

Which bird is your favorite ?



Quail



Ring-necked Pheasant



Stellers Jay



Western Tanager



Red Tailed Hawk



Mountain Bluebird

You show a student a page of 15 pictures of birds that are commonly found in the eastern United States and ask them to select their favorite one without pointing to it or telling you their selection.

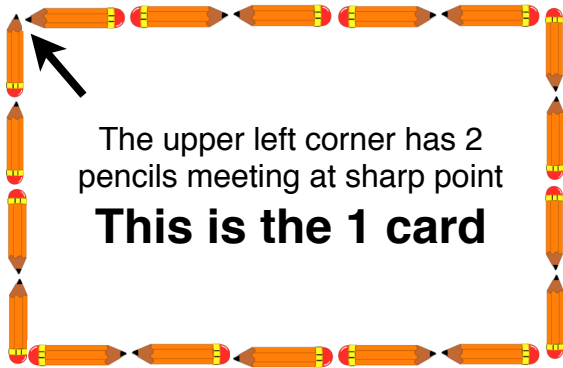
**You show the student 4 cards, one at a time.
Each card has the pictures of 7 birds on it.
The student tells you which cards contain their favorite bird.
You tell them their favorite bird.
Can be repeated at once.**

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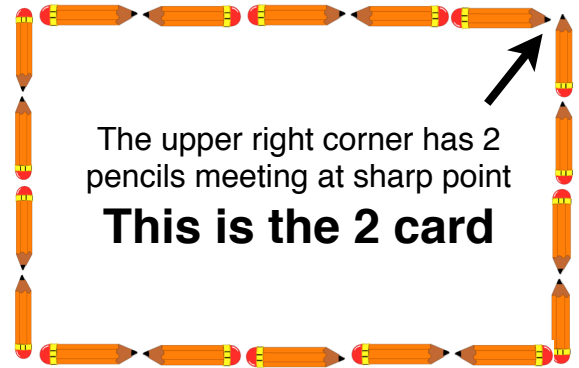
How does the trick Work?

There are 4 cards. A card has a value of 1, 2, 4, or 8 depending on the location of where the 2 pencil points are located outside border in of one of the corners. The other 3 corners have erasers meeting on the border.

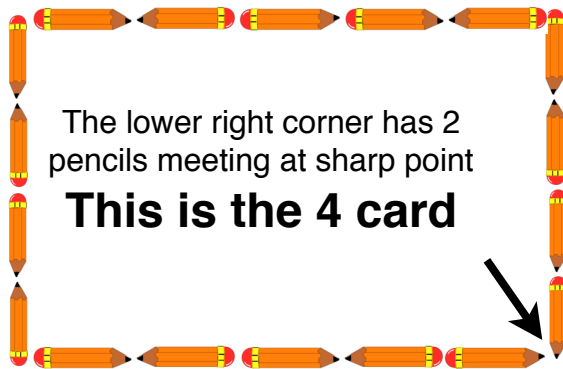
Card 1: The 2 pencil points are located in the upper left corner



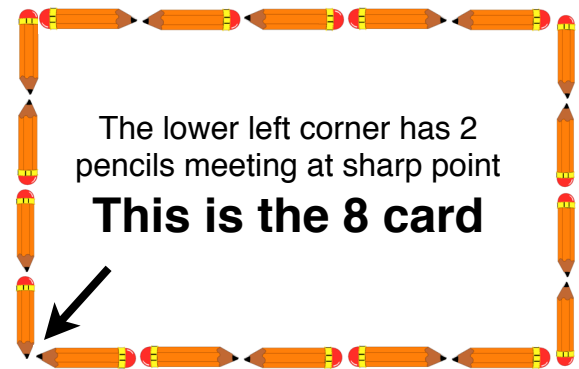
Card 2: The 2 pencil points are located in the upper right corner



Card 4: The 2 pencil points are located in the lower right corner



Card 8: The 2 pencil points are located in the lower left corner



Preparation:

Print out page 5 . Print pages 6 and 7, and 8 and 9 back to back. Cut out the cards,

Presentation;

When the student hands you all the the cards that contain their bird look for which corner the 2 pencil points are located. Use the bird shapes on the back to be sure the orientation of the cards is correct before you start the trick.

