

Raptors: Birds of Prey

Lapbook



L-RBP

Designed by
Cyndi Kinney

Raptors: Birds of Prey in North America Lapbook
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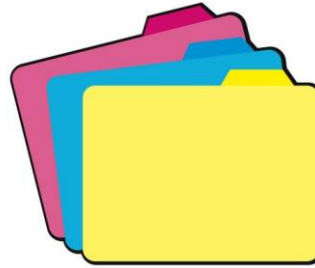
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Special thanks to Albert Aguilar. He is the author of the Study Guide that is included in this product. He did an amazing job and is a very passionate author. We look forward to working with him more in the future! The Study Guide is being used with his permission and is now owned by Knowledge Box Central.

How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need between 1 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs...they aren't important. Within this product, you will be given easy, step-by-step instructions for how to fold and assemble these folders. *If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.*

***Glue:** For the folder assembly, we use hot glue. For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking. For gluing the folders together, we suggest using hot glue, but **ONLY** with adult supervision. These things get **SUPER** hot, and can cause **SEVERE** burns within seconds.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc.



You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. Sometimes, we even use scrapbooking supplies. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Layout and Pictures:** This section gives instructions and diagrams that will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and where to glue each booklet into the base. Depending on the student's age, he or she may need assistance with this process, especially if you choose to allow the student to use hot glue.

2. **Student Instruction Guide:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. This section will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study, as well as telling the student which folder each booklet will be glued into.

3. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets. These have been printed on colors that will help to improve retention of the information presented, according to scientific research on color psychology.

Raptors: Birds of Prey Lapbook

Layout & Pictures

You will need 3 folders of any color. For each folder, you will fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue the folders together along one flap (Figure 2).

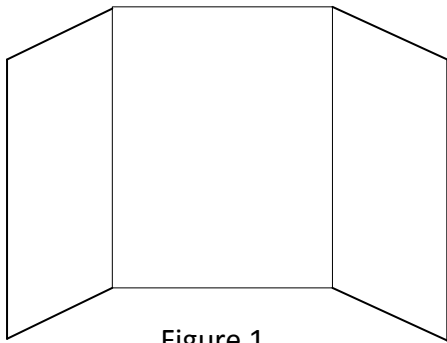


Figure 1

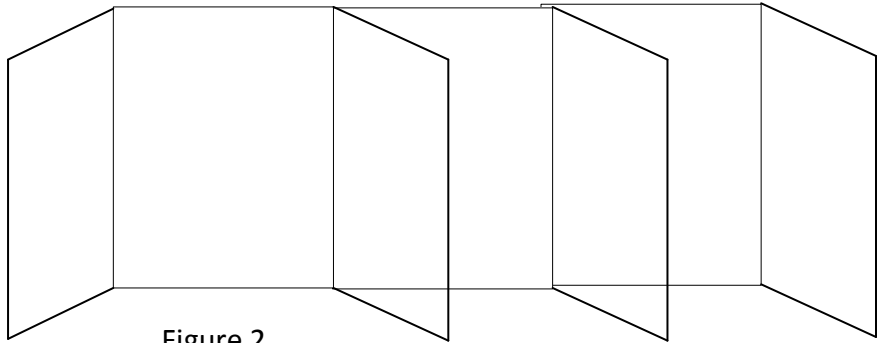
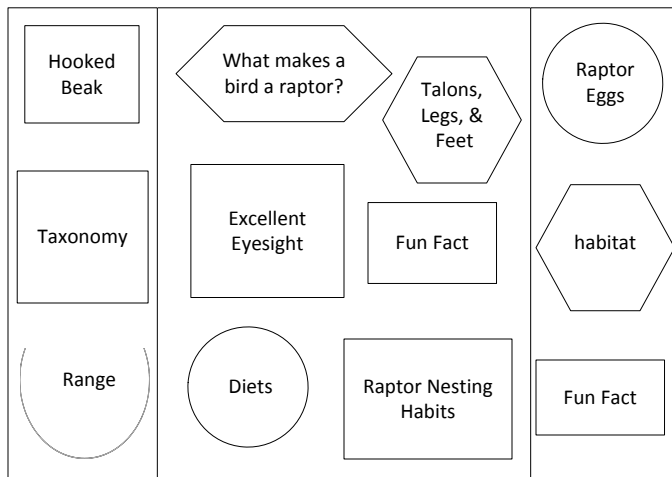


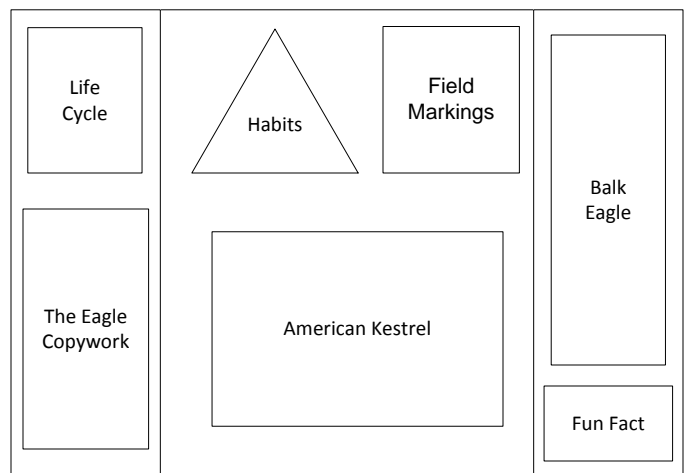
Figure 2

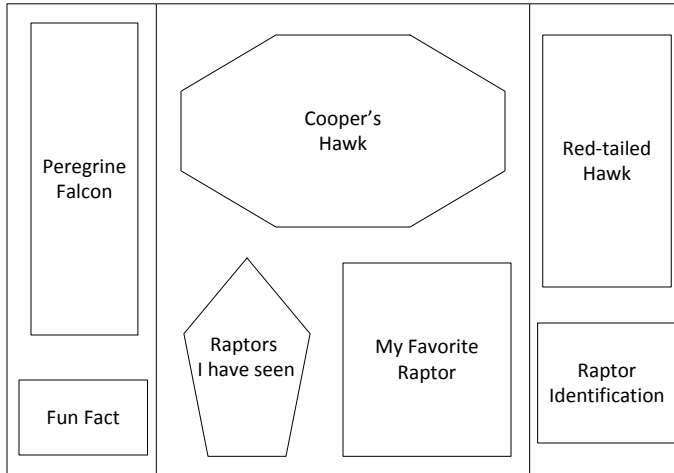
This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.



← Folder 1

Folder 2 →





Folder 3

Below is a picture of the completed lapbook!!! This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!

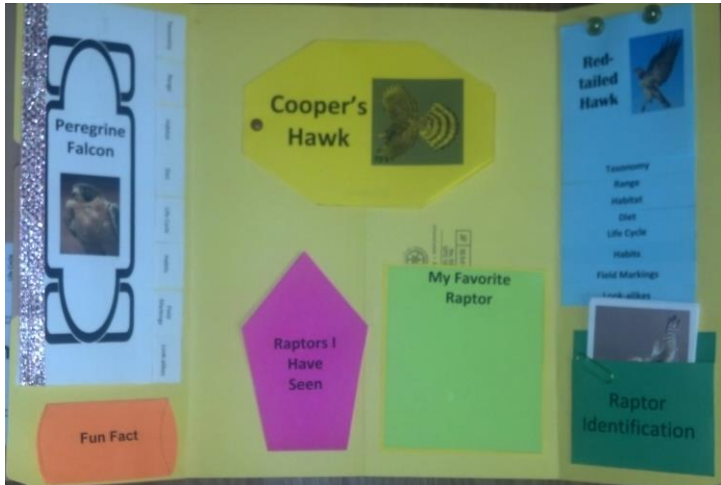


Folder 1



Folder 2





Folder 3

Raptors: Birds of Prey Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

The first group of booklets are VERY simple, but they will help you to understand more about how raptors are studied. Once you have completed these basic terms, you will learn about specific raptors.

Booklet 1: What makes a bird a raptor?

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, tell what characteristics are common in all raptors.

Booklet 2: Hooked Beak

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: A raptor's beak is one feature used to set them apart from other birds. Tell about these special beaks here.

Booklet 3: Sharp Talons, Legs, & Feet

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: Birds of prey have very unique talons, legs, and feet. Tell about them inside this booklet.

Booklet 4: Excellent Eyesight

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet and the extra pages. Fold the booklet along the lines so that the curved edges almost touch and writing is on the outside. Stack the extra pages inside and staple.

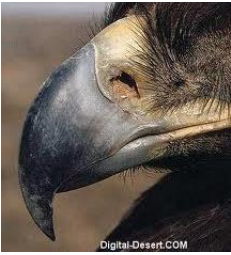
Completion Instructions: Raptors are believed to have the keenest eyesight in nature. Tell about it here.



What makes a bird a
RAPTOR?

Blank space for drawing or writing.

Hooked Beak



Digital-Desert.COM

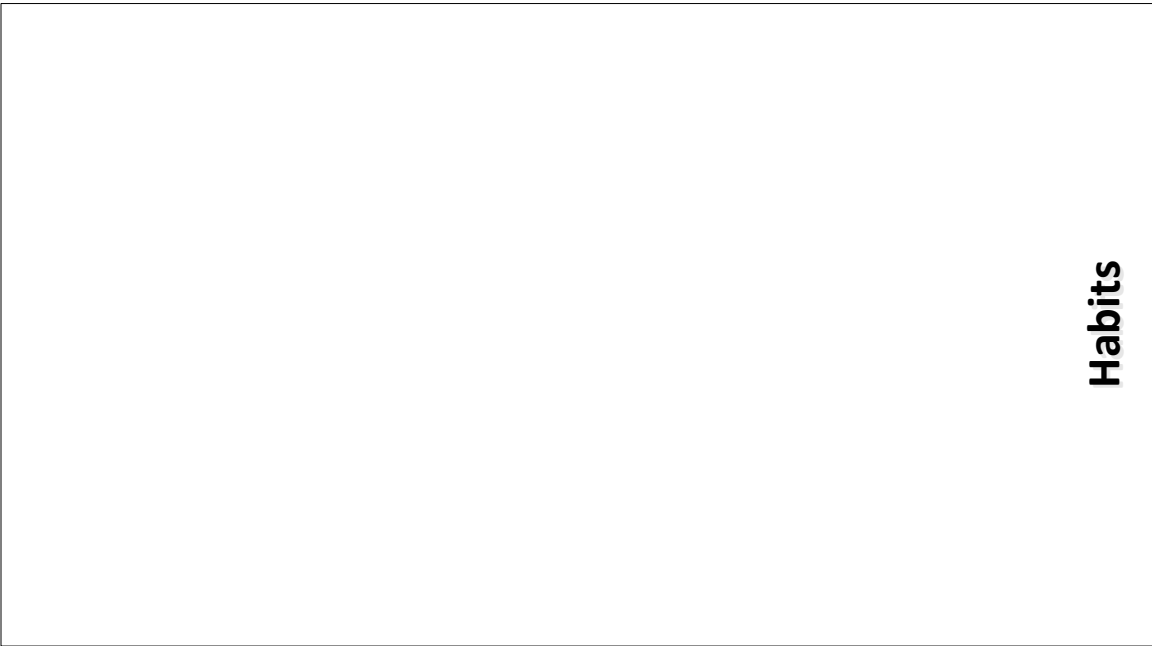
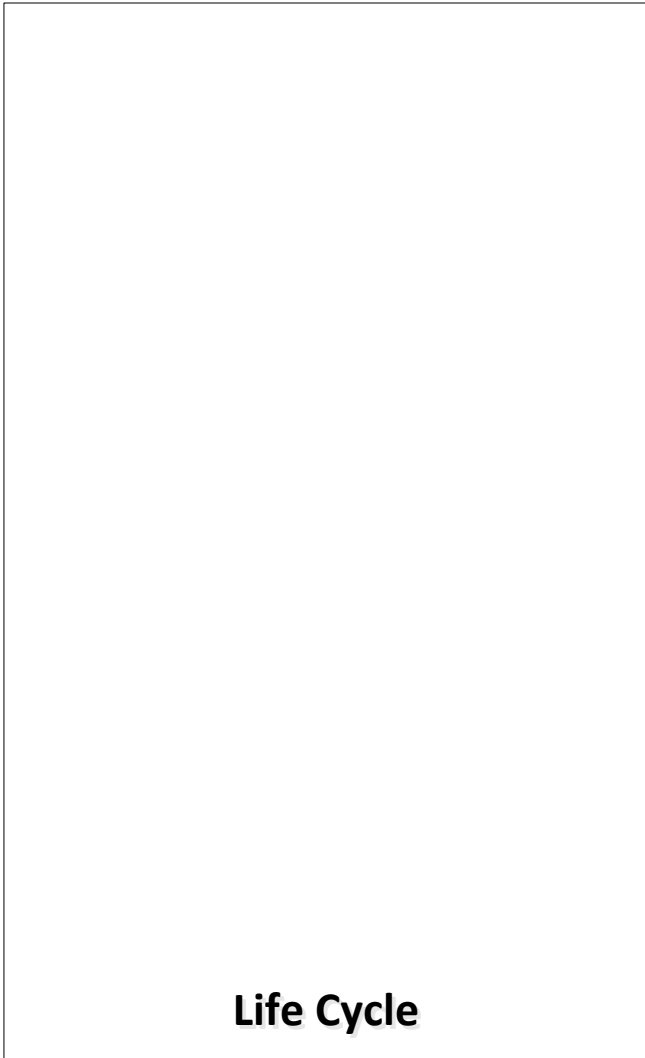
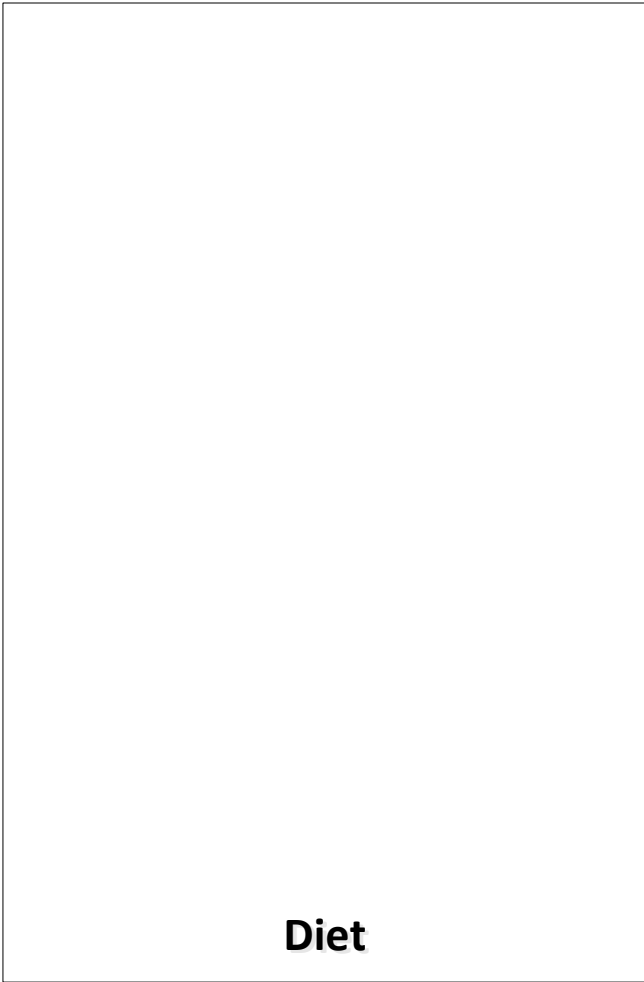
Bald Eagle



Taxonomy

Range

Habitat

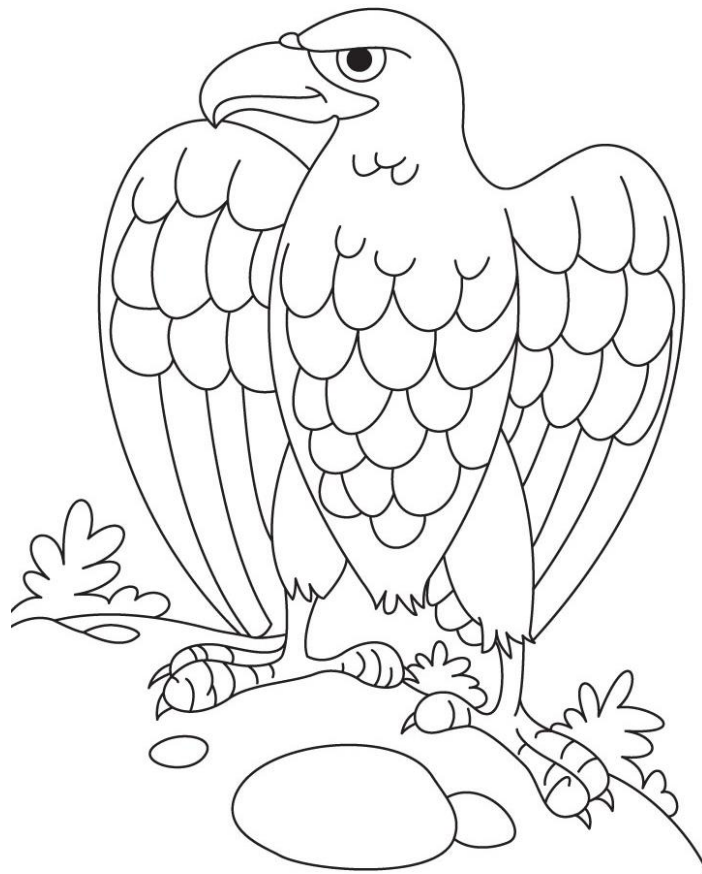


Field Markings

Look-alikes

More

RAPTORS: Birds of Prey Lapbook



Completed by: _____

Date: _____

You may choose to use this as the outside cover for your lapbook.

Print suggestion: Print on white paper

Study Guide for Raptors of North America

by Albert Aguilar (with Cyndi Kinney)

Introduction: What is a Raptor?

The family of raptors includes birds such as eagles, hawks, kites, harriers, ospreys, vultures, kestrels, and other birds of prey. These birds are generally recognized for their size. Most raptors are very large, and the female of the species is usually larger than the male. They are also known for their voracious appetite for fresh meat (although vultures and condors prefer carrion). Some general characteristics are: a large, hooked bill with a “tooth” on the tip, with which they sever their prey’s backbones; Large feet with hooked talons that are used for grasping prey; a wide wingspan, which they hold in a “V” shape during flight; and their call is generally high and rasping. They can be seen soaring on thermals, watching from on high for any sign of small creatures roaming around. That was just a basic description of these amazing birds. Below, you will see more details about them, and, you can find out even more at the websites listed at the end of this Study Guide.

Let's explore the **BASICS** of raptors here:

What Makes a Bird a Raptor?

All Raptors have a hooked beak, excellent eyesight, sharp talons, and strong legs and feet. I'll explain these in detail below.

Hooked Beak

A raptor's beak is one feature used to set them apart from other birds. All raptors have the same beak design, curved at the tip with sharp cutting edges to tear apart prey that will easily fit into the mouth.

The beaks have evolved over time based on the type of prey eaten. For example, the American Kestrel has a small beak for eating small prey, like mice and insects. Eagles have powerful, heavy beaks for tearing large pieces of meat, but snail kites have a highly specialized long, curved beak for probing inside snail shells.

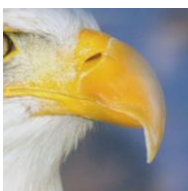


Photo from [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flickr - law keven - The %22Bald%22 and the beautiful....jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Flickr_-_law_keven_-_The_%22Bald%22_and_the_beautiful....jpg). The photo has been cropped to highlight the beak.

Sharp Talons, Legs, and Feet

Birds of prey have powerful leg and toe muscles that, when combined with their sharp talons, make their feet lethal weapons, perfectly designed to catch, hold, and carry prey. The length and size of a raptor's toes, and the curvature and thickness of its talons are related to the type of prey it pursues.

Most birds of prey will have three toes pointing forward and one pointing backward. These toes can apply an extremely powerful grip on their prey, literally crushing it to death. The talons may also be used to pierce a vulnerable spot, such as the back of the neck, to quickly kill the prey. Eagles and hawks kill their prey by dislocating the neck.

Osprey have two toes facing forward and two facing backward. This allows them to hold the fish they catch with four claws, two on each side for a secure grip. Ospreys also have spiny scales on their feet that help them hold the slippery fish more securely.

Owls also have four toes. However, one of the toes is very flexible, and can be rotated forward or backward for a two plus two or a three plus one toe arrangement.



Left foot of *K. zeylonensis*

Photo from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:KetupaFoot.png> This is an 1895 drawing of the foot of a brown fish owl from India.

Excellent Eyesight

Raptor's are believed to have the keenest eyesight in nature because of the size of the eyeball and the eye muscles designed for rapid focus. Diurnal raptors have full color vision and two concentrations of cones (one directed to the side and one directed forward) in each eye, which control color perception.

The sharpest point of vision at these concentrations is called the fovea. When the fovea work in unison, they give raptors accurate depth perception, which is very important for birds of prey that must focus quickly when chasing moving objects.

The keenness of vision is related to the agility, size, and color of prey a raptor hunts. When a bird bobs its head, it is using its eyes like a range finder and focusing in on a specific area.

Bald Eagle



Photo from https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bald_Eagle,_Kodiak,_Alaska.jpg

The first time I can remember seeing a bald eagle was when I was fishing on Lake Catherine with my dad a few years ago. We were trying (unsuccessfully) to catch trout right below the dam, with canned corn and tiny jigs . It was early morning, with the fog just lifting off the pine trees on the other shore, when one eagle flew overhead and circled a few times, then flew on towards a highway bridge further down. As a point of interest, my last name actually means “eagle” in Spanish.

Taxonomy

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata

Sub-phylum: Vertebrata

Class: Aves

Order: Accipitriformes

Family: Accipitridae

Sub-family: None

Genus: Haliaeetus

Species: Haliaeetus leucocephalus

(Retrieved on 1/18/13, from the Integrated Online Taxonomic information system on-line database, <http://www.itis.gov>.)

Range

Year-round along the West Coast from northern California all the way up into Alaska, summers in most of Canada, winters in most of the U.S. except pockets of the Southeast.