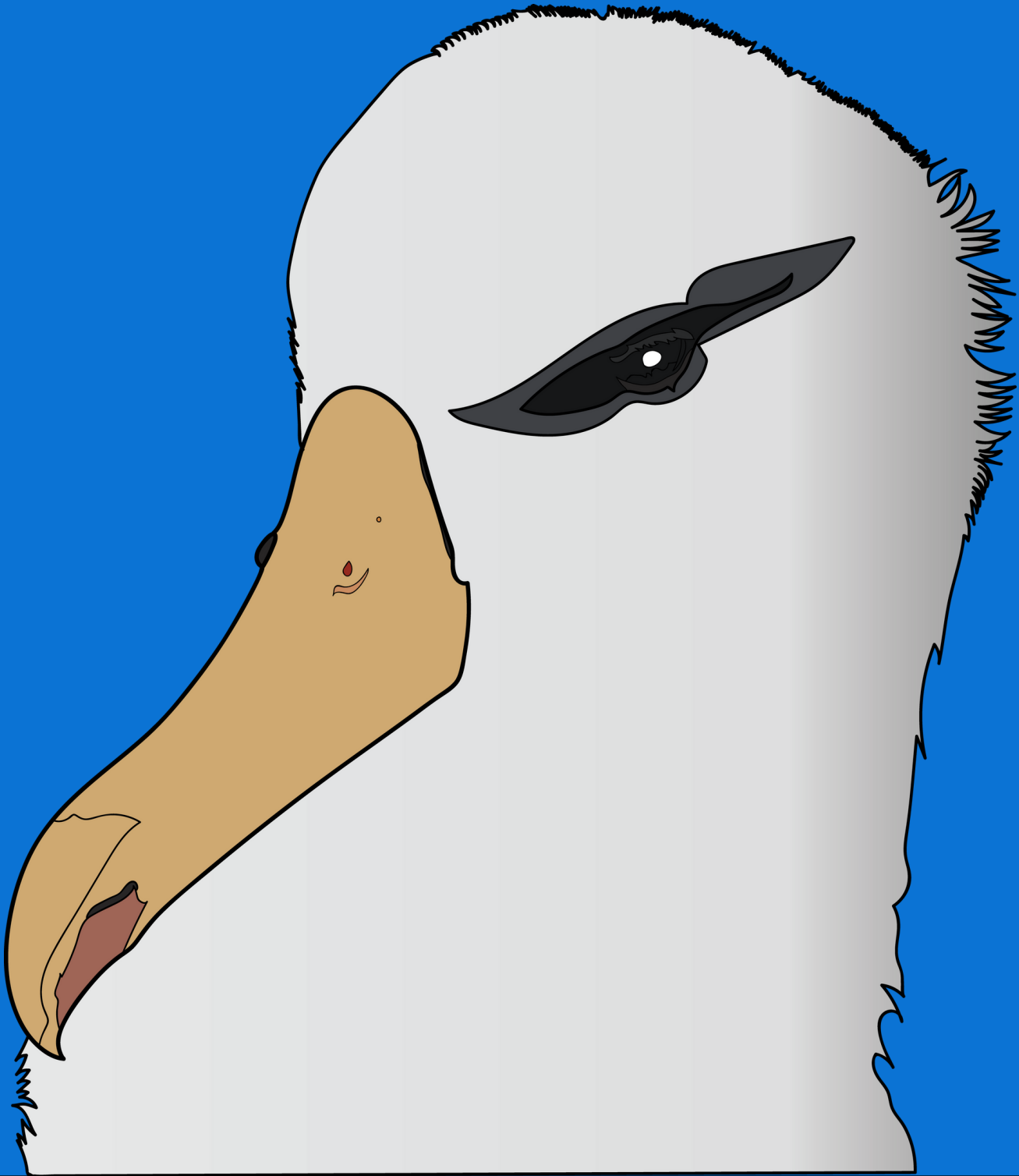




CONSERVATION EDUCATION
ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS

The life of a seabird

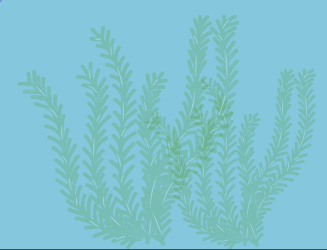
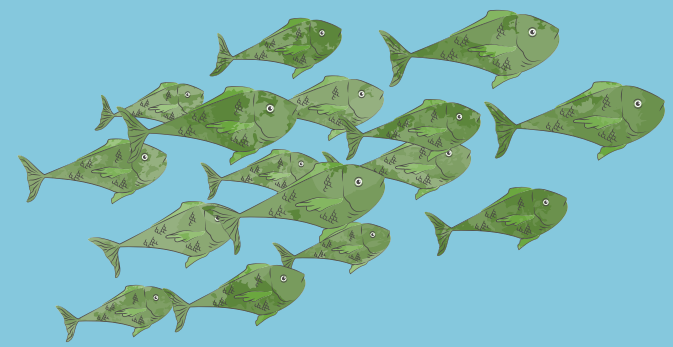
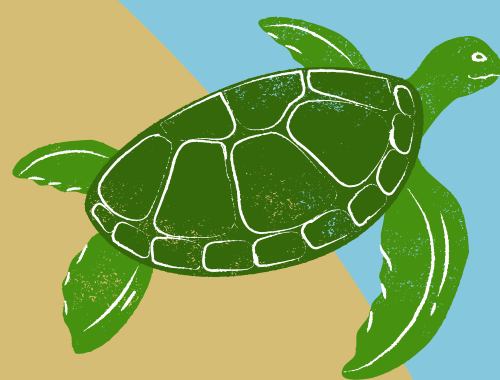
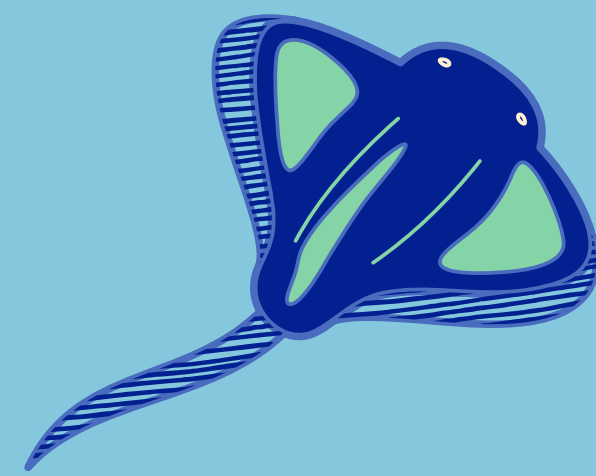
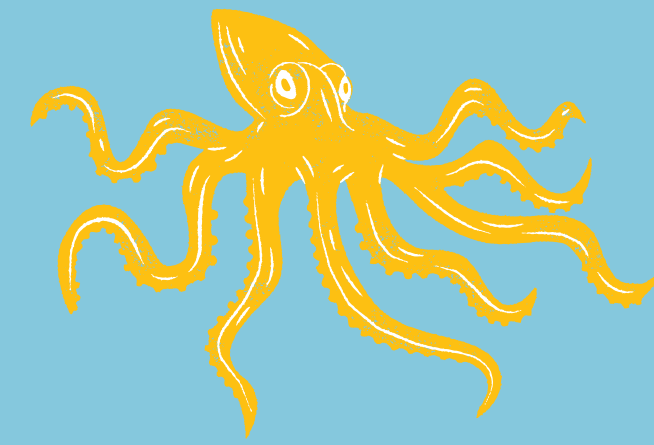




