

*Kaka, The Magical
Bird.*

*By the Indigo Room
Ngatimoti School*



Kaka's Movement

By Jack and Joe.

Kaka can fly and walk. They are very intelligent. They fly in a large flock, (a group of birds). Kakas nest in hollow trees in the forest canopy. Kaka are the only parrot to use their thumbs. They use their beaks to climb too.



Respiration

- ...
1. Just like many other animals, birds breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. They have special air sacs as well as their lungs.
 2. They have hollow bones that let carbon dioxide and oxygen get around their body.
 3. When the bird breathes out, air leaves it's lungs, it doesn't go in. When It breathes in, air goes in.



KAKA SENSES



Kaka have the same senses as we do for example: touch, hearing, taste, and eyesight. They use their beaks for ripping bark off of the trees, and eating food like: berries, seeds, honey dew and nectar.

How they use their wings: they move their wings backwards and fly long distances.

How they use their feet: they use their feet for grasping and holding their food while they eat it.

What their eyes are for: they use their eyes for finding their food in the wild.

By Phoebe. and Arabella

Kaka Life Cycle

By Kalahni and
Sayla

1. The beginning of a Kaka's life cycle:

A male and female breed and then after awhile the female will lay the egg and keep it warm in a burrow in a tree.

3. When its starts to fly:

The Kaka will learn to fly over time. When it learns how to fly, it will leave the nest and find their own place to live and start a family.

2. The second half of the Kaka life cycle:

The Kaka chick hatches and the mothers feed it for its first time for energy.

4. The Kaka will lay their own eggs and then a new life will start.





Reproduction

Kakas reproduce by mating and laying eggs, which hatch. Female Kaka stay on the nest all the time and the male comes and feeds her.

Kaka chicks are covered with down to keep warm

Kaka nests are just in a hole in a tree.

Fledgling Kaka stay on the ground for 24 hours, before flying away. This is when they are vulnerable to predators.





A KAKA'S EXCRETION

KAKA'S HAVE THE SAME EXCRETION AS US.

THEY POOP, THEY PEE AND THEY VOMIT.

***THEY CAN EAT THEIR POOP LIKE DOGS BUT IF THEY EAT TOO MUCH THEY
COULD GET SICK. THEY ARE OMNIVOROUS. THAT MEANS THEY DON'T EAT
MEAT. THEY LIKE BERRIES. THAT'S WHY THEY DON'T POOP MUCH.***

KAKA NUTRITION

Kaka eat a variety of berries, seeds, sap, plants, buds, flowers and nectar.

It uses its strong beak to shred the cones of the kauri tree to obtain the seeds. It has a brush tongue with which it feeds on nectar, and it uses its strong beak to dig out the grubs of the huhu beetle and to remove bark to feed on sap.





Predators

Predators are naughty because they eat Kaka and other native animals. They should not have been introduced to NZ, because they are killing our native animals such as Kaka, Kiwi, Brown Teal, Kereru, Kokako, Takahe, NZ Dotterel and so much more. The predators are weasels, ferrets, stoats, rats and mice.

