

A Methodological Study of Birds Behaviour

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DESCRIPTION

Ornithology is a branch of zoology concerned with the "strategic evaluation and subsequent information on birds and everything related to them. Bird studies have developed essential concepts in science, such as the meaning of species, the history of speciation, sense, learning, environmental specialization, organizations, island biogeography, phylogeography, and protection, among others. A bird belongs to the class Aves.

Behaviour

There are more than 10,400 resident species that have feathers, which is the primary feature that distinguishes them from all other animals. A more compact definition would observe that they may be warm-blooded vertebrates more associated with reptiles than with mammals, and they have a four-chambered heart (as do mammals), forelimbs changed into wings (a trait shared with bats), a hard-shelled egg, and keen vision, the main sense they depend on for information about the environment. Their sense of odor is not highly developed, and their auditory range is limited. Most birds are diurnal in habit. Bird migration is a common sensation. Migratory birds fly hundreds and thousands of km in order to find the best environmental conditions and habitat for breeding, feeding, and raising their young ones. More than 1,000 extinct species have been recognized from fossil remains. In classifying birds, maximum systematists have historically relied upon structural characteristics to assume evolutionary relationships. Plumage characteristics consist of a wide variety of diverse feather types; the presence or absence of down on the feather tracts and at the

green gland; and the presence or absence of an after shaft. Characteristics of the beak and feet are also useful. Advances in the observation of DNA sequences and the computerized production of phylogeny have provided a new method of testing hypotheses of taxonomic relationships. Because of their body arrangement and their feathered covering, birds are considered the best fliers among animals, better than insects and bats. There are, however, great variations in ability among diverse birds. Penguins can't fly, but rather spend much time in the water swimming with their paddle-like wings. Birds like ostriches and emus have rudimentary wings but are permanently afoot. At the other extreme, long-winged swifts and frigate birds pass from their perches most effectively to fly, never to walk. Most birds alternate walking or swimming with their flying. All bird statistics are taken by using the point count method with a circular plot shape and plot diameter.

CONCLUSION

Birds do not have sweat glands. Excess heat is degenerated by rapid wheezing, which reaches 350 respirations per minute in local hens. Some heat can also be removed by regulating blood flow to the feet. In hot climates, heat is often stopped or reduced *via* behavioural means by focusing on activities in the cooler parts of the day and looking for shade during the hot periods. Temporary hypothermia (lowered body temperature) and lethargy are known for numerous species of nightjars, swifts, and hummingbirds. Torpor at night is supposed to be widespread among hummingbirds. The heart rate of birds widely ranges from 60 to 70 beats per minute in the ostrich.

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