The ocean

Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Species of the marine ecosystem



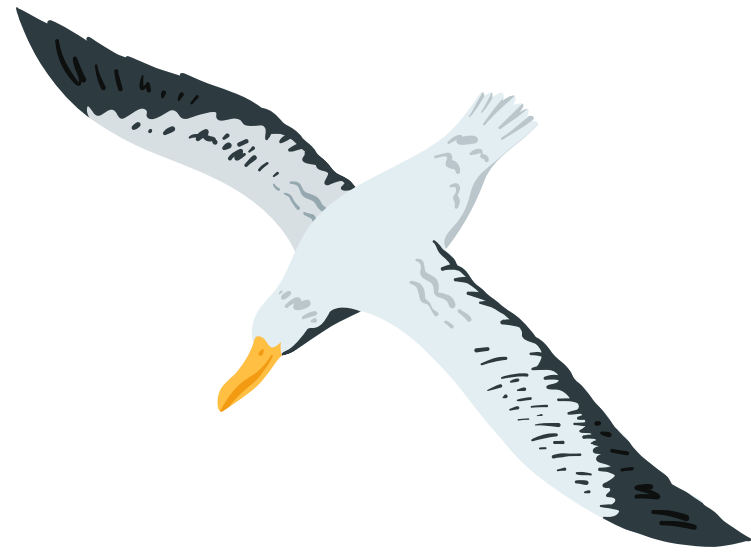
Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Migratory birds



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Migratory birds



Migration =

when an animal travels when the seasons change to find food, better living conditions or to breed.



