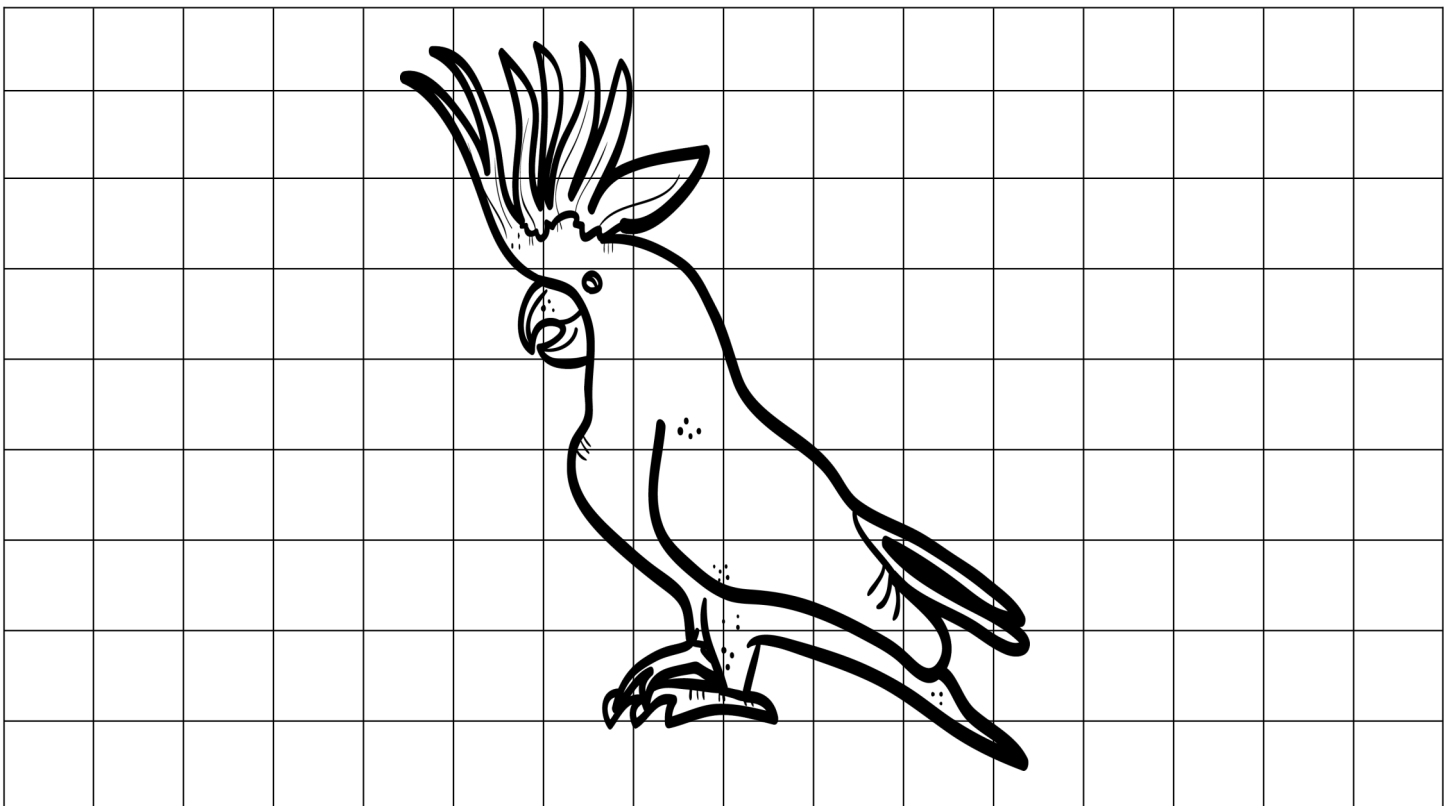


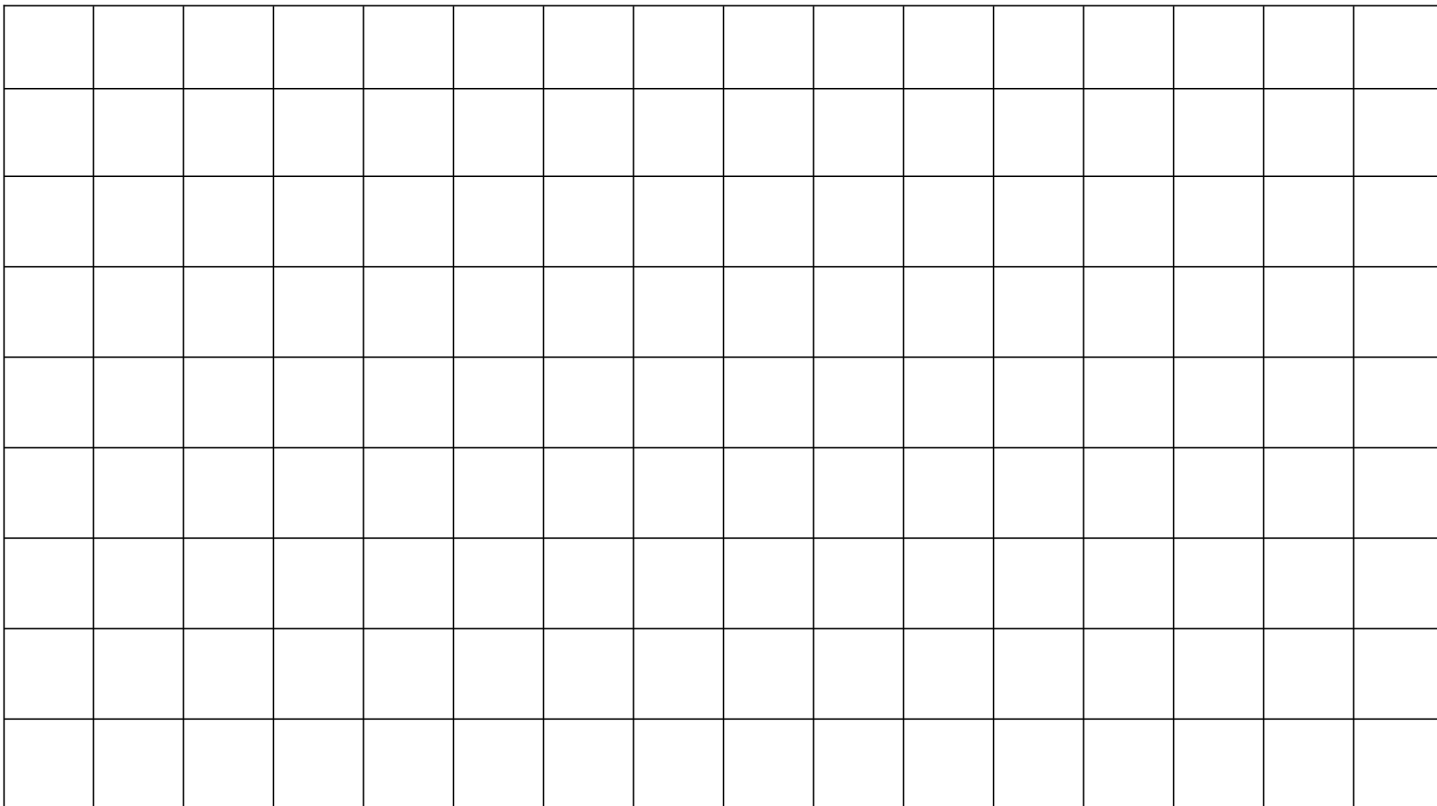
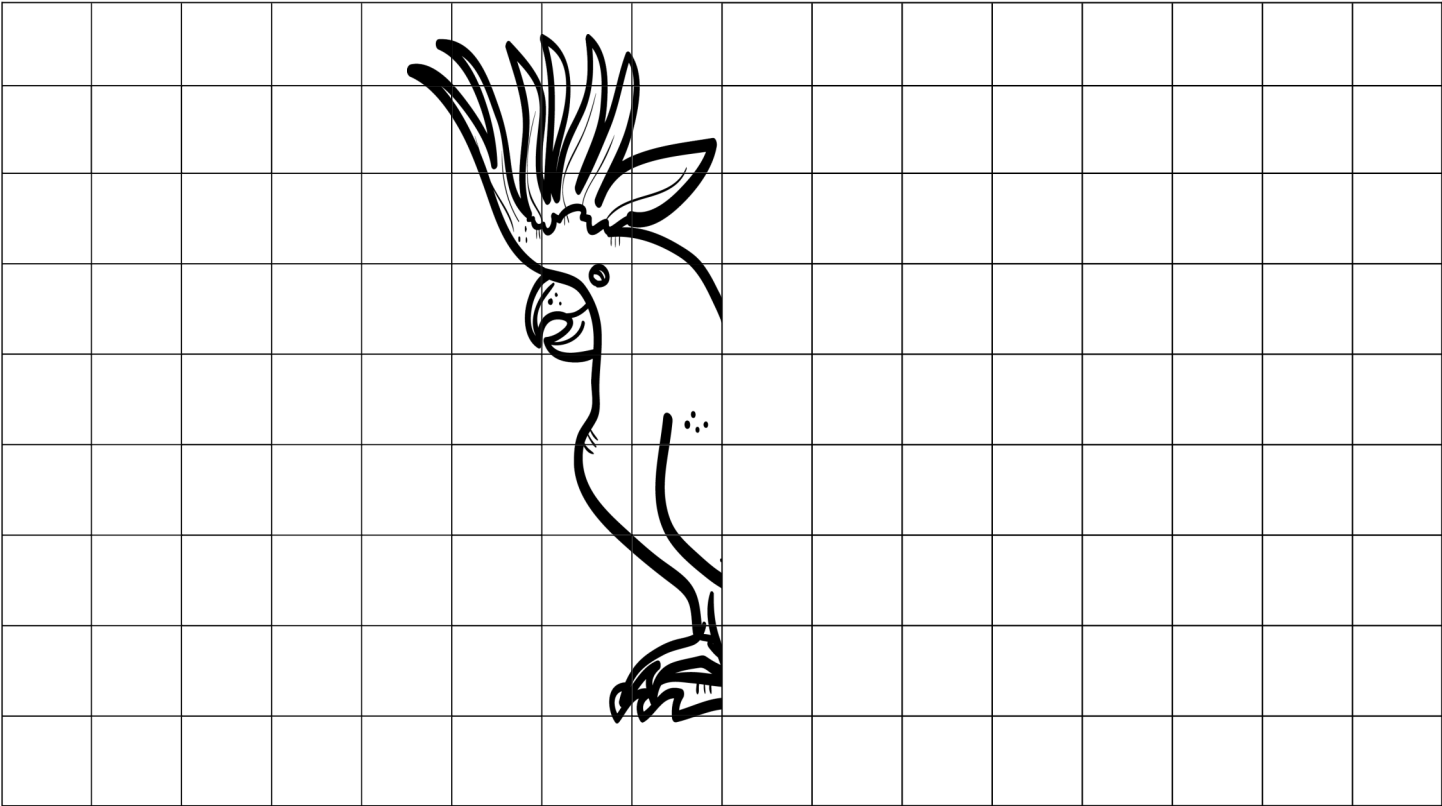
Cockatoo

A cockatoo is a type of parrot found in Australia, New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines, and the Solomon Islands. Many are white, with a little yellow or red in their plumage. Some are all black. Cockatoos range in size from about 12 to 26 inches (30 to 65 cm) tall. A cockatoo has a large, strong beak that it uses for cracking nuts, digging up roots, or getting grubs from wood. It also eats seeds and berries. Flocks of cockatoos can include dozens to thousands of birds. Cockatoos are very inventive. Some have been known to break a stick to the right size, and by holding the stick in one foot, bang on a hollow part of a tree it nests in to make a drumming sound.

Follow these instructions to draw a cockatoo on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



