



HOW TO

CREATE SAFER BUILT ENVIRONMENTS FOR BIRDS ACTIVITY BOOK



BIRDWATCHING BINGO

Take a birdwatching walk and check off the birds or bird-friendly features you spot. The first person to complete a row or fill their card wins!

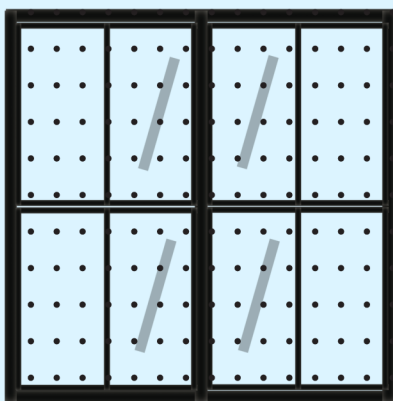
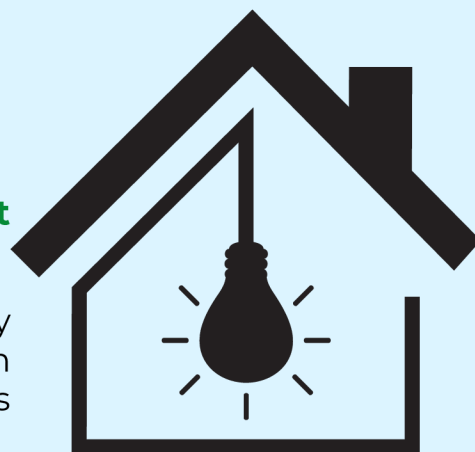
 Bird sitting on branch	 Hummingbird	 Bird Bath	 Pet on a leash	 Tree
 Natural area	 Recycling bin	 Hole in a tree	 Spider	 Robin
 Insect	 Nest in a tree	 Bird flying overhead	 Duck	 Birds chirping
 Wetland or pond	 Flying Insect	 Bird-friendly windows	 Birdhouse	 Native plants
 Bird feeder	 Bird Friendly Coffee	 Raptor	 Reusable items	 Reduce energy use

BIRD FRIENDLY CITY AND COMMUNITY

Why Turn Off the Lights at Night?

Turn off the lights at night because bright lights confuse birds.

Birds use the stars to find their way when they fly at night. Bright lights can confuse and even attract them. By turning off lights, we help birds stay safe and find their way.



Why Make Your Windows Visible to Birds?

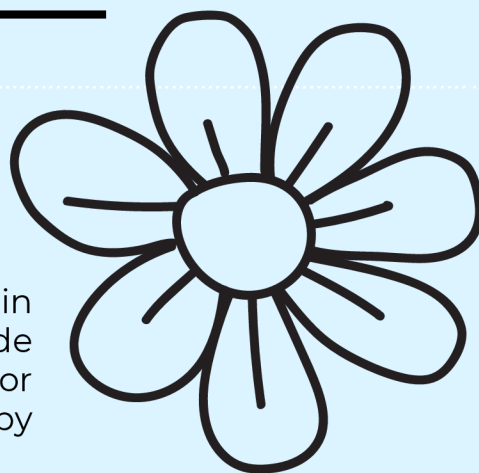
Make your windows visible to birds by using bird-friendly window treatments.

Birds can't always see clear glass and fly into windows and glass doors. This can hurt and even kill them! By closing curtains or using a window film, we help birds see the glass.

Why Plant Native Plants?

Plant native flowers and trees to help birds find food and shelter.

Native plants are the plants that naturally grow in your area. Birds love them because they provide food (like seeds and berries) and places to hide or build nests. They help birds stay healthy by offering the right environment for them.





Why Reduce Pesticides?

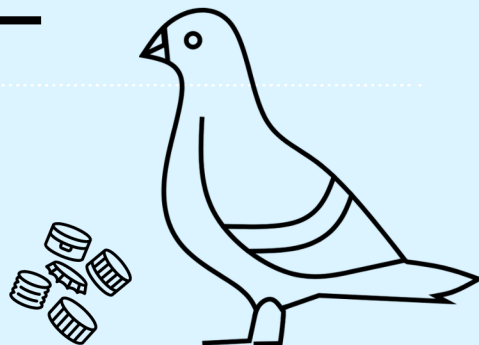
Reduce pesticides to protect the insects birds need to survive.

Insects are important food for birds. When we use pesticides, it can harm these insects. By using fewer chemicals, we help keep the insects healthy, as well as the birds that eat them.

Why Say No to Plastics?

Plastics can harm animals and birds.

Birds and other animals can get trapped in plastic or mistake it for food. Saying no to plastic and switching to reusable items helps protect the environment for birds and other animals



Why Keep Pets Under Control?

