

Chapter 1 : The Winds of War (TV Mini-Series " ") - IMDb

Welcome to our Wings Over Scotland series. Our Wings Over Scotland project aims to list all birds which can be seen flying over Scotland. The first Scottish bird is the rather independent Kingfisher. It is from the Kingfisher family and its Latin.

Few animals radiate the strength and majesty of birds of prey. From Roman symbols through medieval heraldry right to the forefront of American cultural symbols, they have almost always had a proud and noble reputation. Whether a character in their own right or a symbol of the strength of another, raptors are not to be sneered at. Though always considered powerful and usually majestic, certain birds have their own special attributes as well. Eagles, for instance, are associated with power, royalty and empire while hawks represent aggression even in the English language itself. Of course, being symbols of pride and power is not always a positive thing: They can also be portrayed as cruel or merciless, this portrayal being commonly attributed to falcons. If they appear in a Funny Animals setting you can expect them to be among the most badass members of the cast and with a fearsome reputation. In a world with only humans, they may appear with the real world usage of heraldry or perhaps utilized by a Warrior Prince as a Cool Pet. See Feathered Fiend for more atrocious avians and Giant Flyer for enormous birds. It should also be noted that, while owls and vultures are also considered birds of prey, they usually have very different connotations in fiction. Only add examples pertaining to them here if they fit the "noble, majestic, badass hero" stereotype. All 5 members of the team represent a different type of bird. Yaiba is almost killed by him. Hawkmon from Digimon Adventure 02 qualifies as this, being a heroic, well-mannered hawk Digimon who is one of the protagonists. Pidgeotto is a obvious case. Later in the series he picks up a Feather Motif, and his charisma grows to the point where the Church starts to consider that he may be their Messiah figure, the Hawk of Light. While most translations of the series render it as "hawk", the Japanese word taka also includes falcons. In a combination of Lost in Translation and Lucky Translation, taka is increasingly replaced by the English word "falcon" as Griffith shows more of his true self, including his cruelty and desire to reach greater heights both traits associated with falcons over hawks. By contrast Guts, one of the last survivors of the Band of the Hawk, is a tough, scrappy fighter whose Brand of Sacrifice forces him to become increasingly vigilant against danger both traits associated with hawks over falcons. Art In The Apotheosis of Washington, a fierce eagle accompanies Lady Freedom in deposing the regal representation of Tyranny for the sake of their almighty god, George Washington. The two-headed eagle has attacked Maiden Finland, attempting to wrench the Book of Law off her hands. The painting was made in protest of Czar bypassing both the Finnish and Russian laws and stating illicit ukases on Russification policy in Finland. Judges have a massive eagle for one shoulder pad, and eagles are a prominent symbol in all parts of the Judge System. Carlos Ezquerro says he chose the eagle because it was heavily associated with both American freedom and fascist Spain and Nazi Germany; thus, it serves as a reminder of how something good can be perverted into evil by good intentions. Fan Works The Urthblood Saga: Urthblood, the warlord and titular character, employs several of these as personal fighters, spies and messengers. Parvarotti is a messenger hawk and is fiercely protective of Blaine. In The Lion King Adventures, the Hermit of Hekima is a giant golden eagle with telepathic abilities and insight into the future. In A Growing Affection, Iruka has a hawk summoning contract. And his familiars are all named after fighter jets. Films " " Animation Spirit: Quite a step up from the usual dove. After Flint destroys the Island Base, the last scene in the movie is the eagle soaring over it. In After Earth, there is an eagle. It is large enough to carry off a teenage boy, and is incredibly protective of its offspring. Literature The Animorphs use these morphs as their primary means of travel. Then of course there is Tobias who is now a red-tailed hawk in his natural form. The novel describes the process of taming and training a large bird of prey with realism. The elf in question had ordered her to kill Hodgesaargh, the falconer, without realizing just how vicious and how prone to attacking the closest person available " " including her would-be falconer " " she was. In addition to the owl protagonists themselves a rare example of owls filling this trope as opposed to being scary or wise, we also have a couple of bald eagles who help Hortense the spotted owl rescue orphaned owlets from St. In Harry

