

beings, we are fascinating creatures.

I must tell you about our first 10 eggs with, after all, male beakings have matured, we get our red, yellow blue, and green feathers on our lower feet. Female pointed beakings and immature males have a distinctive bright green color with a pale opening. We have common complexions found in the coastal Southwest and in the south central U.S., where we often go to feeders. But most of our feeders regularly call us on eggs with, particularly in the south and the Caribbean, a practice that puts pressure on our breeding populations.

Yes, I should tell you about my habitat, what we eat, and our predators. Our habitat is mostly in semi-open habitats with scattered shrubs or trees, which is also where we breed. We nest mostly for most of the year, including in mostly wooded or the breeding season like grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, bugs, spiders, crabs, wasps, and flies. In pointed beakings like forage on the ground for seeds of bristle grass, sedge, and corn, orange joint grass, St. John's wort, ridge, dock, pine, rose, wheat, or fly. We might even pull from habitats from spiders, being straight into the spiders to shed the spider's prey. Our predators are mostly snakes, such as cobras or rattlesnakes.

Lastly, our behavior and migration. We male beakings are pretty aggressive, because I will attack any other male after I cross of my territory by biting, chasing, or the other kind when counting. However, I go to great lengths to battle myself with my approaching mate. With other displays, I spread my feathers like a big male turkey, while the female picks at the ground. Even though I am severely territorial during breeding season, I may form small flocks on the wintering grounds, often joining several other non-breeding species. We have short to medium distance migration, which is population specific to staying or moving to different areas. We live in Mexico, where