ARGENTINE ANIMALS

COLORING BOOKS

Birds

1

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ARGENTINA

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1. birds

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RUFOUS HORNERO

Furnarius
rufus

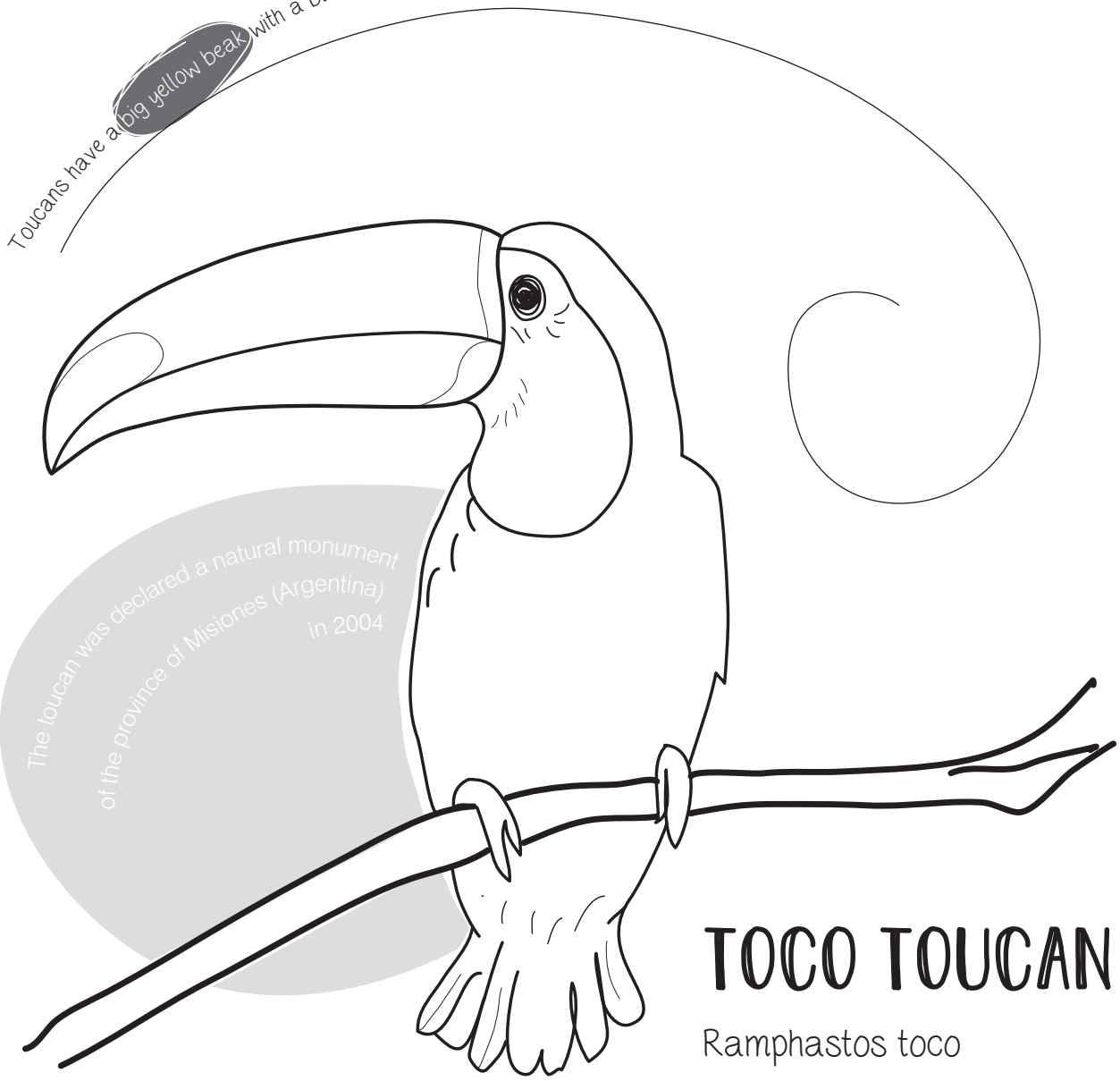
It was declared Argentina's national bird in 1928.

It is a small bird that measures between 16 and 23 cm in length.

This bird builds a distinctive oven-shaped mud nest in trees, buildings and other structures.

It is native to South America and lives
in a wide variety of habitats.
The rufous hornero is an insectivorous bird
that forages on the ground.
Its diet consists mainly of small invertebrates such as crickets,
butterflies and other insects.
As a non-migratory bird, it lives and breeds in the same place.
The rufous hornero was the inspiration of many legends and songs of South American folklore.

Toucans have a big yellow beak with a black spot; it looks heavy but it is actually really light.



The toucan was declared a natural monument of the province of Misiones (Argentina) in 2004

