

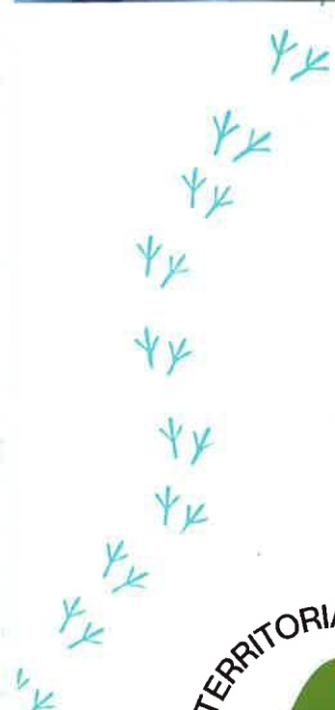


LITTLE BIRDIES

GUIDE FOR YOUNG BIRD WATCHERS



KINGFISHER (*Alcedo atthis*)



Creado por: ITINERANTUR Rutas. Cultura. Natura. S.L., 2021

INDEX



WHERE ARE WE?



3



THE BIRDS



5



WHO LIVES HERE?



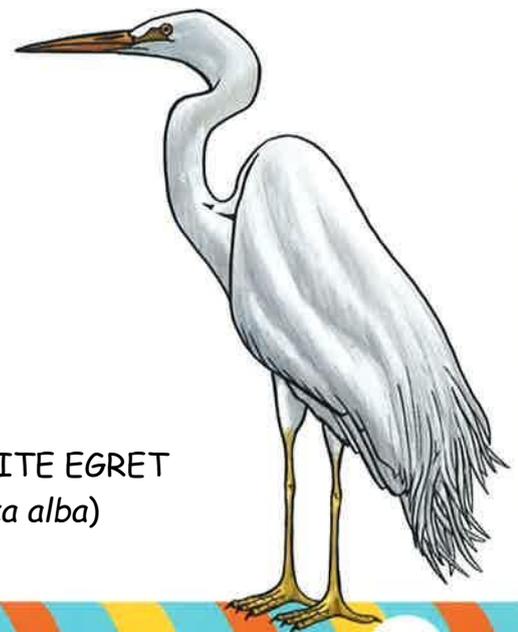
17



LET'S PLAY!



23



GREAT WHITE EGRET
(*Egretta alba*)

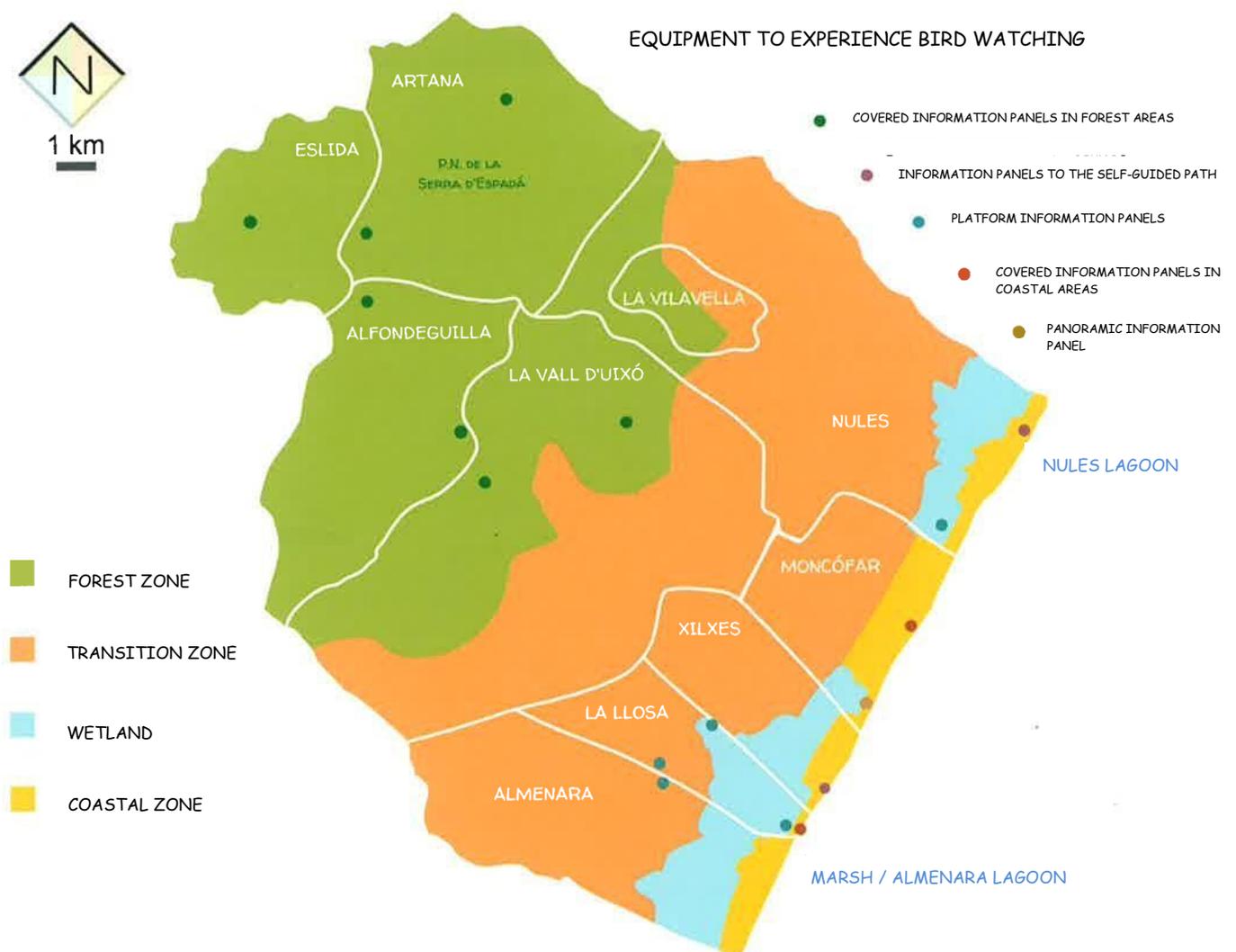
WHERE ARE WE?