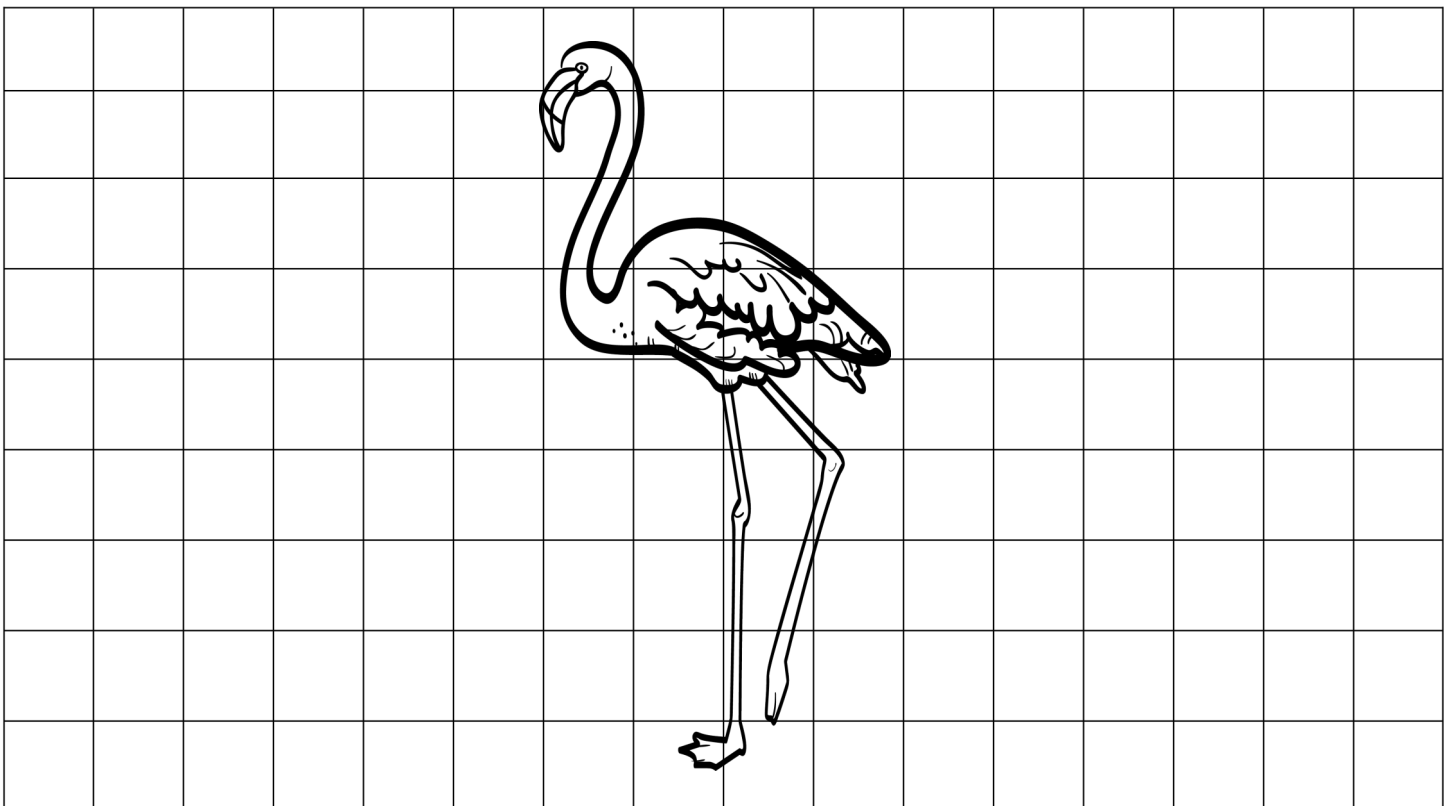


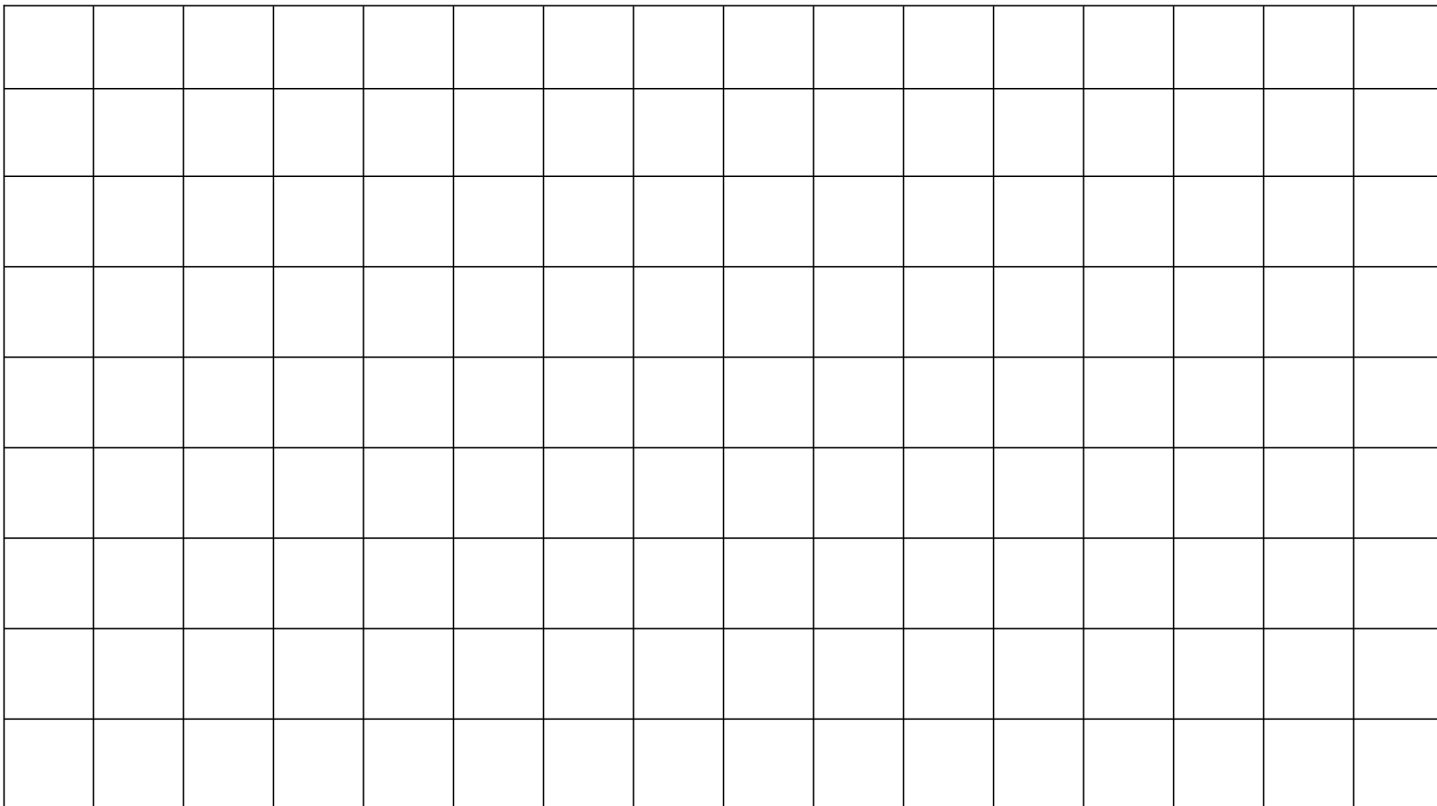
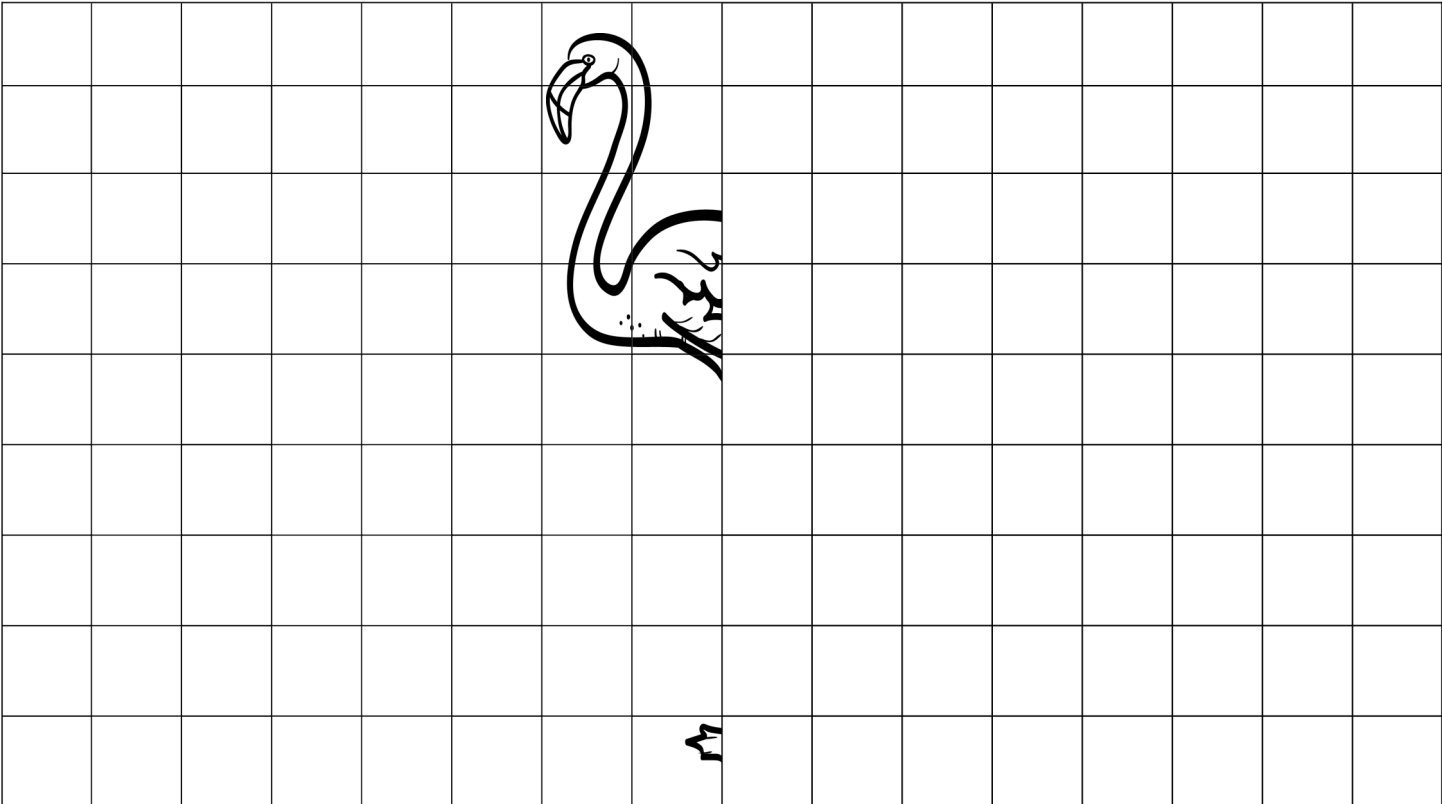
Flamingo

The flamingo is a very tall wading bird with long legs. It is usually between 3 and 5 feet (90 and 150 cm) tall. A flamingo is pink and has a graceful neck and thick bill. When it eats, it walks through shallow water, with its bill under the water. As its feet stir up the small mollusks and crustaceans it likes to eat, it swings its head from one side to the other, straining out the food with small structures in its bill. Its pink color comes from the pigments in the food it eats. Flamingoes are found in many parts of the world, such as the warmer Atlantic and Gulf coasts of North America, parts of Europe, Asia, South America, and Africa.

Follow these instructions to draw a flamingo on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



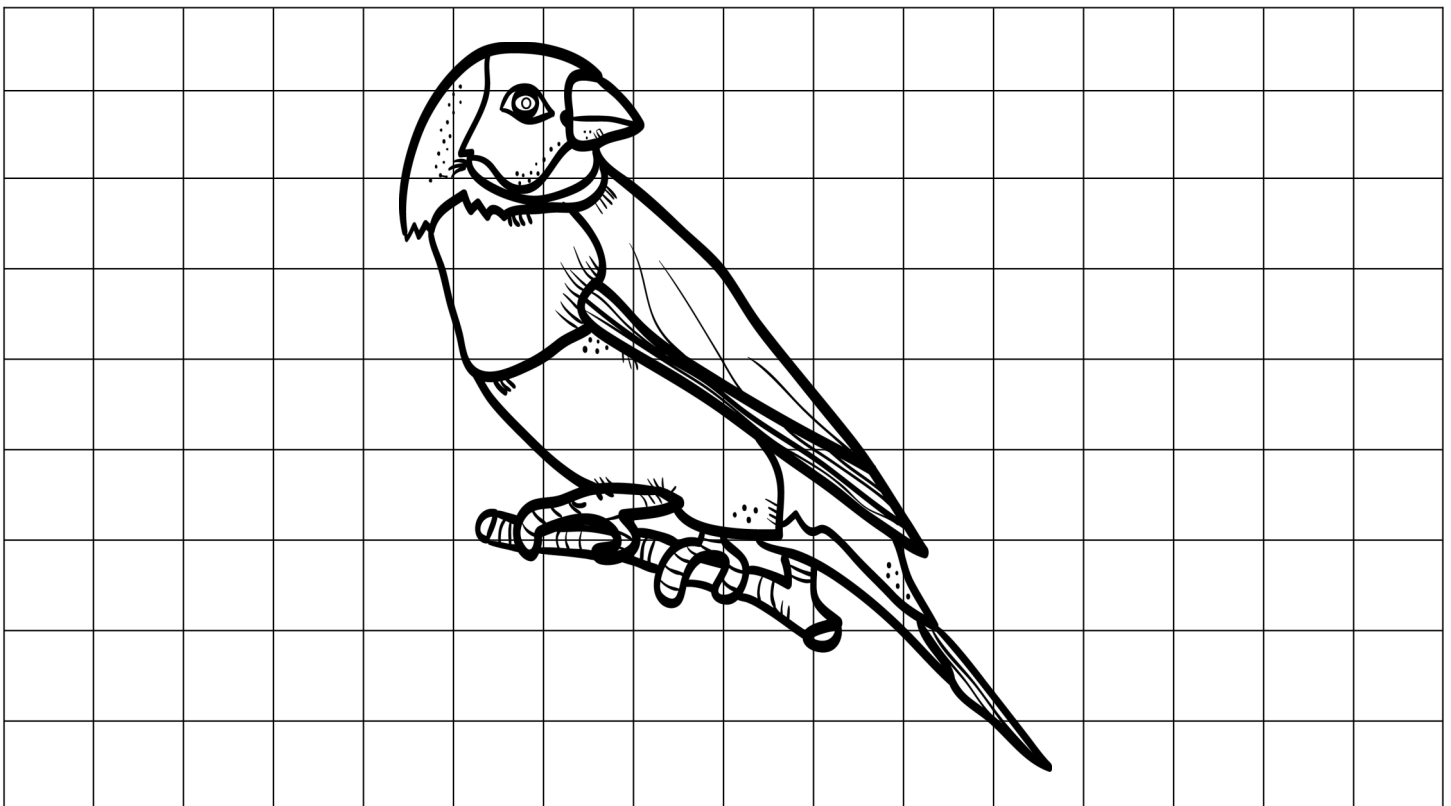


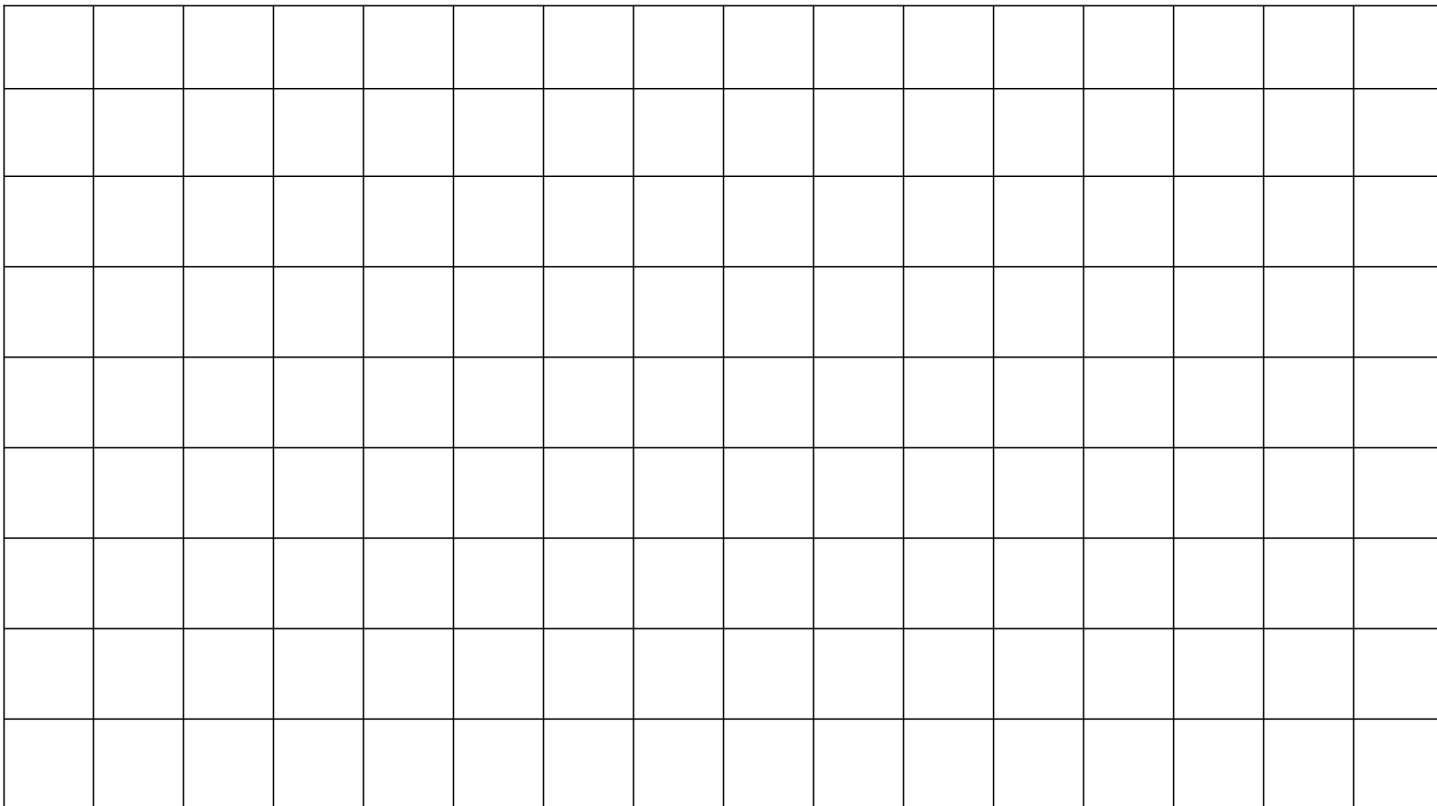
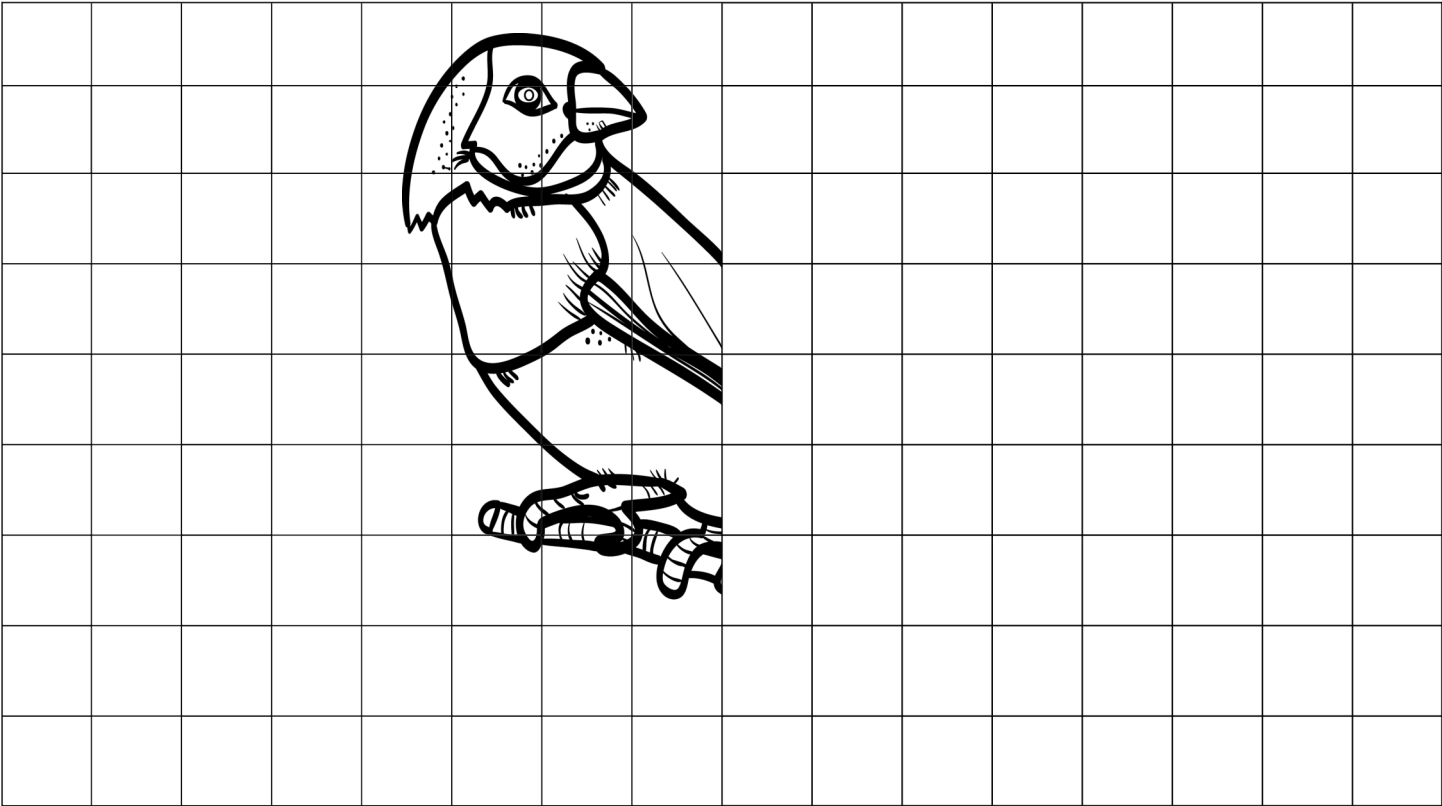
Gouldian Finch