Potter, Rowena Ravenclaw is one of the four founders of Hogwarts and valued wisdom above all things. Her signature animal is a phoenix, contrary to what you might expect from her name, an eagle. Mercedes Lackey is very fond of birds in general, but particularly raptors. In her Heralds of Valdemar novels she has a whole culture of people with avian Bond Creatures called the Hawkbrothers, although some of them have corvids or something more exotic. Birds of prey in Redwall are always on the side of good, though being predators they tend towards Creepy Awesome. In-universe, Ser Artys is often conflated with the Winged Knight, a legendary figure who supposedly rode a huge falcon and had armies of eagles at his command, despite the fact that the Winged Knight would have lived thousands of years before Ser Artys. Ythrians in Technic History are not raptors biologically and are not even avian. But they are intelligent predators capable of flight and they have the personality attributed to raptors and a culture appropriate to it. Being possibly Maiar would make them immortal, and at least one of them Gwaihir was listed as being alive in both the First and Third Ages, thousands of years apart. The Tough Guide to Fantasyland: Inverted this in his poem follow the call, as the eagle also is the symbol of a poet: Despite his wounded limb he has less of sadness than the poet Born into a wilderness unheeding as this dreary land Quite a few seasons have bird-themed Rangers or at least Animal Mecha. In any team with Animal Motifs, the red ranger will always be either a bird of prey or a big cat. The Klingon one is pretty small but the Romulan one is massive. The Romulans are also associated with eagles, likely due to the parallels with the Roman Empire. Music Eluveitie, a folk metal band, has lots of songs about the historic struggles between the Gauls and the Roman empire. Eagles are sometimes used to represent the Roman enemy. Sabaton often uses the eagle to represent Nazi Germany. The "3rd Edition" replaces them all with a single gold eagle right above the flippers. Tabletop Games Birds of prey are usually aligned with White mana in Magic: The Gathering, the color of magic more often associated with light and morality. However, as White is not always good, they do get to also be major villains Lieutenant Kirtar or mindless predators, including phyrexian variants. They later get an upgrade to flying chariot pulled by a giant eagle. The Eagles themselves are proud, noble birds that nest in the high peaks of Ulthuan and the Old World and are stalwart foes of Chaos and the Greenskins, in addition to appearing immune to Chaos corruption. There are also War Hawks, lesser but still great birds that nest in the mountains near Athel Loren as allies of the Wood Elves, sometimes consenting to carry Elven soldiers on their backs into battle. The double-headed eagle is the symbol of the Imperium Of Man from Warhammer 40,000. Theater The Greek play Agamemnon makes use of quite a bit of bird symbolism. Hunters can tame eagles as pets. They come with the racial ability Snatch, which damages and disarms targets for six seconds, very handy for fighting humanoids and other weapon-wielding foes, and even some raid bosses. Druids have the ability to turn into Storm Crows except Trolls, who turn into bats instead. In Dragon Age II, birds of prey are a prevalent feature of Kirkwall architecture and many nobles favour them in their coat of arms. For instance, the Viscount uses a Falcon as his symbol, while the Amell family crest is adorned with two Eagles, later adopted by their scion, Hawke. The only bird of prey in Aviary Attorney, Jayjay Falcon, can be extremely noble, or not, depending on the choices the player has. Staraptor is the one that takes to this the most, with a great deal of emphasis being put on its fierce nature, strength and courage, and how it never stops fighting even if injured. Alola, meanwhile, has Toucannon, which as its name suggests, is based on a toucan and explicitly stated to be a frugivore. As Auri-El, he takes the form of a majestic golden eagle and is referred to as the "King of Gods". As such, the eagle is the Animal Motif of the Aldmeri Dominion, showing up in everything from their sigils and banners to their very weapons and armor. Similarly, Kyne, the old Nordic aspect of Kynareth, the Aedric Divine Goddess of the Air and Heavens, is associated with and often represented by a hawk. Stanley from Rain Quest, a bald eagle who Joel and Nina meet horribly injured. They heal him, and he befriends them, acting as transportation for them, and helping them fight off some other, meaner birds. The Fire Nation uses hawks as messenger birds. Sokka buys one because he thinks it makes him look impressive. He later takes the form of a bald eagle as a spirit guide. A few Transformers have bird of prey alt modes. Silverbolt stands out as being equal parts eagle and wolf. In My Little Pony: Friendship Is Magic, Rainbow Dash is looking for the coolest pet, i.e. She is presented with the possibility of having a falcon or an eagle as her pet, and indeed both make it to the final competition, a race through Ghastly Gorge. An episode of Ivanhoe: Real Life The oldest archaeological