BOYS AND GIRLS!

WE ARE STANDING IN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BIODIVERSITY AREAS, LOCATED IN THIS PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. DO YOU KNOW WHAT THIS MEANS? THAT MANY DIFFERENT LIVING BEINGS LIVE HERE, IN EVER-CHANGING LANDSCAPES, AND THAT THEY ARE WAITING FOR YOU TO TELL THEIR STORIES. WOULD YOU LIKE TO FLY WITH THEM?



EQUIPMENT TO EXPERIENCE BIRD WATCHING



PARENTS!

WATCH OUT!

BIRD WATCHING IS A HIGHLY ADDICTIVE ACTIVITY. IF YOUR CHILDREN START TO LIKE BEAKS, PAWS AND MULTI-COLOURED FEATHERS, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THEY WILL WAKE UP EARLY FROM NOW ON. OH YES: TOGETHER, YOU WILL LIVE UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCES IN WONDERFUL ENVIRONMENTS. WILL YOU ACCEPT THIS CHALLENGE?

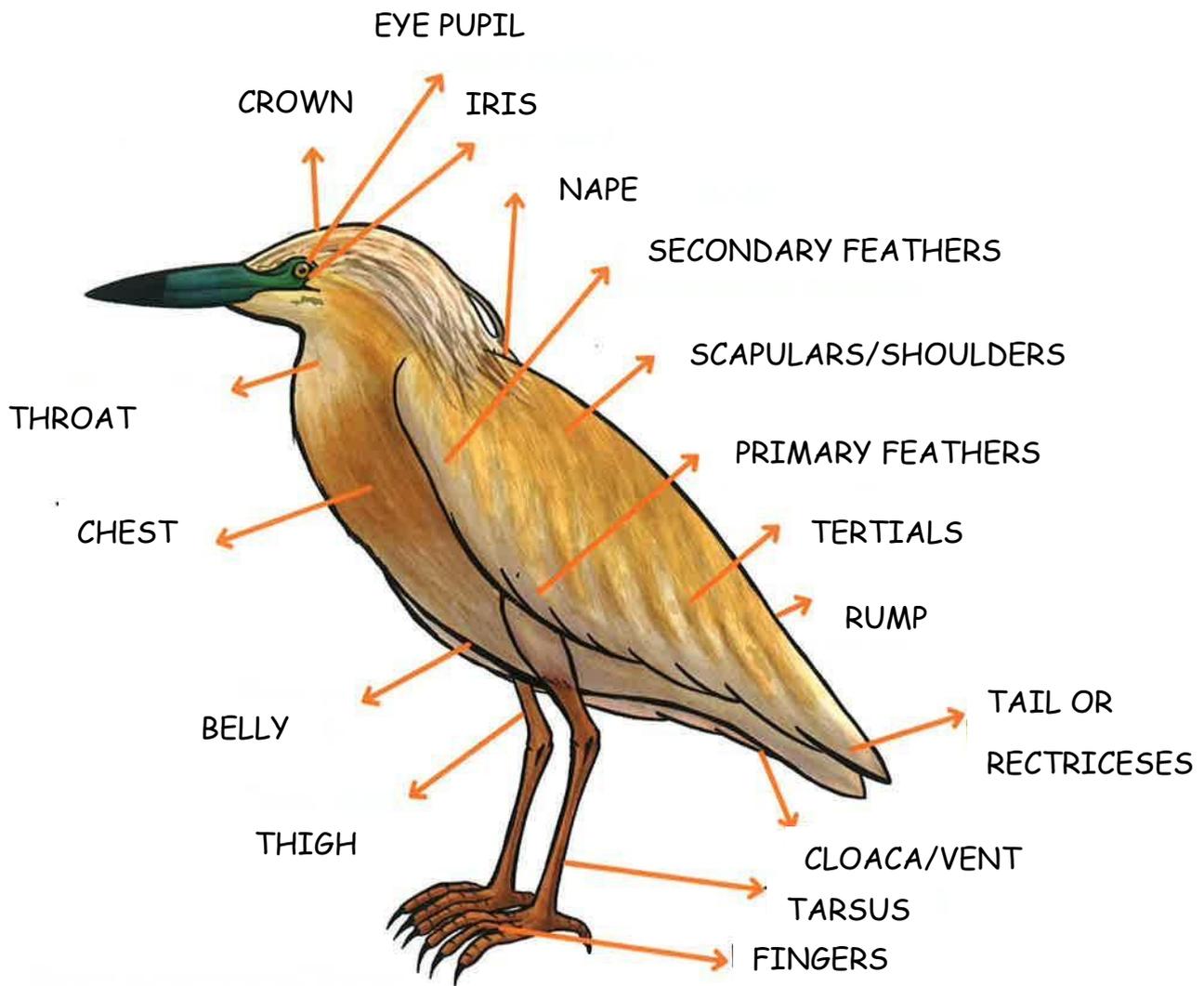


THE BIRDS

- THEY ARE VERTEBRATE ANIMALS (THEY HAVE BONES)
- THEY HAVE A PAIR OF WINGS ALTHOUGH NOT ALL BIRDS CAN FLY
- THE BEAK CHANGES ITS SHAPE DEPENDING ON THEIR FOOD REGIME.
- THE PAWS HAVE FOUR SCALE-COVERED TOES.
- THE FEATHERS, IN ADDITION OF ALLOWING THE FLIGHT, ARE USED TO PROTECT THE BIRDS FROM THE COLD AND THE HEAT.
- THEY ARE OVIPAROUS: THEY LAY EGGS TO REPRODUCE THEMSELVES
- THERE ARE OVER THAN 8.000 SPECIES OF BIRDS ALL OVER THE WORLD.