TOCO TOUCAN

Ramphastos toco

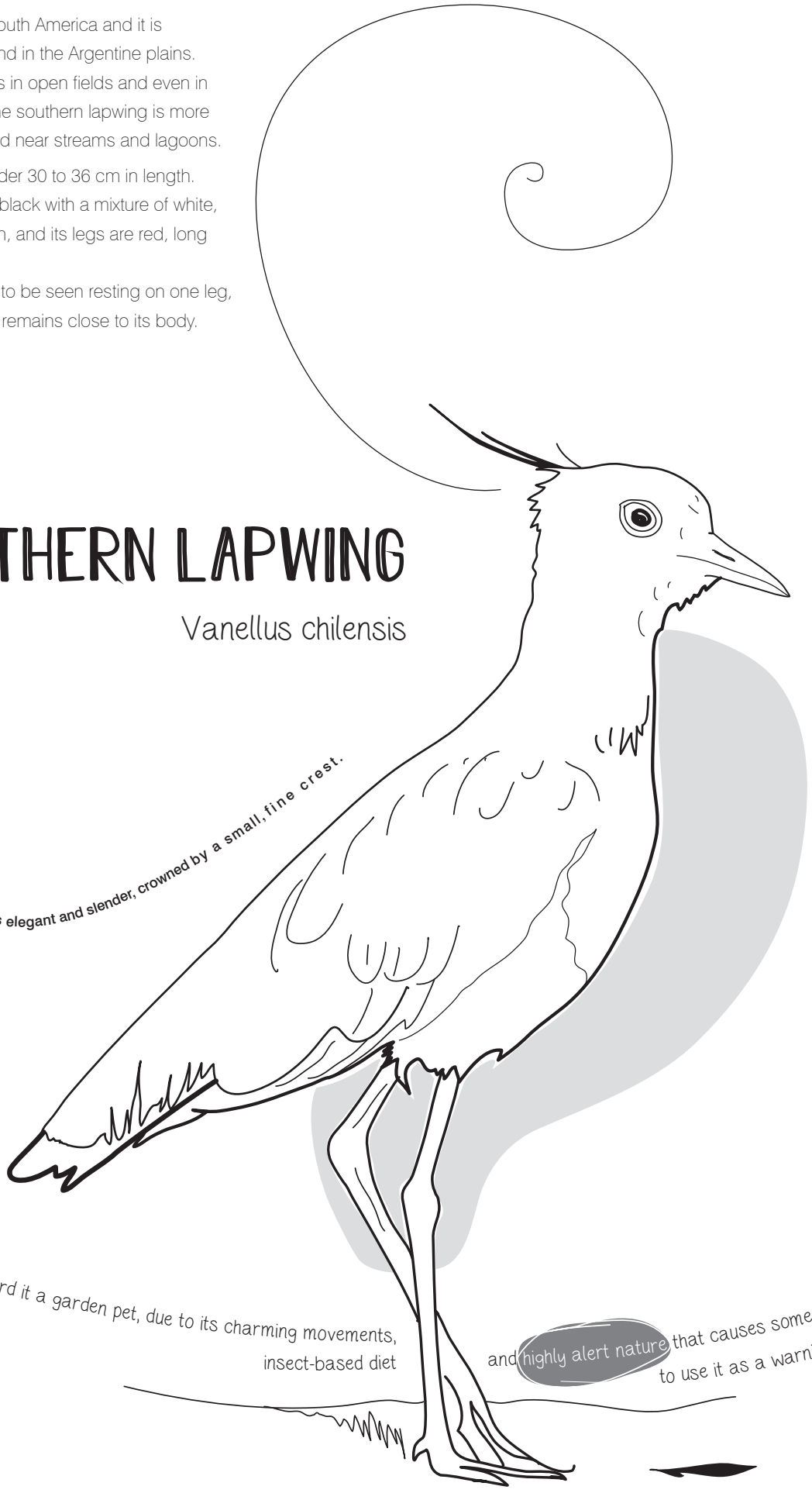
The toucan lives in South America and it is commonly found in zoos around the world.
It has stunning feathers, a black body, a white throat and a blue eye ring.
It is usually 63 cm in length, of which the beak takes up about 20 cm, and weighs over 500 g.
Its big beak helps keep its body temperature by absorbing heat while the rest of its body stays at a stable temperature.
It feeds mainly on fruit.

It is native to South America and it is commonly found in the Argentine plains. Although it lives in open fields and even in urban areas, the southern lapwing is more frequently found near streams and lagoons.

It is a small wader 30 to 36 cm in length. Its plumage is black with a mixture of white, gray and brown, and its legs are red, long and thin.
It is most likely to be seen resting on one leg, while the other remains close to its body.

SOUTHERN LAPWING

Vanellus chilensis



It is elegant and slender, crowned by a small, fine crest.

People often regard it a garden pet, due to its charming movements, insect-based diet and highly alert nature that causes some to use it as a warning sign.

It is an amazing singer: it has a very pleasant warble and the ability to accurately imitate the songs of other birds.

It spends most of its time on the ground, moving quickly with short runs.

