



# Blue-winged Kookaburra

(*Dacelo leachii*)

The skull is distinguished by its long, heavy, hooked bill and a strong bony ridge at the back, providing attachment points for powerful neck muscles. These adaptations are essential for seizing and dispatching prey. The large eye sockets indicate excellent vision, aiding in spotting movement from a distance.

Kookaburras are opportunistic hunters, taking prey that lives on or near the ground. Their diet includes insects, lizards, and frogs, as well as small birds and rodents. Using their strong bill and neck muscles, they often kill prey by striking it against a hard surface before swallowing it whole.

Native to northern Australia and southern New Guinea the species measures around 40 cm, it is sexually dimorphic, with males having a blue tail and a rufous tail with blackish bars in the female.