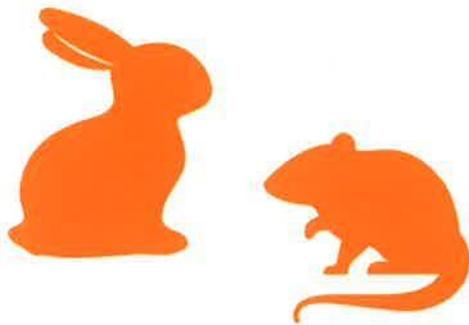
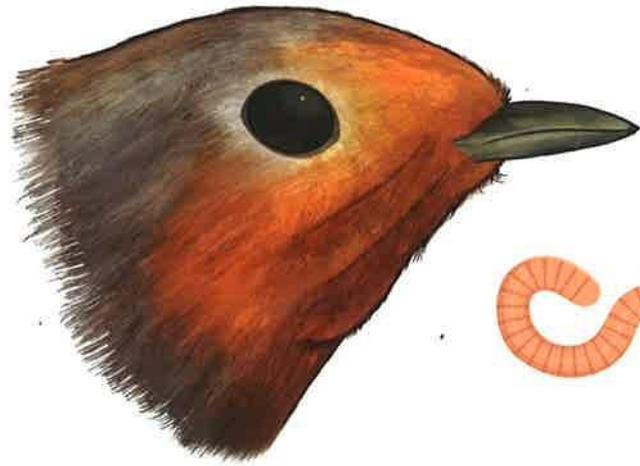
PURPLE HERON
(*Purple ardea*)

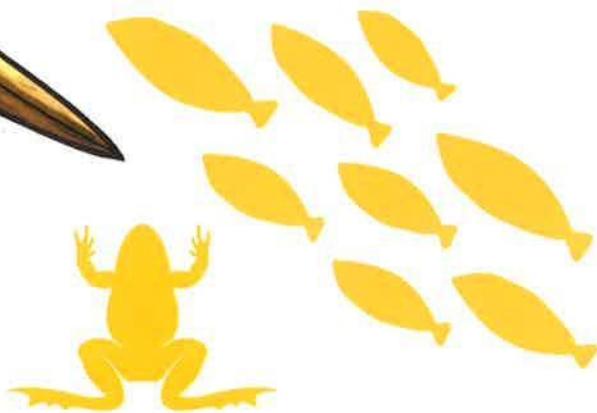
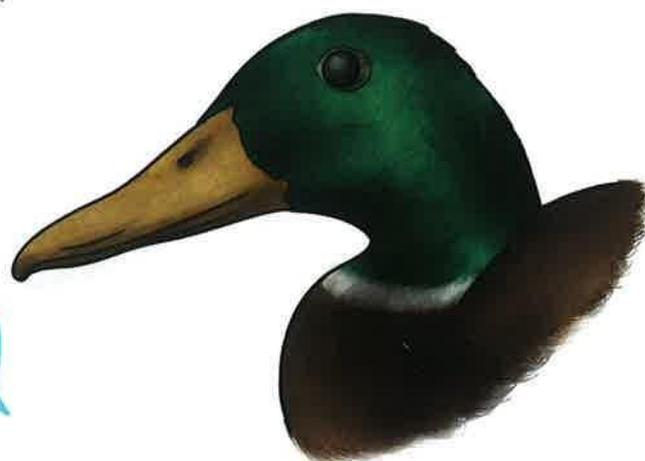
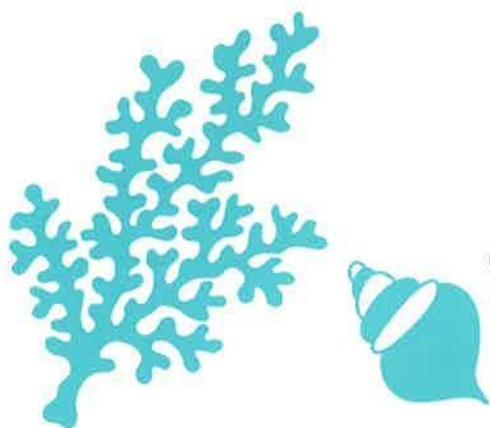
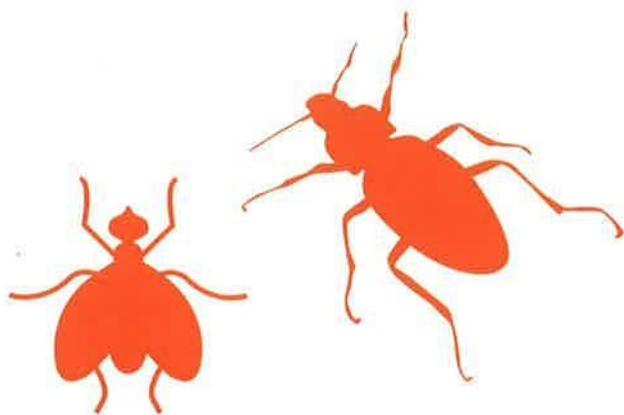
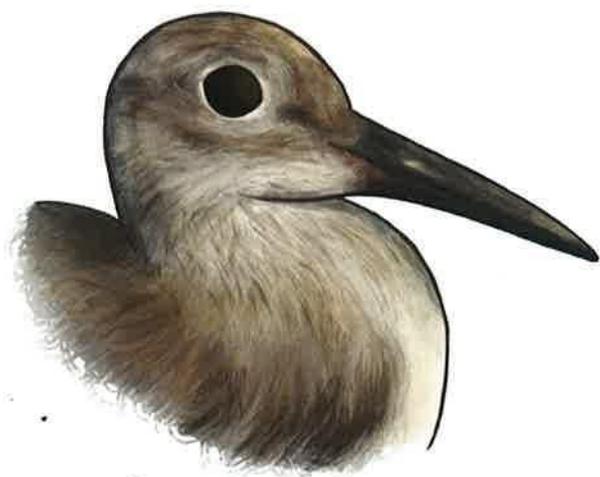