artifact of the double-headed eagle is Sumerian, circa 20th century BC. The double-headed eagle was a symbol of the Byzantine Empire, with one head looking East Constantinople and one West Rome. However, the symbol is not used anymore due the abuse made by the Fascist regime , and so Italy associates itself with the wolf instead based on the story of Romulus and Remus being suckled by a she-wolf. If Benjamin Franklin had his way, America would have averted the trope by adopting the turkey instead. Specifically, the mythical bird called the "turul" has long been a symbol of Hungary. The art of falconry is all about using trained birds of prey for hunting. Falconry was once the favorite sport of European nobility. In medieval England, there was a hierarchy of "socially appropriate" birds one could use depending on their station, as described in manuscripts such as Booke of Hawkyng after Prince Edward Kyng of Englande.

Chapter 2 : Broken Wings (Kanatsiz Kuslar - Wingless Birds) Tv Series

Kanatsiz Kuslar (Broken Wings - Wingless Birds) tv series synopsis: Nefise (Deniz Bolisik) is a young mother who has 4 children. After her husband's death, she becomes the head of the family and tries to do her best to raise her children.

Launching from their satellite base, Hawk Haven, the SilverHawks flew into battle five days a week for one season. The series was closely associated with ThunderCats, sharing the same production company, the same style of story lines, and virtually the same voice cast. Rounding out the group is a youngster "from the planet of the mimes," named "The Copper Kidd" and usually called "Kidd" for short, a mathematical genius who spoke in whistles and computerized tones. Their bionic bodies are covered by a full-body close-fitting metal armor that only exposes the face and an arm, the armor is equipped with a retractile protective mask, retractile wings under-arm except Bluegrass thruster on elbows, and laser-weapons over the body. At the end of every episode, the Copper Kidd was quizzed along with the home audience on various space facts by Col. Older than the other SilverHawks, he longs to return to Earth for either a vacation or for retirement. He chiefly serves as the SilverHawks "eyes and ears", keeping them apprised of their current situation. His first name is apparently Sinman. His armor is gold, covering the upper left portion of his head as well as his body, and his left eye has been replaced by a telescopic lens. In addition, he dresses as a typical plainclothes police officer white shirt, loosened necktie, suspenders, slacks. Known for his quick reflexes and even quicker thinking, Quicksilver is an accomplished tactician and athlete. His armor has the lightest silver-shade. Colonel Bluegrass voiced by Larry Kenney - He is second-in-command of the SilverHawks and the chief pilot of the group as well as a cowboy at heart. He is the only SilverHawk who cannot fly other than Stargazer, but he is the one that flies the team transport vehicle "the Mirage". His armor has a blue-silver shade, and he wears a red bandana around his neck along with a cowboy hat. They became Steelheart and Steelwill respectively when they joined the SilverHawks. They are the "gearheads" of the team. They share an empathic bond in that when one sibling feels something, the other feels it as well. Physically, they are the strongest members of the Silverhawks team. They are the only SilverHawks who have had real stainless steel hearts implanted during their transformation. Their armors have the same dark steel tone shade. A mathematical genius from the Planet of the Mimes, he "speaks" in mathematically calculated tones and whistles. His skin is azurine except the face that is white similar to a mime. His armor is copper-colored but the wings have a silver-like appearance that is similar to those of the other winged team members. A natural acrobat, the Copper Kidd has two razor-edged discs one mounted on each hip which he throws like Frisbees. Minor Silverhawks[edit] Hotwing voiced by Adolph Caesar in earlier episodes, Doug Preis in later episodes - A gold Silverhawk of African American heritage who was added in mid-season. He is a magician and skilled illusionist. He has to recharge these powers every 14 years, otherwise he will die. Flashback voiced by Peter Newman - A green time-traveling Silverhawk from the far future. He also traveled back in time to stop Hardware from destroying the SilverHawks when the mad inventor sabotaged the Miraj during the S-Hawks hyperspace-sleep to Hawk-Haven from Earth, which would have caused the autopilot to fly them straight into the sun. Moonstryker voiced by Larry Kenney - A turquoise Silverhawk. He can propel himself through space by a powerful cyclone generated from propellers that emerge from his waist. Condor left the Silverhawks to become a private investigator before the series, but eventually returned. He might be inspired by Space Cabbie, a science fiction character. Zeek the Beak is a green bird-like alien who often accompanies Seymour on cab rides. His catch phrases are "You wanna buy a fish? He appears in many episodes usually serving Limbo drinks. Professor Power - He works in the Artificial Sun and controls it. He is friendly with the SilverHawks and helps them many times, like in the amber amplifier episode. He appears in episode 32 when he informs the mob of a rock that is supposed to be worth a fortune, the Savior Stone. Lord Cash is friendly to SilverHawks. His face looks like a bird. Cell Guard 1 - A rhinoceros-like creature that works for Warden Lockup and controls the corridors of the Penal planet. Cell Guard 2 - A one-wheeled robot that works for Warden Lockup and controls the corridors of the Penal planet. He is extremely weak laser beams destroy him. He appears as a feline muscular humanoid with dark hair streaked with red over all the body, a voluminous red mane and beard, and an eyepatch with the symbol of a