CHALK-BROWED MOCKINGBIRD

Mimus saturninus

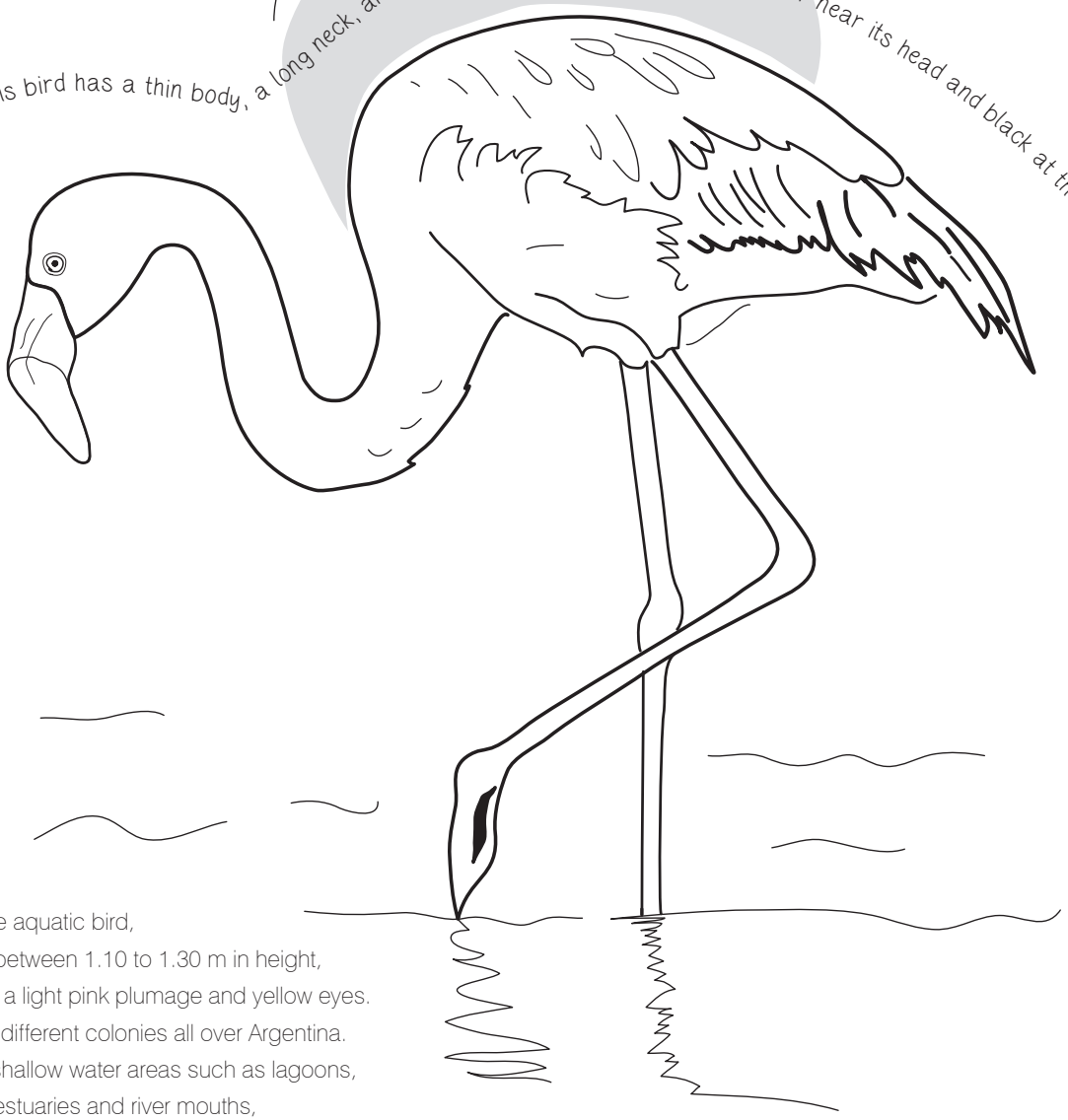
The chalk-browed mockingbird is native to South America. It dwells in steppes and prairies and it does not migrate in winter.
It is about 27 cm long as an adult. It feeds on insects and fruits. Its long, thin beak is ideal for catching insects.
Its long tarsi indicate its walking habits.
It imitates the sounds of its environment. Its own singing includes a distinctive, loud alarm note. It learns quickly and accurately imitates human whistling.

CHILEAN FLAMINGO

Phoenicopterus chilensis

Argentina has the largest population of this bird, with about 100,000 specimens.

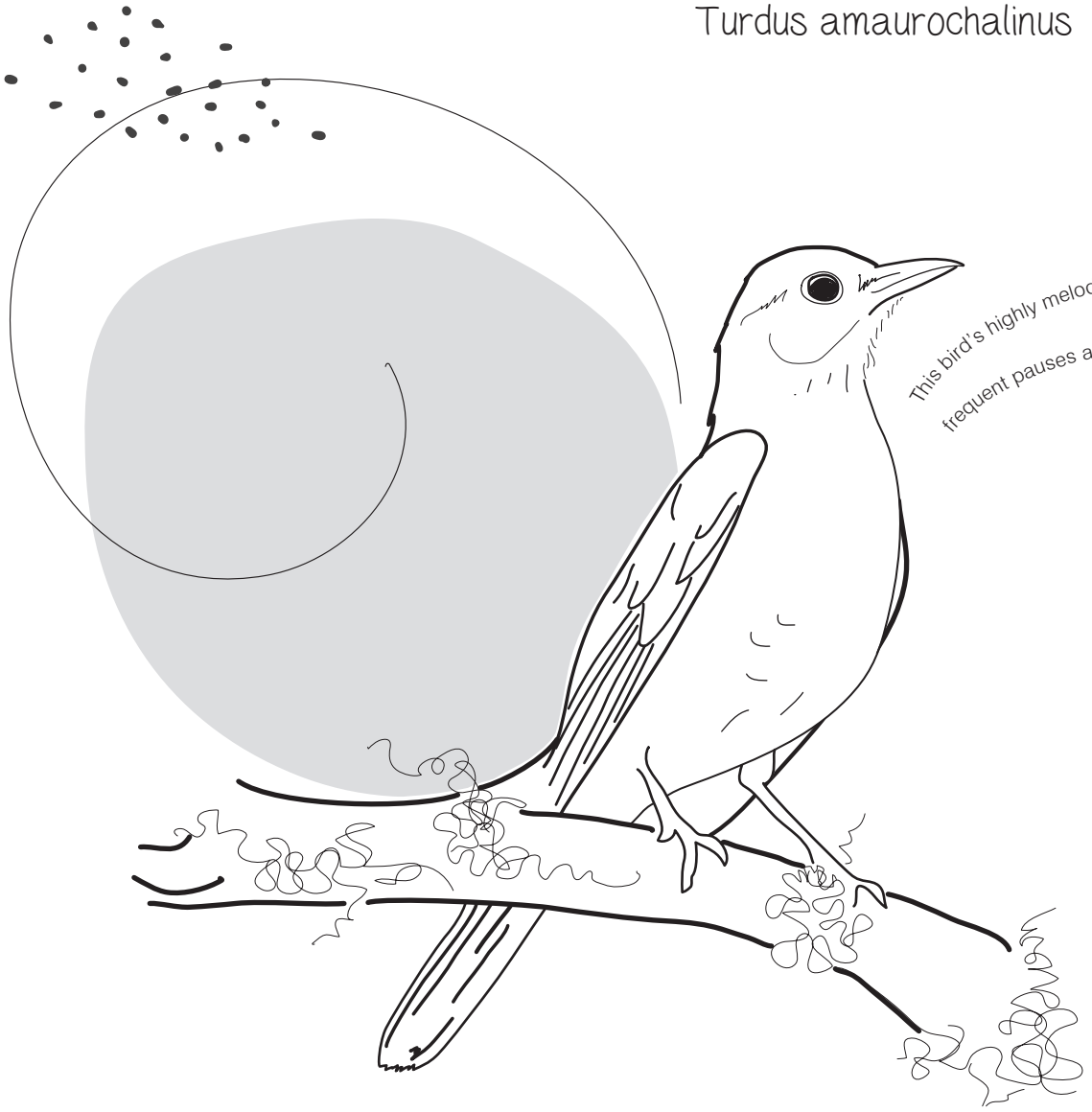
This bird has a thin body, a long neck, and a downward-curving beak, light in color near its head and black at the tip.