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

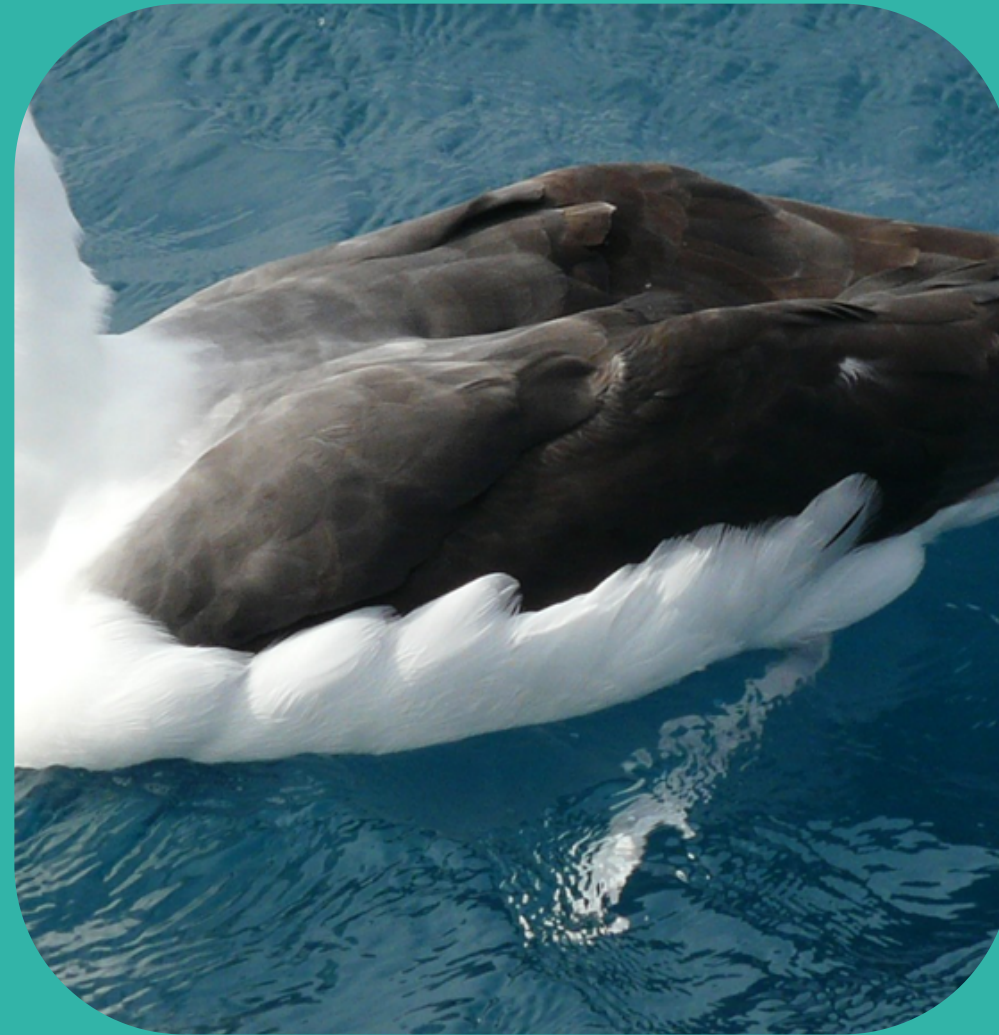
Albatrosses and petrels



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

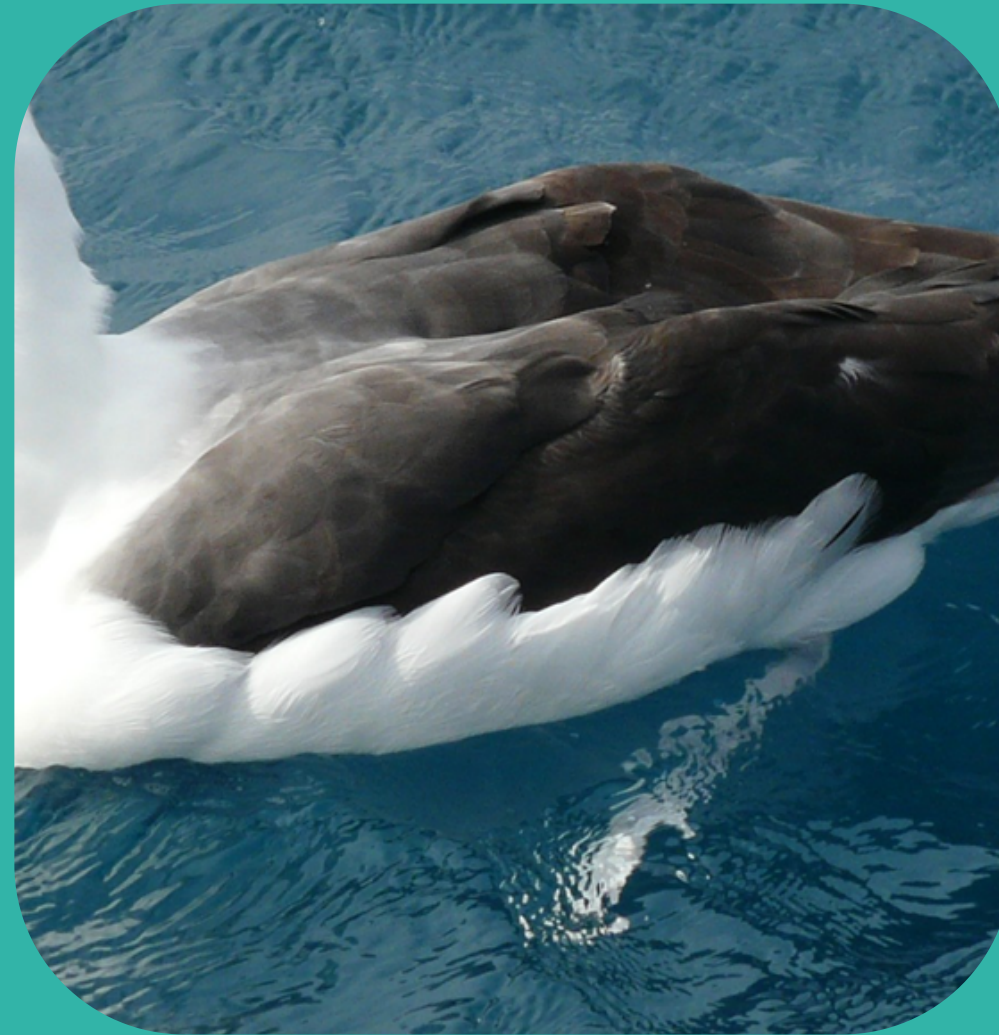
F



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

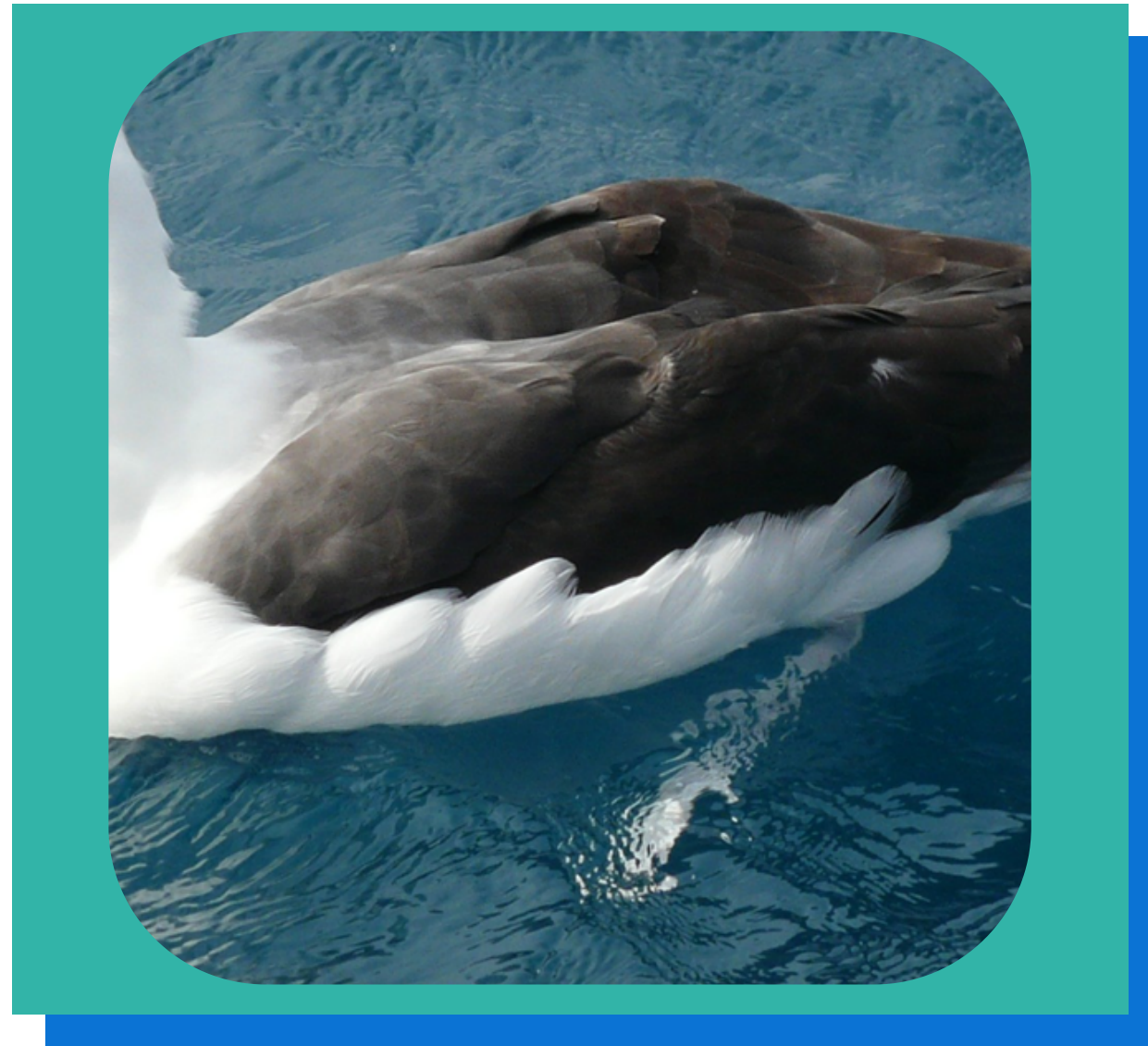