black star covering his left eye. In this state, he temporarily regains his left eye with it able to fire the crimson Light Star beam which has various effects, destructive and stunning. He has some bad blood with Stargazer due to their past conflicts and extends that animosity to the SilverHawks. As his name suggests, Yes-Man is notorious for constantly saying "Oh yess, Boss The Moonstar primarily gave him increased mental abilities and ambition. This led to a feud between himself and his boss until the powers faded. An extremely intelligent, short but bulky, light purple-skinned pink-haired creature who carries an oversized rucksack full of self-engineered weapons and equipment. Hardware has the uniquely honed talent for invention, and can devise devilishly effective machines. Melodia is usually seen cruising around in the Limbo limo, causing havoc and assorted acts of terror as diversions. Melodia almost always carries a musical synthesizer called a "Sound Smasher" as a weapon. Her usual dressing are an exaggerated costume of a rock-singer: In "Switch", while both Melodia and Bluegrass were under effect of a gas that temporarily turns good people into bad people and vice versa, Bluegrass was the one with a red music note frame and Melodia had a blue one. Examples of the weather that he has manipulated have included lightnings and tornadoes. He is a muscular humanoid with azurine skin, long blonde hair, and large elf-like ears. Mo-Lec-U-Lar voiced by Doug Preis - A molecule-themed shapeshifter whose primary form is a humanoid body composed of many spheres in various copper shades. Buzz-Saw has razor sharp circular saw cutting blades over its body that can be used as projectile weapons. It speaks with a high-pitched metallic voice. He is the owner of the Starship Casino. He is aided by his ability to "bulk up", growing larger and more muscular, increasing his strength by doing so. His signature attack is a quadrupedal charge at an opponent. Timestopper voiced by Larry Kenney - A cocky 14 year old juvenile delinquent nyctophobe with a chest device that has the ability to suspend all ambient motion and kinetic energy around him freeze time, as it were for one Limbo-Minute. His nyctophobia is most likely from the fact his chest device is light-powered. Zero the Memory Thief - A long-nosed shady character who steals memories using a cattle prod-like weapon and records them on cassettes. Smiley - A mummified boxer robot that is brought back to life by Poker-Face. He was once stopped by Commander Stargazer. Smiley is the heavyweight champion of Limbo. Bounty Hunter - A muscular monster with a face resembling a Bulldog with high, pointed ears. He has a sparkling laser on his head and a red star on his belt. He can absorb energy directed at him, and use it to sustain his physical form as well as grow larger and more powerful. He can only be defeated by the solar energy bazooka that Commander Stargazer has. He is extremely dangerous and powerful, as he has easily defeated all the original Silverhawks twice. He was stopped by Commander Stargazer and by the new golden Silverhawk Hotwing. He appears in only one episode. Rhino - A rhinoceros-like mutant who spends most of this time on Fence playing cards with the Space Bandit and Cyclops. Cyclops - A balloon body creature that is very weak because whenever he was shot, he started to fly around and to lose his air like a balloon. Cyclops also spends most his time on Fence playing cards with the Space Bandit and Rhino. Weapon-Birds[edit] The Weapon-Birds are cyborg birds. While some of them assist their assigned SilverHawks, some Weapon-Birds assist their assigned member of the Mob. While TallyHawk appeared in almost all of the episodes in the series, all other "weapon-birds" only appeared in a handful of episodes.

