

THE COLOR OF THEIR FEATHERS CHANGES DEPENDING ON THE WAY THE LIGHT HITS THEM.

They are well camouflaged in an environment of plants and water.

Their colors are striking: blue, turquoise, green, gray, yellow, orange, and white.



BILL
They have a black bill that is very large compared to their body.

MONOCULAR VISION
(in the air)

Using each eye separately.



BINOCULAR VISION
(in the water)

Using both eyes at once.



They measure the distance before diving down and catching their prey with their bill.

They can rotate their head to the side to see their prey.



UP TO
8
INCHES

They grow to be up to 8 inches (20 centimeters) in length.

UP TO
1 1/2
OUNCES

Their average weight is about 1 to 1 1/2 ounces (28 to 43 grams).

UP TO
10
YEARS

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Their lifespan ranges from 6 to 10 years.

Their wingspan is around 10 inches (25 centimeters)

10 inches

THEIR FEET ARE STOCKY AND BRIGHTLY COLORED.

FEET



Taxonomy

Phylum: **chordata**
Class: **aves**
Order: **coraciiformes**

After catching their prey, they take it back to their perch to swallow it.

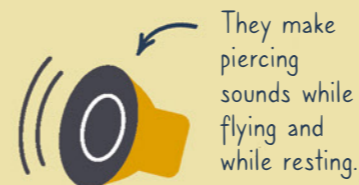
KINGFISHER

IT DIVES TO CATCH ITS PREY



There are 90 known species, divided into 3 groups: Alcedinidae, Halcyonidae, and Cerylidae.

THE KINGFISHER GETS ITS NAME BECAUSE IT'S SO GOOD AT CATCHING FISH. IT'S THE KING OF THE FISHERMEN.



They make piercing sounds while flying and while resting.

FISH MAKES UP A LARGE PART OF THEIR DIET.



They also feed on aquatic insects, reptiles (such as snakes), amphibians, crustaceans, and small mammals.

THEY GO ON MIGRATIONS TO GET AWAY FROM THE WINTER.

Males travel shorter distances than females.

REPRODUCTION

They dig tunnels in the sides of cliffs or in the banks of rivers or bodies of water.



The tunnels can be up to 6 feet (1.8 meters) long.

THEY LAY BETWEEN 6 AND 7 EGGS.

Incubation lasts between 19 and 21 days. The chicks are ready to leave the nest 23 to 27 days after hatching.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION



They can be found in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

WHEN HUNTING, THEY PERCH ON TREE BRANCHES NEAR STREAMS, RIVERS, LAKES, OR LAGOONS, FROM WHERE THEY CAN LOCATE FISH.



HABITAT

Coastal areas of rivers, marshes, ponds, reservoirs, lagoons, lakes, estuaries, and marine coasts.



Scientific Name
Alcedo atthis



Diet
Omnivorous



Living Environment
Air



Conservation Status
Least concern