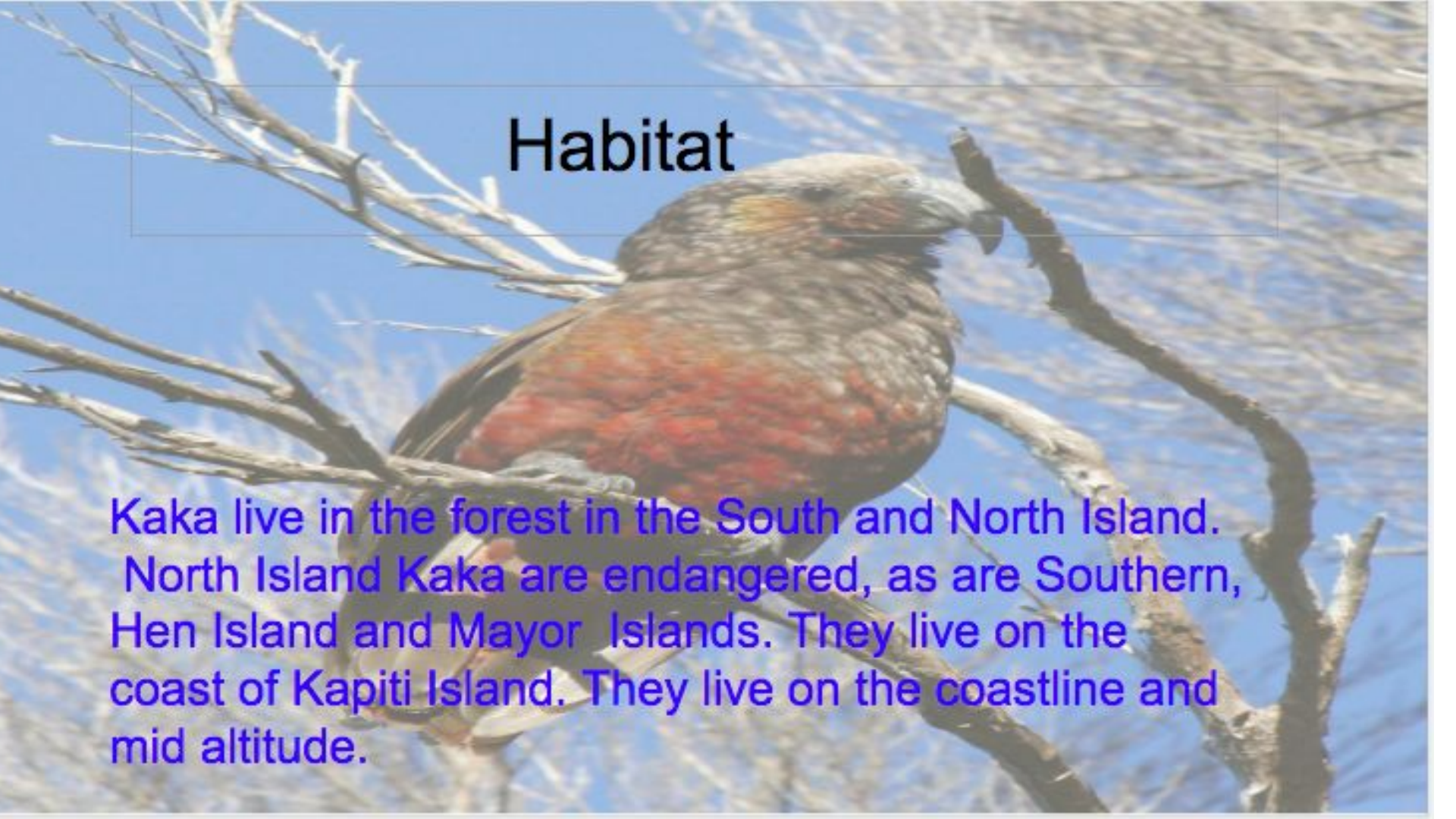
By Denys & Mannix

How To Care Or Attract Kaka To An Area

By Eloise and Izzy

People are putting fake flowers filled with honeydew for kaka, because the wasps are eating all the food and kaka are not getting food.

If you hear of kaka chicks that have been abandoned, You can bring the kaka to a safe place, feed it every day . Last year locals learnt a valuable lesson about what not to feed them. When people feed mother kaka nuts regurgitated them to feed her chicks ,but nuts contain the wrong protein for kaka chick's growth. One chick got a condition called metabolic bone disease and its beak grew twisted. It had to be put down, because it wouldn't survive in the wild.

A photograph of a Kaka bird perched on a bare, light-colored branch against a clear blue sky. The bird has greyish-brown upperparts and a prominent reddish-brown patch on its chest. It is facing right, looking slightly downwards. The background shows a dense network of similar branches, suggesting a forest habitat.

Habitat

Kaka live in the forest in the South and North Island. North Island Kaka are endangered, as are Southern, Hen Island and Mayor Islands. They live on the coast of Kapiti Island. They live on the coastline and mid altitude.

Kaka Adaptation



Kaka's beaks are used as a third leg so they can climb up trees and cages when they are in captivity.

Kaka have adapted to eating sap and they have hairs on their tongue so they can eat honeydew.



INSIDE OF KAKA

**KAKA HAVE A HEART
LOCATED NEAR
THEIR CHEST.**

**KAKA HAVE A BRAIN
IN THEIR HEAD JUST
LIKE US, THEY ARE
VERY INTELLIGENT
PARROTS.**

**KAKA HAVE BLOOD
IN THEIR BODY TO
KEEP THEM ALIVE.**



**KAKA HAVE
INTESTINES JUST
LIKE HUMANS.**

**KAKA HAVE HEAPS
OF VEINS IN THEIR
BODY FOR HOLDING
THE BLOOD.**

**KAKA EXCRETE THE
SAME WAY AS WE
DO.**

**BY NIKALI AND
ALEX. A**

KAKA ARE AMAZING !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Kaka (Bush Parrot)

Nestor meridionalis

**THEIR WING
FEATHERS HELP
THEM FLY AND
THEIR TAIL
FEATHERS HELP
THEM STEER.**

Kaka (Bush Parrot)

Nestor meridionalis

18 inches tall

18 inches tall



*brown and
green parrots*

brown and g

**bright orange and
red patches under
their wings**

*bright orange
and red patches
under their
wings*

**THEY HAVE
SHARP NAILS**

©Sheri Amsel

Kaka Quick Quiz!

1. What is the scientific name for Kaka?
2. What does the Kaka eat?
3. What bird does the Kaka have a similar weight to?
4. What bird is the Kaka bird's beak thicker and shorter than ?
5. What is the Kaka bird's smallest but most destructive alive threat?
6. What bird is the Kaka's cousin?
7. There are three native New Zealand parrots that start with 'K': what are they?
8. What seasons do Kaka breed in?