Chapter 3 : 12 Children's Books About Birds | Delightful Children's Books

This painting of a bird& wing was created by Albrecht Durer. Find this Pin and more on Wings by Alejandro Negrete. Ford Ruthling (American, b. chasecharmer: " the-eldritch-angel: " So Your Angels Have Bird Wings by squidlifecrisis " if i see this inaccurate nonsense on my dash ONE MORE TIME im gonna lose it for the love of anatomy use this.

June 15, 2015 - May 24, 2015, Production Company: Koliba Film Screen Writer: She works at a restaurant with difficulty but she cannot earn enough money to provide her children a proper life. In this journey, her eldest daughter Zeynep Melis Tuzunguc becomes her biggest supporter. One day, Nefise cannot leave her youngest daughter to the caretaker and takes her to the restaurant. At that day, she loses her job where she works without any social security coverage and she cannot get her latest salary. Nefise finds herself in a desperate situation and has nothing to do but to steal some food from the restaurant as an exchange for her unpaid salary. While running away from the restaurant with food, she comes across a wounded man Muzaffer Fatih Al and kindly helps him by calling an ambulance. Muzaffer is a successful middle-aged businessman who has a wealthy life. When he wakes up at the hospital, he wants to find the beautiful woman who has helped her. But, he does not know anything about her: Out of pure coincidence, Nefise and Muzaffer meet again in the near future. The house belongs to Muzaffer. Whenever Muzaffer sees Nefise, he is impressed by her purity and shyness. He offers a very different job for her: Nefise will be the face of his company. Not only the life of Nefise but also the life of her daughter Zeynep changes dramatically. In broken wings kanatsiz kuslar 2015 wingless birds tv series story, you will explore the story of a middle-aged woman Nefise and her children? Will Nefise manage to provide a prosperous life for her children? What will Muzaffer do when he learns that Nefise has 4 children? Will Ahmet abandon Zeynep and let her find a true love? Will Onur and Zeynep overcome the obstacles on their way and eventually find the true love? Powerful and authoritarian businessman. He belongs to a wealthy family. Successful, young and promising businessman. With his love towards Zeynep, he does anything to remove the barriers on their way like social, cultural and economic differences. A mother who can do anything for her children. She tries to do her best to keep her family together. She is ambitious and sneaky and cannot refrain from doing anything that brings her money.

Chapter 4 : Top Wing - Wikipedia

The new Turkish TV series named "Kanatsız Kuşlar (Birds Without Wings)" written by Hakan Haksun, who has produced Koliba Film, is preparing to be published on ATV screens very soon.

