



Macaw Feather Investigation

Have you seen the blue-and-yellow macaws that live in the Academy's indoor rainforest? Take a close-up look at their feathers and use your observation skills to sketch your own feather.

Materials

Pictures of macaw feathers (page 3-4)
Colored pencils, markers, or crayons
Piece of paper

Directions

1. **Print** or look at the images of the feathers on pages 3-4, and **read** the information on feather anatomy on page 2.
2. **Think** about the following five questions as you investigate the pictures. Share your answers with a friend or family member or just think in your head.
 - a. What do you notice about the shape of the feather? Is it similar or different from other feathers you've seen?
 - b. Do you think all of the macaw's feathers are shaped this way? Why or why not?
 - c. How might the anatomy of the macaw's feathers help it stay dry in the rainforest?
 - d. What colors do you see? Why do you think macaws have such brightly colored feathers?
 - e. What else can you guess about the macaw just by looking at its feather?
3. **Use** your coloring materials and a blank piece of paper to sketch your own feathers. Try sketching a wing feather with smooth edges and a downy feather that would keep a bird warm.

Feather anatomy

While the feathers that grow on a bird's wing, tail, and body are shaped differently, they all share the same basic anatomy. The center of the feather is called the *rachis*, which branches off into *barbs*. Along the barbs are small *barbules* that interlock with neighboring barbules to provide a smooth, uniform surface. These microscopic hooks form a barrier against wind and water, allowing birds to fly and stay dry. Some feathers are fluffy and lack interlocking barbules; these help insulate the bird and keep them warm.

Do you see the two areas where the barbules have split in the photo below? Birds have a form of grooming called *preening* that helps restore the interlocking structure.