It is a large aquatic bird,
standing between 1.10 to 1.30 m in height,
and it has a light pink plumage and yellow eyes.
It nests in different colonies all over Argentina.
It lives in shallow water areas such as lagoons,
salt flats, estuaries and river mouths,
and it feeds on invertebrates,
shrimp and mollusks.

CREAMY-BELLIED THRUSH

Turdus amaurochalinus



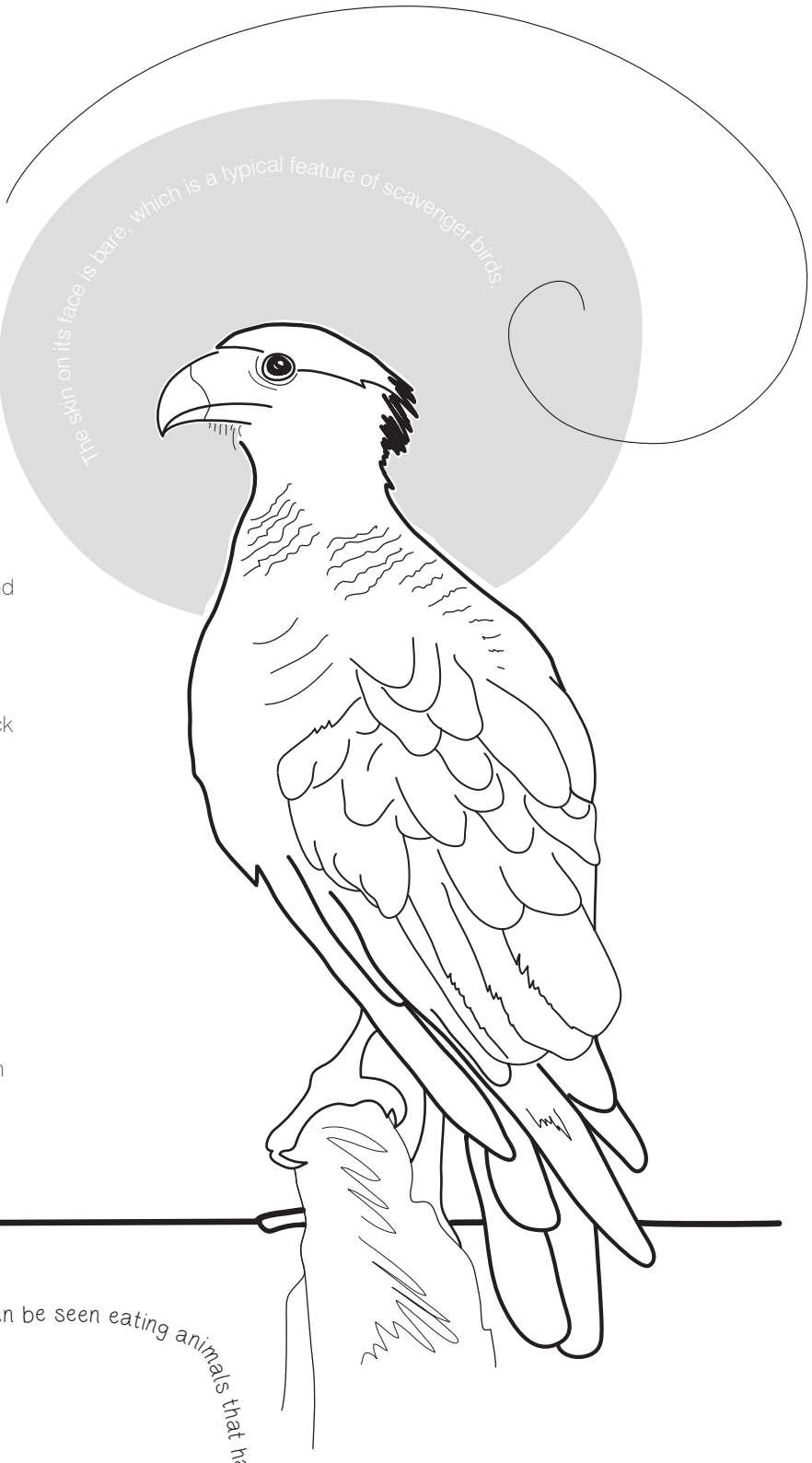
This bird's highly melodious singing features frequent pauses and repetitions.

It lives in South America, in a wide variety of habitats, including forest edges, savannahs, plantations, urban parks and gardens.
It is primarily arboreal, but it can also be seen on the ground.

Its body is 24.5 cm long and its yellow beak (in males) contrasts with its olive-brown back, its pale ventral region, and its pale and striated throat.
It produces a syllable-like singing, less powerful but more varied and rougher than that of the rufous-bellied thrush.
Its call is similar to a meow and it also produces clucks. It is an omnivorous bird, feeding mainly on fruits and invertebrates.

raptorial birds with strong, hooked beaks, sharp claws, powerful flight and very sharp vision

The skin on its face is bare, which is a typical feature of scavenger birds.

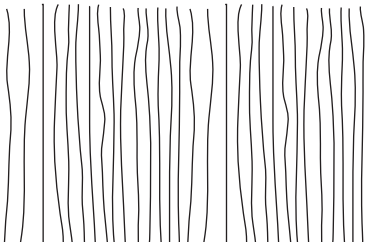


It's a falconiform bird that inhabits central and southern South America.
It measures between 55 and 60 cm in length.
The top of its head is blackish, the rest of the head and neck are grayish white, and the back and chest have broad brownish and grayish white lines.
Despite its misconceived reputation as an exclusive scavenger, its amazing intelligence and versatility, added to its build, allow it to hunt a variety of animals, from herons and pigeons to hares.
It tends to be more terrestrial and more of a walker than other birds of prey.
In its flight, it combines flapping with circling in a glide.
It produces a harsh and loud sound.