The Gouldian finch is a type of grass finch native to northern Australia. Grass finches have long, pointed tails and live mainly near rivers. The Gouldian finch, usually only about 6 inches (15 cm) long, is one of the most colorful of the grass finches. Its plumage is purple, gold, green, blue, and black. In the wild, its face can be black, red, or yellow orange. The Gouldian finch is on the list of endangered species.

Follow these instructions to draw a Gouldian finch on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



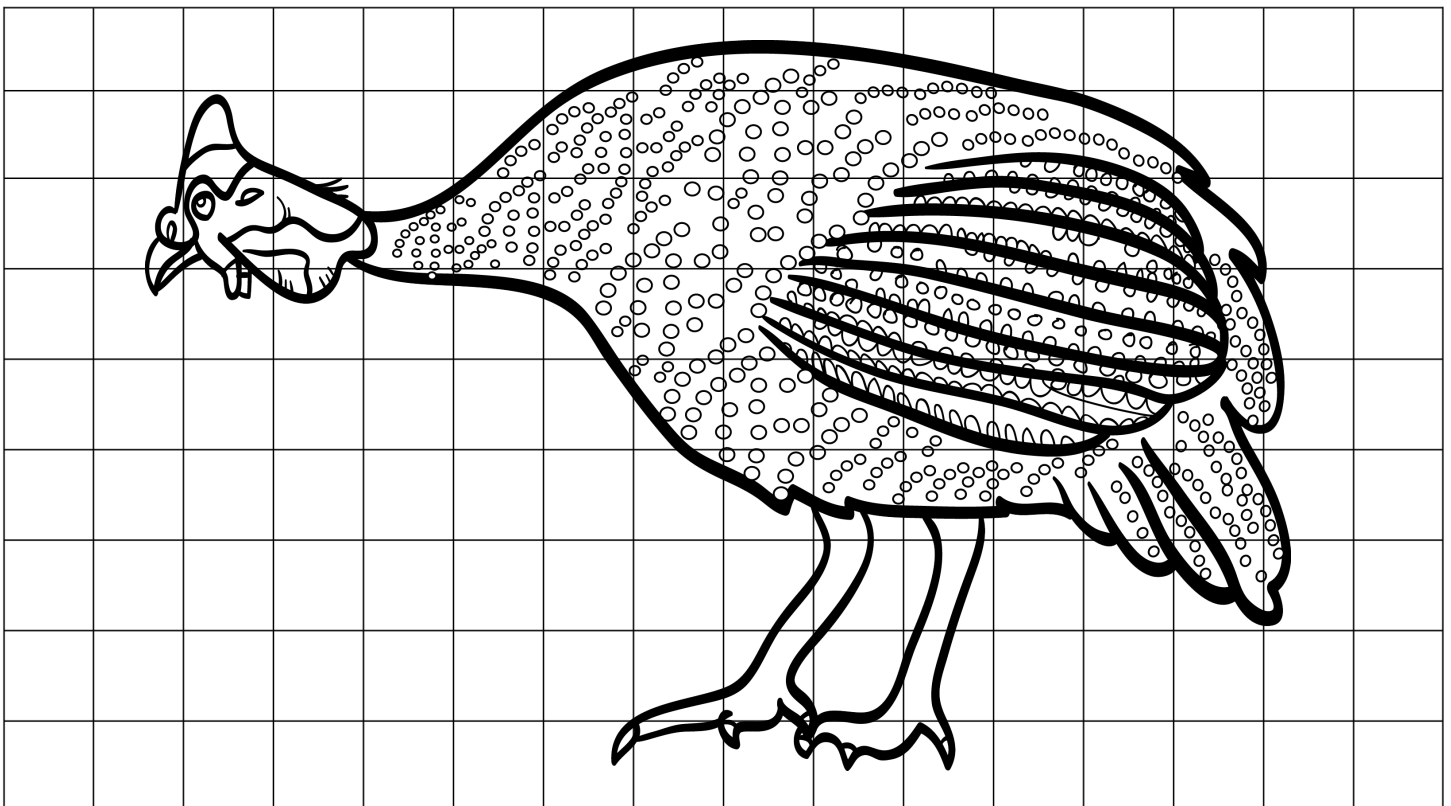


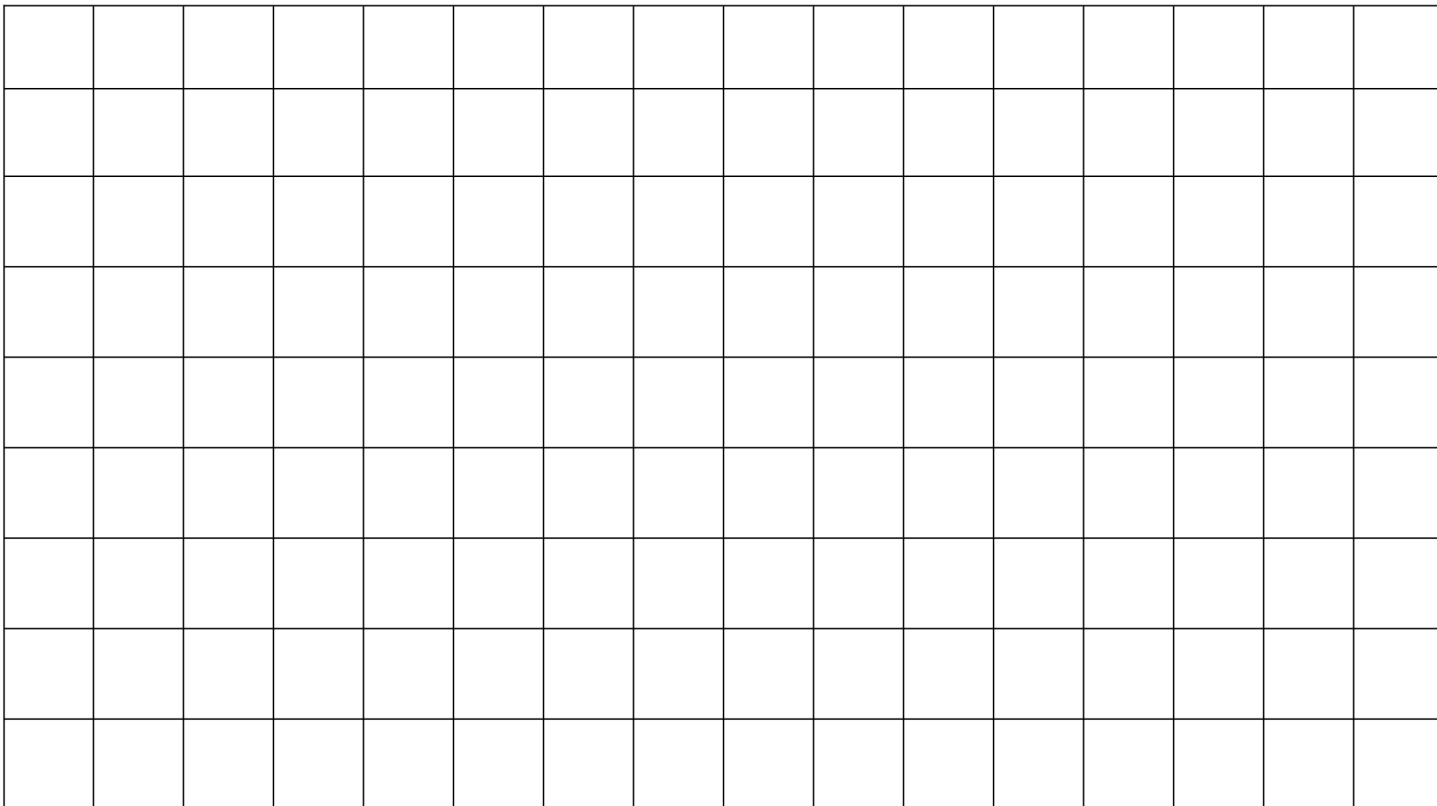
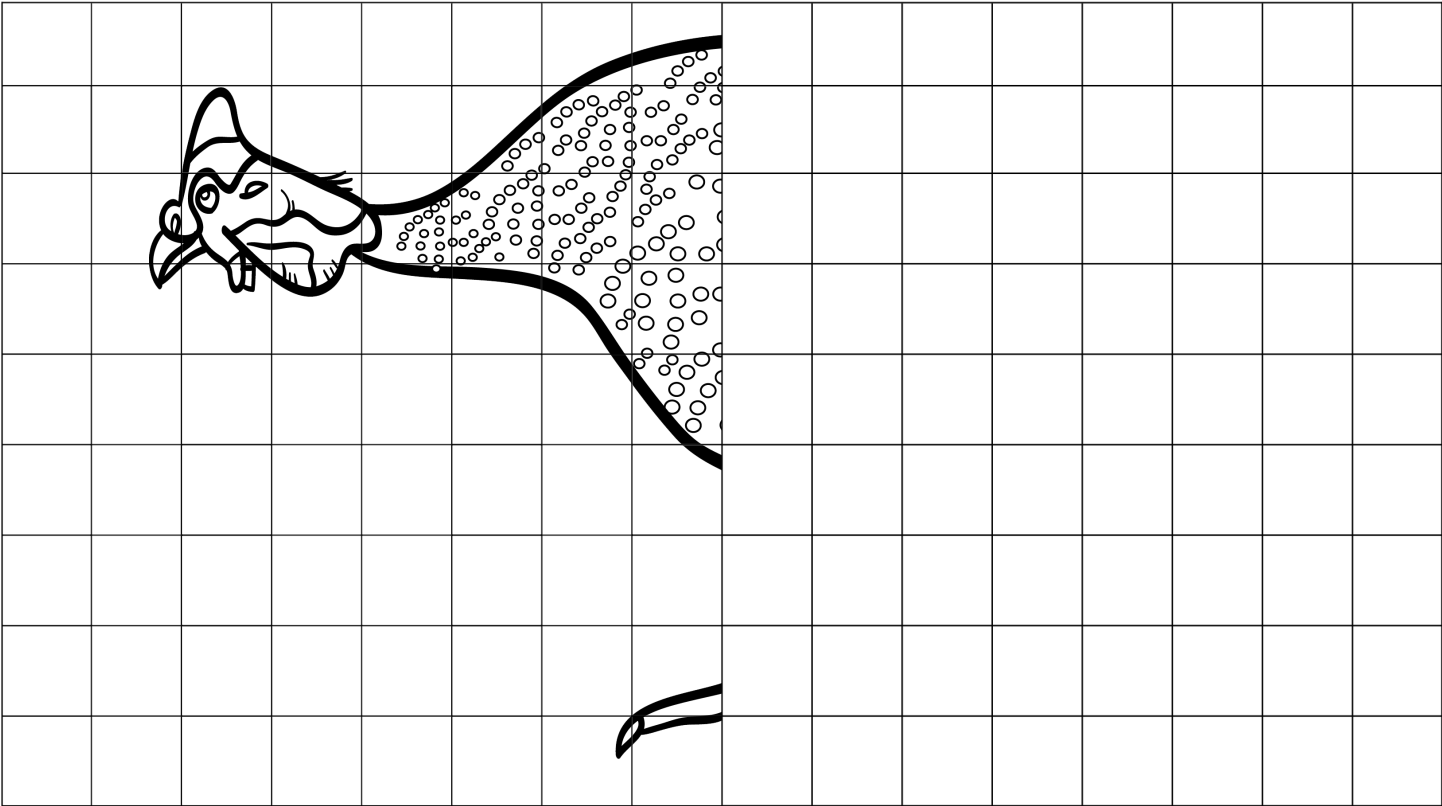
Guinea Fowl

The Guinea fowl is originally native to Africa, where it has been used as a domestic animal for a very long time. It is now raised in many countries around the world. Different types of guinea fowl can range from about 16 to 30 inches (40 to 71 cm) long and have a wingspan from about 59 to 71 inches (150 to 180 cm). The guinea fowl eats both plants and animals, and its diet is made of things such as seeds, berries, worms, insects, and even small reptiles. Depending upon the type of guinea fowl, its feathers can be black or white, with shades of brown, red, yellow, and gray. It generally sleeps in trees at night, but when it's time to build a nest, it nests in a hollow in the ground.

