

BIRD CHECKLIST

Keep your eyes peeled for our feathered friends and check off which ones you spy !

Penguins	
Galapagos penguin (e)	
Albatross	
Waved Albatross	
Pintado Petrel	
Hawaiian Petrel	
Tahiti Petrel	
Parkinson's Petrel	
Wedge-tailed Shearwater	
Sooty Shearwater	
Audubon's Shearwater	
Elliot's Storm-Petrel	
White-faced Storm-Petrel	
White-bellied Storm-Petrel	
Wedge-Rumped Storm-Petrel	
Madeiran Storm-Petrel	
Leach's Storm-Petrel	
Markham's Storm- Petrel	
Red-Billed Tropicbird	
Red-Tailed Tropicbird	
Magnificent Frigate Bird	
Great Frigate Bird	
Blue Footed Booby	
Masked Booby	
Red-Footed Booby	
Brown Booby	
Flighthless Cormorant (e)	

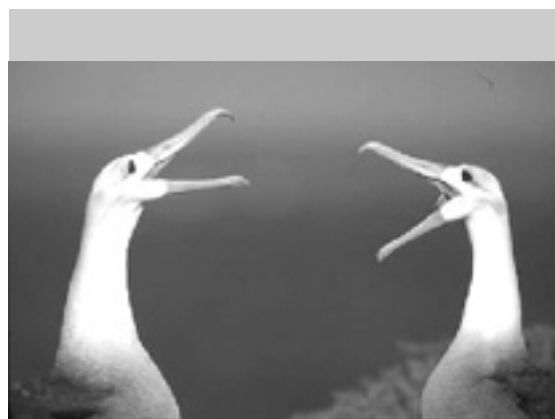
Galapagos Penguin at a glance

Penguins are a group of flightless sea birds mostly found around Antarctic oceans and islands. But the Galapagos penguin, smallest of the eighteen species in the penguin family, is the only penguin found north of the equator, and nests entirely within the tropics. Why is that??. The theory goes that the Galapagos penguin is most likely descended from stray individuals of this species that managed to find the cool upwellings of the western islands. It breeds only on the west coast of Isabela and on most of Fernandina's coasts. These penguins must adapt to two different environments, hot land and cool water (Other penguins have only to adapt to cold). Although they have thick layers of fat covered by protective, waterproof feathers, they manage to keep cool in warm temperatures by holding their wings out at 45 degree angles, allowing the heat to pass over less heavily feathered areas and to convect heat away. On the other hand the cool water can present problems when they are moulting. During their moulting period they fast and do not enter the water at all because they can lose body heat too quickly.



BIRD CHECKLIST

White-Cheeked Pintail	
Blue Winged Teal	
Black-bellied Tree Duck	
Greater Flamingo	
Snowy Egret	
Great Blue Heron	
Common Egret	
Cattle Egret	
Striated Heron	
Lava Heron (e)	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	
Osprey	
Galapagos Hawk (e)	
Peregrine Falcon	
Galapagos Rail (e)	
Paint-billed Crake	
Purple Gallinule	
Common Moorhen	
Marbled Godwit	
Whimbrel	
Greater Yellowlegs	
Lesser Yellowlegs	
Solitary Sandpiper	
Spotted Sandpiper	
Wandering Tattler	
Willet	
Ruddy Turnstone	
Black Turnstone	
Shortbilled Dowitcher	
Surfbird	
Red Knot	
Sanderling	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	
Western Sandpiper	



Waved Albatross at a glance

The Waved Albatross has a very elaborate mating dance in which the partners face each other and move together with great precision.

Like all albatrosses, the Waved Albatross remains at sea for days at a time, storing much of the food it eats in a unique kind of stomach which produces an oily liquid consisting of digested fish and squid.

Adults squirt this oil in a steady stream into the trough of its chick's lower mandible held crosswise in the parent's beak.



BIRD CHECKLIST

<u>Least Sandpiper</u>	
<u>Black-necked Stilt</u>	
<u>Stilt Sandpiper</u>	
<u>Wilson's Phalarope</u>	
<u>Northern Phalarope</u>	
<u>Red Phalarope</u>	
<u>American Oystercatcher</u>	
<u>Pacific Golden Plover</u>	
<u>Black-bellied Plover</u>	
<u>Semipalmated Plover</u>	
<u>Killdeer</u>	
<u>Lava Gull (e)</u>	
<u>Laughing Gull</u>	
<u>Franklin's Gull</u>	
<u>Swallow-Tailed Gull</u>	
<u>Andean Gull</u>	
<u>Royal Tern</u>	
<u>Common Tern</u>	
<u>Sooty Tern</u>	
<u>Brown Noddy</u>	
<u>Fairy (White) Tern</u>	
<u>South Polar Skua</u>	
<u>Pomarine Jaeger</u>	
<u>Parasitic Jaeger</u>	
<u>Long- Tailed Jaeger</u>	
<u>Galapagos Dove (e)</u>	
<u>Black-billed Cuckoo</u>	
<u>Dark-billed Cuckoo</u>	
<u>Groove-billed Ani</u>	
<u>Barn Owl</u>	
<u>Short-eared Owl</u>	
<u>Common Nighthawk</u>	
<u>Belted Kingfisher</u>	
<u>Vermillion Flycatcher</u>	
<u>Large-billed Flycatcher (e)</u>	



