

## ADAPTATION OF BIRDS TO THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

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**Abstract:** In this article, the characteristics of the external structure of birds often change depending on their habitat, and the representatives of the bird class are distinguished by their diversity. Nutritional information is provided.

**Key words:** Diving, Birds in the air, Water birds on land, wintering birds.

External structural features are often modified depending on the habitat. For example, in the forest living arboretum sharp to the nails have. Theirs help with it is hard feathers with to the tail leaning on the trees branches across moves. This of the bird beak chisel looks like From him using as well long sticky language using it insects and larvae from the shell, from the cone the seeds takes

Birds - water warehouses population is also a series important to adaptations have. This is swimming membranes, dense feathers, special of glands water impermeable secretion with painted short bottom limbs. " From the water dry exit " - to all known this proverb of life to himself typical features because of appear was

It's open in places inhabitants - the steppe and in the deserts they are protection to the feathers, too strong to his feet and great to see ability have

The beach birds slip flight masters. Albatross, flowers and petrels strong and long wings with separate stands. But theirs the tail short. Of these all of them the coast to the population straight away from the air fish to hunt possibility will give.

a thousand meters has been prey to see is it possible Of this for this difficult it's not. Falcon, falcon, eagle this of the group famous representatives. Them big, crooked beak have, they the food to catch and to tear for they use And strong sharp quotes salvation to find never how chance does not leave Predators very wide wings because of long time in the air flying they walk At night hunting those who do, as well as see ability and perfect to hear ability have. For example, an owl and eagle owls.

All birds flying does it go This of the class everyone members also fly able it's not. For example, penguins great swim, their high limbs to the steps is converted. But this birds how to fly they don't know They are to the keel have, but the weights into the air to rise possibility does not give Your body thick oil and thick feathers of the north heavy conditions life for very important

Of ostriches very order emu, kiwi, cashiers, rhelars unites. This birds have no keel. And of flying opportunity lack of fast to run with will be covered. This skill of Africa in the lowlands the birds saves

Modern of birds most of them flight and to live environment perfect adapted. They are in the forest, water in the basins and their on the banks of the steppe and in the deserts they live

birds of the class representatives diversity with separate stands in nature and a person in his life important important have and of the structure characteristic features to fly ability determines

Birds - to flight adapted high bloody animals. Of birds to the flight validity with depends without them organize of reaching common features the following:

Successful body. Front legs to fly to the body turns - wings, back limbs the body and action supports.

The skin is thin, dry and without glands. Only coccygeal gland tail in the region located. On the skin feathers in the form of horned formations there is they are flying surfaces harvest does and the body heat from loss protection does

Of the skeleton bones thin, strong, tubular in the bones their mass alleviating the air spaces there is. Skull seamless complete combined bones harvest does. Spine all parts ( neck from the womb

except ) motionless . Front side out standing flying of birds breast bone - strong the pilot muscles attached keel. Long tarsus back of the limbs in the skeleton developed in poultry step the length increases .

Muscle system high level separate stands Most big muscles are pectorals , they the wing they bring down . Subclavian , intercostal , uterus neck , skin under and leg muscles good developed Of birds actions fast and various : walking , running , jumping , climbing going out , swimming . Flight types - flight and flight A lot kind of birds long to distances flight to do able

Food digestion to do system structure features big in quantity the food quickly break up and food digestion to do tract mass ease necessity with depend To this of the teeth absence , gaga and of the tongue food in getting participation to reach , him of the esophagus expanded in the part - the handle softening , food stomach diaper digestion to do juices with mixing and mill in the stones that it was as , of the stomach muscle in the part and back of the intestine reduction because of is achieved . cloaca . Of birds beak and of the language structure different being their nutrition specialty reflection makes

breath get organs - lungs . Flying in the bird breath get two equal : in lungs gas exchange breath get even during the breath get even during the weather from their bags atmosphere air to the lungs when entering happen will be Two times breath get because of poultry flight during does not suffocate .

Heart four camera , all organs and tissues pure arterial blood with provided . of life intensive process as a result very a lot heat harvest will be , him feathers cover holding stands That's why for all birds constant the body temperature has been Hot bloody are animals .

Of birds the body weight ease necessity because of urine bladder no .

All vertebrate animals like a bird he has five brains to split have Most developed , smooth bark with covered and cerebellum , of this as a result birds actions good coordinate and of behavior complicated to the forms have Of birds into space direction clearly to see and to hear using done is increased .

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