The body-covering of all birds is composed of feathers, and by this character alone birds may be distinguished from all other animals. The most perfect form of feather is made up of a long, tapering rod, fringed on either side, for the greater part of its length, by a secondary series of slender and tapering rods forming an acute angle with the central axis. This fringe is the vane or "vane. If the quill is cut open a series of these capsules will be found fitting one into the other throughout the length of the chamber. The rods composing the vane are the rami or "barbs," and will be found, on microscopic examination, to be lath-shaped and to taper to a point. Each barb supports a double series of radii, or "barbules. On the opposite side of the barb the barbules are also ribbon-shaped for about half their length, but the ribbon is curved trough-fashion, so that the whole series of posterior barbules forms a number of deep valleys, and into these the booklets are thrust so as to catch hold of the upper edges of the troughs, which are set so that the upper edge is towards the upper, and the lower towards the under surface of the feather fig. In one of the primary or "quill" feathers of the wing of a crane, each barb of the inner side of the vane was found to bear about pairs of barbules, which would make about , barbules for the inner web of the vane alone, or more than a million for the whole feather. It is to these booklets that the closely-knit elastic vanes of the flight feathers and the body feathers are due. Where these are wanting the barbs do not adhere, resulting in a loose "discontinuous" vane such as is found in the plumes of the ostrich. Many feathers, in addition to the main axis, bear a second, generally much shorter axis, supporting a loose discontinuous vane ; this is the "aftershaft" and arises from the under surface of the feather. In the cassowary and emu the aftershaft is as large as the main shaft. Contour feathers are those which form the outline of the body, and are all that can generally be seen. Those which form the "flight feathers" of the wing, and the tail feathers, are the most perfectly developed. Semiplumes are degenerate contour feathers. The down-feathers are generally hidden by the contour feathers: In all cases they are loose, soft and "fluffy," the barbs being long and slender, while the barbules are of ten long and provided with knob-like thickenings answering to the hooklets of the contour feathers; these thickenings help to "felt" the separate down-feathers together, the barbs of one down-feather interlocking with those of its neighbour. Down-feathers do not possess a main axis, all the barbs arising from a common centre. Filoplumes are degenerate structures having a superficial resemblance to hairs, but they always bear a minute vane at the tip. They occur in all birds, in clusters about the bases of contour feathers. In some birds they may project beyond the contour feathers, forming conspicuous white patches, as on the thighs of cormorants. In their early stages of development they often possess a large aftershaft. The eyelashes and bristles round the mouth in many birds appear akin to filoplumes. Powder-down feathers are degenerate down feathers which secrete a dry, waxy powder. This rapidly disintegrates and becomes distributed over the plumage adding thereto a peculiar bloom. In birds of the heron tribe powder-down feathers have reached a high degree of development, forming large patches on the breast and thighs. But this covering, though superficially similar in all, may differ widely in its constitution, even in closely related forms, while only in a few species can the complete history of these feathers be made out. The tawny owl *Strix aluco* is one of these. At hatching, the young is thickly clad in white. These feathers occupy the position of the ultimate contour feathers. They are shortly replaced by a second down-like covering, superficially resembling, and generally regarded as, contour-feathers but of a "semi-plumous" type. They differ from the down-feathers which preceded them in that their barbs spring from a central axis as in typical contour feathers. Feathers of this last description indeed have made their appearance in the shape of the "flight" or quill feathers remiges and of the tail feathers. This plumage is worn until the autumn, when the adult plumage is assumed. The down-feathers which appear at hatching are known as pre-pennae when they precede contour feathers, or pre-plumulae when they precede down feathers. The first generation of pre-pennae, in the tawny owl is made up of protoptyles, while the succeeding plumage is made of mesoptyles, and these in turn give place to the teleoptyles or adult feathers. As a rule the nestling develops

