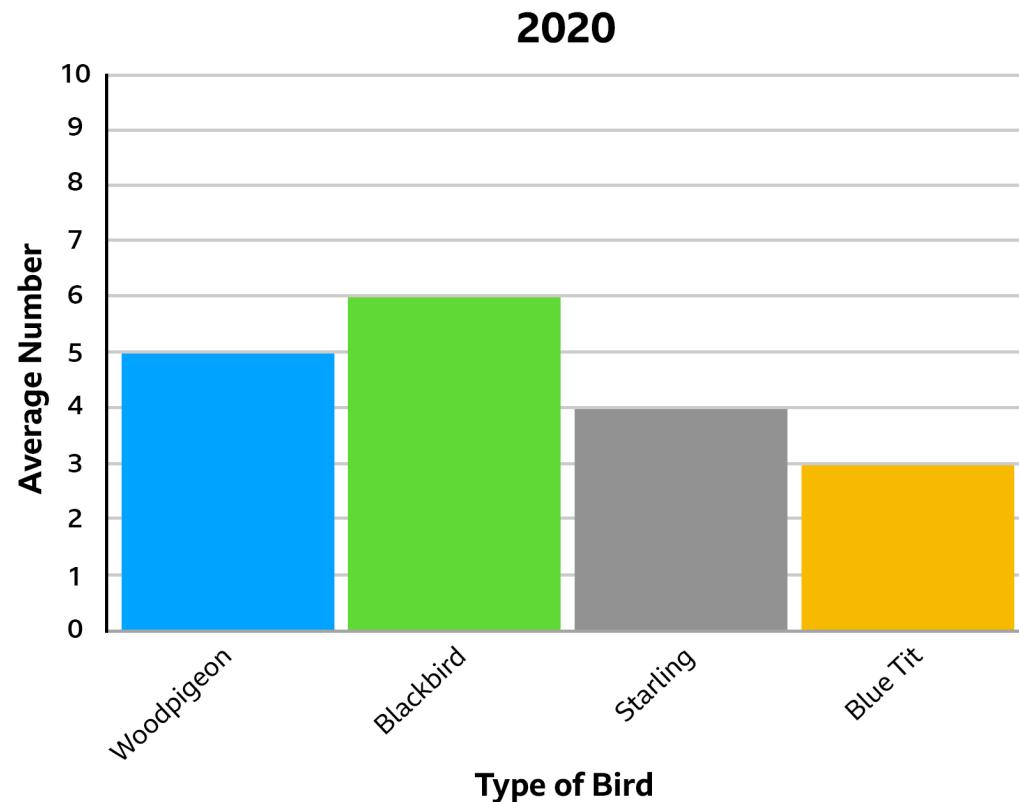


Long flat bill - good for sweeping back and forth through the water

### Activity 2: Fill in the gaps on the food web below.



### Activity 3: Look at the graphs below and answer the questions at the bottom of the page.



1. What was the average number of starlings seen in 2020? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the average number of starlings seen in 2022? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How does counting the number of birds help conservation? \_\_\_\_\_
  

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