
















	January	<h1>Turkey Vulture</h1> <p><i>Cathartes aura</i> Animalia > Chordata > Aves > Incertae Sedis* > Cathartidae</p>		<p>Missouri Department of Conservation- mdc.mo.gov/conmag/2003/12/missouri-vultures/turkey-vulture Cornell Lab of Ornithology- www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Turkey_Vulture/id</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>Coloring Guide 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>Size length from bill to tail: 62-81cm (24-32") wings from tip to tip: 160-183cm (63-72")</p>			
	June			<p>Human Connection 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>What eats Turkey Vultures 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>What Turkey Vultures eat 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						
	October						
	November			<p>North American Distribution</p> 	<p>Missouri Distribution</p> 	<p>Habitat (home/food/water) open woodlands, farms, places with grass and trees</p> 	<p>Home trees to roost in at night</p> 
	December			<p>*<i>Incertae Sedis</i> is Latin for uncertain status. Biologists don't agree about whether turkey vultures belong with storks or falcons.</p>			