Follow these instructions to draw a Guinea fowl on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



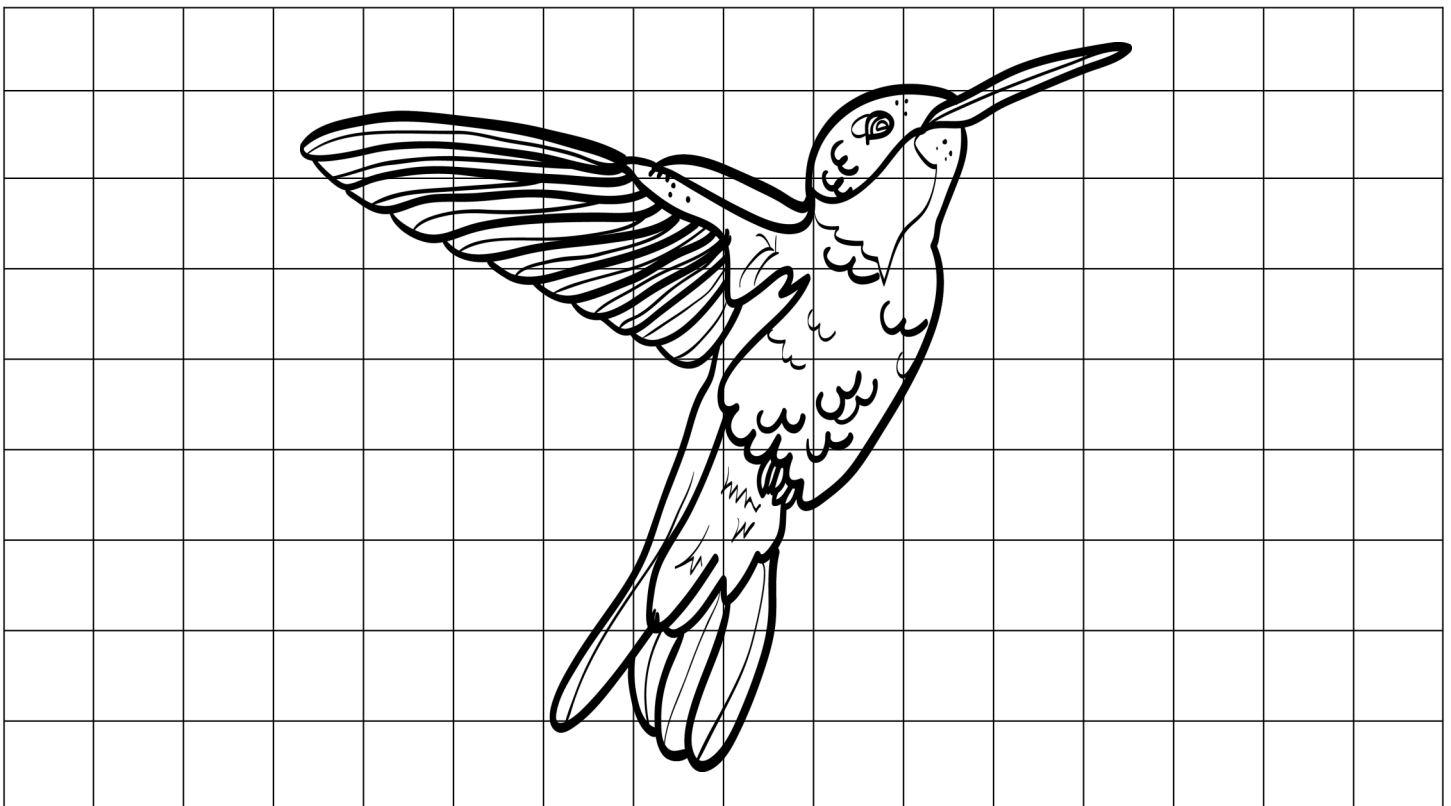


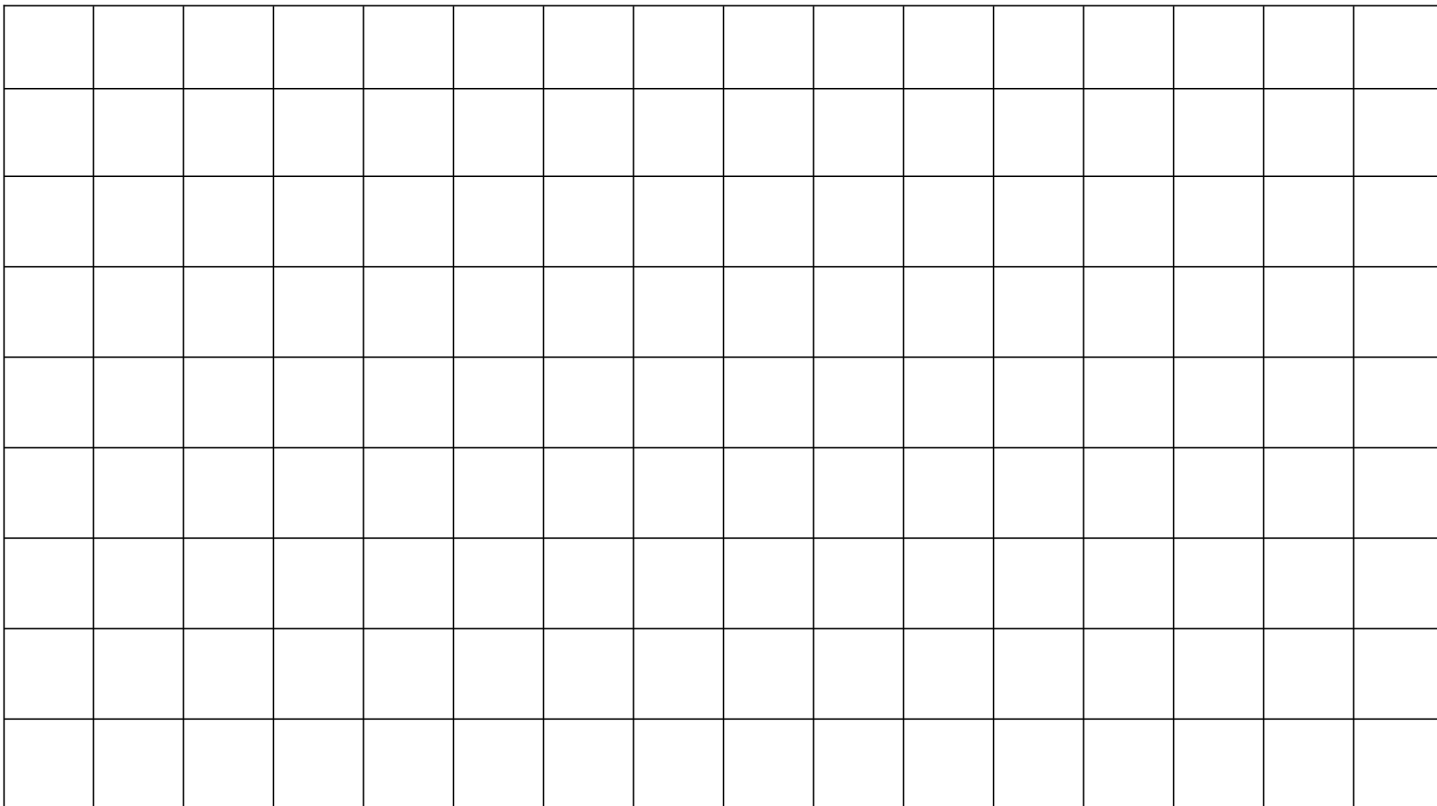
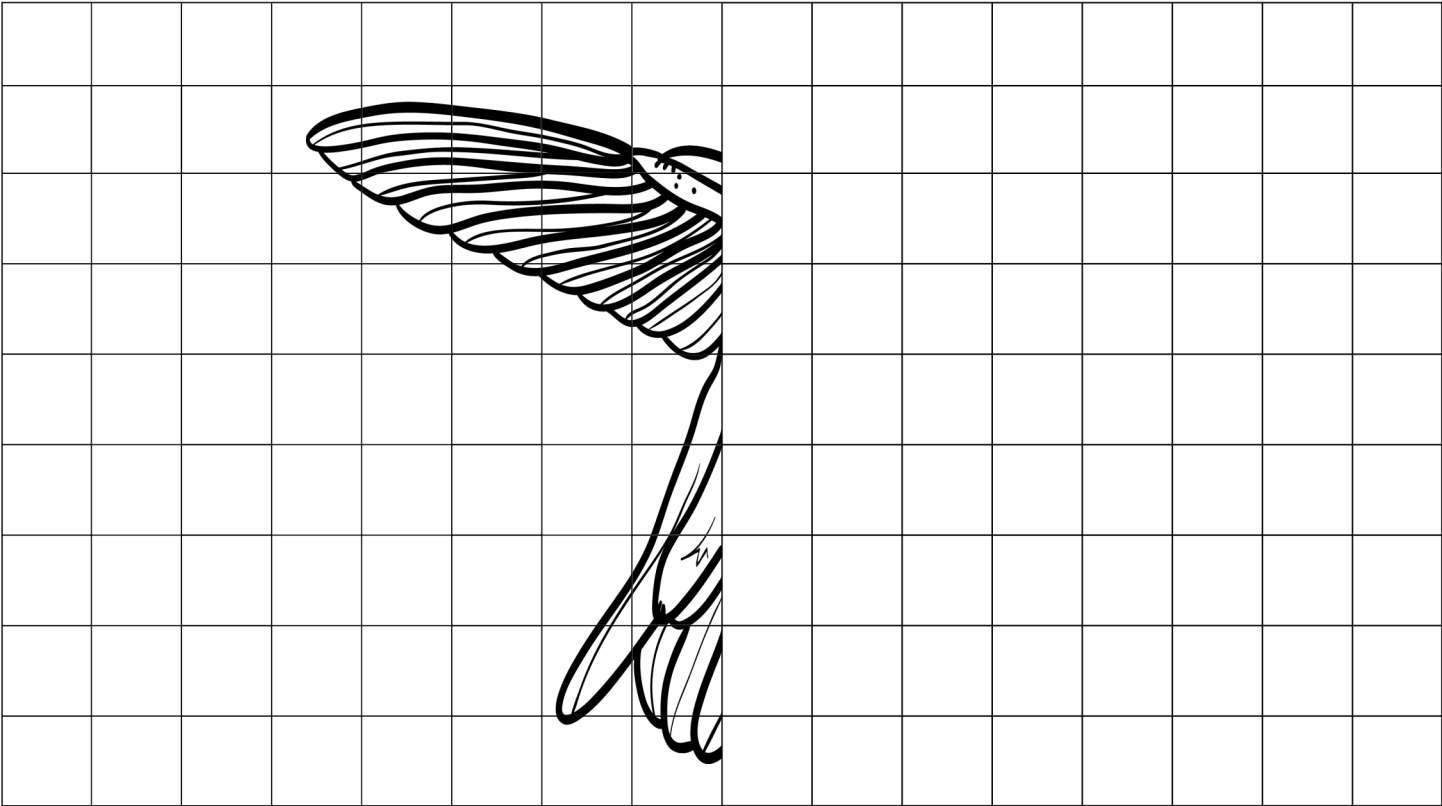
Hummingbird

The hummingbird is a small, often very colorful bird, that is native to North and South America. The smallest hummingbird is only about 2 inches (5.5 cm) long and weighs about .07 ounce (2 g). The smallest hummingbird is the smallest living bird in the world. Hummingbirds are known for how fast they beat their wings. The smallest hummingbirds might beat their wings about 80 times per second, but the larger ones only beat them about 10 times per second. All hummingbirds have wings that are specially connected to their bodies that allow them to fly straight up, down, and sideways, in addition to forward and backward.

Follow these instructions to draw a hummingbird on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



