

Birds (Ornithology) Vocabulary

Adaptation:	Special characteristics of an animal that helps it to survive in a specific habitat
Air Sacs:	Similar to lungs, but have a constant presence of air
Beak / Bill	An external anatomical structure that is used for eating and for preening, manipulating objects, killing prey, fighting, probing for food, courtship and feeding young
Binoculars:	An optical instrument with a lens for each eye, used for viewing distant objects
Contour Feathers:	The main type of feather covering a bird's body. They are responsible for coloration
Down Feathers:	Relatively short and positioned closest to the body where they trap body heat
Flight Feathers:	Feathers specialized for flight that generate lift and forward movement
Migration:	The seasonal movement of a complete population of animals from one area to another. Migration is usually a response to changes in temperature, food supply, or the duration of daylight, and is often undertaken for the purpose of breeding
Molting:	The process of replacing feathers
Niche:	Ecological role animals have in their habitat
Ornithology:	The study of birds