## Beaks, Beaks!

Northern Cardinal's have thick - short beaks. Their beaks help them eat seeds and fruits which is their primary sources of food. They mainly grasses, sedges, blackberry, muberry, wild grape, and corn. These birds can be found in dense shrubby areas including backyards and regrowing forests.

Circle the correct answer
The Northern Cardinal is a -

- (A) Omnivore
- (B) Carnivore
- (C) Insectivore
- (D) Granivore





Eastern Phoebe's have black short- flat beaks which allow them to catch prey. Their prey include flyings insects like beetles, dragonflies, butter-flies and moths, and flies. These birds breed in wooded areas particulary near water sources that provide nest sites which are typically structures built by humans such as bridges and culverts.

Circle the correct answer The Eastern Phoebe is a -

- (A) Omnivore
- (B) Carnivore
- (C) Insectivore
- (D) Granivore

Red-tailed Hawk's have sharp-hooked beaks. Their beaks help them tear apart their prey. Their prey is mammals including mice, jackrabbits, and groung squirrels. These mammals can weigh anywhere from an ounce to more than five pounds. They occupy just about every type of open habitat on the conitinent including deserts, grasslands, fields, and pastures.

Circle the correct answer The Red-tailed Hawk is a -

- (A) Omnivore
- (B) Carnivore
- (C) Insectivore
- (D) Granivore





Mallard's have long- flat beaks. They are foragers which means they will eat a variety of food. To get their they don't dive, they dabble to feed tipping foward in to eat seeds and aquatic vegetation. During breeding season they mainly eat animal matter such as insect larvae, earthworms, and snails.

Circle the correct answer
The Mallard Duck is a -

- (A) Omnivore
- (B) Carnivore
- (C) Insectivore
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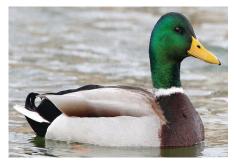
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