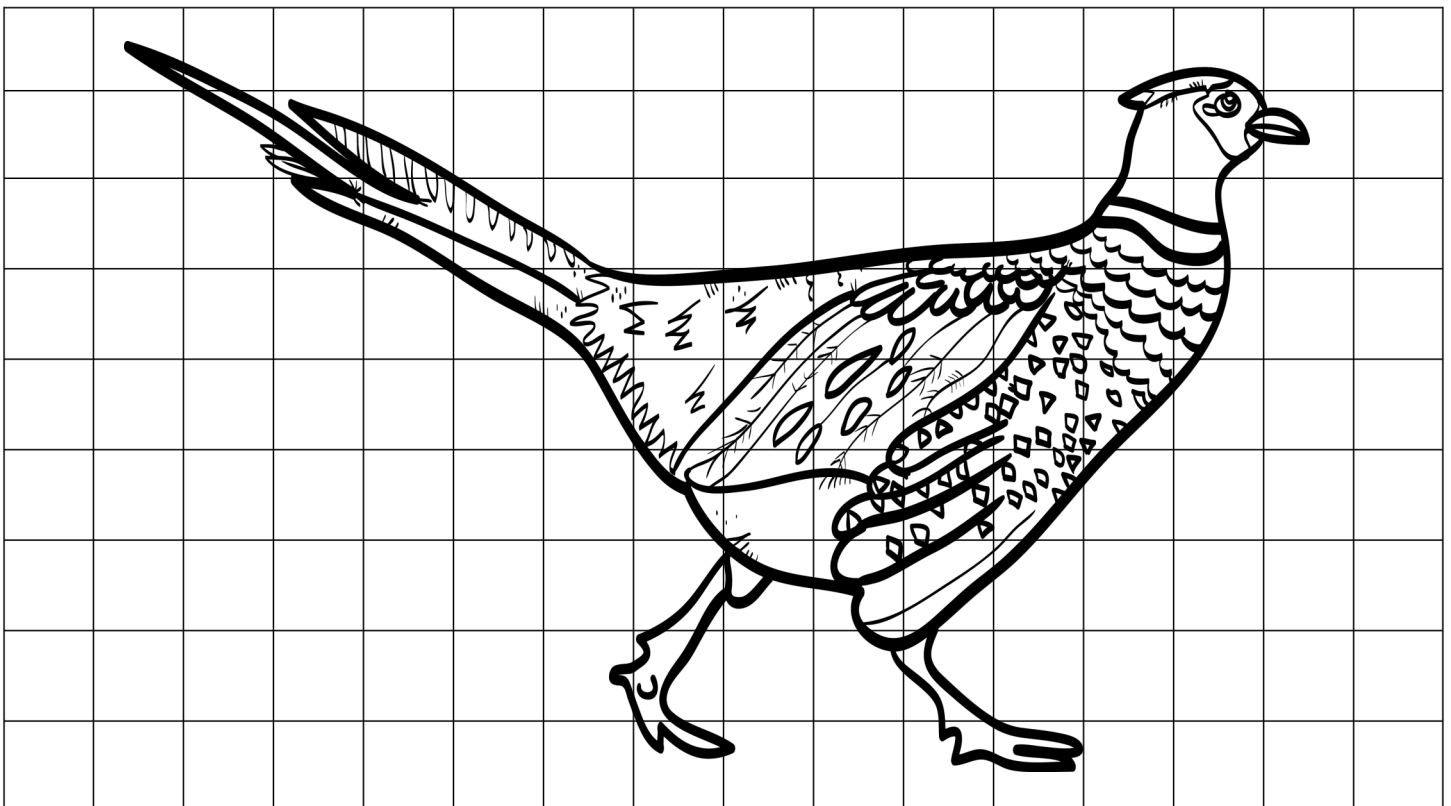


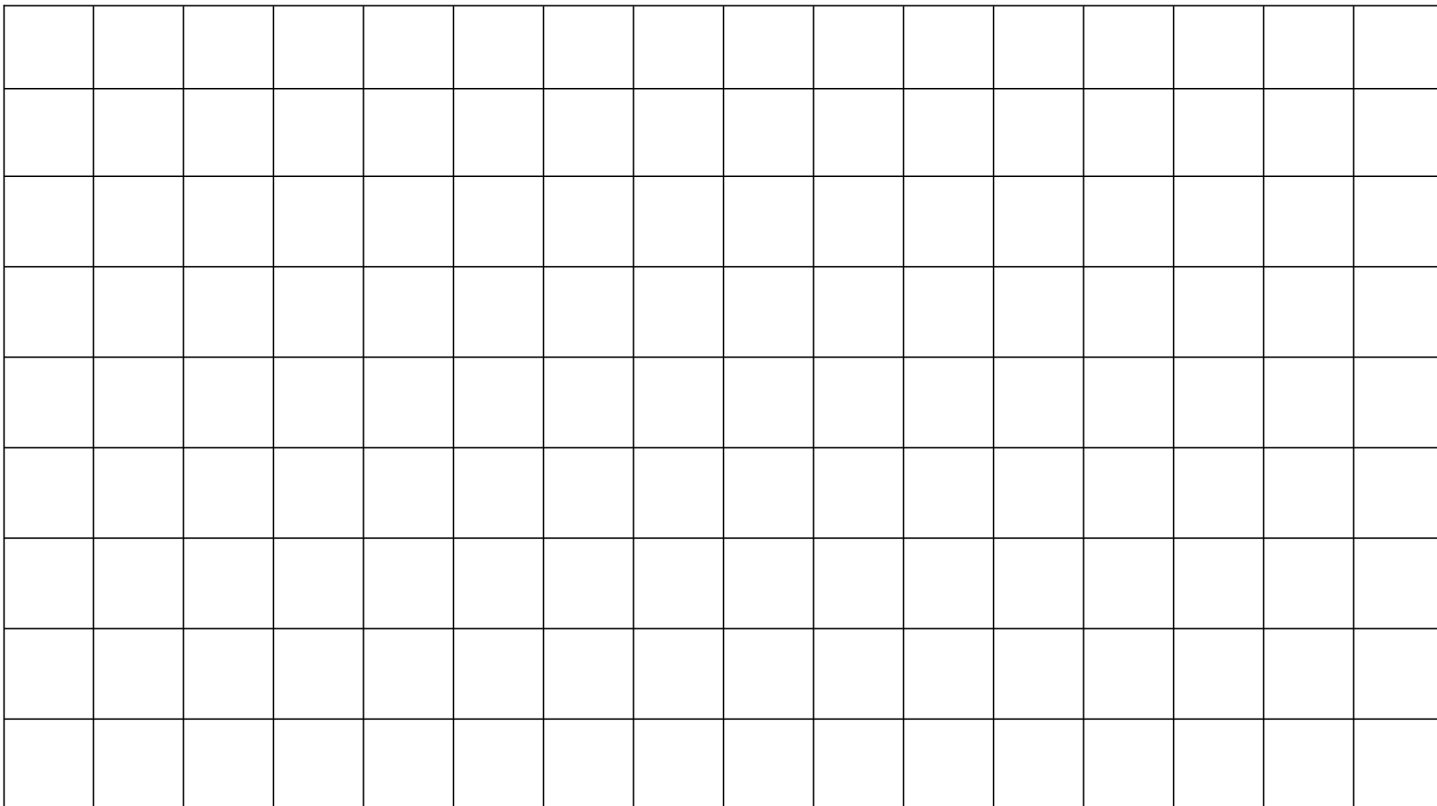
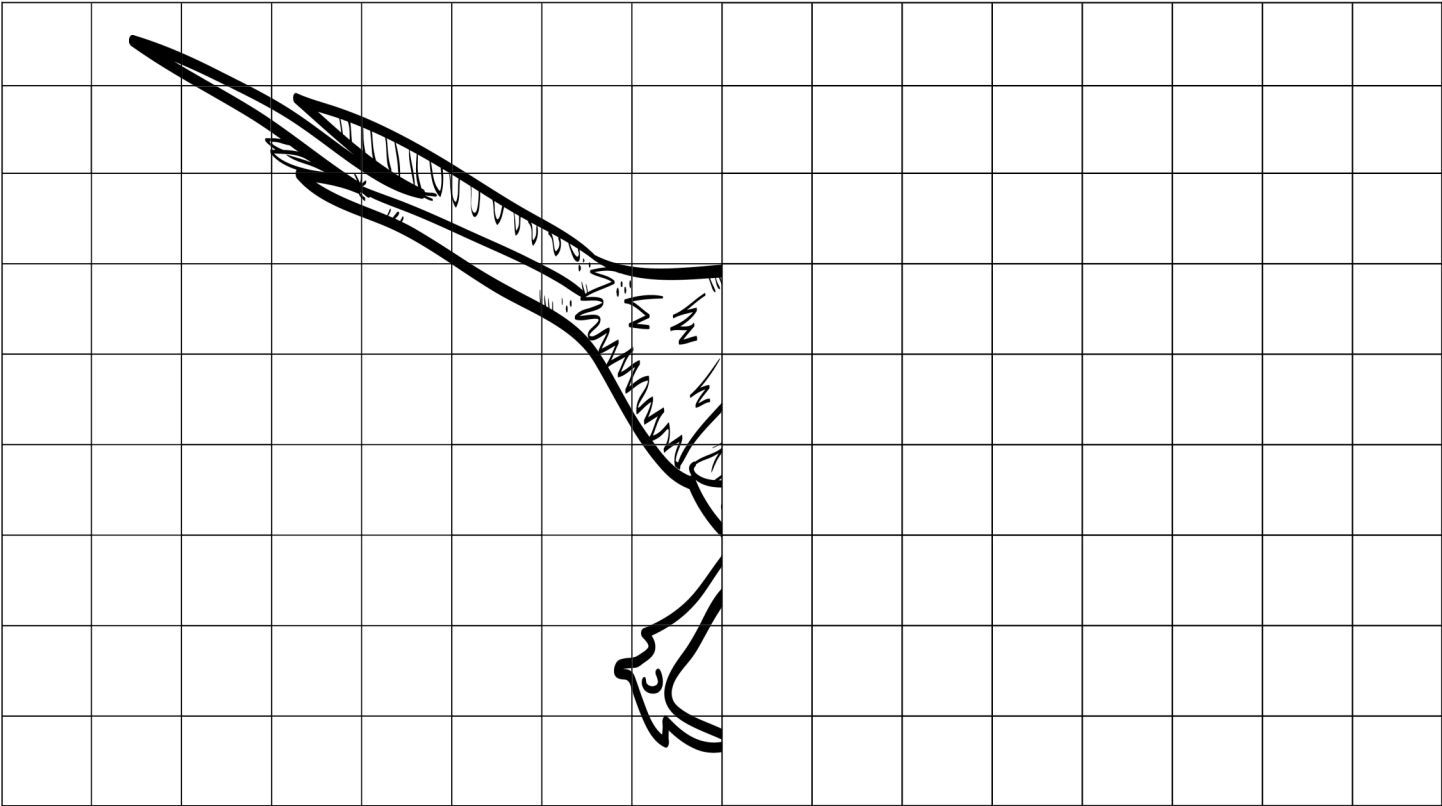
Pheasant

A pheasant is a bird with a long tail that lives in open woodlands and fields. Pheasants are larger than quails or partridges. Although pheasants are found in many places today, they were originally native to areas from China to Malaysia. A male pheasant is about 35 inches (90 cm) long. Some have a brown back, a purplish-green neck, and a copper color front. Some pheasants, such as those in Japan, are mostly a metallic green and have a sensitivity to earth tremors that are not noticed by people. These pheasants call out when they know an earthquake is coming. A pheasant eats both plants and animals. Its main diet consists of seeds, berries, fruits, and insects.

Follow these instructions to draw a pheasant on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



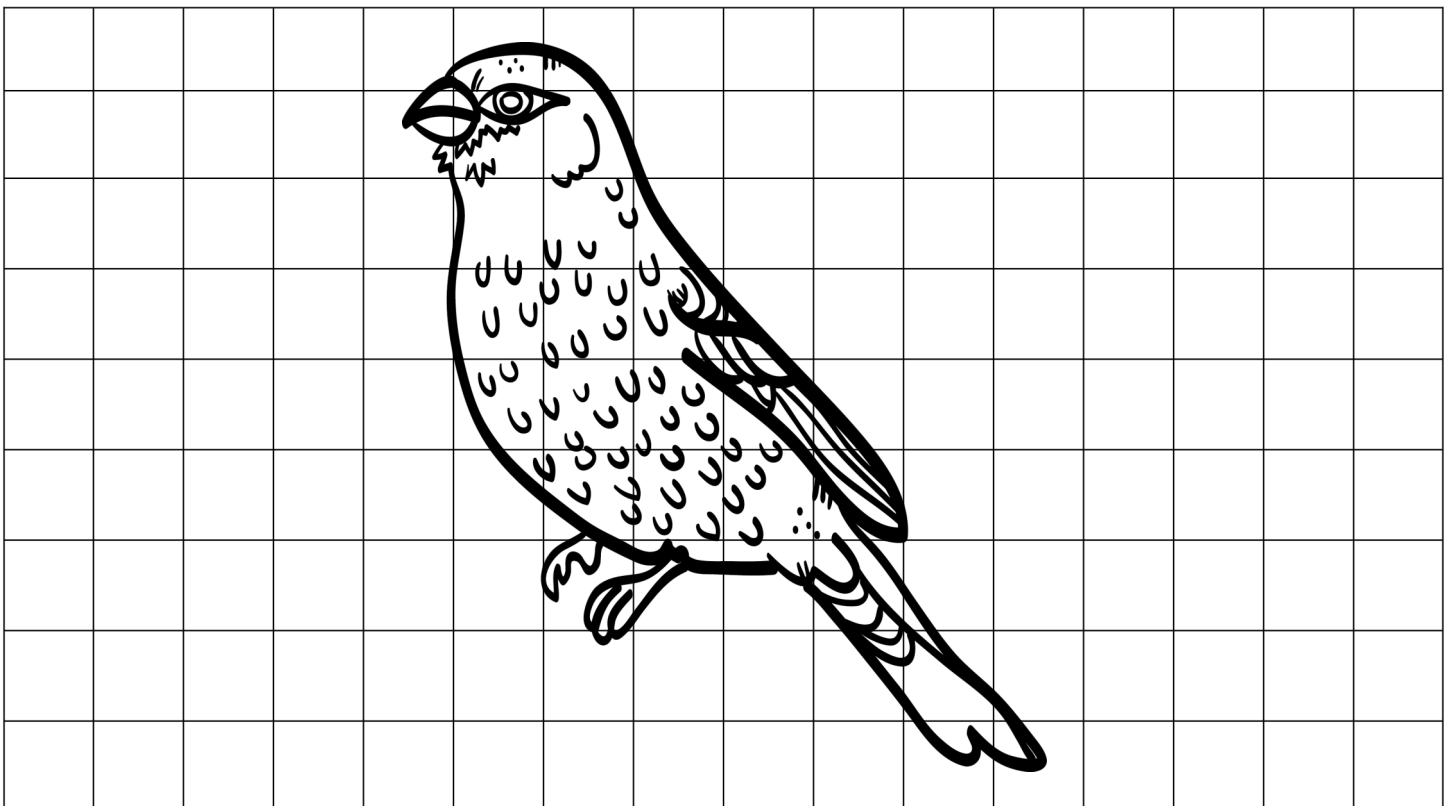


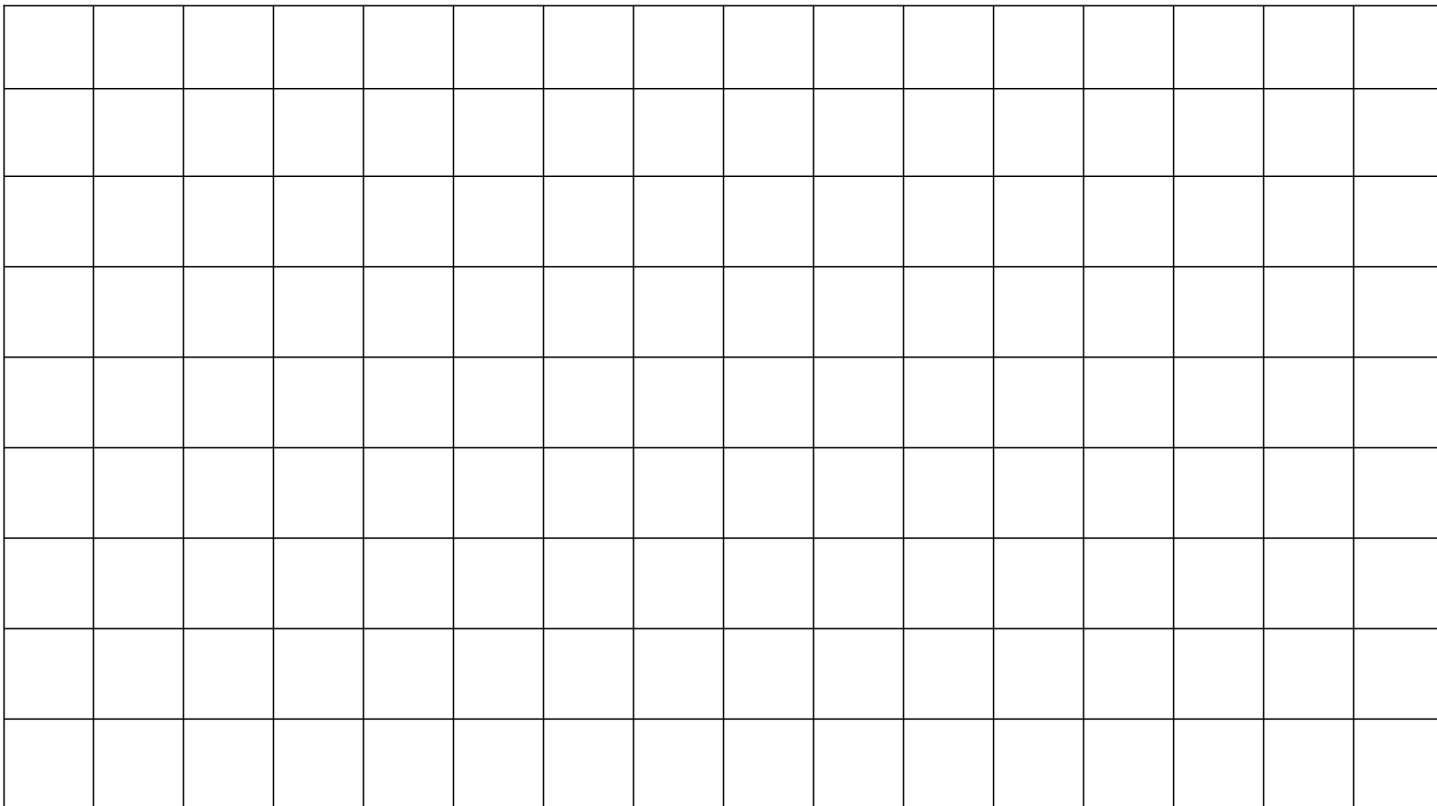
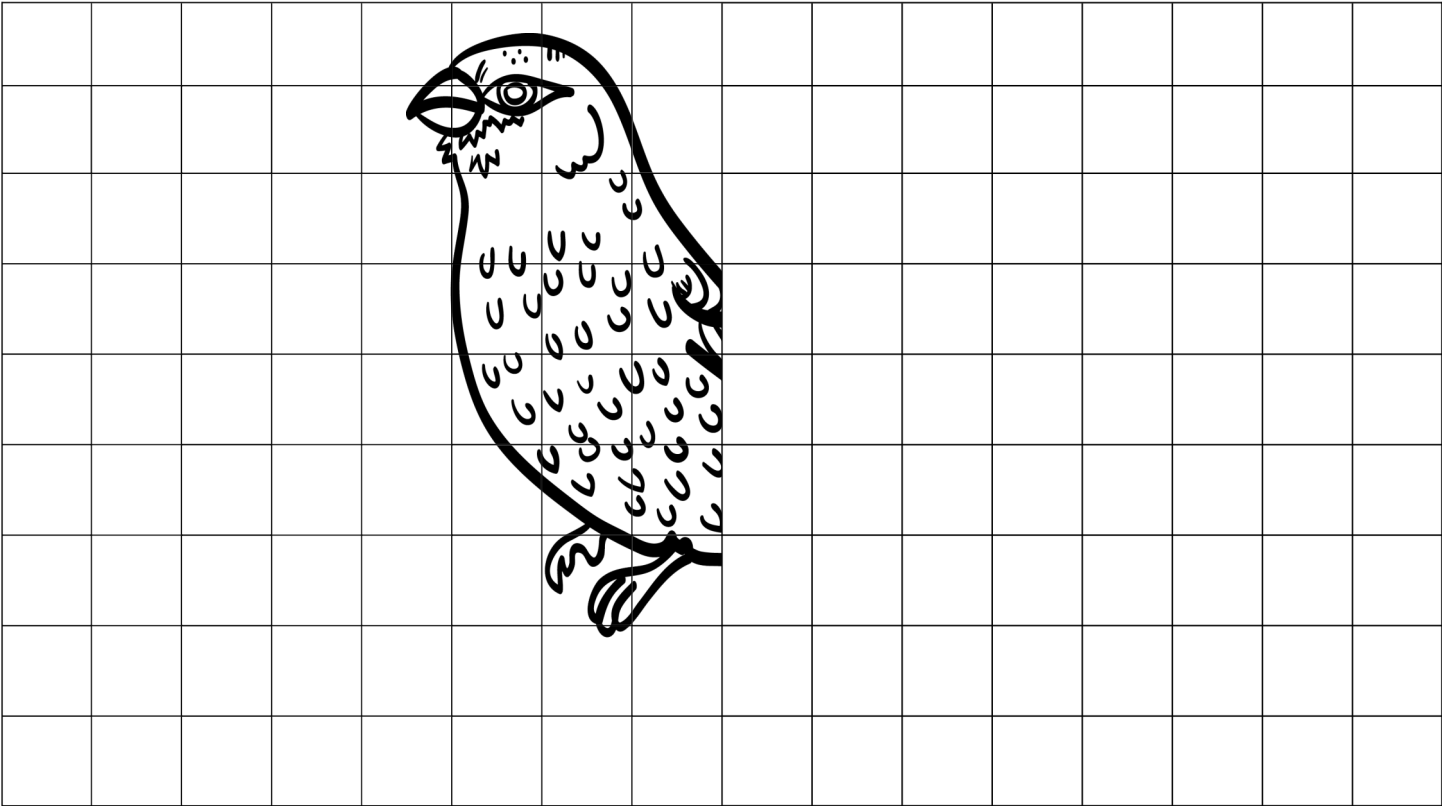
Pine Grosbeak