It prefers to feed on carrion and can often be seen eating animals that have been run over on the roads.

SOUTHERN CARACARA

Caracara plancus

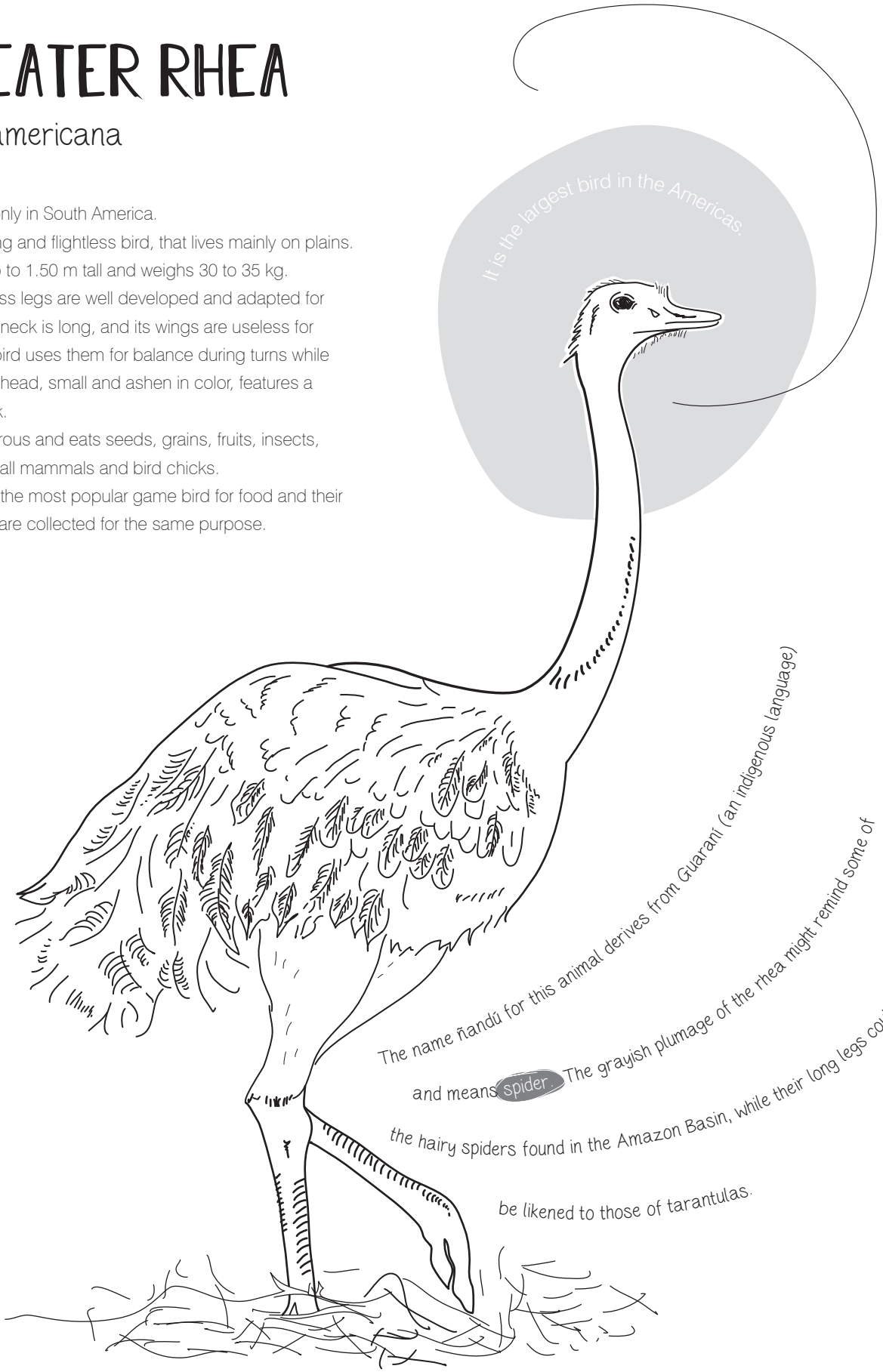


GREATER RHEA

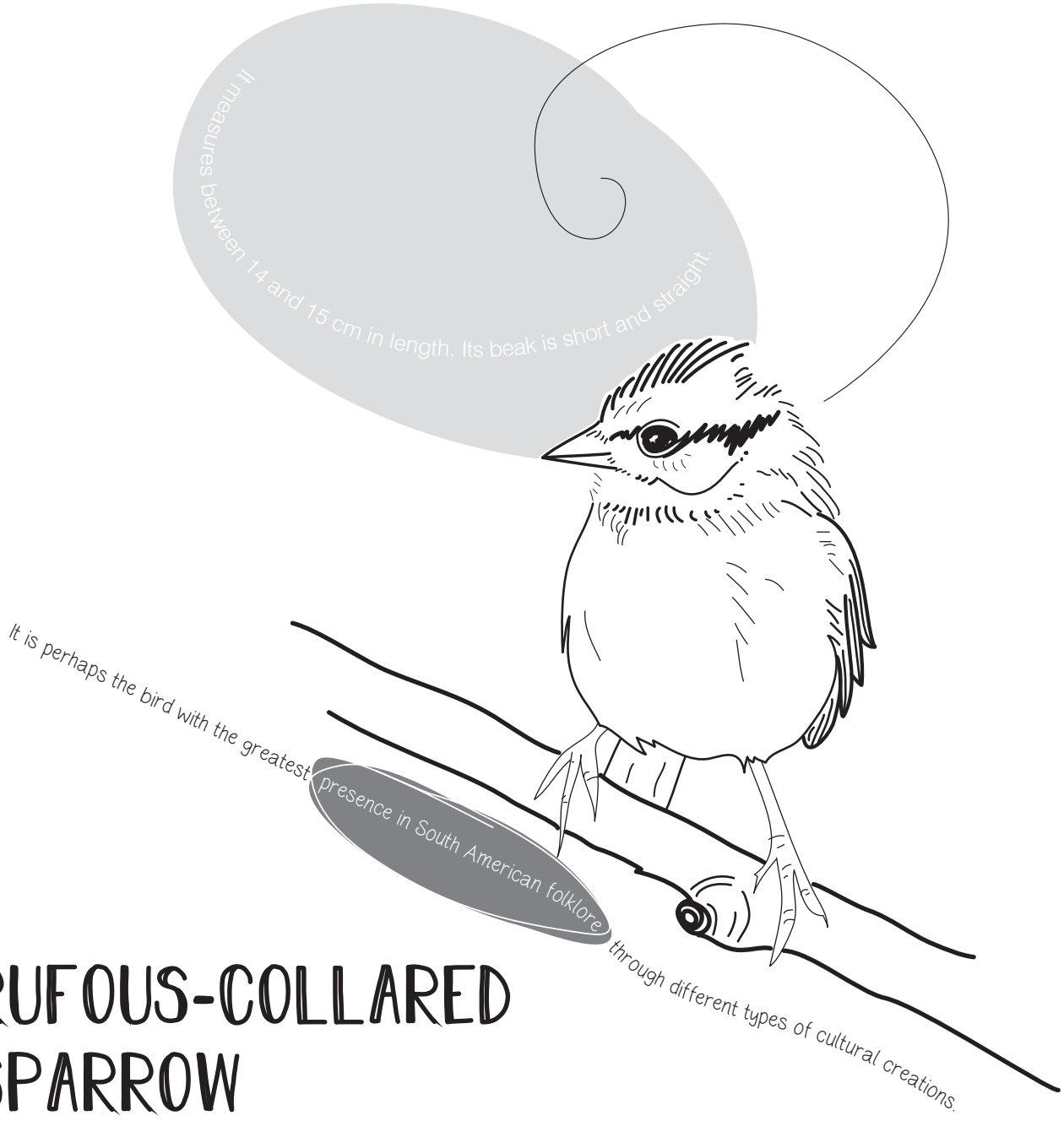
Rhea americana

It is found only in South America.
It is a running and flightless bird, that lives mainly on plains.
It stands up to 1.50 m tall and weighs 30 to 35 kg.
Its featherless legs are well developed and adapted for running. Its neck is long, and its wings are useless for flying: this bird uses them for balance during turns while running. Its head, small and ashen in color, features a strong beak.
