

SESSION : 3
CLASS : III
SUBJECT : SCIENCE
CHAPTER NUMBER : 7
CHAPTER NAME : BIRDS: FOOD AND MORE
SUB-TOPIC : FEET AND CLAWS

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE :

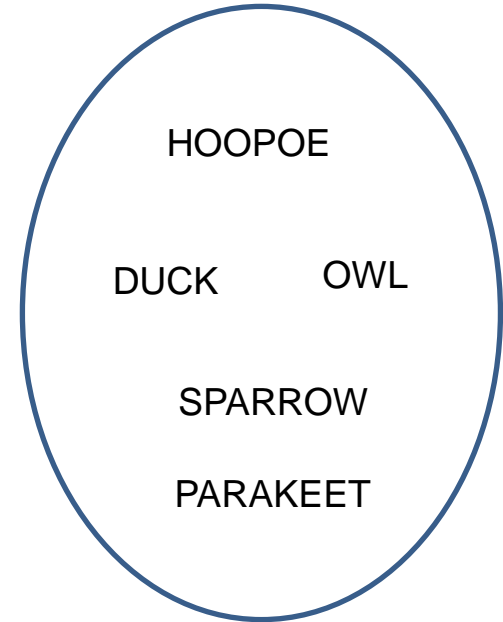
Learners will be able to –

- identify the feet and claws that birds have and how they use them.

LET'S RECAPITULATE.

Who am I?

1. I am having a strong , sharp and hooked beak to tear flesh. OWL
2. I can crack nuts and hard fruits. PARAKEET
3. I do have a long and slender beak. HOOPOE
4. I can crush grain and seeds with my beak. SPARROW
5. My beak is broad and flat with tiny holes on the sides. DUCK



FEET AND CLAWS

FLESH EATING BIRDS



The flesh eating birds have strong and sharp claws called talons.

These claws help them to catch live prey like toads, rats and small birds.

Example: hawks and eagles

PERCHING BIRDS



The perching birds have three toes in front and one at the back.

These type of feet help the birds to hold on to a branch and can even sleep while they perch.

Example: sparrow , mynahs and crows

SCRATCHING BIRDS



The scratching birds have strong legs with three toes in front and one toe at the back.

These toes have sharp, hard claws to help them to dig the ground and bring out insects and buried seeds.

Example: hen

FEET AND CLAWS

CLIMBING BIRDS



The climbing birds have two toes which point upwards and two which point downwards.

These toes help them to climb trees and to cling on them.

Example: woodpecker and parakeet

SWIMMING BIRDS



Water birds have webbed feet. They have three toes in front and one toe at the back.

The three toes are joined by skin which is called web.

This skin helps them to push water back while swimming.
Example: duck

WADING BIRDS



These birds are long legged with spread out toes.

They can wade through muddy water without getting wet.

Example: crane and heron

SUMMARY:

- Flesh eating birds have strong and sharp claws called talons.
- Perching birds like sparrows, mynas and crows have three toes in front and one at the back which help them to hold on to a branch even while sleeping.
- Scratching birds have strong legs with sharp and hard claws to help them to dig the ground.
- Climbing birds have two toes which point towards and two which points downwards which help them to climb trees.
- Birds like ducks and geese have webbed feet which help them to swim.
- Cranes and herons are wading birds with long leg and spread out toes.

Give two examples of each:

1. Climbing birds.

Ans. Woodpeckers, Parakeets

2. Perching birds.

Ans. Sparrow, Crows

3. Flesh eating birds.

Ans. Hawks, Eagles

4. Wading birds.

Ans. Cranes, Herons

5. Swimming birds.

Ans. Ducks, Geese

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Learners will be able to–

- identify the feet and claws that birds have and how they use them.

HOME ASSIGNMENT:

Draw any 3 claws in Project Record.

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP