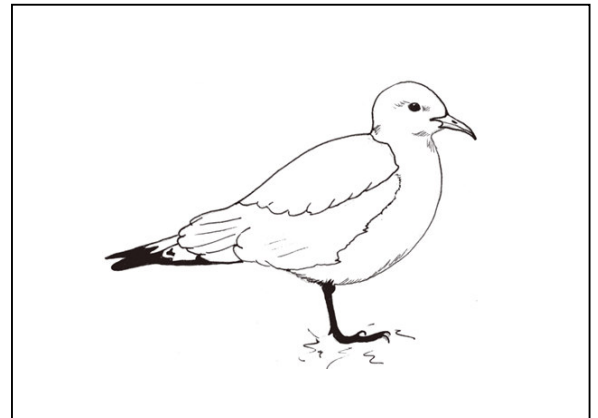
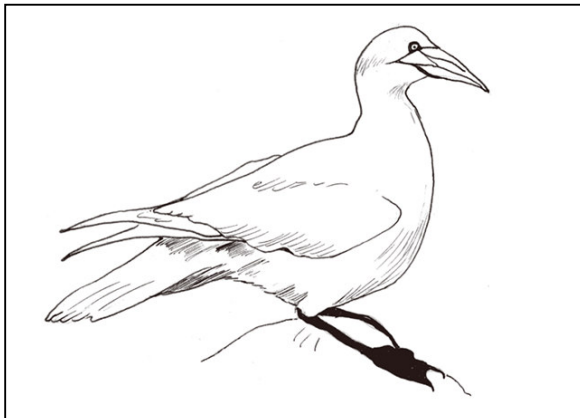
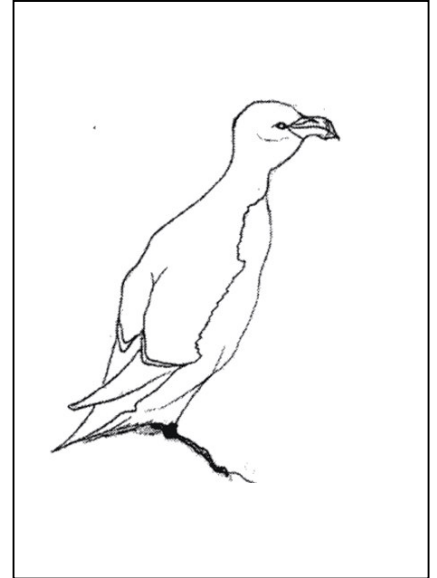
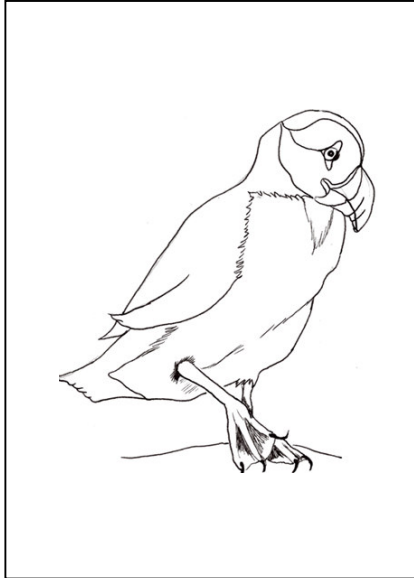
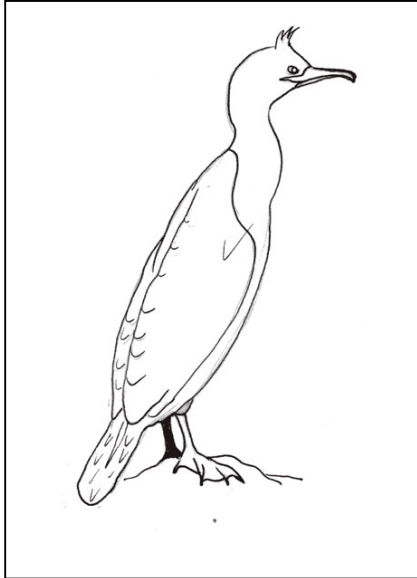


Seabird Classification Key

Label the birds and colour them accurately. These are not **scale** drawings.



gannet

puffin

razorbill

shag

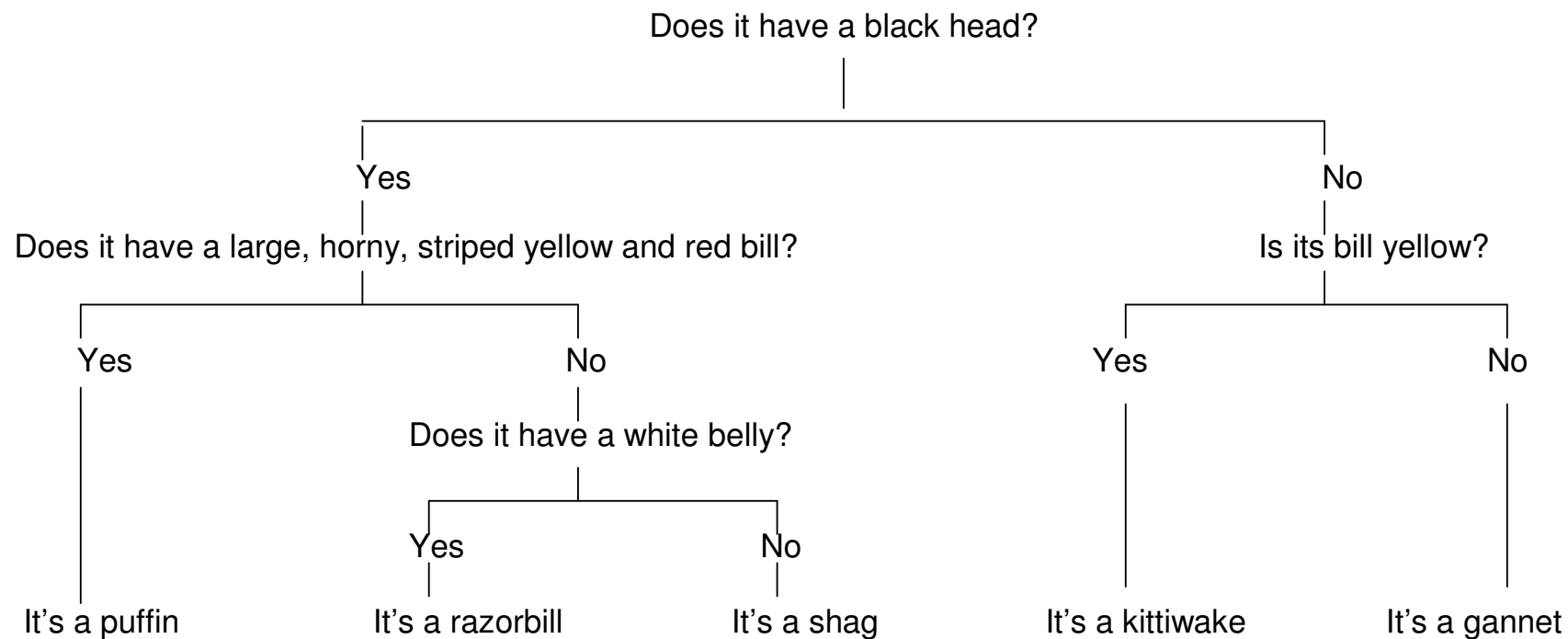
kittiwake

Cut them out and glue them on the correct place on the Key .

Seabird Classification Key

Enlarge this sheet onto A3 paper

Check that you have identified the five birds correctly by following this simple branching key. Stick your pictures onto the spaces at the bottom of the page.



Which Gull is Which?

Gulls differ from each other in the following main characteristics:

- size
- colour of the back / wings
- colour of the legs
- colour / size of the bill



Use the exhibition or other reference resources to complete the table by inserting the missing characteristics.

Species	Size	Head Colour	Back Colour	Bill Colour	Leg Colour
black-headed gull	small	black			dark red
common gull	small	white	pale grey	yellow	yellow-green
herring gull	medium			yellow with red spot	flesh-coloured
kittiwake		white	pale grey		
great black-backed gull	very large			yellow with red spot	
lesser black-backed gull		white	dark grey		

Which Auk is Which?

Auks are specially suited to chasing fish underwater. They use their short wings as flippers to “fly” underwater. Four kinds of auk nest in Scotland. The Bass Rock is home to three of them. Find information about these three birds. Match each speech bubble to the bird or birds which might have said it!

My pear shaped egg is blotched and spattered. It can be green, cream or blue.

I have bright orange feet and legs.

I have a heavy black bill which is slashed with white lines.

razorbill



guillemot



puffin



I dropped into the sea beside my dad before I could fly. He fed me until I was fully grown.

I use my bill and claws to dig a burrow in which I lay my egg.

Some members of my species have a special white eye ring and a line on the cheek called a “bridle”.

- Find the name of the other auk which nests in Scotland. Where does it nest?
- Find out about other auks which do not nest in Scotland.
- The great auk became extinct in 1884. Find out what happened and why.
- Find out about other endangered species of bird. What if anything is being done to help?

Identifying Gulls

Members of the gull family are alike in many ways. They differ from each other in about five main features:

- size
- colour of the back/wings
- colour of the head
- colour of the legs
- colour/size of the bill

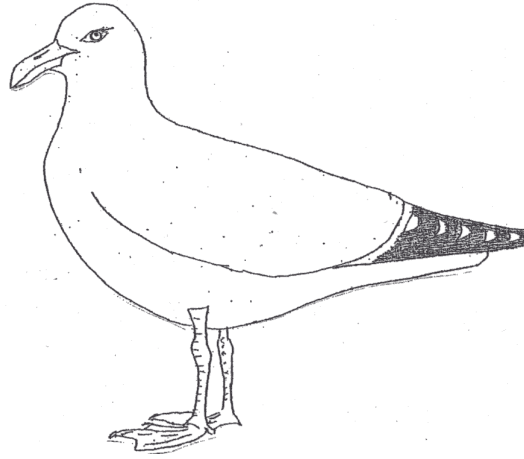
Use the gull outlines to complete pictures of our six British gulls. Then use a bird guide to identify them.

You could use this information to begin your own database about gulls around the world.

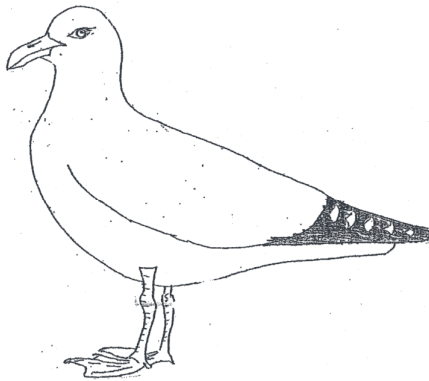
<p>Gull A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ black back ○ white head ○ flesh-coloured legs ○ yellow bill with red spot on lower part of the bill 	<p>Gull D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ pale grey back ○ black head ○ dark red legs ○ dark red bill
<p>Gull B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ pale grey back ○ white head ○ flesh-coloured legs ○ yellow bill with red spot on lower part of bill 	<p>Gull E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ pale grey back ○ white head ○ yellow green legs ○ yellow bill
<p>Gull C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ dark grey back ○ white head ○ yellow legs ○ yellow bill with red spot on part of bill 	<p>Gull F</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ pale grey back ○ white head ○ black legs ○ yellow bill

Identifying Gulls

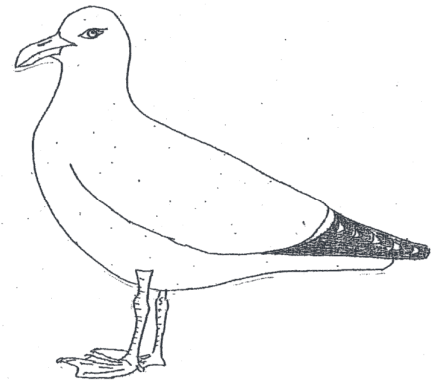
First enlarge this sheet onto A3 paper



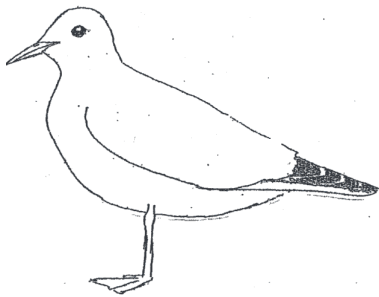
Gull A is a



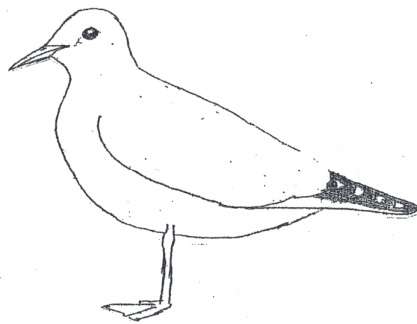
Gull B is a



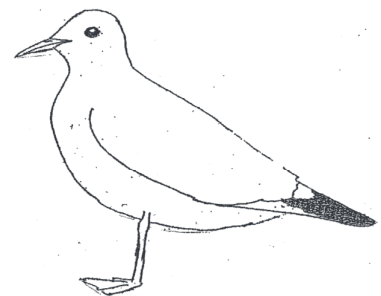
Gull C is a



Gull D is a



Gull E is a



Gull F is a