THE SQUACCO HERON
(*Ardeola ralloides*)

- THE ORGANS ARE ADAPTED TO THE FLIGHT (HOLLOW BONES, LUNGS AND A VERY EFFICIENT CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, AMONG OTHERS).
- DEPENDING ON THE BIRD SPECIES, THEY CAN LIVE UP TO 100 YEARS.

BEAKS AND FEEDING





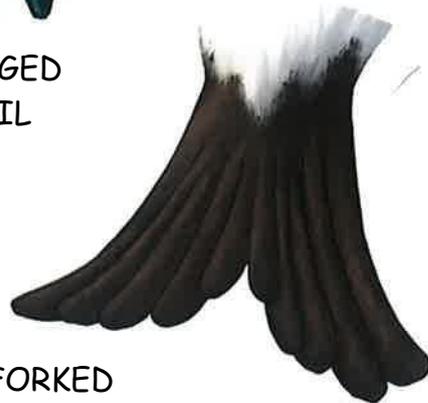
MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OF TAILS



WEDGED
TAIL



DOUBLE-ROUNDED
TAIL



FORKED
TAIL



SQUARED
TAIL



ROUNDED
TAIL



EURASIAN GOLDEN ORIOLE
(*Oriolus oriolus*)

THE WINGS ACCORDING TO THE FLIGHT

ELLIPTIC

SHORT, ROUNDED

WINGS



LIFTING

WIDE, GROOVED

WINGS



HIGH SPEED

THIN, POINTED

WINGS



GLIDERS

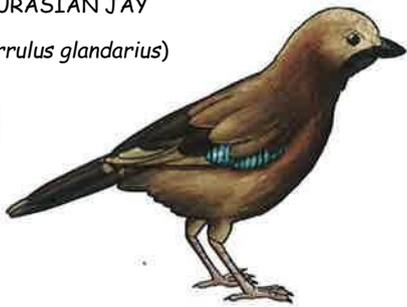
LONG, NARROW

WINGS



EXAMPLES

EURASIAN JAY
(*Garrulus glandarius*)



IT HAS A SHORT AND FAST FLIGHT, AVOIDING AREAS OF DENSE VEGETATION

COMMON BUZZARD
(*Buteo buteo*)



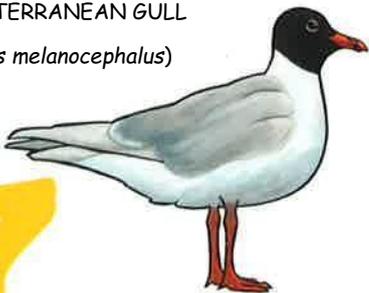
IT FLIES BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE WIND'S CURRENTS AND IT REACHES HIGH ALTITUDES

COMMON SWIFT
(*Apus apus*)



IT HAS A FAST AND AGILE FLIGHT, WITH A HIGH FREQUENCY OF WING FLAPPING

MEDITERRANEAN GULL
(*Larus melanocephalus*)



IT HAS A SLOW AND SUPPORTED FLIGHT WITH A GREAT DEPENDENCE ON THE WIND

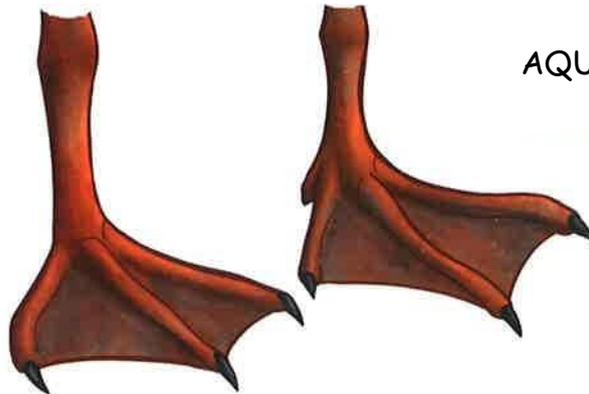
TELL ME HOW DO YOU TREAD AND I'LL TELL YOU WHERE DO YOU LIVE



