

Garden Birds

Why Do Birds Matter?

Birds aren't just pretty to look at as they help the environment too. They help plant life by scattering seeds. They eat insects which helps control insect growth and some birds, like magpies and crows, eat dead animals. This gets rid of the rotting animals which could cause diseases.



Numbers of Common Garden Birds

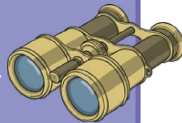
RSPB

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds - a charity that protects British birds.



Big Garden Birdwatch

A yearly event where people tell the RSPB which birds they see. The information is gathered to see if there are any changes in bird populations.



There has been a significant drop in the number of starlings in the last few years. Some people think this is because farming has made it more difficult for them to find crane fly larvae, which is their favourite food.

In this year's **Big Garden Birdwatch**, house sparrows were the most widely spotted bird in the UK. Over the past decade, there has been an increase in house sparrows reported, although their numbers are still much lower than they were in the 1970s. This could be because of cats or air pollution as more cars are being used.

There has also been a rise in some less well-known birds, like fieldfares. One reason for seeing more fieldfares in gardens seems to be that the cold weather has made them leave the countryside and look for food in gardens.

Migration

Some birds leave the UK during the winter months because it is too cold for them. They go somewhere where it is warmer. When it starts to get warmer in the UK, they come back. This is called migration.

- Swifts and swallows migrate to Africa.
- They can fly 200 miles every day.
- Many die from starvation, exhaustion and storms.

At the beginning of 2019, there were more sightings of goldfinches and redwings. A warmer winter meant more of these tiny birds survived.

British Birds



Robins:

- have a bright red breast;
- are very aggressive and will defend their territory;
- sing all year round;
- can be seen in British gardens all year round.

Magpies:

- have a loud, chattering cackle;
- can be easily seen with their black and white feathers;
- hunt for leftover food and dead animals;
- are important insect controllers.



Blue Tits:

- have bright yellow and blue feathers;
- lay eggs between the end of April and May;
- male and female blue tits look the same;
- in winter, family flocks join up with other blue tits to find food together.

Questions

1. How do birds help plants? Tick one.

- ☐ They build nests.
- ☐ They eat insects.
- ☐ They spread seeds.
- ☐ They sing beautifully.

2. What is the RSPB?

3. Name **three** birds whose numbers have increased in the last year.

- ---
- ---
- ---

4. Where do swifts and swallows go during the winter? Tick one.

- ☐ America
- ☐ the UK
- ☐ Africa
- ☐ to the countryside

5. **There has been a significant drop in the number of starlings in the last few years.**

In this sentence, the word **significant** is closest in meaning to: Tick one.

- ☐ slow
- ☐ noticable
- ☐ small
- ☐ unimportant

6. Draw **three** lines and match each fact to the bird.

has a loud
chattering cackle

sing through all
of the seasons

have yellow and
blue feathers

magpies

blue tits

robins

7. What effect could a cold winter have on goldfinches, redwings and fieldfares?

8. Why do you think the big garden birdwatch happens every year?