It is omnivorous and eats seeds, grains, fruits, insects, reptiles, small mammals and bird chicks.
The rhea is the most popular game bird for food and their large eggs are collected for the same purpose.

It is the largest bird in the Americas.



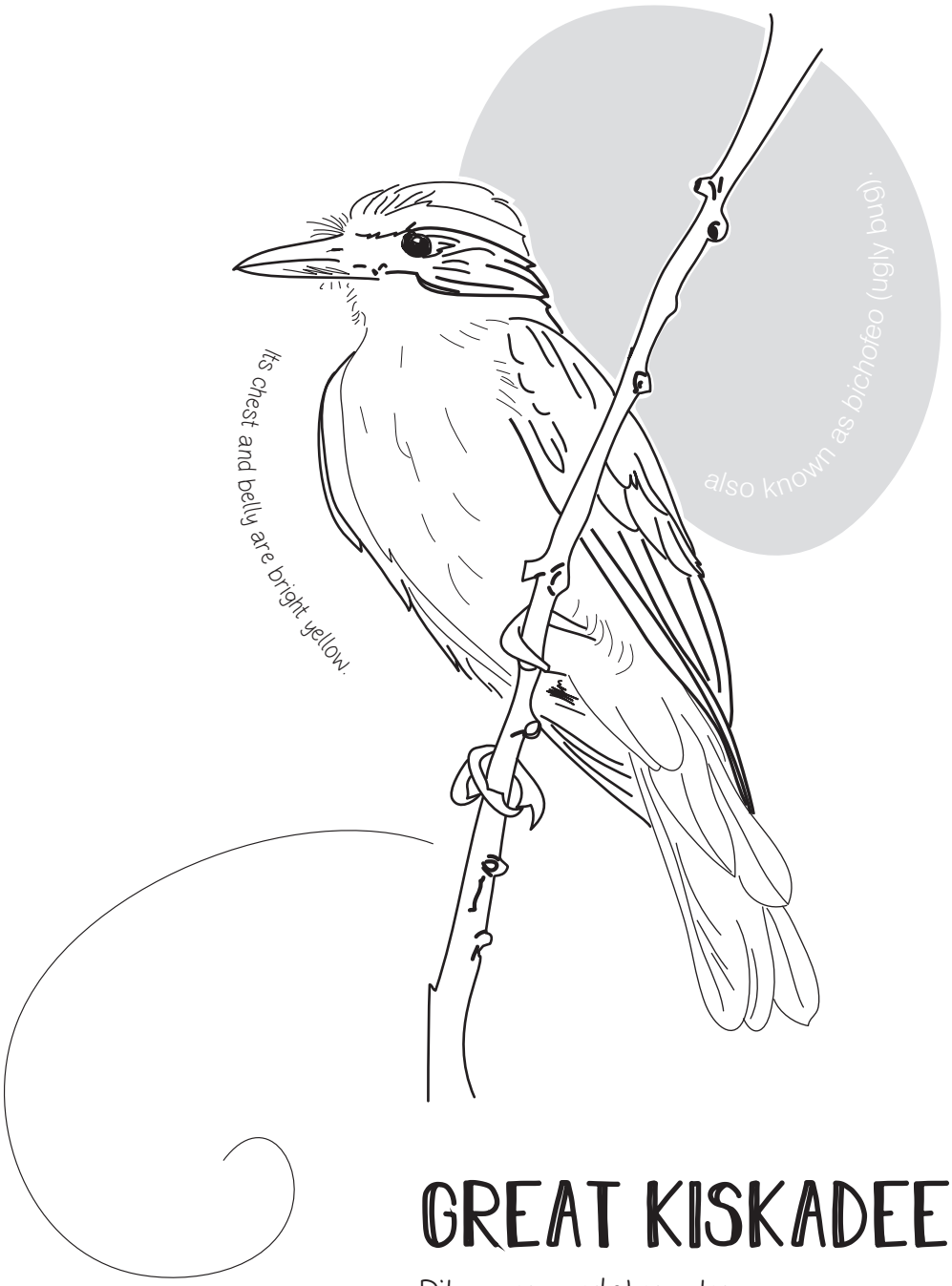
The name ñandú for this animal derives from Guarani (an indigenous language) and means spider. The grayish plumage of the rhea might remind some of the hairy spiders found in the Amazon Basin, while their long legs could be likened to those of tarantulas.