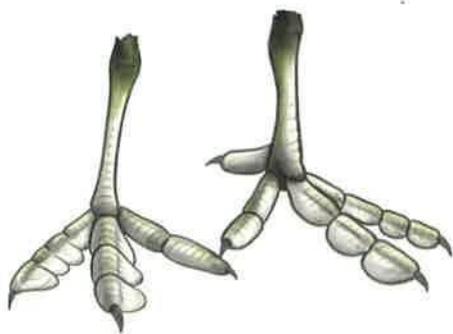
CLIMBER BIRDS



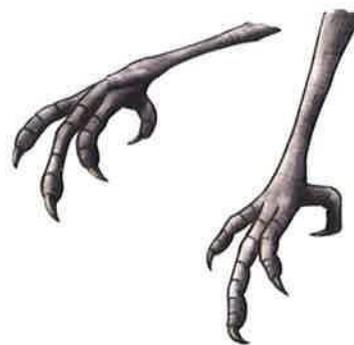
PREY BIRDS



AQUATIC BIRDS



AQUATIC BIRDS
(WADER)



WOODLAND BIRDS



AN AMAZING TRIP

Many birds
sleep standing
up or in mid-
flight

MANY BIRDS TRAVEL GREAT DISTANCES SEARCHING FOR PLACES WITH BETTER TEMPERATURES AND WITH MORE AVAILABLE FOOD. THIS FACT MEANS THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF MIGRATORY BIRDS. SOME ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR MIGRATORY BEHAVIOUR IN THE REGION:

- SEDENTARY
- SUMMER BIRDS
- WINTERING BIRDS
- PASSERS-BY BIRDS

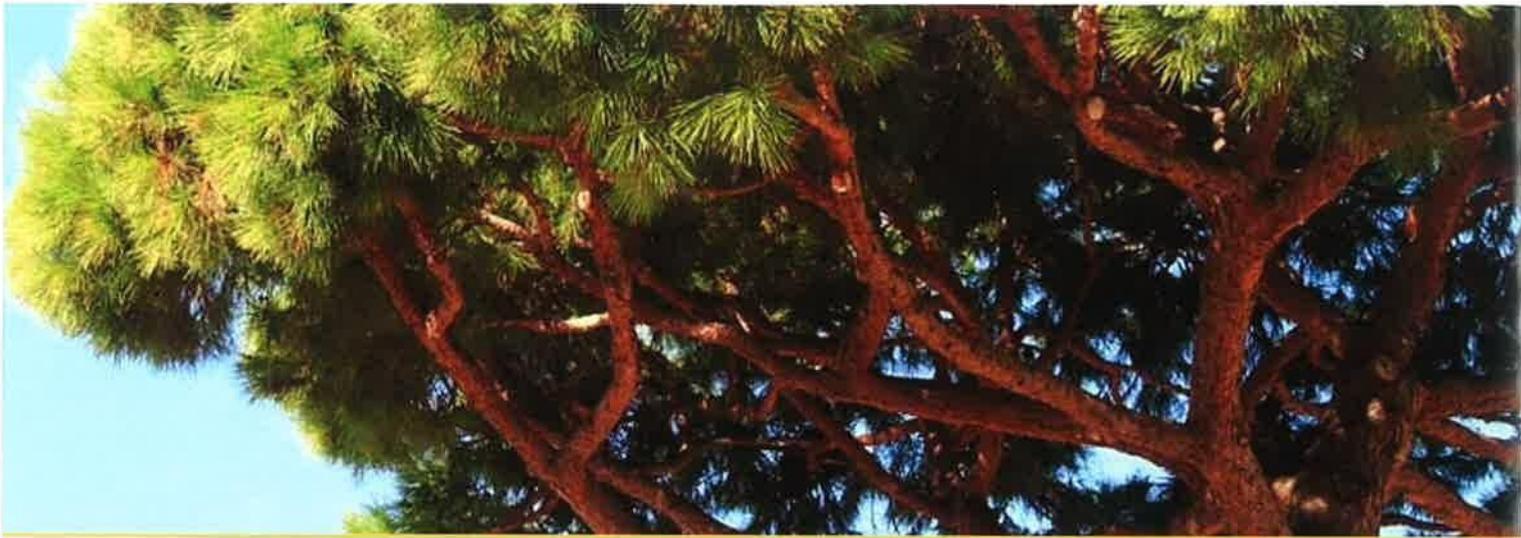
THEY CAN ALSO BE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE: LARGE, MEDIUM OR SHORT.

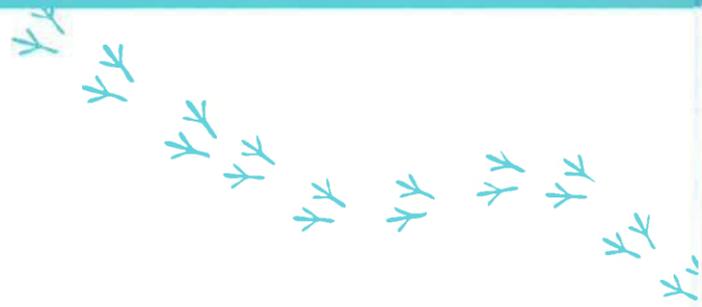
THEY ALL HAVE TO PREPARE THEMSELVES BEFORE THE TRIP BY STORING UP LARGE RESERVES OF ENERGY AND CHANGING THEIR FEATHERS, SO THAT THEY CAN BE PERFECT.

AND HOW DO THEY KNOW WHICH WAY TO FOLLOW? THIS IS A MYSTERY THAT NEVER CEASES TO AMAZE US. THESE TINY LITTLE HEADS HAVE, INSIDE THEM, A KIND OF MAP THAT THEY FOLLOW PERFECTLY, YEAR AFTER YEAR. THEY USE THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD, THE SUN, THE STARS AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES TO GUIDE THEMSELVES, JUST LIKE US.