The pine grosbeak is a type of bird with a strong, thick, cone-shaped bill. It makes its home in northern Europe, Asia, and North America. It lives in small flocks and sometimes flies a long distance to find its natural food. It eats seeds, fruit, buds, and berries. Although it feeds insects and spiders to its young, more than ninety percent of an adult's diet is related to plants. It also drinks water or eats snow. Pine grosbeaks are about 8 to 10 inches (20 to 25 cm) long and have a wingspan of about 13 inches (33 cm). The adult male is a bright red color, and the female is mostly brown.

Follow these instructions to draw a pine grosbeak on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



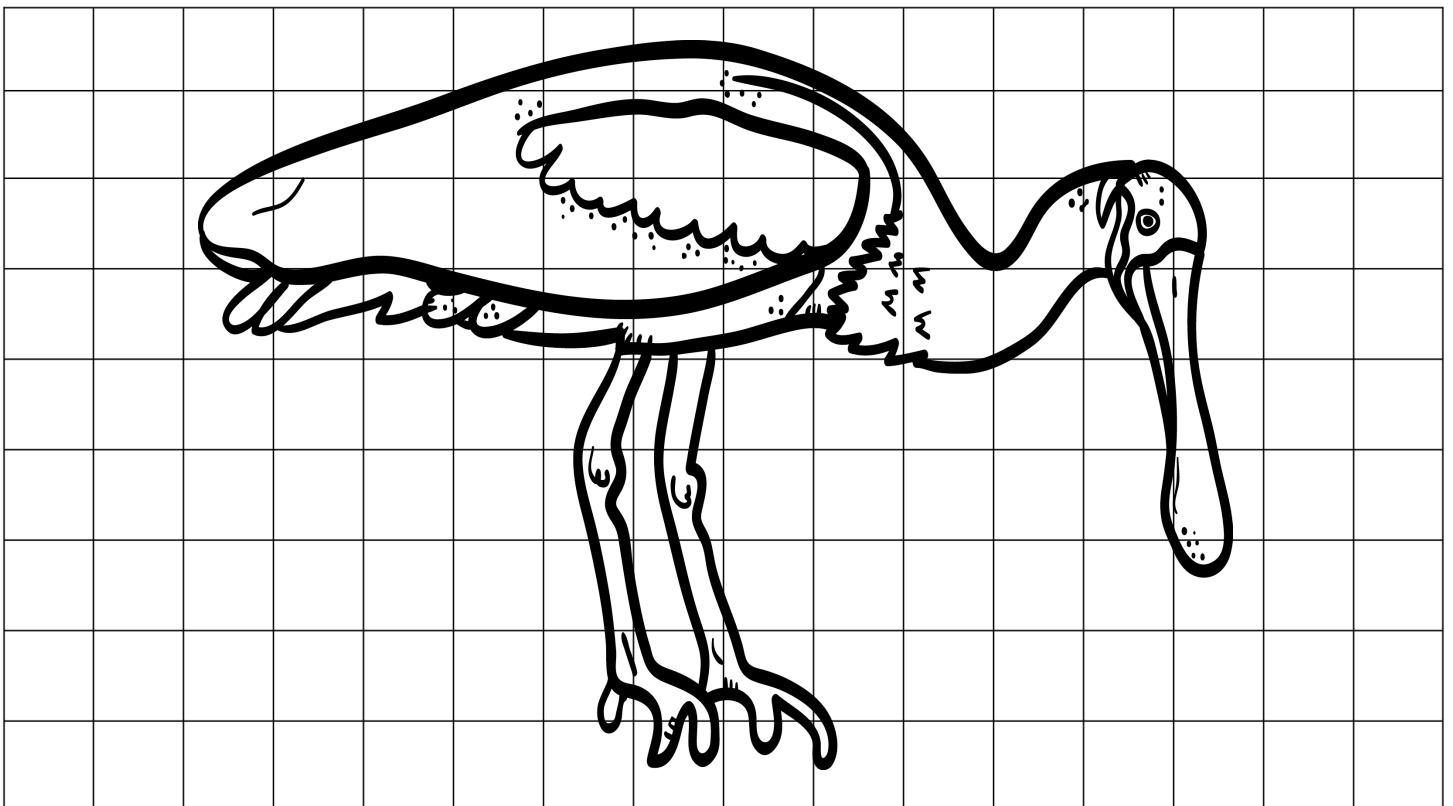


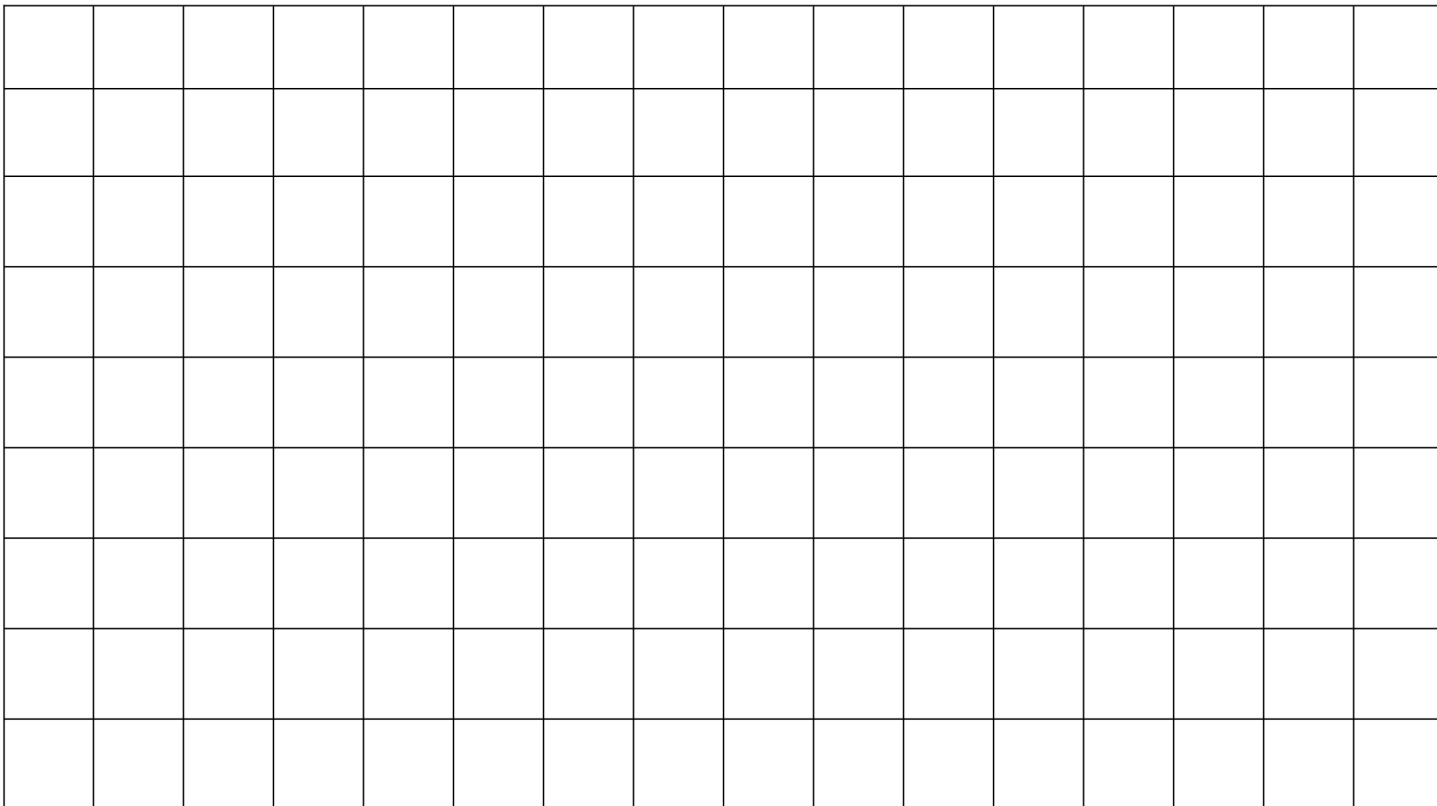
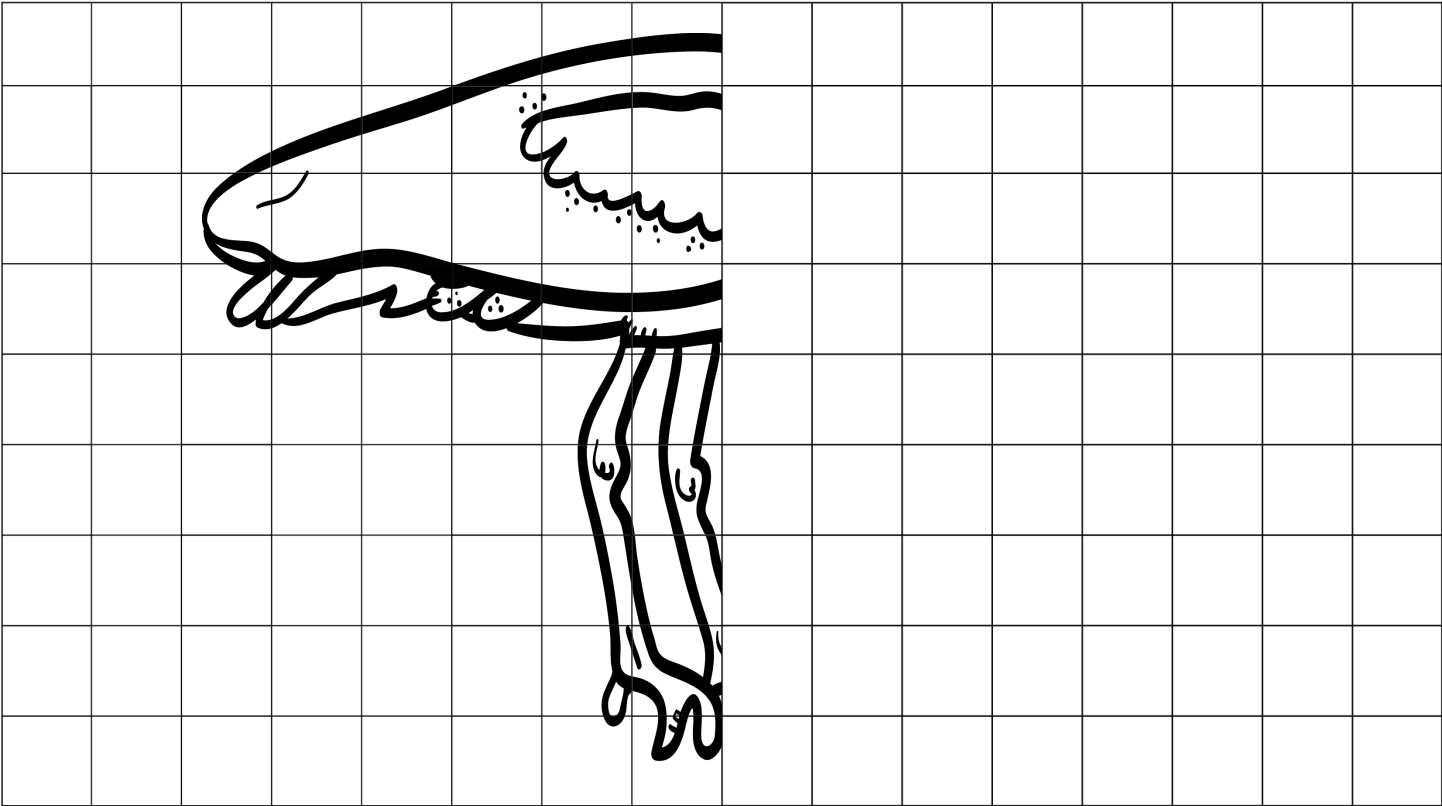
Roseate Spoonbill

The roseate spoonbill is a type of long-legged wading bird that usually lives in marsh-like areas. It can be up to about 2.5 feet (80 cm) tall, and its wingspan can be up to 4 feet (120 cm). It eats by moving its head from side to side with its long, spoon-like bill in the mud or shallow water. In this way, it catches small fish, crustaceans, and bits of plants to eat. Experts think the roseate spoonbill gets its bright coloring from the pigments of the crustaceans it eats. They live along the Gulf Coast of the United States from Florida to Texas, in areas of the Caribbean, and south to Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.

