Air Cards
The Amsterdam Albatross is a very large seabird. It lives out at sea gliding on the air currents or floating on the waves. When it is ready to have a family it lands on Amsterdam Island in the southern Indian Ocean. It was discovered in 1983.

Amsterdam Albatrosses breed every 2 years. Both parents sit on the egg in turns that last for about a week. The chick hatches after about 80 days and takes 230 days to develop feathers strong enough to fly. Chicks have white feathers.

Amsterdam Albatrosses fly over the southern Indian Ocean, travelling up to 2,400km to find food. The Amsterdam Albatross only breeds on Amsterdam Island. High up, at 500–600m above sea level, on the Plateau des Tourbières where they make their nests.

Average Amsterdam Albatross statistics:
- Weight: 4.8-8kg
- Length: 107-122cm
- Wingspan: 280-340cm
- Adult Plumage: chocolate brown on top, white face and undersides.

*Plumage = feathers

Threats to the Amsterdam Albatross include: damage to their tiny island habitat caused by other animals which were brought there by humans, like cattle, goats, cats and rats; other seabirds have brought disease to the population.
The Bali Myna is also known as (aka) Rothschild’s Mynah, Bali Starling and Jalak Bali. It lives on the Indonesian island of Bali. It was discovered in 1910 and can be seen on the 200 rupiah coin.

The Bali Myna is white with long crest feathers on its head that droop down its back. The Bali Myna has a yellow bill, bare, blue skin around its eyes and blue legs. They eat fruit, seeds, worms and insects.

Average Bali Myna statistics:
- Weight: 70-110g
- Length: 25cm
- Lifespan: 7-8 years
- Plumage*: mostly white with black tips on wings and tail feathers

*Plumage = feathers

Threats to the Bali Myna include: Loss of habitat and illegal trapping for the cage bird industry.

The Bali myna can be found only in the West Bali National Park and at Nusa Penida. Threats to the Bali Myna include: Loss of habitat and illegal trapping for the cage bird industry.

The Bali Myna breeds during the rainy season, October to April. Bali Myna eggs are blue. There are usually 2 or 3 eggs laid in a nest. The female bird sits on the eggs for 12-15 days until they hatch. Both male and females find food for the hatchlings.
Cuckoo Bumblebees cannot build their own nests. They do not have the ability to make egg cells in which to lay their eggs, nor can they make honey pots from which their young can feed. These bees eat pollen however they do not collect it as they don’t have pollen baskets on their legs like other bees do.

Cuckoo Bumblebees are less hairy than other bees and have harder bodies. This makes them more difficult to defeat in battle. The Suckley Cuckoo Bumblebee steals the prepared nests of other bees instead of building their own. They lay their eggs which are raised by the hosts who built the nest.

The Suckley Cuckoo Bumblebee is a native of northwestern North America. It thrives on the plains and grassland in western and central Canada as well as Alaska. This bee feeds on various different types of grassland plants and pollen from flowers.

Threats to Suckley’s Cuckoo Bumblebee include: loss of habitat, loss of host species, pesticides and climate change.

Average Suckleys Cuckoo Bumblebee statistics:
Length: Queens 18-23mm
Length: Males 13-16mm
Tongue length: 5mm
The Javan Blue-banded Kingfisher is a species of kingfisher whose natural habitat is tropical lowland forest. They are found on the Indonesian island of Java.

The Javan Blue-banded Kingfisher generally sits on rocky or slow-flowing streams and larger rivers running through primary rainforest. It can be found up to 1,500m above sea level.

The Javan Blue-banded Kingfisher mainly eat fish, but also crustaceans, insects and small reptiles. The Javan Blue-banded Kingfisher lays 3-5 eggs in a clutch**

**Clutch = a group of eggs

Average Javan Blue-banded Kingfisher statistics:
Length: 17-20cm
Plumage*: Males blue and white patches
Plumage*: Females have a reddish breast

*Plumage = feathers

Threats to the Javan Blue-banded Kingfisher include: expanding human population, deforestation, illegal cage bird trade.
The Blue-bearded Helmetcrest is a species of hummingbird only found in the Santa Marta mountains in northeastern Colombia in South America.

The Blue-bearded Helmetcrest can be found in bushes and shrubbery high on steep hillsides at 3,900m above sea level.

The Blue-bearded Helmetcrest feeds on the nectar of flowers by hanging onto them by their strong feet.