RUFOUS-COLLARED SPARROW

Zonotrichia capensis

This species is found throughout South America, including Tierra del Fuego and Isla de los Estados, and in Central America.
It is distinguished by its crest bordered by black stripes. Its crown edge and face are gray, with bold black stripes. Its throat is white, with a distinctive cinnamon or chestnut-colored collar on the nape.
Its legs are well adapted to its arboreal habits. It comes down to the ground to collect its main food: seeds and worms.
It lives in open prairies, steppes and forests, plantations and urban environments.
The male's characteristic singing, consisting of a three-part theme followed by a trill, allows for the identification of the male's population of origin.
The trill is specific to a population group and with it the female can identify the origin of her mate.



GREAT KISKADEE

Pitangus sulphuratus

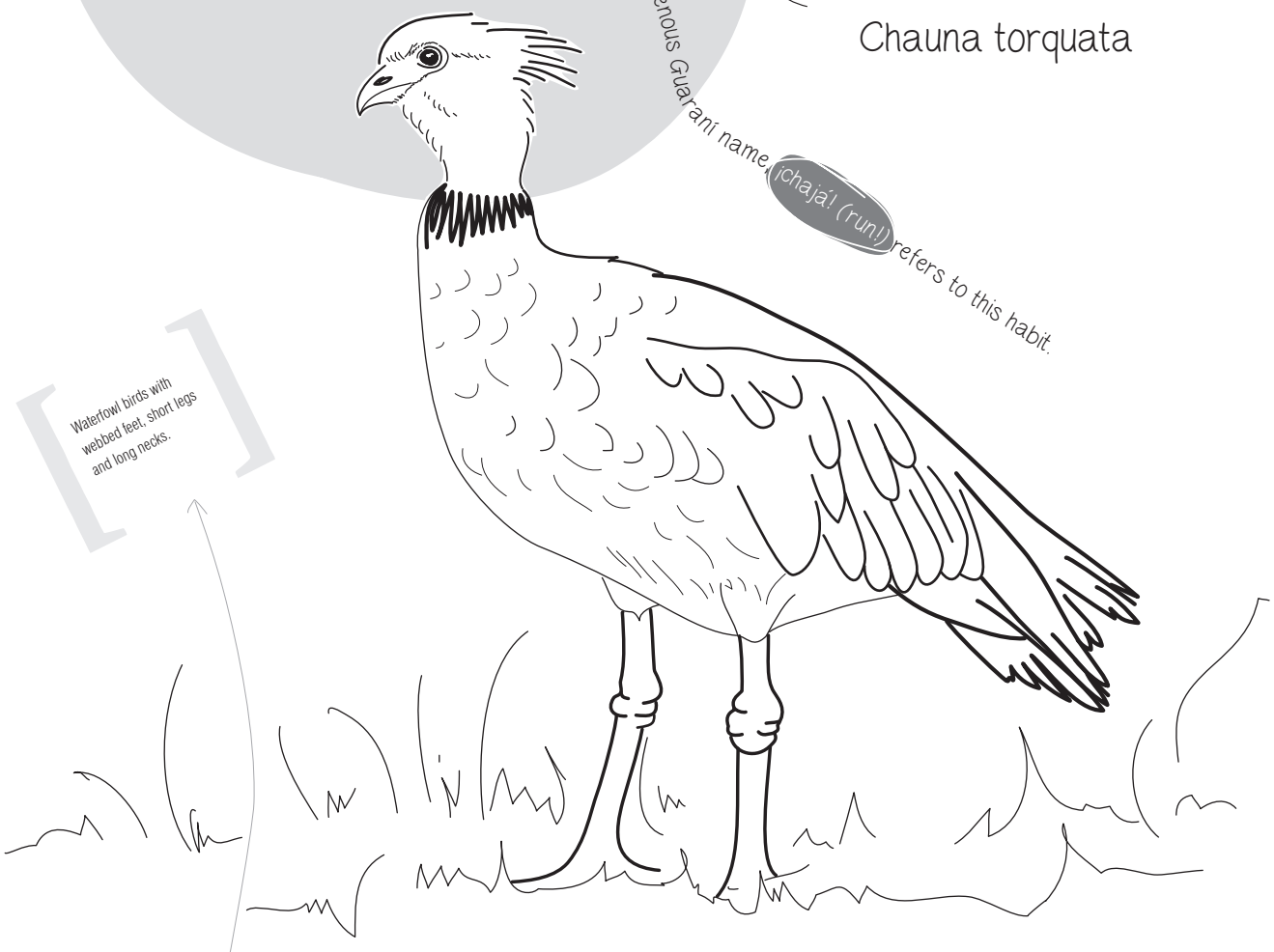
It is mainly characterized by its loud and shrill singing, it has a long and high-pitched wail that has resulted in a variety of common names.
It measures between 21 and 26 cm in length. It has a large head, long wings and short legs. Its beak is as long as the head
and its back and tail are greenish-brown. Its head is black with two white stripes as eyebrows; its throat is white.
It is native to the Americas, and it is widely distributed from the southern United States to the central area of Argentina.
It is commonly found in a variety of open, rural and urban environments.
It feeds mainly on invertebrates, some fruits, small rodents and reptiles, and fish.