Follow these instructions to draw a roseate spoonbill on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



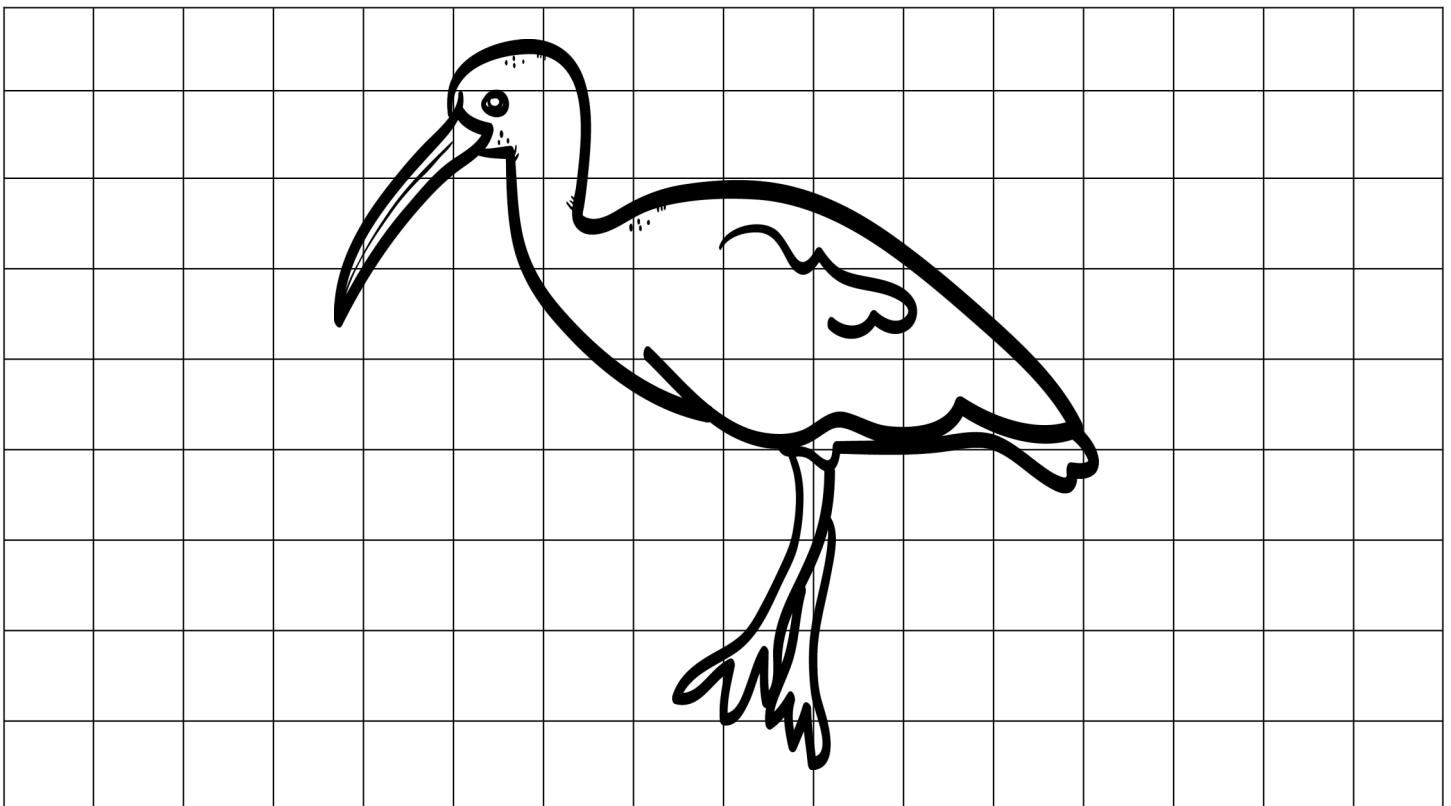


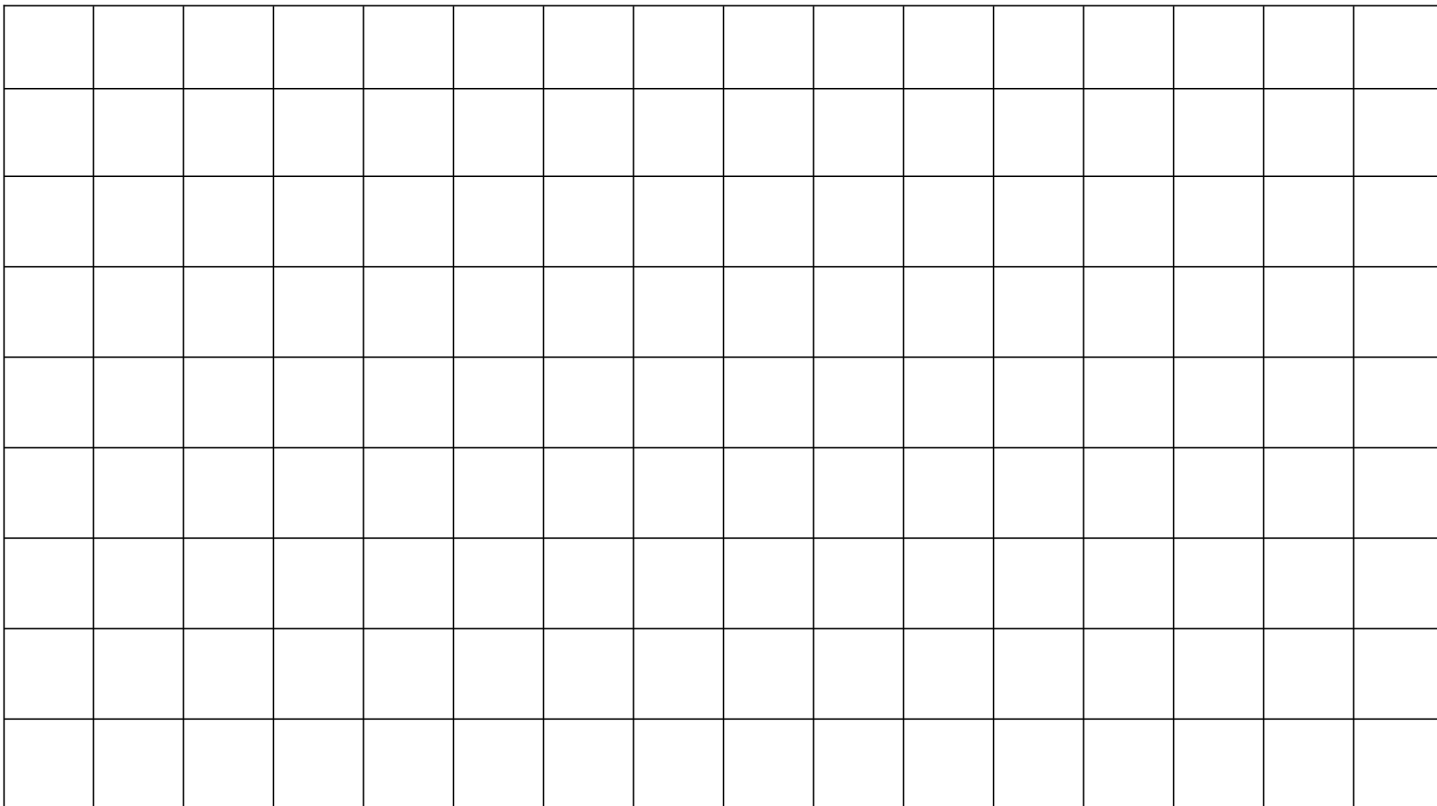
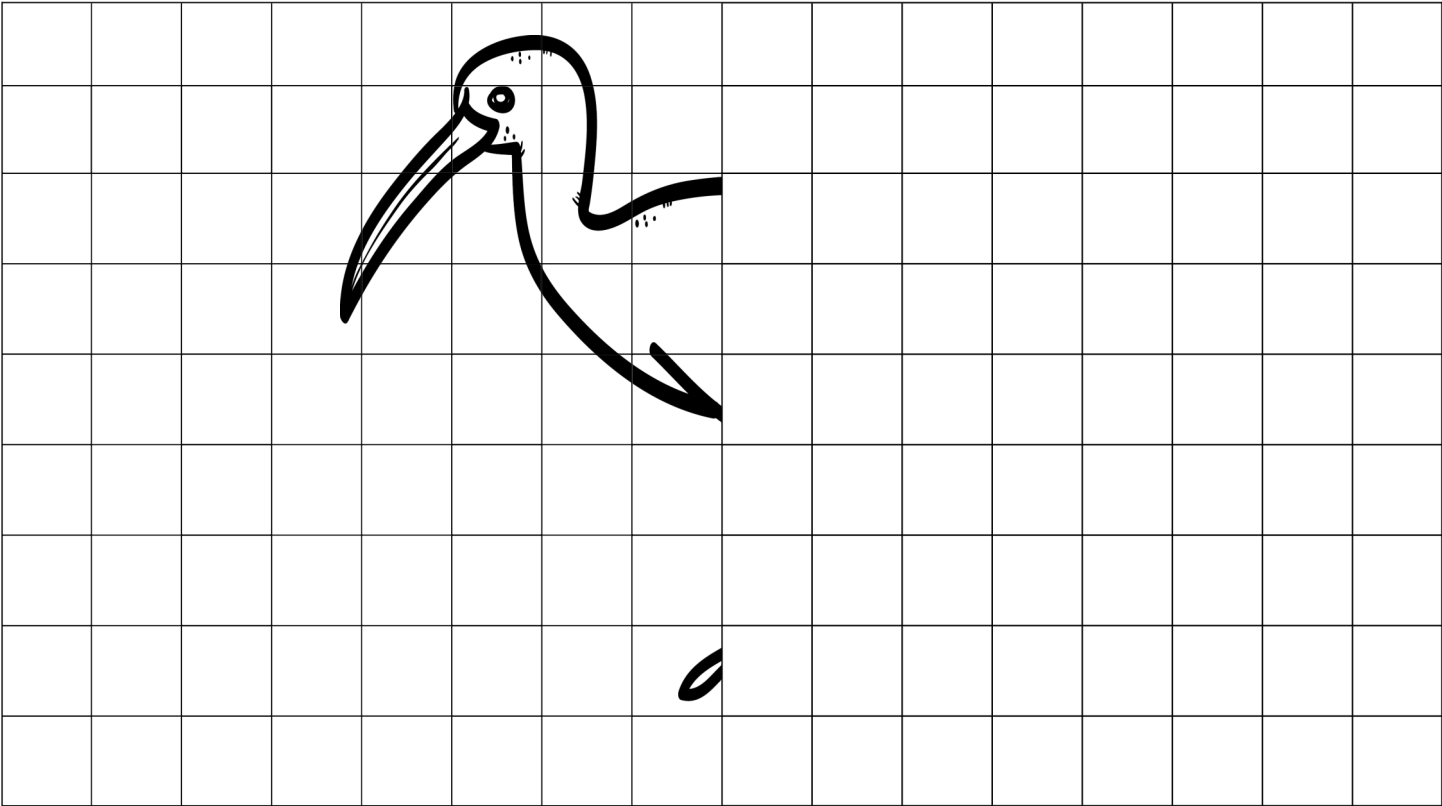
Scarlet Ibis

The scarlet ibis is a type of medium-sized wading bird that lives in muddy areas, estuaries, shorelines, and shallow bays in the northern part of South America, from Venezuela to eastern Brazil. It can be from about 22 to 30 inches (55 to 75 cm) long and have a wingspan of about 1 foot (30 cm). It eats crustaceans, mollusks, fish, insects, frogs, and small snakes by wading into the shallow water and using its long, slender bill to feed. When a flock of scarlet ibises is in flight, they form a V-shaped formation, which puts most of the hardest work on the bird that is in the lead. When the lead bird tires, it goes to the back of the formation, and another bird takes over.

Follow these instructions to draw a scarlet ibis on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



