

**Apologia Biology**  
**Experiment 16.2 - Bird Identification**

	<b>Ck</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Behavior</b>
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				

**Apologia Biology**  
**Experiment 16.2 - Bird Identification**

	<b>Ck</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Order</b>	<b>Behavior</b>
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				
48				
49				
50				

**Nest**

A	On ground
B	Small Bird's nest
C	Eagle nest

**Soaring Bird**

D	Identify:
---	-----------

**Feeding Bird**

E	Identify:
---	-----------

F	Hole in tree
---	--------------

**Bird Prey**

G	Identify:
---	-----------

**Bird Predator**

H	Identify:
I	Identify:

**Anseriformes** - waterfowl, fly and swim well, webbed feet, long neck, flat beak

**Charadriiformes** - gulls, button-quail, plovers

**Ciconiiformes** - storks and relatives, long legged wading birds, large bill

**Columbiformes** - doves and pigeons

**Coraciiformes** - kingfishers and allies

**Falconiformes** - diurnal birds of prey, raptors, hooked beak, long wings, most diverse size

**Galliformes** - Chicken-like birds or game birds

**Gaviiformes** - loons

**Gruiformes** - coots, cranes, and rails, fly with neck straight, vary in size, waders

**Passeriformes** - perching birds or songbirds, more than 1/2 of all birds, over 5000 species

**Pelecaniformes** - pelicans, cormorants and relatives, medium to large waterbirds, eat fish

**Piciformes** - woodpeckers and relatives

**Strigiformes** - owls