



HAWK

Beak Fact: These birds have strong, curved beaks that are shaped like hooks. These beaks help this bird bite and tear flesh.

Structure and Function: The curved shape and sharp edges of this bird's beak allow it to catch and eat its prey more easily.



TOUCAN

Beak Fact: These birds have beaks that may look heavy but are actually lightweight. Their beaks are hollow and feel like a hard sponge.

Structure and Function: The large, lightweight beak of this bird helps it reach fruits on high branches. The hollow structure makes it easier for the bird to move around while searching for food. The strong beak also protects the bird from potential threats.



PARAKEET

Beak Fact: These birds have a fleshy part on the upper side of their beaks called a cere. The color of the cere can differ depending on whether the bird is male or female.

Structure and Function: The cere on this bird's beak serves as a visual clue of its gender. The color difference in the cere helps us distinguish between male and female birds.



HERON

Beak Fact: This bird uses its beak like a spear when hunting for food.

Structure and Function: The long, pointed beak of this bird helps it quickly catch fish and other prey in water. The beak's shape and length aid in the bird's hunting strategy, allowing it to strike with precision.



HUMMINGBIRD

Beak Fact: These birds' beaks come in various lengths and shapes, depending on the species.

Structure and Function: The length of the beaks of these types of birds varies by species, so each species can feed on specific flowers and reach nectar at different depths, ensuring they have access to their preferred food sources.



WOODPECKER

Beak Fact: These birds have chisel-shaped beaks that are sharp. This helps them distribute the forces of repeated impact.

Structure and Function: The sharp edge of this beak allows the bird to create holes in search of insects or create nests. The beak's shape and strength help distribute the impact of repeated pecking, reducing strain on its head.



DUCK

Beak Fact: These birds have broad and flat beaks with fine notches along the edge called 'lamellae.'

Structure and Function: These beaks have rows of fine notches, called lamellae, which act like tiny filters. They allow these birds to strain small organisms and food particles from the water while keeping out unwanted debris.



PELICAN

Beak Fact: These birds have long and narrow beaks that can stretch and grow larger when needed.

Structure and Function: The long and expandable beak of this bird helps it catch and store a large amount of fish in its pouch, enabling the bird to catch and carry food more efficiently.