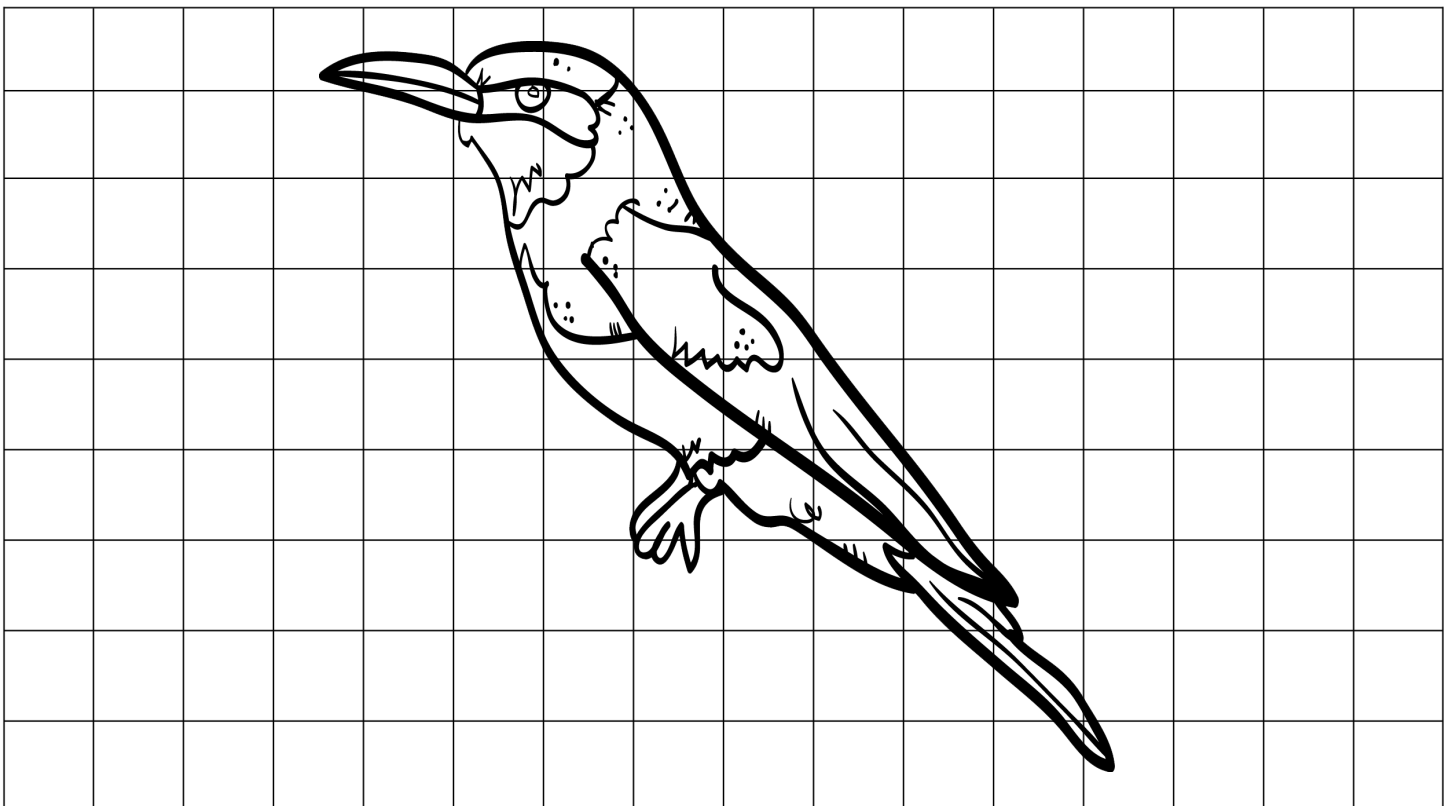


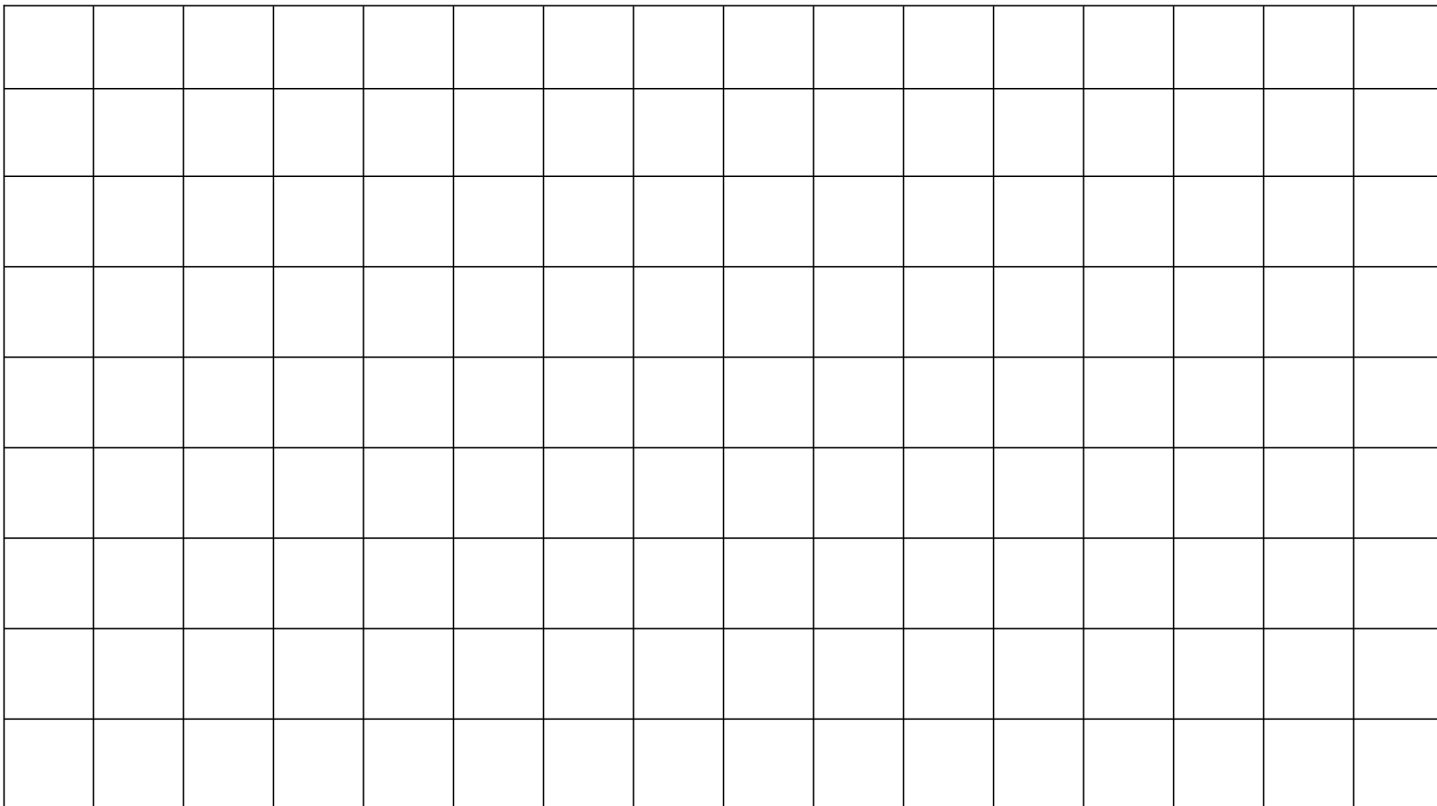
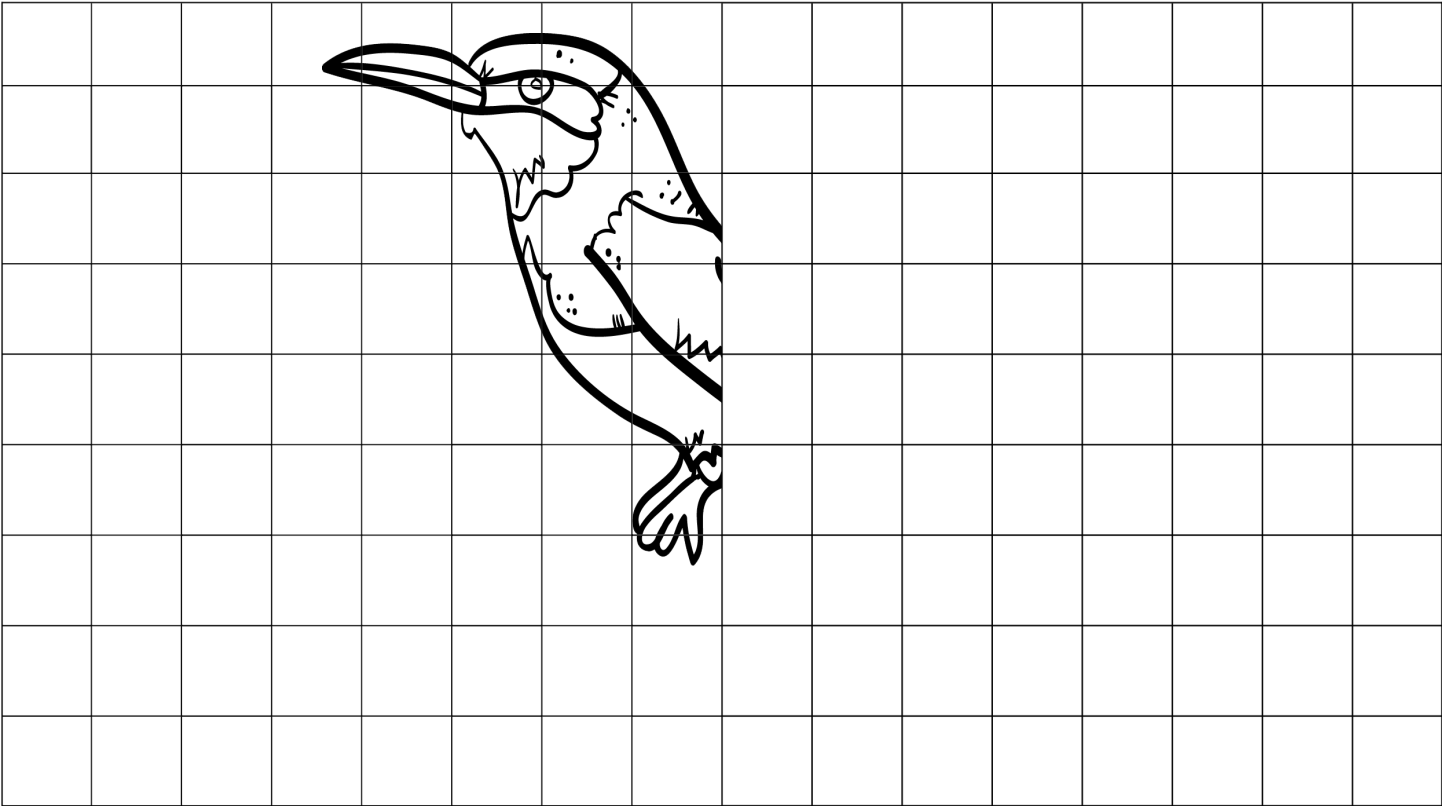
Southern Carmine Bee-eater

The southern carmine bee-eater is a bird native to central and southern Africa. This turquoise and pink bird is about 8.5 to 9.5 inches (21.5 to 23.5 cm) long. Bee-eaters are skilled hunters. The birds eat different insects, but mainly bees. A bee-eater can catch a bee in flight, stun it, and remove the stinger before eating it. In the wild, it sometimes hitches a ride on zebras, ostriches, or sheep to search for insects. It lives as part of a large colony and makes its nest in steep banks, often along rivers.

Follow these instructions to draw a southern carmine bee-eater on the next page like the one shown below:

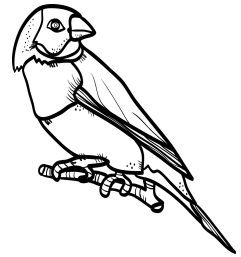
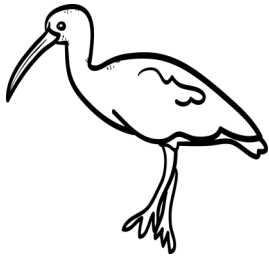
- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.



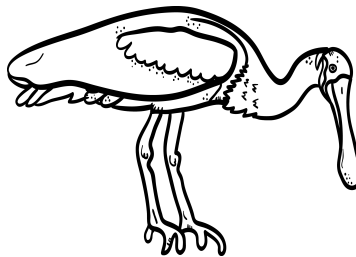


Questions

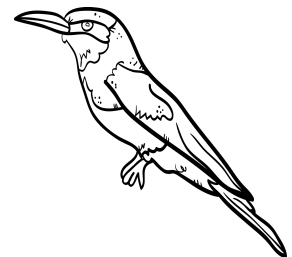
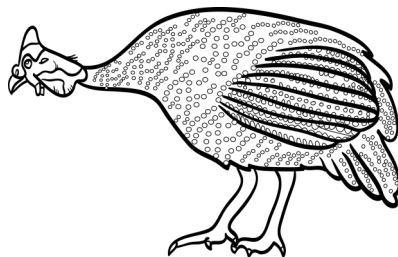
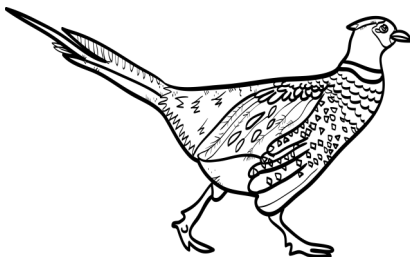
1. Which picture shows a Gouldian finch? Circle it.



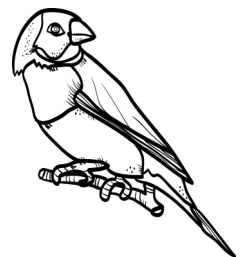
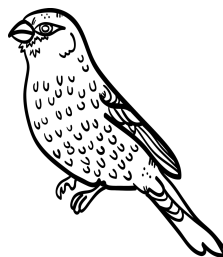
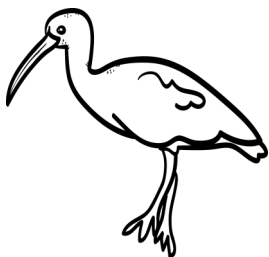
2. Which picture shows a roseate spoonbill? Circle it.



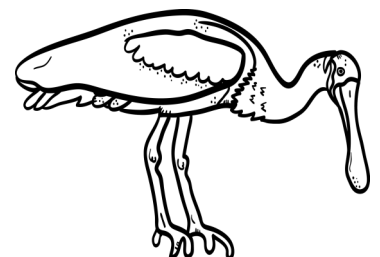
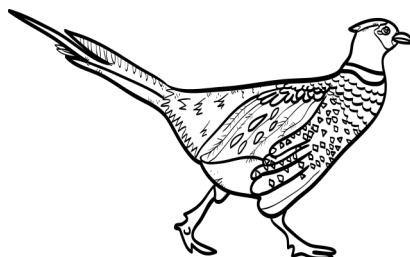
3. Which picture shows a southern carmine bee-eater? Circle it.



4. Which picture shows a scarlet ibis? Circle it.

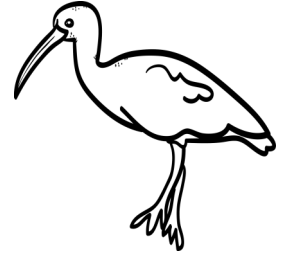


5. Which picture shows a pheasant? Circle it.

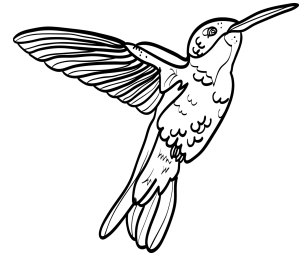
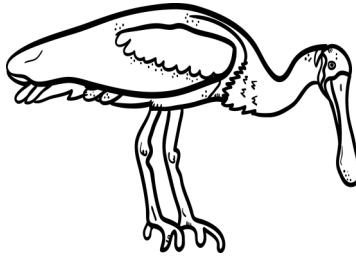
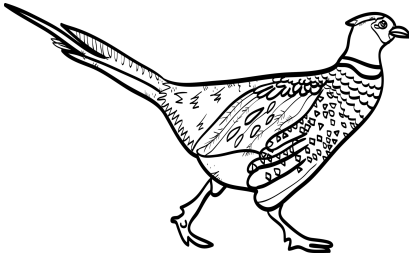


Questions (continued)

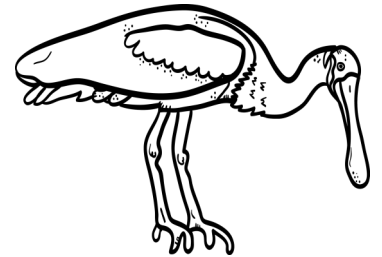
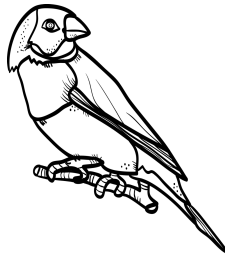
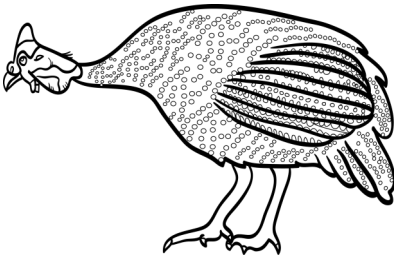
6. Which picture shows a pine grosbeak? Circle it.



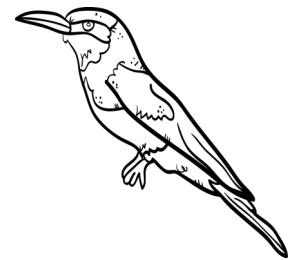
7. Which picture shows a hummingbird? Circle it.



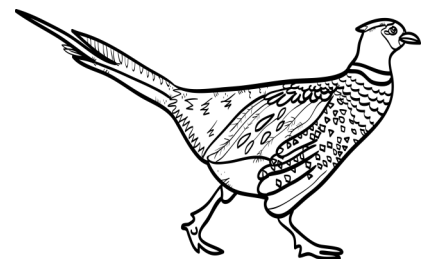
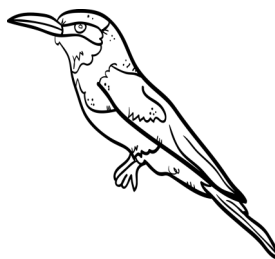
8. Which picture shows a Guinea fowl? Circle it.



9. Which picture shows a flamingo? Circle it.



10. Which picture shows a cockatoo? Circle it.

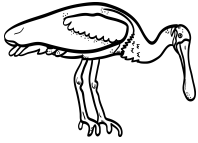


Answer Key

1.



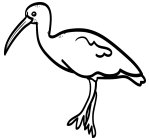
2.



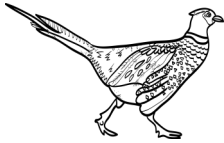
3.



4.



5.



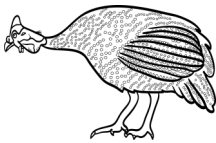
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



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