More Waved Albatross at a glance

The Waved Albatross belongs to a group of seabirds known as the "Tubenoses" and is endemic to the Galapagos islands. Most of the world's populations nests on Española island. Most of the world's population nests on Española islands it is one of its largest birds in the archipelago, with a wingspan of almost six feet.



BIRD CHECKLIST

Galapagos Mockingbird (e)	
Charles Mockingbird (e)	
Hood Mockingbird (e)	
San Cristobal Mockingbird (e)	
Bank Swallow	
Galapagos Martin (e)	
Cave Swallow	
Cliff Swallow	
Yellow Warbler	
Summer Tanager	
Large Ground-Finch (e)	
Medium Ground-Finch (e)	
Small Ground-Finch (e)	
Sharp-beaked Ground-Finch (e)	
Common Cactus-Finch (e)	
Large Cactus-Finch (e)	
Vegetarian-Finch (e)	
Large Tree-Finch (e)	
Medium Tree-Finch (e)	
Small Tree-Finch (e)	
Woodpecker Finch (e)	
Mangrove Finch (e)	
Warbler Finch (e)	
Bobolink	

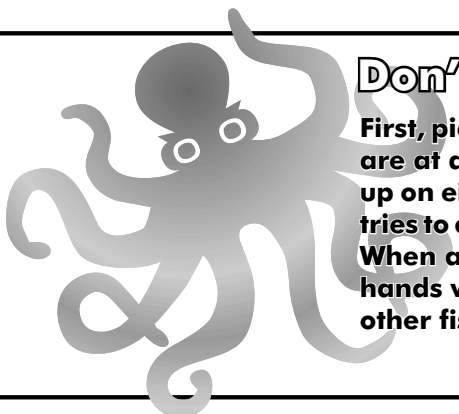


Land Iguanas at a glance

There are two species of land iguanas found in the drier habitats of six of the central western islands. They grow to more than a meter and weigh as much as 13 Kg.

They eat prickly pear cactus fruits and pads, as well as many other plants and insects. The iguana is mostly a herbivore but will eat carrion if the opportunity arises.

Land iguanas are well adapted to desert like conditions, and drink no fresh water during the year. Except, after rains, they have been observed drinking large quantities of fresh water from puddles.



Don't let the hungry Octopus get you !!

First, pick one person to be the Octopus. Then draw two lines that are at least 20 feet apart. The other players, the fish, then line up on either line. When the Octopus shouts "hungry", everyone tries to cross to the other side while the Octopus tries to tag them. When a fish is tagged, she becomes a tentacle and has to hold hands with The Octopus, working with her to try to tag the other fish.



The last fish left wins !



MAMMAL AND REPTILE CHECKLIST

Santa Fe rice rat (e)	
Fernandina rice rat (e)	
Galapagos Bat (e)	
Hoary Bat (e)	
Baleen whales	
Fin whale	
Blue whale	
Minke whale	
Sei whale	
Bryde's whale	
Humpback whale	
Toothed whales	
Cuvier's whale	
Dense beaked whale	
Sperm whale	
Pygmy Sperm whale	
Dwarf Sperm whale	
Killer whale	
False killer whale	
Pygmy killer whale	
Melonhead whale	
Fraser's Dolphin	
Risso's Dolphin	
Spinner Dolphin	
Striped Dolphin	
Bridled Dolphin	
Common Dolphin	
Bottlenose Dolphin	
Galapagos fur seal	
Galapagos sea lion	
Tortoises	
Giant Tortoises	



More Land Iguanas at a glance

The females lay between two and twenty five eggs in a burrow up to half a meter deep. Although these nesting burrows are guarded for a time, hatchlings spend up to a week digging themselves out, only to be greeted and eaten by a host of hungry predators (owl, herons, egrets, hawks).

The male land iguana is much larger and more brightly colored than the female. It defends the territories of a couple of females by engaging in a head-bashing battle when confronted by another male.