FEATHERS



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

FEATHERS



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

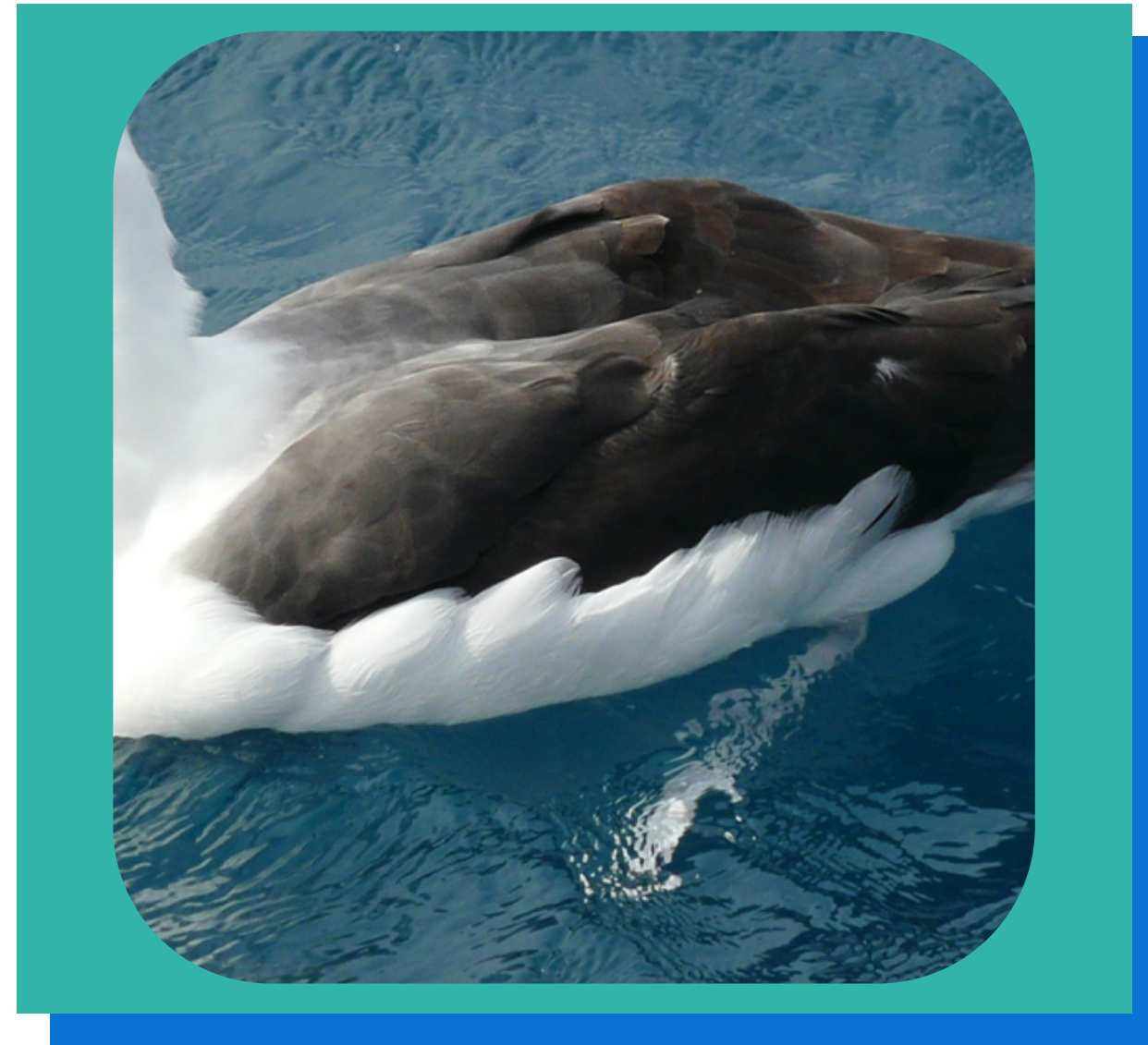
Albatrosses and petrels

FEATHERS

Waterproof



Thick



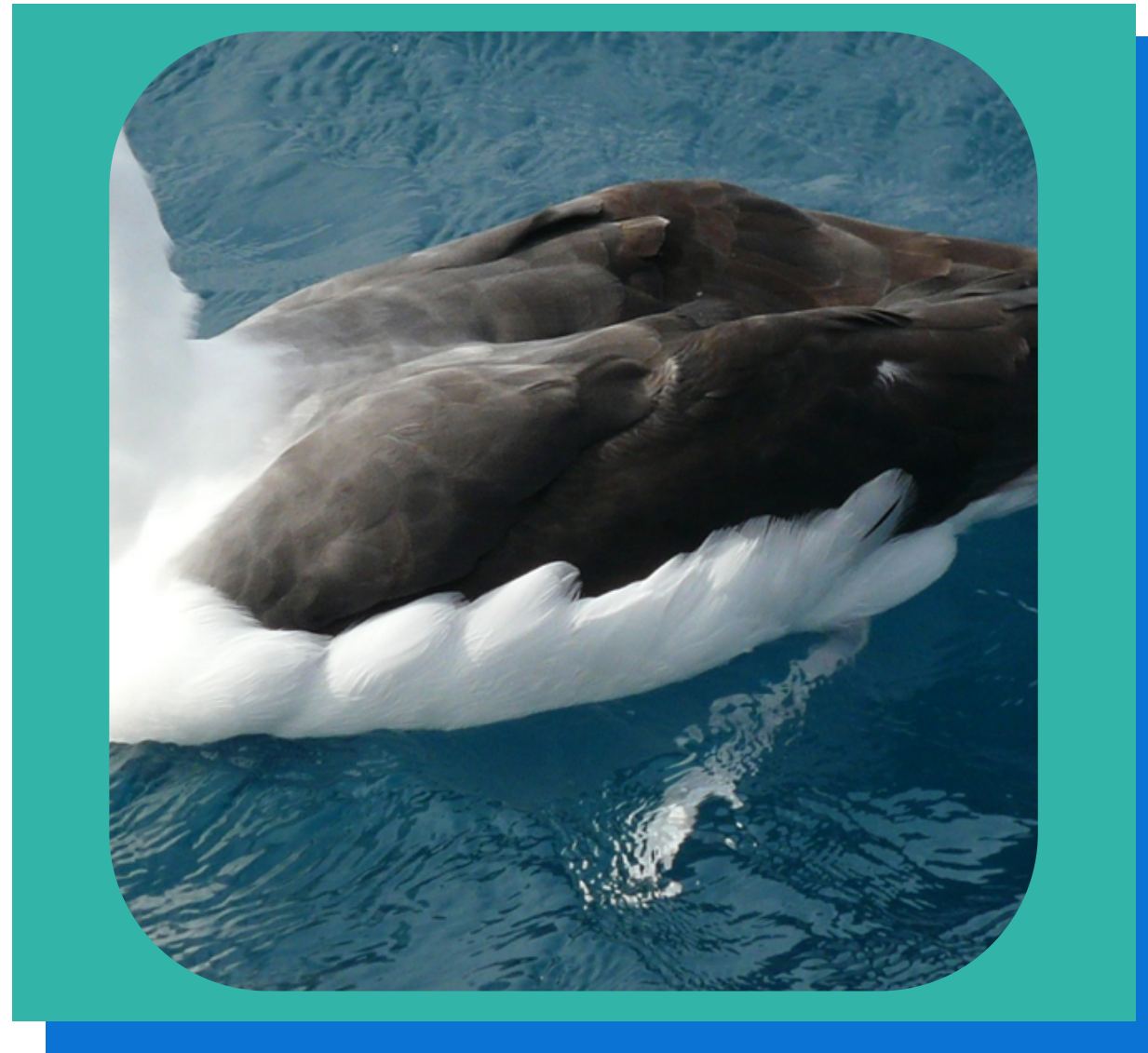
Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

