



LET'S GO BIRDING

GET READY

Birding is when people spend time in nature looking for different kinds of birds. They sometimes call themselves “Birders”.

It can be hard to remember all the different species there are. Most birders will bring a book or chart with pictures and names of birds they are likely to see.

CAREER CONNECTION

A scientist that studies birds is an **ornithologist**. An **aviculturist** cares for birds living in a rehabilitation or wildlife center.

WHAT YOU NEED

You can go bird watching with just your eyes and a little patience! For extra help bird spotting, you may want to bring:

- * Binoculars
- * Notebook & Pen
- * Field Guide

We've included an example of a simple field guide for you to review.



TRY THIS:

Anyone can go birding! All you need is access to the outdoors and ability to patiently look and listen for signs of birds.

Step 1: Find a Place to Observe

This can be in your backyard, from a balcony, in your neighborhood, or at a natural location like the beach. You can even go birding by looking out a window while inside your home.

Step 2: Look and Listen Carefully

You may actually hear a bird before you see it. Take note of the bird's size, color, and shape of beak. Use a field guide to help you!

Step 3: Record Your Observations

Write or draw the types of birds you observed. Compare them with your field guide. What species of birds did you see?



WHAT YOU DISCOVERED:

Birds are an incredibly diverse group of animals that make their homes in nearly every location in the world. Some are large, some are small. All have feathers and many can fly. Hopefully you discovered during your observations that birds have specific features such as colors and beak shapes that make them easily identifiable with the help of a field guide. You might now be able to describe species common to your community. What else did you discover?



EXPLORE FURTHER:

Birds have feet and beaks that help them survive in their native habitat. Some birds are highly adaptable and can live anywhere. Others are better adapted for unique, specialized environments.

Observe birds in two very different habitats. Did you discover any species that live in both environments? What do you think makes them highly adaptable?



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Bird Watch! A Guide to Common Catalina Birds



Common Raven



House Finch: Female



House Finch: Male



House Sparrow: Male



House Sparrow: Female



Mourning Dove



Acorn Woodpecker



Western Gull: Adult



Western Gull: Juvenile



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Bird Watch!

Guía de aves comunes de la isla Catalina



Cuervo Común



Pinzón de Casa: Hembra



Pinzón de Casa: Macho



Gorrión: Macho



Gorrión: Hembra



Paloma de Luto



**Bellota
Pájaro Carpintero**



**Gaviota Occidental:
Adulto**



**Gaviota Occidental:
Joven**