SOUTHERN SCREAMER

Chauna torquata

It is considered a symbol of the pampas.

It uses an alarm cry that causes chicks to escape. The indigenous Guaraní name, (chajá! (run!)) refers to this habit.



Waterfowl birds with webbed feet, short legs and long necks.

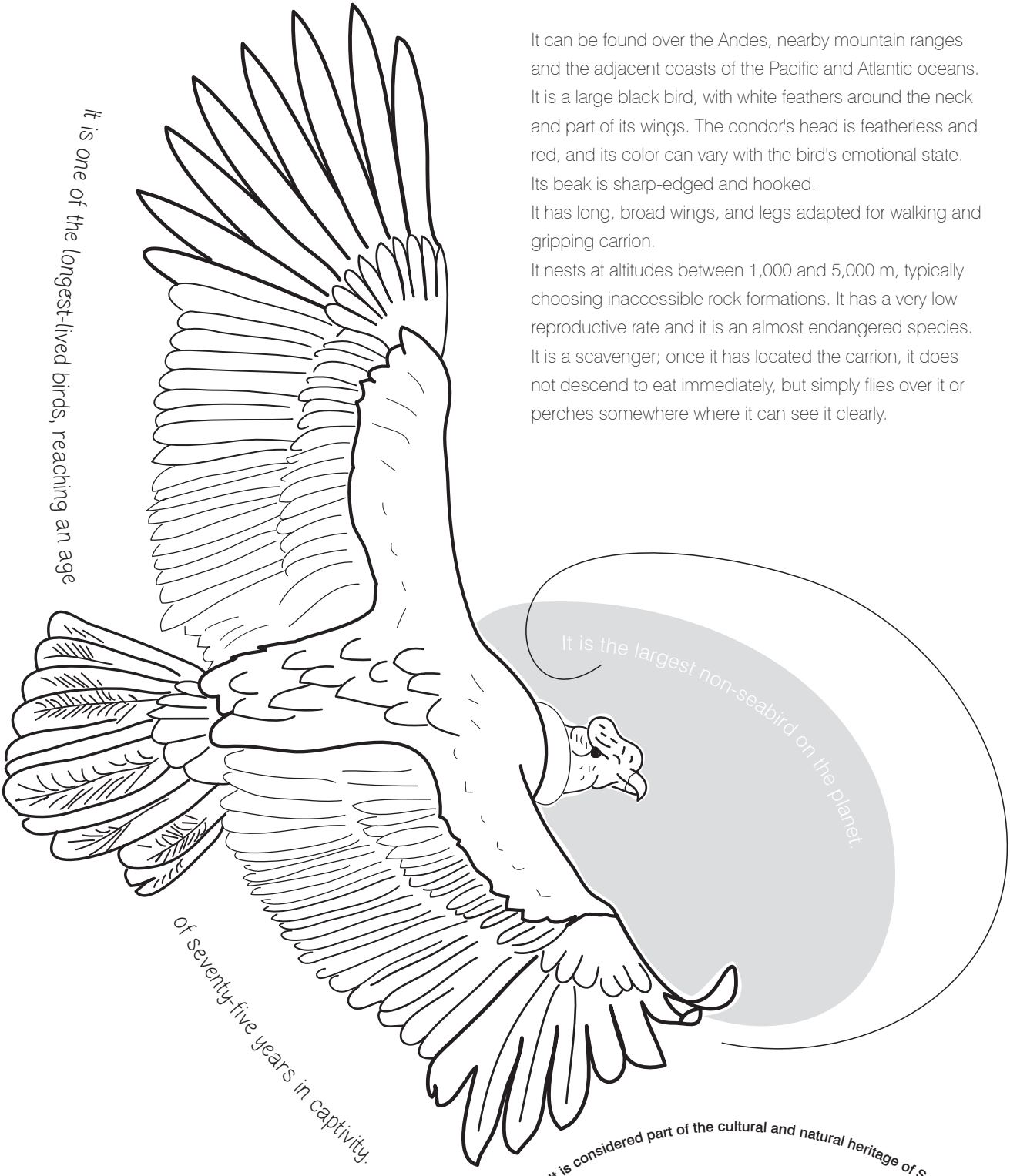
It is an anseriform bird, only found in South America, in the northeast, the pampas region and part of eastern Patagonia of Argentina.

It is a big bird, about 75 cm long from beak to tail. Its body resembles a kind of turkey with a crest, a small, sharp beak and a kind of collar around its neck. Its legs are robust, long and pink, and the area around its eyes is reddish.

It is related to swans and geese, although at first sight it does not appear so.

Despite being related to waterfowls, and being able to swim like web-footed birds, it looks more like galliform and gruiform birds, to which it is not related. This is due to evolutionary convergence, as these birds share mainly terrestrial habits. It lives in dry open environments, such as steppes or prairies.

It is an herbivorous bird, preferring to feed on green shoots and soft plants.



It can be found over the Andes, nearby mountain ranges and the adjacent coasts of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.
It is a large black bird, with white feathers around the neck and part of its wings. The condor's head is featherless and red, and its color can vary with the bird's emotional state.
Its beak is sharp-edged and hooked.
It has long, broad wings, and legs adapted for walking and gripping carrion.
It nests at altitudes between 1,000 and 5,000 m, typically choosing inaccessible rock formations. It has a very low reproductive rate and it is an almost endangered species.
It is a scavenger; once it has located the carrion, it does not descend to eat immediately, but simply flies over it or perches somewhere where it can see it clearly.

It is considered part of the cultural and natural heritage of South America.

ANDEAN CONDOR

Vultur gryphus

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Names in English taken from https://sib.gob.ar (Argentine Biodiversity Information System)

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