

















	January	<h1>Turkey Vulture</h1> <p><i>Cathartes aura</i></p>		<p><b>Cleveland Museum of Natural History Turkey Vulture Creature Feature</b> - <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hLTqLp33zeU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hLTqLp33zeU</a></p> <p><b>Cornell Lab of Ornithology</b>- <a href="http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Turkey_Vulture/id">www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Turkey_Vulture/id</a></p>			
	February	 <p>Turkey vultures soar from 8 in the morning until 7 at night. They hold their wings in a V, teetering back and forth as they ride thermals (warm currents of rising air) up high and then drift back down. Their keen eyesight and sense of smell allow them to find their preferred food, carrion. The underside of their wings and tails flash silver as they soar.</p>		<p><b>Coloring Guide</b> red head, ivory bill, pink legs and feet, feathers brownish-black, on body and wings, but with underside of wings and tail silvery</p>			
	March						
	April						
	May	 <p style="text-align: right;">Jan Weaver</p>		<p><b>Size</b> length from bill to tail: 62-81cm (24-32") wings from tip to tip: 160-183cm (63-72")</p>			
	June			<p><b>Human Connection</b> Turkey vultures migrate from North America to South America every year. Because of that, they are covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918</p>			
	July			<p><b>What eats Turkey Vultures</b> adults have few natural predators, most die from being hit by cars when they are eating road kill, eggs and chicks may be eaten by raccoons, foxes and opossums</p>			
	August			<p><b>What Turkey Vultures eat</b> preferred food is dead animals, aged a bit, but not too much, up to 50% of their diet is plants, grass, seeds, leaves and fruits like pumpkins, also eat insects</p>			
	September			<p><b>Family Relations</b> vultures (carrion eaters) birds of prey (hooked beaks) birds (feathers)</p>		<p><b>North American Distribution</b></p>  <p>  winter   summer         </p>	
	October			<p><b>Habitat</b> (home/food/water) open woodlands, farms, places with grass and trees</p> 		<p><b>Home</b> trees to roost in at night</p> 	
	November			<p>vertebrates (backbones) animals (eat and move)</p>			
	December						