MAMMAL AND REPTILE CHECKLIST

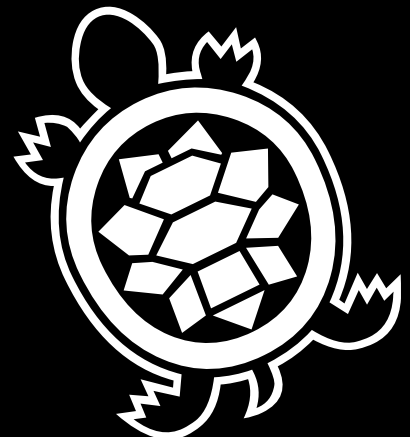
Turtles	
Hawksbill turtle	
Green turtle	
Leatherback turtle	
Snakes (no common names)	
D. biserialis (e)	
D. Slevini (e)	
D. Dorsalis (e)	
Geckos (no common names)	
P. Tubercolis	
P. Gilberti	
P. Leei	
P. Barringtonensis	
P. Galapagoensis	
P. Bauri	
P. Collari	
Lava Lizards (no common names)	
T. Grayi	
T. Bivattatus	
T. Pacificus	
T. Habellii	
T. Delanonis	
T. Albemarlensis	
T. Duncanensis	
Iguanas	
Marine Iguana (e)	
Land Iguana (e)	
Santa Fe Land Iguana (e)	



PACIFIC GREEN TURTLE AT A GLANCE

The Pacific Green Turtle is the only marine turtle species resident in the Galapagos islands (which means that it feeds, mates, and nests in the Galapagos) although other species of marine turtles are seen in the waters. However, the Green turtle has been found as far away as Colombia and Costa Rica.

Like all marine turtles, the Green turtle must come ashore to her nesting beach in order to lay her eggs, once every two or three years in one season, each female may come ashore in the evening at high tide as many as eight times in two week intervals, laying up to seventy or eighty eggs at a time. After three hours of laying eggs, the female returns to the sea. Small hatchlings usually come out at night so as to avoid predation by ghost crabs, hawks, mockingbirds and frigate birds.



JOURNAL

MARINE IGUANA AT A GLANCE

Did you know that the marine iguana is the only sea going lizard in the world, and found only on the Galapagos islands?.

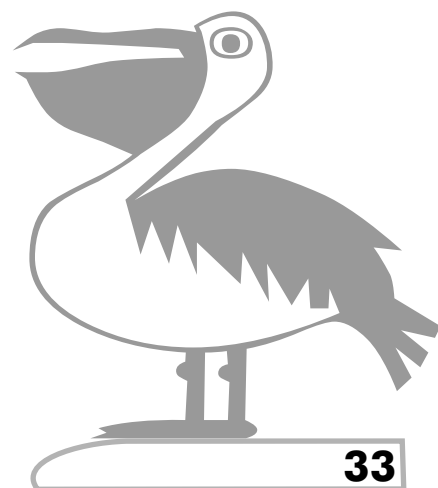
It dives into the water to feed on a type of algae called "Ulva", and although most of its dives last 5-10 minutes,it can remain submerged for an hour.

The marine iguana, because it feeds on algae, takes a lot of salt into its body in order to excrete the large amounts of salt, it sneezes frequently (resembles spitting) and results in the iguana having a white, salt encrusted head.

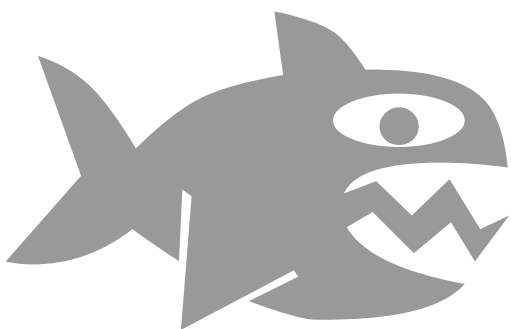
The marine iguana is an example of how on animal who is colsd blooded can regulate its temperature by changing its behavior. For example, to be able to move, swim, and digest its food, the iguana must have a high body temperature. Usually, an iguana will wait until the middle of the day to swim, so that its body is maximally warmed by the sun. After swimming iguanas will spread themselves on rocks, orienting their bodies to get as much sunlight as possible.



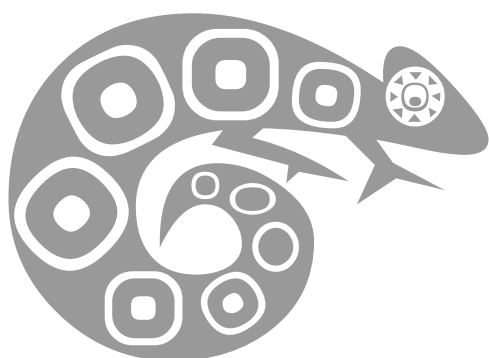
SKETCH YOUR OWN



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