but one generation of neossopyles, and this generally answers to the mesoptyle plumage. The Colours of Feathers. Yet the pigments to which these colours are due are few in number, as many resplendent hues are produced by structural peculiarities of the colourless horny surface of the feathers. The principal colour pigments are melanin pigments, derived possibly from the haemoglobin of the blood, or from the blood plasma, and lipochrome or "fat" pigments, which are regarded as reserve products; though in birds this is doubtful. The melanin pigments occur as granules and give rise to black, brown and grey tones; or they may combine with the lipochrome series. The lipochrome pigments zooerythrin and zooxanthin tend to be diffused throughout the substance of the feather, and give rise respectively to red and yellow colours. These feathers lose their colour when wet, but regain it on drying. What effect food may have on colour in birds in a wild state we do not know, but it is significant that flamingoes and linnets in confinement never regain their bright hues following their first moult in captivity. If cayenne pepper be mixed with the food of certain strains of canaries, from the time the birds are hatched onwards, the yellow colour of the feathers becomes intensified, till it takes on a deep orange hue. Bullfinches, if fed on hemp-seed, turn black. Structural colours include all metallic or prismatic colours, blue, green, white, some yellows, and, in part, glossy black. In metallic feathers the barbules are modified in various ways, frequently to form flattened, overlapping plates or tiles, while the surfaces of the plates are either smooth, finely striated or pitted. But, save in white feathers, beneath this colourless, glazed outer coat there is a layer of pigment. While in many birds the coloration is a uniform hue or in bands and patches of colour on the breast more or less brilliant, in others it is sombre, and made up of dark longitudinal stripes or transverse bars on a lighter ground. The latter is the more primitive, and there seems good reason to believe that longitudinal stripes preceded transverse bars. This is indicated by the fact that the nestlings of the more primitive groups are longitudinally striped, and that young hawks in their first feather-plumage are so striped, while the adults are barred. There is also evidence that the evolution of brilliant plumage began with the males, and has, in many cases, been acquired by the females, and lastly by the young, as in the kingfishers. Often where the parents are alike the young wear a different, duller livery, as in the common starling *Sturnus vulgaris*. But where the female differs from the male in coloration the young resemble the female. The physiological explanation of complete disappearance of pigment in adult life, e. At least once annually birds renew their feathers completely by a process known as a moult. Until the new feathers have attained at least half their full length they are invested in a soft sheath, and, as development proceeds, the sheath breaks up from the tip downwards, so that for a time the new feathers have a brush-like appearance. Generally this replacement takes place gradually, new and old feathers occurring side by side. The "quill" feathers of the wing and tail are renewed in pairs, so that flight is little impaired, the change taking place in the wing from the wrist inwards, as to the primaries, and from the body outwards, towards the tip of the wing, as to the secondaries. In certain birds, however, as in ducks and rails, all the quill feathers of the wing are shed at once, so that for some time flight is impossible. In the penguins this simultaneous moulting is carried still further. The old feathers covering the body are replaced en masse. Some birds moult twice within the year, the additional moult taking place in the spring, as in the warblers *Sylviidae*. But when this is the case the spring moult is only partial, since the quill feathers of the wings and the tail feathers are not renewed. At this spring moult a special "nuptial" plumage, commonly conspicuous for its vivid coloration, is often assumed, e. This plumage, at first assumed at the mating period by the males only, and doffed soon after the young appear, has been retained in some species for longer and longer periods, so that the succeeding plumage is worn only for a few weeks, as in many ducks, wherein the males, as soon as the young are hatched, assume an "eclipse" dress. But the assumption at the breeding season of a brilliant plumage is not always due to a moult. In many birds, notably many passerines, this change is brought about by shedding the tips of the feathers, which are duller than the rest. The Development of Feathers. Feathers correspond with the scales of reptiles rather than with the hairs of mammals. They make their first appearance as small papillae in the developing chick at about the sixth day of incubation. The papillae assume a cone-shape with its apex directed backwards, while the base is carried down by the growth of the malpighian cells, so that the cone is sunk in a deep pit. Thereby these malpighian cells become divided into two portions: 1 those taking part in the formation of the walls of the "feather follicle," 2 those enclosed within the cone. These last surround the central mass or

core formed by the dermis. This mass constitutes the nutritive pulp for the development of the growing feather, and is highly vascular. The cells of the malpighian layer within the cone now become differentiated into three layers: 1 an inner, extremely thin, forming a delicate sheath for the pulp, and found in the fully developed feather in the form of a series of hollow, transparent caps enclosed within the calamus ; 2 a thick layer which forms the feather itself ; and 3 a thin layer which forms the investing sheath of the feather. As growth proceeds the cells of this middle layer arrange themselves in longitudinal rows to form the barbs, while the barbules are formed by a secondary splitting. At their bases these rudimentary barbs meet to form the rachis. Finally the tips of the barbs break through the investing sheath and the fully formed feather emerges. A part of the pulp and malpighian cells remains over after the growth of the two generations of down-feathers, and from this, succeeding generations of adult feathers are developed. The reproductive power of the feather follicle appears almost inexhaustible, since it is not diminished appreciably by age, or restricted to definite moulting periods. The feathers of birds grow only along certain definite tracts known as pterylae, leaving bare spaces or apteria. These pterylae differ in their conformation in different groups of birds, and hence are of service in systematic ornithology. The principal pterylae are as follows: The head tract pt. The spinal tract pt. It is one of the most variable in its modifications. In its simplest form it runs down the back in the form of a band of almost uniform width, but generally it expands considerably in the lumbar region, as in Passeres. Frequently it is divided into two portions; an upper, terminating in the region of the middle of the back in a fork, and a lower, which commences either as a fork, e. The ventral tract pt. In its simplest form it runs from the throat backwards in the form of a median band as far as the base of the neck, where it divides, sending a branch to each side of the breast. This branch commonly again divides into a short, broad outer branch which lodges the "flank" feathers, and a long, narrow, inner branch which runs backwards to join its fellow of the opposite side in front of the cloacal aperture. This branch lodges the abdominal feathers. For convenience sake the cervical portions of the spinal and ventral tracts are generally regarded as separate tracts, the pt. The humeral tract pt. The femoral tract pt.