WHO LIVES HERE?





WOODLAND AREA

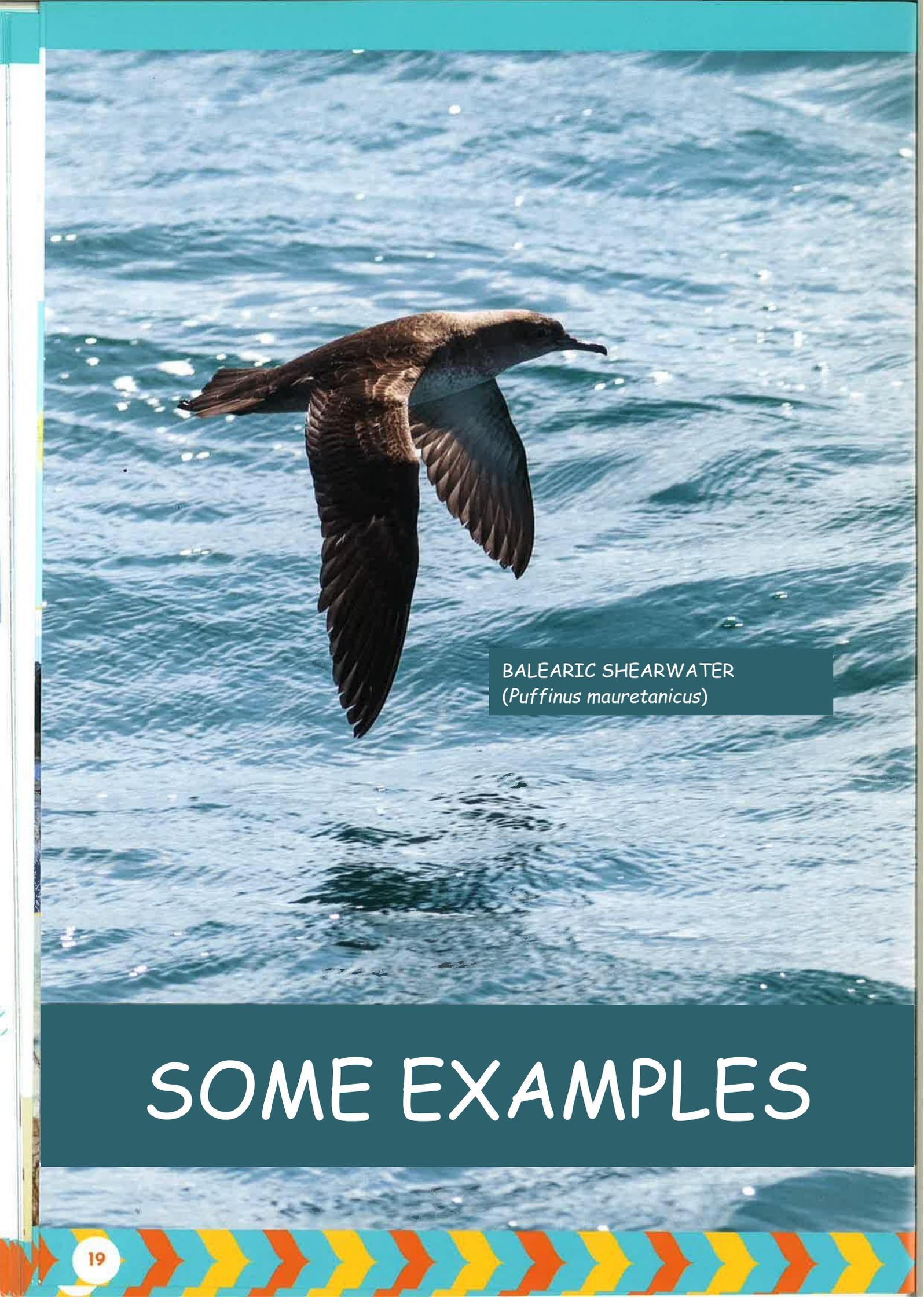
IN THE SERRA DE ESPADÁN, BETWEEN RED PEAKS AND HUMID RAVINES FULL OF CORK OAKS, THE BIRDS OF PREY, SUCH AS EAGLES (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), ARE THE QUEENS AND THE JAY (*Garrulus glandarius*) IS AN AUTHENTIC "FARMER" OF THE GROVES.

WETLAND / MARSH

IN THE LAGOONS AND MARSHES OF ALMENARA, LA LLOSA, CHILCHES, MONCOFA AND NULES LIVE THE BLACK-WINGED STILT (*Himantopus himantopus*), THE WHISKERED TERN (*Chlidonias hybrida*), THE CATTLE EGRET (*Bubulcus ibis*) AND THE COMMON KINGFISHER (*Alcedo atthis*).

COASTAL AREA

WE HAVE SANDY, PEBBLE AND GRAVEL BEACHES, WHERE BIRDS LIKE THE BALEARIC SHEARWATER (*Puffinus mauretanicus*), THE AUDOUIN'S GULL (*Ichthyaetus audouinii*), THE SLENDER-BILLED SEAGULL (*Chroicocephalus genei*) OR THE KENTISH PLOVER (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) AWAIT US.

