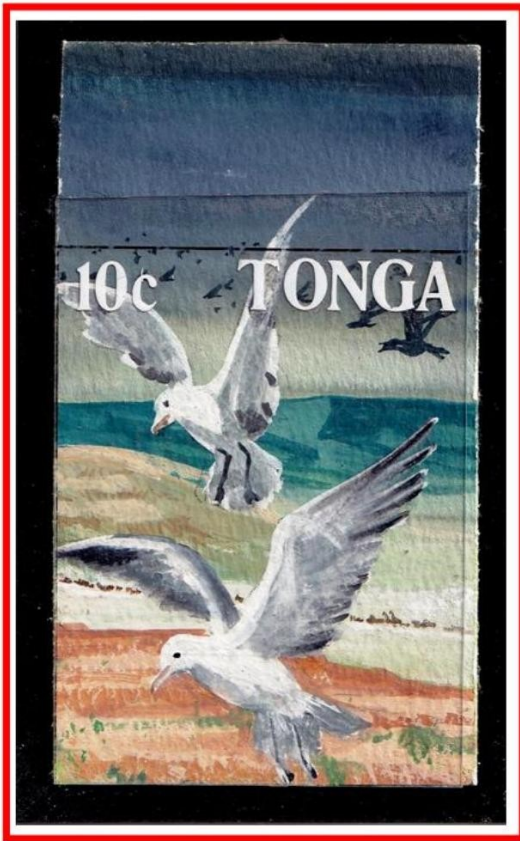


5. Extreme Behavior

This part of the exhibit deals with some of the bird behavioral aspects like - Food fads, communal hunting, being expert hunter, Singing ability, laziness, dance and display patterns, longest journey on foot etc. Bird behavior refers to the actions of a bird in response to environmental situations. Some bird behavior is instinctive, whilst other behavior is learned. Behavior includes caring for itself, **feeding** and interaction with others (birds, humans, other animals).

Birds have many behaviors that help them to survive. Some of these are learned behaviors, but many others are not learned. Behaviors that animals are born with are called instinctive behaviors. Some instinctive behaviors help birds recognize enemies. Newly hatched herring gulls know by instinct to peck at the red spot on the bill of their parents in order to be fed. Pecking becomes more accurate as the baby gulls learn to anticipate the position of their parents' bills when they return with food.

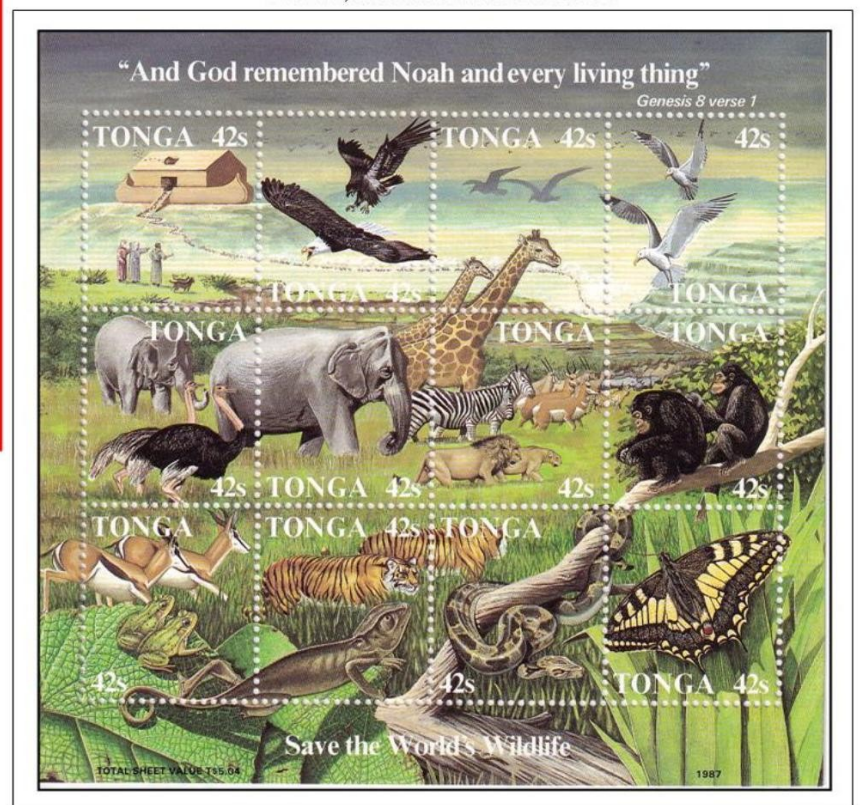


Original hand painted art work mounted on black board with overlay

Birds also learn very well. Young birds learn to recognize predators by observing the behavior of other birds. Many species of birds make loud, scolding calls when they discover predators such as owls, cats, or snakes. Flocks of birds attack and usually drive away the predator, a behavior called mobbing. Inexperienced birds quickly learn to associate danger with mobbing. Some birds learn how to build better nests as they get older and more experienced.



1948. French Polynesia-Artist P Gandon signed proof, Shearwater, a Marine Bird in the islands of Morea



1987. 12v MS
To commemorate Wildlife Conservation.