Chapter 5 : Birds - Wings Over Scotland Series

Comment: A copy that has been read, but remains in clean condition. All pages are intact, and the cover is intact. The spine may show signs of wear. Pages can include limited notes and highlighting, and the copy can include previous owner inscriptions.

Posted on July 8, by Amy Broadmoore I am not a birdwatcher. However, I enjoy observing birds with my kids. We have birdfeeders hanging outside our dining room window. A visit by a goldfinch or downy woodpecker livens up an otherwise ordinary breakfast. We get excited when we spot birds on hikes. Here are my favorite picture books for encouraging kids to pay attention to and enjoy birds. Helping Dad build a bird house. Little Green by Keith Baker. Beautiful, richly-colored illustrations and a simple rhyme celebrate hummingbirds. A fantastic introduction to birds written by a former elementary school teacher. About Birds introduces the basic defining features of birds and includes lovely, realistic illustrations of birds that can be used to teach kids to identify birds. An extremely informative non-fiction book about bluejays disguised as a work of fiction. In Two Blue Jays, students observe as two blue jays build a nest in a tree outside their classroom window and give birth to baby blue jays. This format "describing students attentively observing bluejays" works. My kids are drawn into the story and become just as fascinated about learning about blue jays as the students. A classic story that my kids enjoy hearing again and again. Mallard and their ducklings. A young boy, Riki, attracts birds to his backyard by building a bird house, putting out bird food, and more. On Meadowview Street by Henry Cole, in which a girl transforms her stark suburban yard into an attractive backyard wildlife habitat, is another fantastic story to inspire kids to create wildlife habitat. An engaging, kid-friendly introduction to birdwatching and identifying common birds. Owl Moon will surely encourage other children to appreciate their own encounters with nature. A sweet, humorous story about a girl Jess who goes birdwatching with her grandfather for the first time. A lovely portrait of two boys connected by their love for a thrush. Backyard Birds of Summer and its companion book Backyard Birds of Winter include a series of informative essays about various types of birds and about attracting birds to your yard. These books are perfect for kids and adults who are fascinated by birds. A fantastic first field guide for children! Backyard Birds includes several features to help children learn to identify birds themselves: This website includes a backyard birds quiz, a backyard birds identifier tool, and a backyard birds A-Z directory with information about numerous bird species including recordings of bird calls! At this website, you can sign up to participate in Project FeederWatch. Children as well as adults are encouraged to identify and count birds that visit feeders and submit their data to scientists. All participants receive a bird identification poster, a wall calendar, and a bird feeding resource guide. This website provides extensive information about attracting birds and other wildlife to your backyard and the opportunity to get your backyard certified as an NWF Certified Wildlife Habitat. My kids have been very excited about working towards the goal of creating a certified backyard wildlife habitat and, having just submitted our application, are looking forward to receiving a NWF Certified Wildlife Habitat yard sign. You may also be interested in:

Chapter 6 : Birds of Prey (TV Series ") - IMDb

Experienced L-Bird pilots Willard Womack and moderator Steve Seal will lead the discussion and walk-arounds of L-Birds at the Dixie Wing Museum. Two liaison aircraft - an L-5 and an L-4 - will be on display, and rides may be available.

Chapter 7 : Top Wing: Nickelodeon Announces New TV Show Premiere - canceled TV shows - TV Series

Wildlife photographer Marie Read first visited the Mono Basin in and promptly fell in love with the area's birdlife and scenery. In she began work on Sierra Wings, a multi-year photographic project to document some of the Mono Basin's best-known birds and their lives.

DOWNLOAD PDF BIRDS (WINGS SERIES)

Chapter 8 : SilverHawks - Wikipedia

To learn more click here -- theinnatdunvilla.com -- To take a DEEP DIVE into how wings work! Click here to tweet [DeepDive2 theinnatdunvilla.com](#), I hope.

Chapter 9 : CAF Dixie Wing Living History Series Presents the Role of "L-Birds"

Top Wing is a Canadian computer-animated television series created by Matthew Fernandes of Industrial Brothers and produced by Industrial Brothers and 9 Story Media Group.