A photograph of a Balearic Shearwater (Puffinus mauretanicus) in flight over the ocean. The bird is shown from a side profile, flying towards the right. Its wings are spread wide, showing the dark feathers on the underside and the lighter feathers on the upper side. The background is a vast expanse of blue water with small, white-capped waves. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

BALEARIC SHEARWATER
(*Puffinus mauretanicus*)

SOME EXAMPLES

WOODLAND AREA



HOOPOE (*Upupa epops*)

ITS STRIKING CREST MAKES IT UNMISTAKABLE. THE NAME COMES FROM ITS SING/CHIRP, A CHARACTERISTIC "UPPU-PU-PU".



BONELLI'S EAGLE (*Aquila fasciata*)

THEY BREED ON ROCKY CLIFFS. ITS MAIN PREYS ARE: THE PARTRIDGE (*Alectoris rufa*), THE CROWS (*Corvus corone*) AND RABBITS (*Oryctolagus cuniculus linnaeus*).



NIGHTINGALE (*Luscinia megarhynchos*)

IT IS AN INSECTIVOROUS BIRD. IT IS FAMOUS FOR ITS UNIQUE SINGING, INCLUDING DURING THE NIGHT.



GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER

(*Dendrocopos major*)

OUR "CARPENTER" BIRD USES ITS BEAK TO LOOK UP FOR INVERTEBRATE LARVAE, IN THE BARK OF TREES, AND TO BUILD THEIR NESTS THERE.

WETLAND / MARSH



PURPLE SWAMPHEN (*Porphyrio porphyrio*)

IT USES ITS WIDE AND SKILFUL FINGERS TO HANDLE STEMS, SPROUTS, ROOTS AND SEEDS OF THE AQUATIC PLANTS THAT MAKE UP ITS FOOD.



FLAMINGO (*Phoenicopterus roseus*)

IT HAS AN ADAPTED BEAK TO REMOVE MUD AND TO EAT CRUSTACEANS AND OTHER INVERTEBRATES. THIS KIND OF NUTRITION CAUSES IT TO TURN PINK.



MARSH HARRIER (*Circus aeruginosus*)

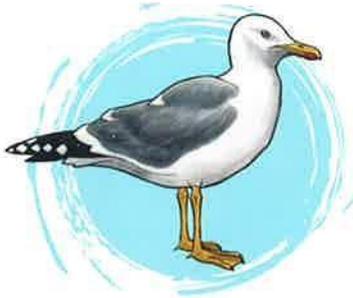
IT IS A GLIDER BIRD, THAT USES THE HOT CURRENTS TO RISE UP AND TO LAUNCH ITSELF ON ITS PREYS (FISH, REPTILES AND SMALL MAMMALS).



CAPPED HERON (*Pilherodius pileatus*)

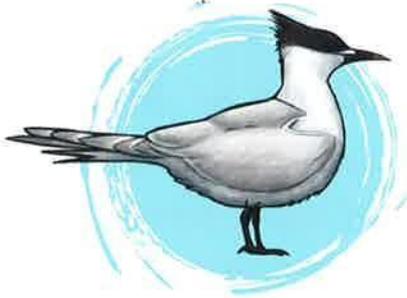
IT HAS PROPER FEET TO WALK IN FLOODED AREAS (WADER BIRD). IT HAS A RETRACTABLE BEAK AND NECK WHICH MAKES IT A GREAT FISHING BIRD.

COASTAL ZONES



YELLOW-LEGGED GULL (*Larus michahellis*)

IT HAS A VERY VARIED DIET, INCLUDING HUMAN WASTE. IT IS THE MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES OF THE SEAGULL FAMILY.



SANDWICH TERN (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)

IT FISHES LIKE NO ONE ELSE. IT LAUNCHES ITSELF INTO THE SEA, DIVING FOR MORE THAN 10 METERS DEEP, LIKE THE GANNET GOOSE (*Morus bassanus*).



BALEARIC SHEARWATER (*Puffinus mauretanicus*)

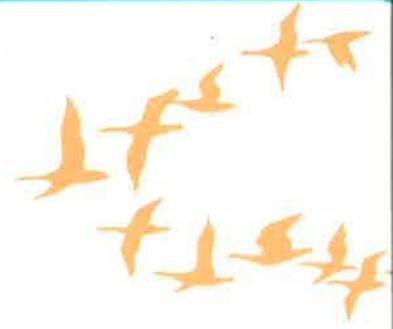
IT IS AN ENDEMIC SEABIRD TO THE BALEARIC ISLANDS. IT CAN BE SEEN, ON THIS COAST, IN THE NON-BREEDING SEASON.



LITTLE RINGED PLOVER (*Charadrius dubius*)

DURING THE NON-BREEDING PERIOD IT CAN BE FOUND IN THE MUDDY COASTAL AREAS, WHERE IT IS LOOKING FOR INVERTEBRATES, WITH ITS SMALL BEAK.

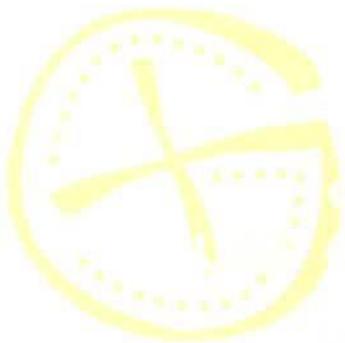
LET'S PLAY!



GEOCACHING IS AN ACTIVITY THAT IS BASED ON HIDING AND FINDING "TREASURES" WITH THE HELP OF A GPS. THUS, A PERSON OBTAINS THE COORDINATES OF AN OBJECT AND TRIES TO FIND IT.



