



Tiritiri Matangi Kids,

by Stacey

As you walk along the wharf towards Tiritiri Matangi Island you will start to hear the bird song from some of Aotearoa's most vulnerable manu/birds. Match up the manu with their names and fill in the gaps in the descriptions below. Have fun!

Beaks have various functions and these include defending themselves, grooming their feathers, attracting other manu, regulating their body temperature, building nests and feeding themselves and their young.

Draw a line to connect each manu to its name

Looking at the photos of the manu fill in the gaps in the text below



**pīwakawaka/
fantail**

A. Out of all of the manu in the Aotearoa ngahere/ forest the beak of the _____ opens the widest. This enables them to swallow, digest and distribute large fruit and seeds of the karaka and other trees.



kākāriki

B. The _____ have very strong beaks and use them to snip softer grasses and herbs. They hold a blade of grass down with their foot and expose the inner core by removing the tough outer sheaf. This is the most nutritious part. They graze from the side so that the growing shoots are not damaged.



tūi

C. The _____ use their beak for climbing, as well as crushing and cutting objects for food. They are responsible for chopping up flax flowers that can be seen on Tiritiri Matangi. They chew the flower to get the nectar, giving nothing back to the plant unlike the tūi and korimako who pollinate as they eat.



**pāteke/
brown
teal**

D. The _____ has a curved, long beak with a fine brush-tipped tongue. This allows them to extract nectar from the putiputi/ flowers in the ngahere as well as pollinating the flowers.



**kiwi
pukupuku/
little
spotted kiwi**

E. The _____ has small bristles around its beak to help direct the insects in for dinner. They also use their beaks to search for insects that hide in cracks in the bark of trees. They will hang upside down, on the underside of tree fern fronds, looking for moths that might be hiding there.



takahē

F. The _____ has special strong lamellae that help them sieve through material quickly for food. Lamellae are small, comb-like structures along the inside of the bill. They act as a sieve and can look like teeth.



**kōtare/
kingfisher**

G. The _____ has a broad, long and pointed beak which helps them to catch their prey by entering the water without creating a wave or noise. In grassland they can be seen perching on high vantage points searching for prey such as insects and skinks.



kererū

H. The _____ has nostrils at the end of its beak to enable it to search for food. It does this by probing its beak into the soil in search of insects.