FEATHERS

Waterproof

Thick



To keep them warm and dry at sea, in cold climates

Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

B



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

BILLS (Beaks)



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

BILLS (Beaks)



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

BILLS (Beaks)

Large



Tubenose

Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

BILLS (Beaks)

Large

To catch food easily



Tubenose

To detect food from far away

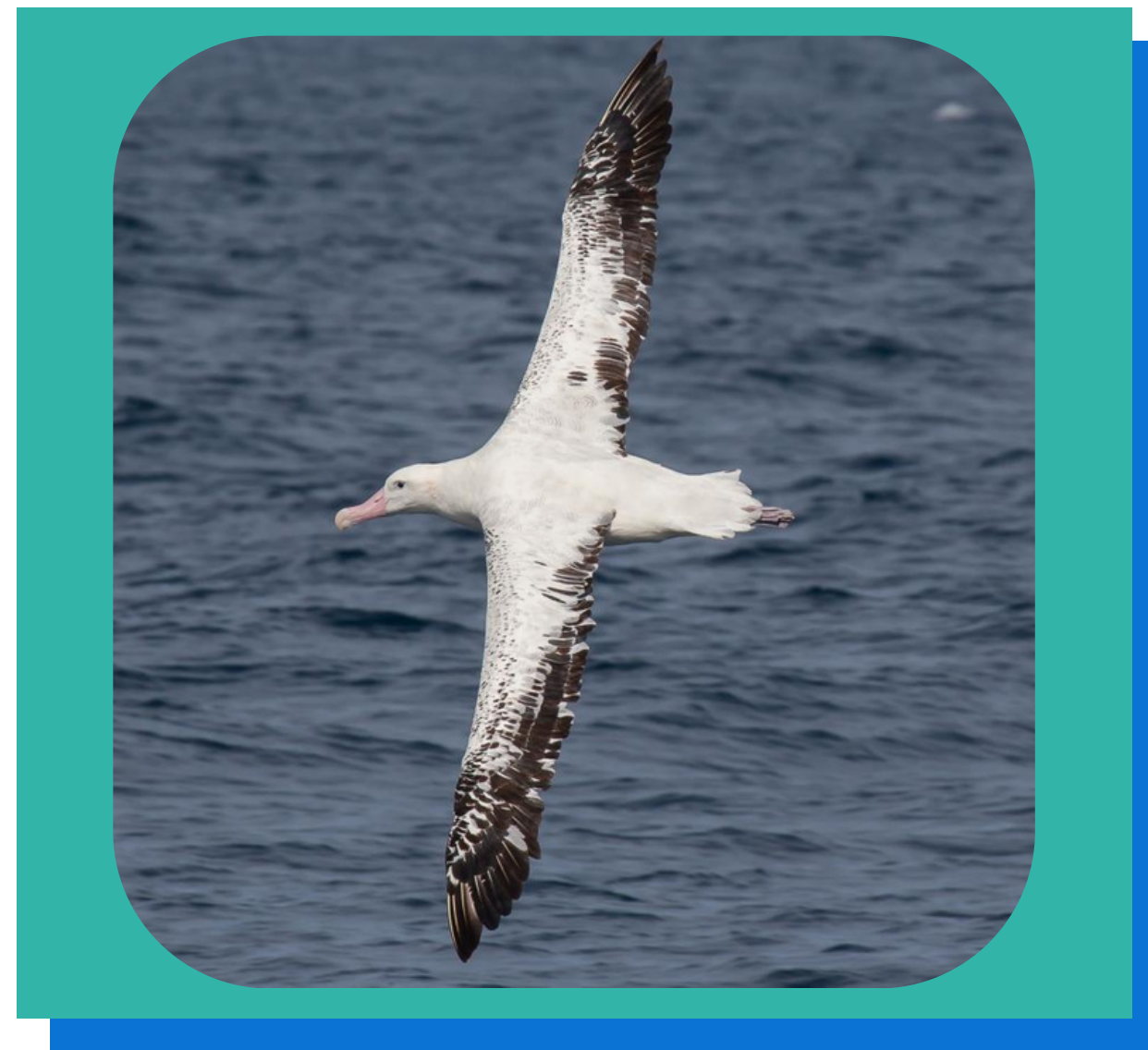
To push out salt

To measure airspeed to
decide which direction to soar

Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

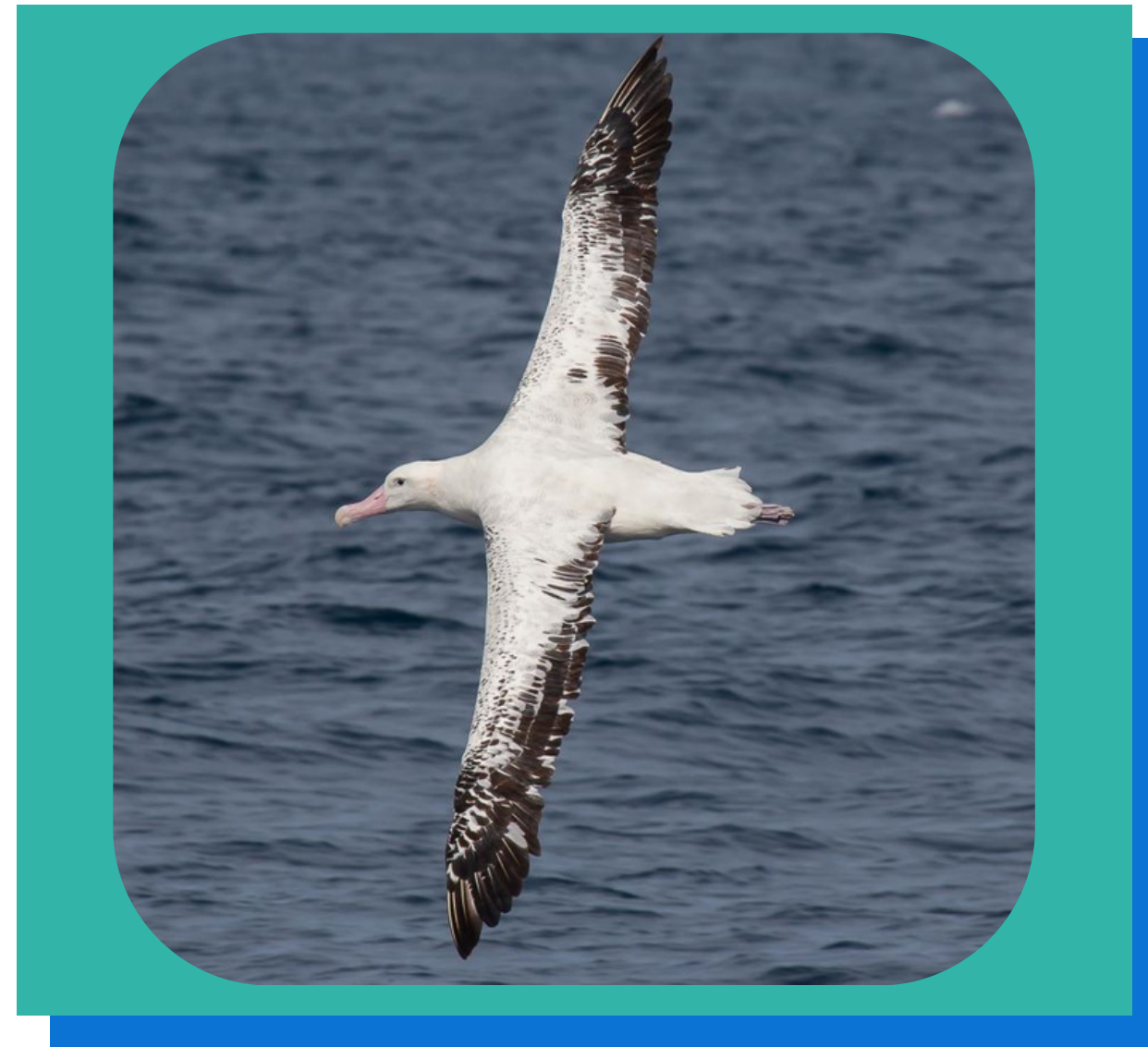
W



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

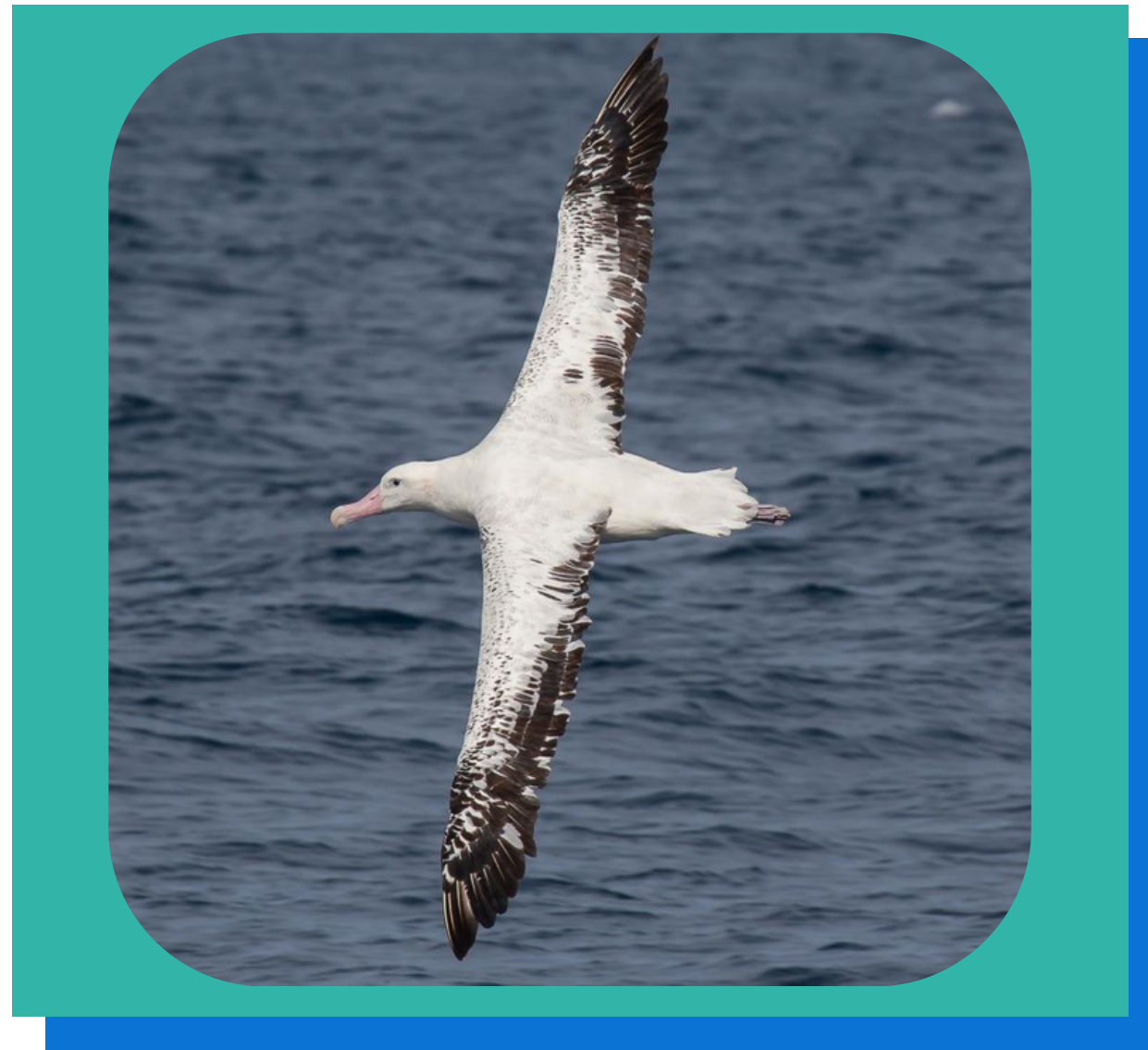
WINGS



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

