

BIRD WATCHING



"I know all the birds of the hills, and all that moves in the field is mine." ~ Psalm 50:11

PURPOSE

To learn about birds and observe them in God's creation.

LEARNING

1. What day were birds created?

2. The Bible tells us to 'look at the birds of the air' in Matthew 6. What can we learn from them?

3. Look up the following passages and answer the question about the birds.

a) What was the first bird that Noah sent out from the ark? (Genesis 8)

b) What bird did God provide the Israelites to eat in the wilderness? (Exodus 16)

c) Which two birds were used as burnt offerings? (Leviticus 1)

d) One of the four faces of living creatures that Ezekiel saw was which bird? (Ezekiel 1)

e) Which bird is cruel to its young? (Job 39)

f) What two birds does the psalmist compare himself to? (Psalm 102)

g) What bird has a home in the fir trees? (Psalm 104)

h) Christ says that we are of more value than this bird. (Matthew 10)

i) The Spirit of God descended upon Jesus in the form of which bird? (Luke 3)

4. The book of Proverbs mentions birds many times. Write out the following verses.

a) Proverbs 27:8

b) Proverbs 30:17

c) Proverbs 26:2

d) Proverbs 1:17

5. There are two kinds of bird vocalization, song and call. What is the difference between these two?

6. There are several types of calls. What is the purpose of each call?

a	alarm	
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b	contact	
c	flight	
d	begging	

7. What is the most common type of bird foot? Describe what it looks like.

8. Most birds are digitigrade animals. What does it mean to be digitigrade?

9. What are the six types of feathers?

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

10. There are two main parts of a feather. List and define each part.

	Part	Definition
1		
2		

11. What are the five main functions of feathers?

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

12. There are many types of bird beaks/bills. Some are listed below. Match each bill to its purpose and example.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| _____ helps break open seeds (finch) | a | hooked |
| _____ helps split open hard fruit/nuts (parrot) | b | cone-shaped |
| _____ helps collect nectar (hummingbird) | c | short, curved |
| _____ helps filter dirt from water (swan) | d | straight, thin |
| _____ helps catch insects (robin) | e | long, thin, needle-like |
| _____ helps rip flesh (eagle) | f | wide, flat |
| _____ helps get food from the bottom of water (spoonbill) | g | spatulate |

13. Explain the difference between extinct, endangered, and threatened. List one BIRD species for each category in your province or state.

	Difference	Example
extinct		
endangered		
threatened		

14. How and why should we help protect threatened or endangered species?

APPLICATION

- Set up a bird feeder in an appropriate spot in your yard. Observe regularly for one month (or longer until you have seen at least 15 different species). Ideally you would do this in late winter, early spring, or summer. On a separate piece of paper, list every species of bird that visited your feeder in this time. Include the date and time that you saw each species for the first time with its common name.
- With adult supervision, use the internet to listen at least five of the birds you saw at your feeder. Did you recognize any of the sounds?

3. Visit a bird sanctuary, go on a long hike, **OR** go camping. While on one of these endeavours, list at least 10 different bird species you saw **OR** heard. (There are free phone apps available to help you identify bird songs and calls.)

1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

4. Choose **ONE** of the following two tasks to complete.

- a) Sketch or trace an image of a bird and label 10 different parts of the bird.
- b) Demonstrate to your counsellor how to properly use binoculars. You must demonstrate how to properly care for and clean the lenses, how to adjust the eyepiece, and how to focus the image

COUNSELOR SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____