

IMAGHEADER,C,30

- 1 BATELEUR
- 2 PEAFOWL CHICK
- 3 AFRICAN PYGMY GOOSE
- 4 PEREGRINE FALCON
- 5 CALIFORNIAN QUAIL
- 6 EUROPEAN GOLDEN PLOVER
- 7 HOUSE SPARROW
- 8 EURASIAN EAGLE OWL
- 9 BLUE-RUMPED PARROT
- 10 EUROPEAN ROLLER
- 11 GOLDIE'S LORIKEET
- 12 NORTHERN BOBWHITE
- 13 SPECKLED PIGEON
- 14 TOCO TOUCAN
- 15 BROAD-RINGED WHITE EYE
- 16 FIRE-TUFTED BARBET
- 17 BEARDED BARBET
- 18 TAWNY OWL
- 19 EMPEROR GOOSE
- 20 DUYVENBODE'S LORY
- 21 CHESTNUT WEAVER
- 22 CHESTNUT-EARED ARACARI
- 23 CAPE PARROT
- 24 BUFFY FISH-OWL
- 25 BOOBOOK OWL
- 26 BLACK-WINGED LORY
- 27 BAMBOO PARROTFINCH
- 28 GRAY-BREASTED SPIDERHUNTER
- 29 GREEN WOOD HOPOE
- 30 GREEN TWINSPO
- 31 GREEN BARBET
- 32 FORK-TAILED WOODNYMPH
- 33 FISCHER'S TURACO
- 34 PINK-EARED DUCK
- 35 RUFUS CROWNED ROLLER
- 36 RED-BILLED HORNBILL
- 37 GUINEA TURACO
- 38 GRAY-HEADED SILVERBILL
- 39 RED-WINGED LAUGHING THRUSH
- 40 INDIAN GRAY FRANCOLIN
- 41 KEA
- 42 MANDARIN DUCK
- 43 PIED AVOCET
- 44 HAWK-HEADED PARROT
- 45 PLUM-HEADED PARAKEET
- 46 PURPLE GRENADIER
- 47 RED-FRONTED LORIKEET
- 48 RED-THROATED PARROT FINCH

49 RED-COLLARED WIDOWBIRD
50 RACKET-TAILED ROLLER
51 WHITE-THROATED BEE-EATER
52 SUNBITTERN
53 WATTLED JACANA
54 ST. VINCENT PARROT
55 SPECTACLED OWL
56 SMEW DUCKLING
57 SATYR TRAGOPAN
58 BLUE-CROWNED PARROTS
59 WOODPECKER
60 BARN OWL
61 EURASIAN BULLFINCH
62 SCARLET-CHESTED SUNBIRD
63 SUPERB STARLING
64 SMEW
65 HEDGE ACCENTOR
66 GREATER FLAMINGO
67 RHEA
68 YOUNG BARN OWL
69 LORIKEET
70 CRESTED CARACARA
71 ZEBRA DOVE
72 GOLD-BILLED GROUND DOVE
73 WHITE-EARED SIBIA
74 BLACK-HEADED STARLING
75 ALPINE CHOUGH
76 AZURE-WINGED MAGPIE
77 SHAFT-TAILED WHYDAH
78 SPECKLED PIGEON
79 BEARDED REEDLING
80 RED-TAILED MINLA
81 BLUE WHISTLING THRUSH
82 OWL
83 WHITE-THROATED BEE EATER
84 LADY ROSS'S TURACO
85 STRIATED YUHINA
86 YELLOW-SHOULDERED WIDOW BIRD
87 SILVER-EARED MESIA
88 GRAY-BREASTED SPIDERHUNTER
89 WHITE-NAPED YUHINA
90 LONG-LEGGED BUZZARD
91 SONGBIRD
92 HARRIS'S HAWK
93 NECKLACED LAUGHING THRUSH
94 IMPERIAL EAGLE
95 CUT-THROAT
96 GOLDEN EAGLE
97 EMERALD STARLING

98 CULVER'S TOUCAN
99 VINOUS-THROATED PARROTBILL
100 EMPEROR PENGUIN

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DESCRIPTIO,C,150

The small African eagle performs spectacular movements in the air during courtship (Bateleur means acrobat in French). When it reaches maturity, the male peafowl chick will have a magnificent and colorful train.