WINGS

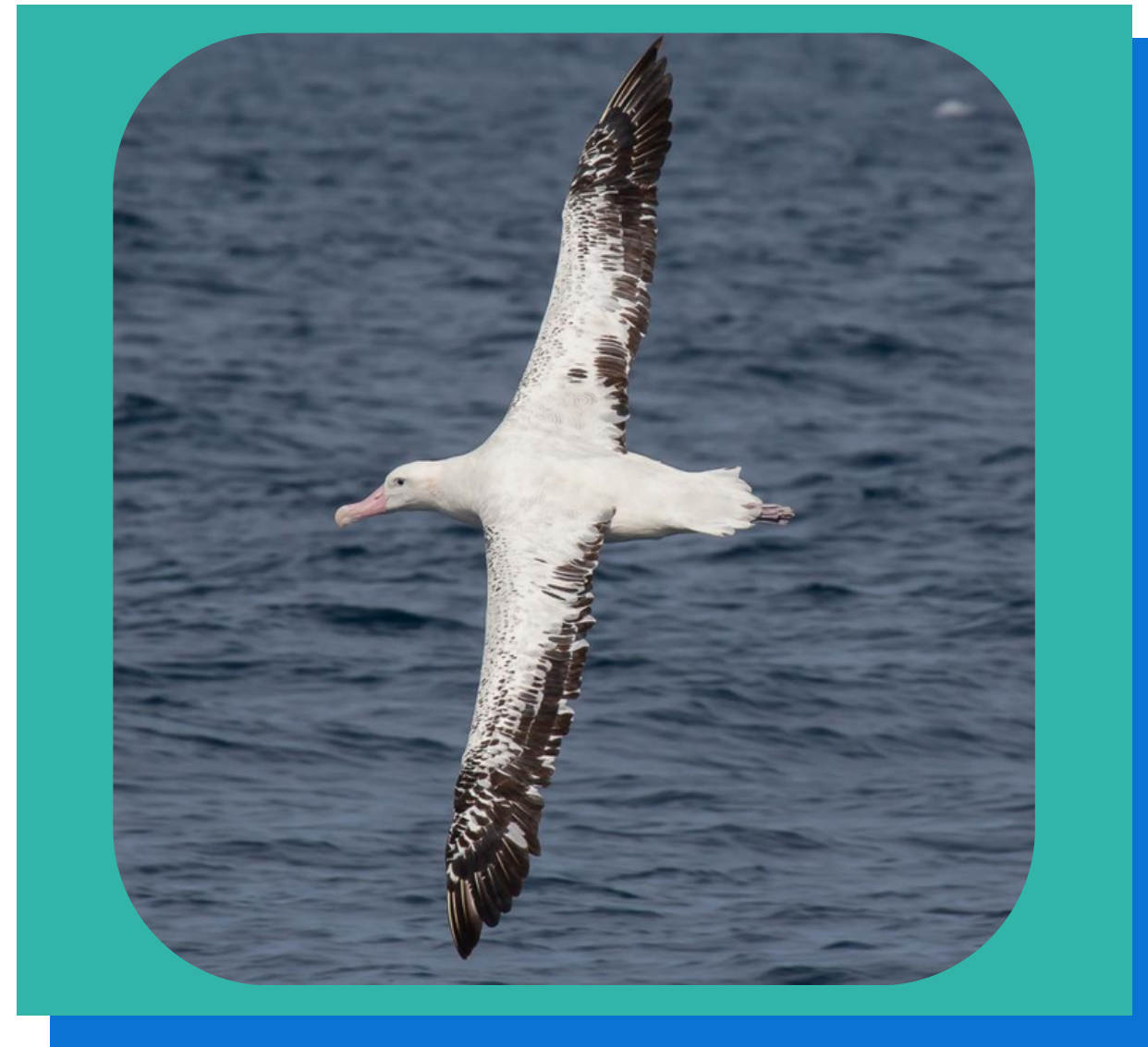


Evolution, body parts and adaptations

Albatrosses and petrels

WINGS

Large wingspan



Wing-locking system



Evolution, body parts and adaptations

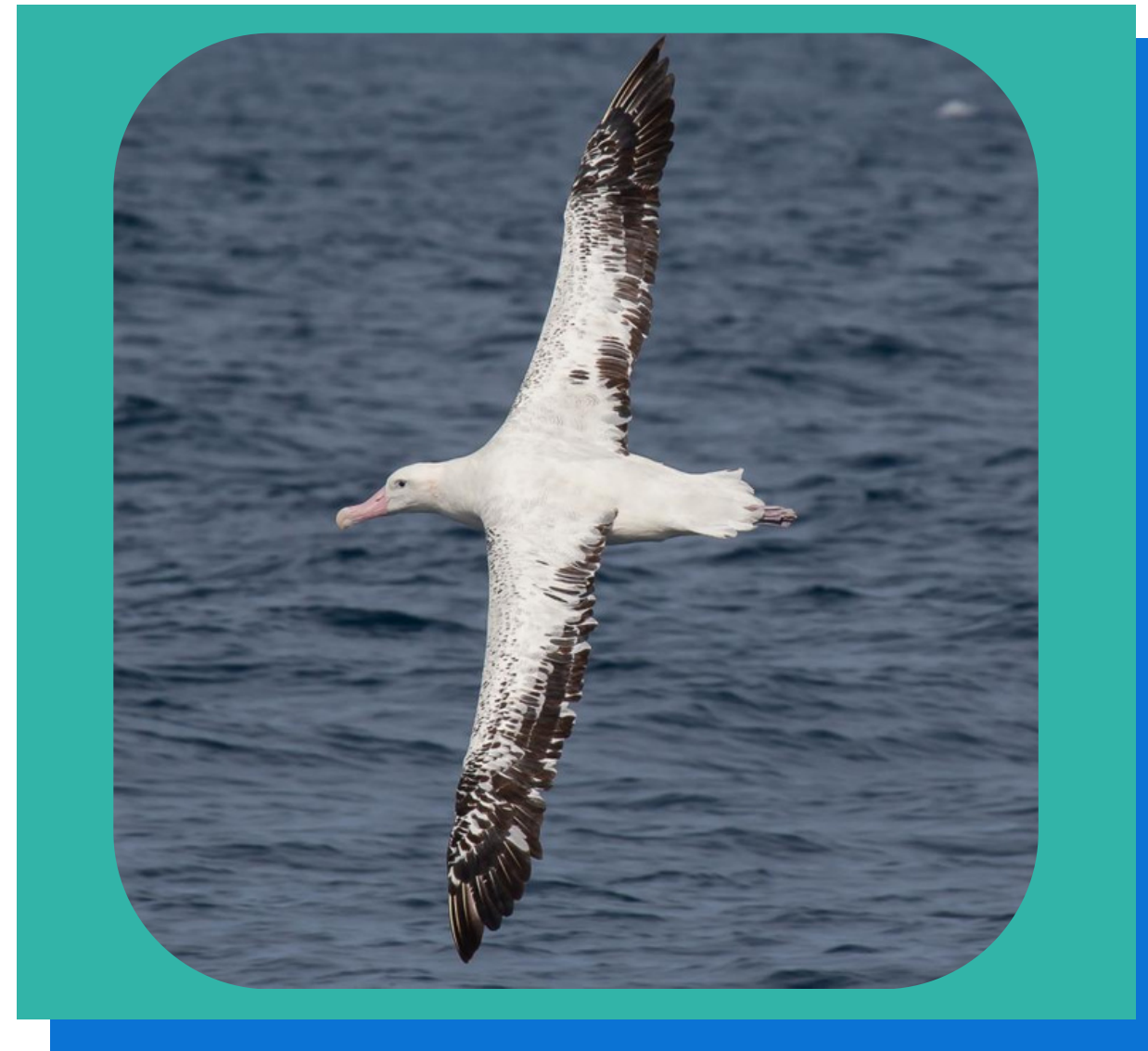
Albatrosses and petrels

WINGS

Large wingspan



To soar long distances to
find food



Wing-locking system



To save energy whilst
travelling long distances
without flapping their wings -
up to 1000 km!