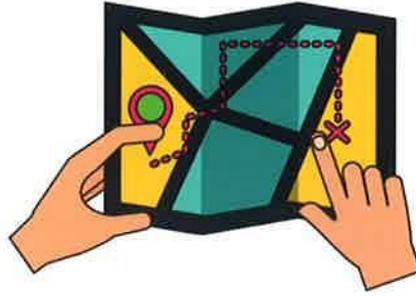
WHAT ARE COORDINATES?



GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES ARE IMAGINARY LINES (PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS) DRAWN ON THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH THAT HELP US TO LOCATE ANY POINT ON THE PLANET.

TO FIND A SPOT ON THE
MAP...

JUST USE YOUR SMARTPHONES.



WE HAVE TO ENTER THE COORDINATES IN THE FOLLOWING
FORMAT (DON'T FORGET THE COMMA BETWEEN THE TWO ROWS OF
NUMBERS); 00.000000, -0.000000. THE FIRST NUMBER IS THE
LATITUDE (OUR DISTANCE FROM THE EQUATOR) AND THE SECOND
IS THE LONGITUDE (OUR DISTANCE TO THE ZERO OR GREENWICH
MERIDIAN).

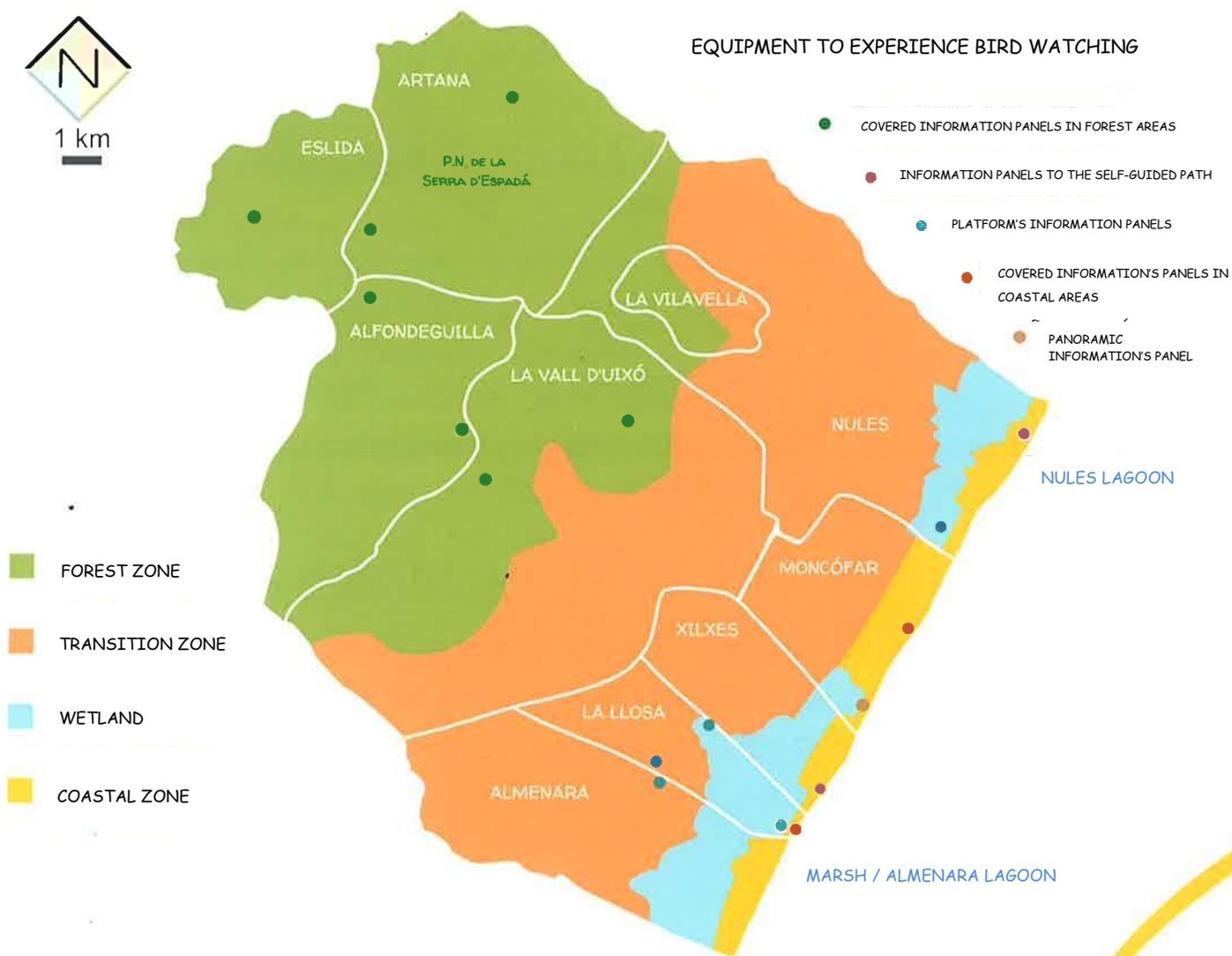
WHERE CAN WE FIND A QR CODE?



IN EACH OF THE COORDINATES YOU WILL
FIND A QR CODE TO READ, WHICH WILL GIVE
YOU THE NECESSARY KEYWORDS.



EQUIPMENT TO EXPERIENCE BIRD WATCHING



1

39.759548, -0.162091 (XILXES)

2

39.833054, -0.106017 (NULES)

3

39.824342, -0.252644 (VALL D'UIXÓ)

4

39.922281, -0.246806 (ARTANA)

A BIRD'S HEART BEATS _____ TIMES PER
MINUTE WHILE _____ AND UP TO
_____ BEATS PER MINUTE
WHILE _____.





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