This African goose spends most of its life swimming in lagoons and feeding on water lily seeds.

The falcon can dive for prey at speeds of 280 kilometers per hour (175 mph), making it the world's fastest bird.

This North American gamebird prefers to walk or run, rather than fly.

Large flocks of golden plovers move continually throughout the winter as frosts hinder their search for food.

The sparrow, which is commonly found in gardens, thrives on a diet of worms, fruit, and household tidbits.

The largest owl in the world is widely distributed throughout Europe and Asia (this is a gray subspecies).

This gray-headed bird inhabits the forests, woods, and swamps of the Southeast Asian lowlands.

The male roller shows off his vivid blue wings as he performs steep dives during courtship.

The Goldie's Lorikeet is a fast flyer and inhabits the mountains of New Guinea.

Bobwhites are more apparent in the warmer seasons, when flocks of them search on the ground for food.

This African pigeon lives in close proximity to humans, often nesting in buildings.

The bill of this tropical bird enables it to reach fruit on the end of flimsy twigs.

Named for its white eye ring, this bird lives in large flocks in the East African mountain rainforests.

The barbet sounds like a cicada and lives in the mountain forests of Malaysia and Sumatra.

Long whiskers fringe the bill of this African barbet, giving it a rather comical appearance.

This nocturnal owl can hunt in total darkness, using its excellent hearing to locate prey.

Although the head of this goose is naturally white, it can become stained orange from the iron salts in its drinking water.

This soberly colored parrot feeds on the flowers of northern New Guinea trees.

This small bird is very sociable, like many other weaver species, and breeds in large colonies.

The sociable aracari hunts in groups for insects and small animals in South America.

Although it roosts in flocks, this South African parrot usually feeds in pairs in forests and woodlands.

With its bare legs and long, curved claws, this owl is well adapted to hunting fish.

The distinctive "boobook" hoot gives this small, brown Australian owl its name.

This gregarious bird lives on island coconut plantations, avoiding the forested interiors of mainland New Guinea.

This tiny parrotfinch, measuring only ten centimeters (4 in) in length, lives in the bamboo forests of Southeast Asia.

The large bill of this sturdy bird is used to hunt spiders or to drink nectar from flowers.

This noisy and sociable African bird has short, sturdy legs for clambering about on tree trunks.

This elusive southern African bird darts for cover if disturbed in bushlands and forest edges.

This sociable barbet loves to forage for figs as well as termites and beetles.

This aggressive, solitary hummingbird, with its glistening green breast, lives in South America.

This turaco is found only in the humid forests of East Africa.

The specially adapted bill of this duck is used to filter microscopic animals from water.

The rufous crowned roller takes prey from the ground in scrub and woodland areas of equatorial Africa.

This African bird eats dung beetles and will often follow game animals in its search for them.

This turaco, with its distinctive, slender crest, is found in East African forests or savannas.

This gregarious seed-eating bird lives in small flocks in the thorn savanna of northeast Africa.

This laughing thrush is indigenous to Southeast Asia and can be found in scrub and grassland habitats.

This partridge-like bird is found in both jungle and cultivated areas on the plains of India and Sri Lanka.

Although it is a powerful flier, the kea prefers to spend most of its time foraging on the ground.

This shy bird originated in east Asia and China and was introduced to southern England, where there are now large numbers.

This shorebird is distinguished by its long, upcurved bill and webbed feet.

When excited, this parrot spreads its crest feathers into a broad fan, making it easily recognizable.

The male of this species makes a colorful display as it darts around Indian treetops showing its distinctive head plumage.

This little bird of the East African scrublands is secretive, despite its gaudy coloring.

This lorikeet forages in small flocks in the forest canopy or the coastal coconut trees of New Guinea.

The finch, found only in New Caledonia, has a magnificent red and green plumage, similar to a parrot's.

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The bright red band around this bird's neck appears only on males during the breeding season.