Wandering Albatross

Wingspan: 360 cm

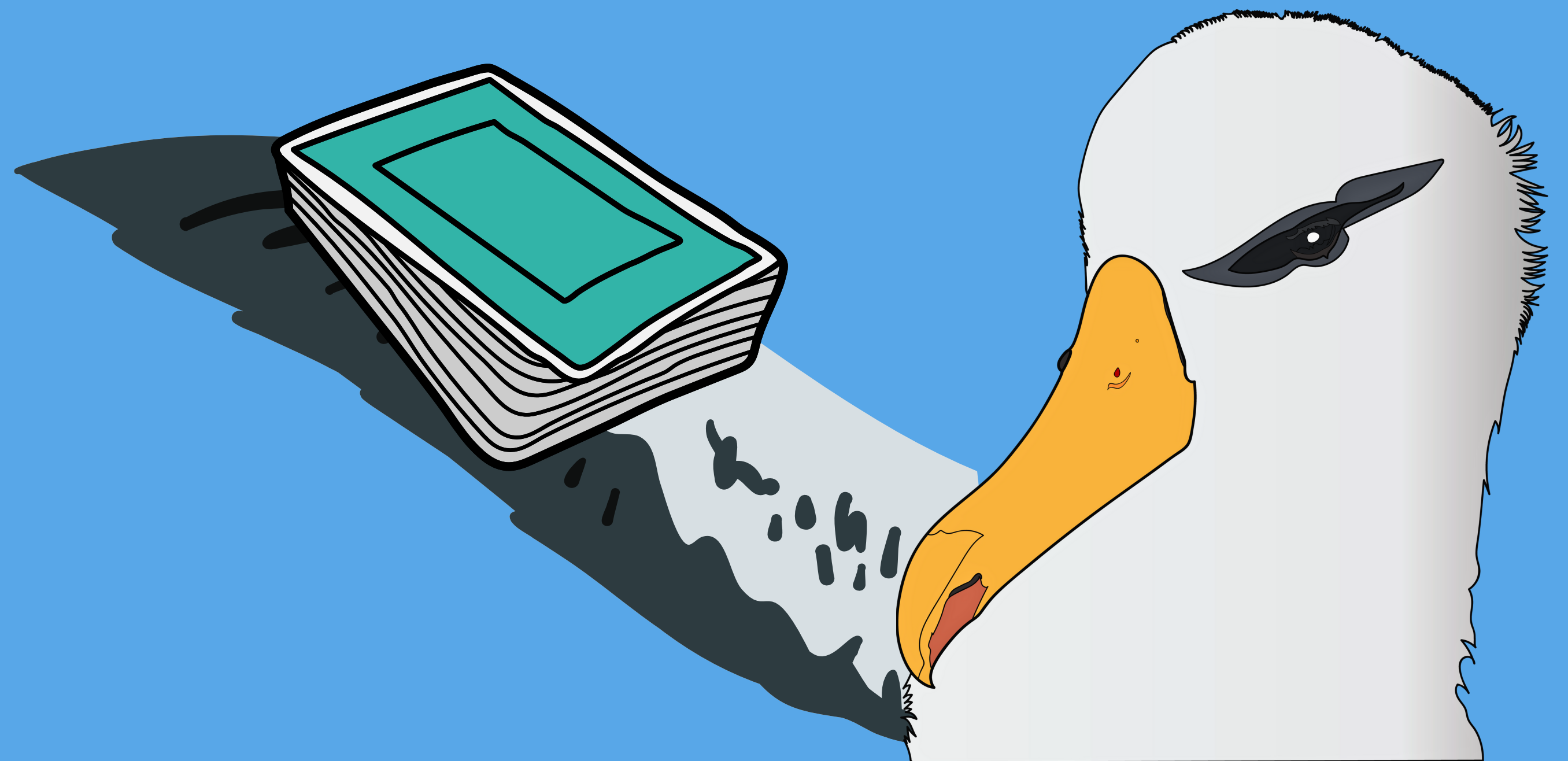
The **largest** seabird and longest **wingspan** on Earth!



Body length: 120 cm

Let's play!

Peak Beaks



Peak Beaks

Which seabirds won?

The seabird with the longest wingspan, which is _____, is the _____

The seabird with the longest body, which is _____, is the _____

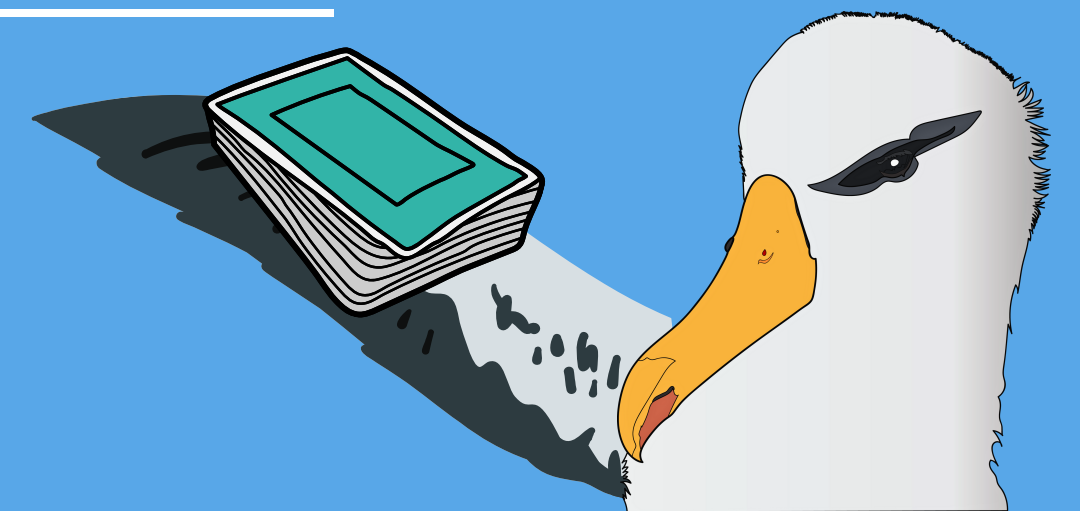
The seabird with the longest generation length, which is _____, is the _____

The seabird with the oldest first breeding age, which is _____, is the _____

The seabird with the largest population, which is _____, is the _____

The seabird with the most breeding territories, which is _____, is the _____

The heaviest seabird, which weighs _____, is the _____



Research activity: The life of a seabird

Create a **visual biography** of one national seabird species, including:

- **Physical characteristics**, including identification features and adaptations
- **Locations**, including breeding sites and migration routes
- **Life cycle**
- **Diet**
- **Threats and conservation**
- **Adult population**, including population trends

Create a **presentation** of your biography.