Free-roaming pets can harm birds.

When pets like cats or dogs roam freely outside, they might chase, hunt, or kill birds. By keeping pets on a leash, inside, or in a safe outdoor space like a “catio,” we help protect birds and keep them safe from harm.

Why Choose Shade-Grown Coffee?

Shade-grown coffee helps birds!

Shade coffee is grown in the places where migratory birds spend the winter. It provides trees and other plants that support insects and places to rest. Look for “Bird Friendly” coffee at your store.



TRUE OR FALSE?

Write "T" for true and "F" for false in the circle.

☐

1. Birds can get confused by bright lights at night.


☐

2. Planting non-native plants is better for birds because they attract the insects and provide the food birds need.

☐

3. All cats should be kept indoors, on a leash, or in an outdoor enclosure to protect birds from getting hurt.

☐

4. Birds like to live in places with lots of glass windows because they can see their reflections.

☐

5. Birds need a safe place to rest and eat to survive during migration.

☐

6. Using fewer plastics helps protect birds and other animals from becoming entangled or from eating them.

☐

7. Dirty birdfeeders can harm birds by spreading disease.

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8. A "catio" (cat patio) is an effective solution to allow cats to enjoy the outdoors while keeping them safe and preventing them from harming wildlife.

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9. Trees in cities and parks provide important places for birds to live and find food.



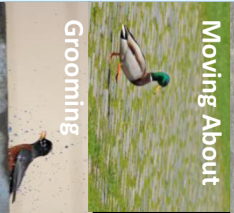
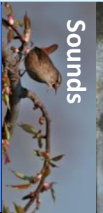

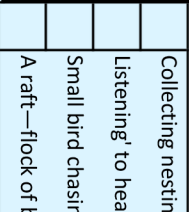
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10. Installing reflective glass windows in buildings does not pose any danger to birds, as they can easily detect and avoid them.



True: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. False: 2, 4, 10 #2. Native plants better support local wildlife by providing the right food and habitat for birds. Native plants help maintain biodiversity, while non-natives can disrupt ecosystems. #4. Birds may be attracted to their reflections, but that doesn't mean they like it! They may consider it to be another bird and become agitated and aggressive. #10. Reflective glass can confuse birds, making them think they can fly through the reflection of the sky or trees, leading to collisions.

BIRD BEHAVIOR SCAVENGER HUNT

Behavior	✓	Beginner Birders	✓	Good-At-It Birders	✓	Birders with Mad Skills
 Flying		Flapping		3-4 Quick flaps and coast, repeat (undulating)		Hovering (wings flapping, staying in place)
		Soaring (wings not flapping)		Slow flapping		Aerial courting/acrobatics
		Two birds flying together		Quick flapping		Murmuration (flock swooping and twisting)
		A flock (group) of birds flying together		A wedge— flock of birds flying in a v-shape		Flying backwards
 Foraging		Pecking seeds on the ground or from a plant		Drilling for food		Stabbing food in the water
		Carrying insects in its beak		Eating seed without using feet to hold the seed		Scavenging (eating something dead)
		Dabbling in water (nibbling surface of water)		Catching insects while flying		Sipping nectar
		Dipping (dunking head, neck and 1/2 of body)		Hunting by ambush (sitting still waiting for prey)		Caching (hiding) food
 Moving About		Diving under water completely		Hunting by soaring in circles		Carrying food in talons (claws)
		Hopping on the ground		Going up or down a tree trunk		Diving through the air
		Walking		Wading		Adult bird faking an injury
		Swimming		Hopping branch to branch		Hawking* (flies out from a perch to catch prey)
 Grooming		Taking a bath in water		Preening feathers with beak (nibbling at feathers)		Oiling feathers****
		Ruffling (shaking) feathers		Taking a dust bath		Anting *****
		Singing		Alarm call (repeated warning call)		Mobbing*** call (birds alarm calling together)
		Drumming/knocking on a tree		Baby birds begging for food		Mating call
 Sounds		Collecting nesting material		Nest not in a tree		Weaving a nest
		Listening ¹ to hear insects moving in the ground		Scratching the ground with one foot at a time		Scratching the ground with 2 feet together
		Small bird chasing a bigger bird		Birds mobbing (harassing) a larger bird		Sleeping
		A raft—flock of birds floating on the water		A kettle—group of birds soaring in circles		Bird(s) mobbing a mammal
 Birdy Behaviors						

* Hawking -remember insects are also considered prey

** Mobbing -birds gather around a predator,making lots of noise and sometimes flying or diving at the predator

*** Oiling -with its beak, a bird takes oil from a gland at the base of the tail and rubs it onto its feathers for waterproofing.

**** Anting -uses its beak to crush ants, then rubs them over its feathers for a deep cleaning



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