The common name of this insect-eater, which lives in East Africa, comes from its spade-ended tail feathers.

This bee-eater, which is a fast flier, loves to feast on flying termites when they swarm.

This delicate bird hunts for insects and small fish in shady forest streams of South America.

This bird uses its long toes to walk on floating water plants in the lakes and rivers of South America.

This rare parrot is found only on the Caribbean island that gives the bird its name.

This large owl lives in the forested regions of Central and South America, but it is rarely seen.

A sharp hook on the end of its bill will help this duckling become a proficient fisher when it matures.

Unusually for a pheasant, the satyr tragopan makes its nest in trees - on the forested slopes of the Himalayas.

These tiny south Asian lovebirds feed on nectar, fruit, and seeds in the open woodland.

The woodpecker makes its distinctive tapping noise when hollowing out part of a tree for a nest.

This owl is easily recognized by the heart-shaped markings on its face.

These colorful little birds are a pest to farmers as they like to feast on the buds of orchard trees.

A resident of sub-Saharan Africa, this bird has a stunning iridescent chest and feeds on insects and nectar.

Commonly found in the towns and villages of East Africa, this sociable bird often begs for food.

This small diving duck breeds in coniferous forests besides lakes and rivers.

This plain bird, which is often mistaken for a sparrow, lives in thick undergrowth, bushes, and hedgerows.

This bird feeds upside down, filtering food through a sort of comb inside its upturned beak.

This large, flightless bird lives on open plains in South America, where the male incubates the eggs of several females.

The adult owl will often raise its young in barns or other buildings.

Lorikeets can be found in a multitude of colors, but a predominantly red-feathered species, such as this one, is comparatively

This falcon, which is found all over the Americas, feeds on carrion as well as live prey.

The zebra dove is an inhabitant of the lowlands of Southeast Asia, in particular of the forests, farmlands, and savannas.

This ground dove can be found in the deserts and scrublands of South America.

The white-eared sibia lives in the oak forests of Taiwan.

This starling feasts on nectar and plays an important role in the pollination of nectar-producing trees in Asia.

This crow performs skillful aerobatics, soaring and gliding on air currents in the mountains.

This sociable magpie fluffs up its black cap into a crest for display purposes.

This bird is a common resident of the thorn savanna in southern Africa (a female is shown here).

This African bird is one of the wild ancestors of the domestic pigeons seen in many towns and cities.

Flocks of these tiny birds search through reed beds for insects.

The red tail of this bird is striking when the tail feathers are fanned out during flight.

This bird has silvery tips to its feathers, which create a sparkling effect during flight.

The large, forward-pointing eyes of an owl give it binocular vision for hunting at night.

When this bird catches a poisonous insect it rubs the insect against a tree to clear it of venom.

The Lady Ross's turaco is found in the open woodlands and humid forest edges of central Africa.

Yuhinas constantly call to each other when feeding in flocks of 20 to 30 birds.

This widow bird is an inhabitant of the wet grassland swamps of west and central Africa.

This bird feeds on insects in the mountain scrub areas of Southeast Asia.

The oversized bill of this bird is used to snatch spiders from their nests.

This plain-colored bird has a particularly distinctive and beautiful song.

The buzzard is a graceful flyer, gliding on air-currents and flapping its wings only occasionally.

These birds are often identified by their song, as well as by their appearance.

Groups of these tropical hawks work together when hunting for rats, snakes, and lizards.

This inquisitive Southeast Asian laughing thrush eats insects, fruits, and seeds from the forest floor.

During courtship rituals, pairs of these rare eagles often plunge toward the ground with their talons entwined.

Only the male has the red throat patch that gives this African finch its name.

This bird is one of the better-known and most widespread eagles. It is a skilled hunter, preying on small mammals and birds.

This beautiful starling lives in the west African savanna.

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Toucans inhabit the more open areas of tropical rainforests, nesting in small holes inside trees.

This parrotbill can be found in bamboo groves, scrub, and reed beds, from Manchuria and south through China to Korea and
Eggs are incubated by the male Emperor, which will guard them carefully for about two months until they hatch.