Average Blue-bearded Helmetcrest statistics:
Length: 11-12cm
Bill Length: 0.8cm
Plumage*: long, pointed crests and black and white beards with a purplish-blue central stripe. All of them have a dark triangular patch on each side of the face.

*Plumage = feathers

Threats to the Blue-bearded Helmetcrest are mainly loss of habitat as native trees and plants are burned by locals to clear land for cattle and pigs farming.
The Blue-billed Curassow is a bird which is closely related to the turkey. It is found only in Columbia in South America.

The Blue-billed Curassow lives in tropical lowland forest and is only found in specific regions of Colombia. The female Blue-billed Curassow tends to lay 2 to 3 eggs and sits on them for about 32 days.

The Blue-billed Curassow has black crest feathers and a hanging folds of blue skin from its neck.

Average Blue-billed Curassow statistics:
Length: 83-93cm
Weight: 3-3.5kg

Threats to the Blue-billed Curassow include: deforestation for food crops.
The Atlantic Puffin only visits land to breed. The majority of the year the Atlantic Puffin can be found far from land. It prefers the colder waters of the North Atlantic Ocean.

In breeding season it can be found in coastal regions of northwest Europe, the Arctic, and eastern North America. Atlantic Puffins are sociable birds and usually breeds in large colonies. Atlantic Puffins tend to mate for life and will often return to the same breeding spot every year. Egg laying starts in April and the female will produce a single white egg that is sat on incubated by both parents.

The Atlantic Puffin diet consists almost entirely of fish and an adult bird needs to eat about 40 fish per day!

Average Atlantic Puffin statistics:
Length: 28-30cm
Height: 20cm
Wingspan: 47-63cm

Threats to the Atlantic Puffin include: climate change; increased sea temperatures; overfishing.
The Purple-winged Ground Dove is bamboo dependent. Males are dark blue-grey above, paler below with two broad bands of deep purple across the folded wing. The much duller female is brown in colour.

The Purple-winged Ground Dove inhabits woodland, notably in bamboo stands in dense forest or forest borders in south-eastern Brazil and far-eastern Paraguay, it appears during bamboo blooms.

Bamboo seeds make up the bulk of the Purple-winged Ground Dove's diet. It also feeds on fruit, grass seeds, and grassy plants growing in wet areas called sedges.

Threats to the Purple-winged Ground Dove include: loss of bamboo habitat; deforestation.

Average Purple-winged Ground Dove statistics
Length: 19-23cm
The Red-headed Vulture is also known as the Asian king vulture. It is a jet-black vulture with a relatively small, bald, red head and slim, fingered wings.

The Red-headed Vulture has fleshy red-pink head, this has given it the negative image as a bloodthirsty scavenger, but it is thought that it might help the bird regulate its body temperature and protect from infection.

Threats to the Red-headed Vulture include: decrease in wild prey; chemicals used on livestock which are toxic to vultures.

The Red-headed Vulture is regularly found in open country, wooded hills, semi-deserts and dry deciduous forests with rivers.

Average Red-headed Vulture statistics:
Weight: 3.5-6.3kg
Wingspan: 200-260cm
The Philippine Cockatoo is sometimes called The Red-vented Cockatoo. It is only found in The Philippines. It has distinctive red feathers underneath its tail.

The Red-vented Cockatoo is a social species which flies, feeds and roosts in noisy groups. During the mating season, breeding pairs live away from the flock. The Red-vented Cockatoo feeds on seeds and sometimes fruit. They also forage on crops such as maize and rice and can be regarded as a pest by farmers.

Red-vented Cockatoo bird is native to the lowland forests and countryside of the Philippines, but most of its habitat has now vanished due to human activities.

Threats to the Red-vented Cockatoo include: deforestation; mangrove destruction for coastal construction; severe weather conditions; poaching for pet trade.

Average Red-vented Cockatoo statistics:
Length: 30cm
Wingspan: 22cm
Rück's Blue-flycatcher has only ever been found in Sumatra, Indonesia and only 2 specimens of this bird have ever been recorded.

Rück's Blue-flycatchers inhabit the lowland forests of Sumatra.

Rück's Blue-flycatchers have big eyes. Their bills are shallow and wide, which helps them catch flying insects.

Threats to Rück's Blue-flycatcher include: destruction of habitat; livestock farming.

Average Rück's Blue-flycatcher statistics:
- Length: 17cm
- Plumage*: Males dark-blue, white belly and shining blue lower back
- Plumage*: Females Reddish-brown, whitish belly, rusty breast

*Plumage = feathers