How to determine the location of their bird.

Note the value of that card. Upper left is 1, upper right is 2, lower right is 4 and lower left is 8. Add the values of each of the cards to get a final value. That is the location of the bird is on the master sheet. Start counting at the Quail in location 1 and move to the right row by row to find the location of the figure. Name the figure at that location. If the bird is not on any card it is the Barn Own.

The master page of birds has 15 locations.

1st row on master card:	Quail = 1	Pheasant = 2	Jay = 3
2nd row on master card:	Tanger = 4	Hawk = 5	Bluebird = 6
3rd row on master card:	Turkey = 7	Sea Gull = 8	Woodpecker = 9
4th row on master card:	Duck = 10	Eagle = 11	Hummingbird = 12
4th row on master card:	Blackbird = 13	Meadow Lark = 14	Barn Owl = 15

The Quail is only on the 1 card so the Quail = 1

The Pheasant is only on the 2 card so the Pheasant = 2

The Stellers Jay is on the 1 and 2 card so the Stellers Jay = 3

The Western Tanger is only on the 4 card so the Western Tanger = 4

The Red Tailed Hawk is on the 1 and 4 cards so the Red Tailed Hawk = 5

The Mountain Bluebird is on the 2 and 4 cards so the Mountain Bluebird = 6

The Wild Turkey is on the 1 and 2 and 4 cards so the Wild Turkey = 7

The Sea Gull is only on the 8 card so the Sea Gull = 8

The Woodpecker is on the 1 and 8 cards so the Woodpecker = 9

The Wood Duck is on the 2 and 8 cards so the Wood Duck = 10

The Eagle is on the 1 and 3 and 8 cards so the Eagle = 11

The Hummingbird is on the 4 and 8 cards so the Hummingbird = 12

The Blackbird is on the 1 and 4 and 8 cards so the Blackbird = 13

The Meadow Lark is on the 2 and 4 and 8 cards so the Meadow Lark = 14

The Barn Owl is not on any of the cards.

There are several magic tricks on my website that develop the concepts of base 2 cards and explain how to create base two cards. This trick is an extension of those tricks. For that reason I am not including an explanation of how the 4 cards students use to find their figure were developed. The master card is used to display all 15 birds but it also is the key to finding the location of each bird. All 15 birds have a unique base 2 value. Converting that base 2 to the corresponding base 10 values gives each bird a unique base 10 number from 1 to 15. The bird in the first row far left is in position 1. Counting left to right and row by row each bird can be found on its unique base 10 position on the master list. You could also add the number to the name to make finding the figure easy. I decided to leave off the numbers

History: A version of this trick was marketed in 1999 as Dream Psychometry by Tenyo, a major magic company in Japan. Dream Psychometry was created by Toru Suzuki and has been out of print for many years. The last time I could find it mentioned for sale was in 2008 on e-bay. The English description of the trick on the Tenyo web site says that the 4 cards are shown to the person but not seen by the magician. I am not sure that my version uses the same techniques that the original trick used. I am almost sure they used base 2 cards. I am not sure how they found the base 2 numbers looking only at the back of the cards. I am glad I do not know how they did the trick. This means that I can make my own version and feel that my version stands alone.. A version called Bird Watcher Too by John Mazza was marketed for a short time but is now off the market. It seems to be an exact copy of Dream Psychometry but uses the figures from the Tenyo trick Bird Watcher. A new version by John is called Bird Brain and sells on his web site for \$15

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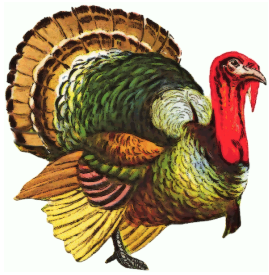
Western Tanager



Red Tailed Hawk



Mountain Bluebird



Wild Turkey



Sea Gull



Acorn Woodpecker



Wood Duck



Eagle



Hummingbird



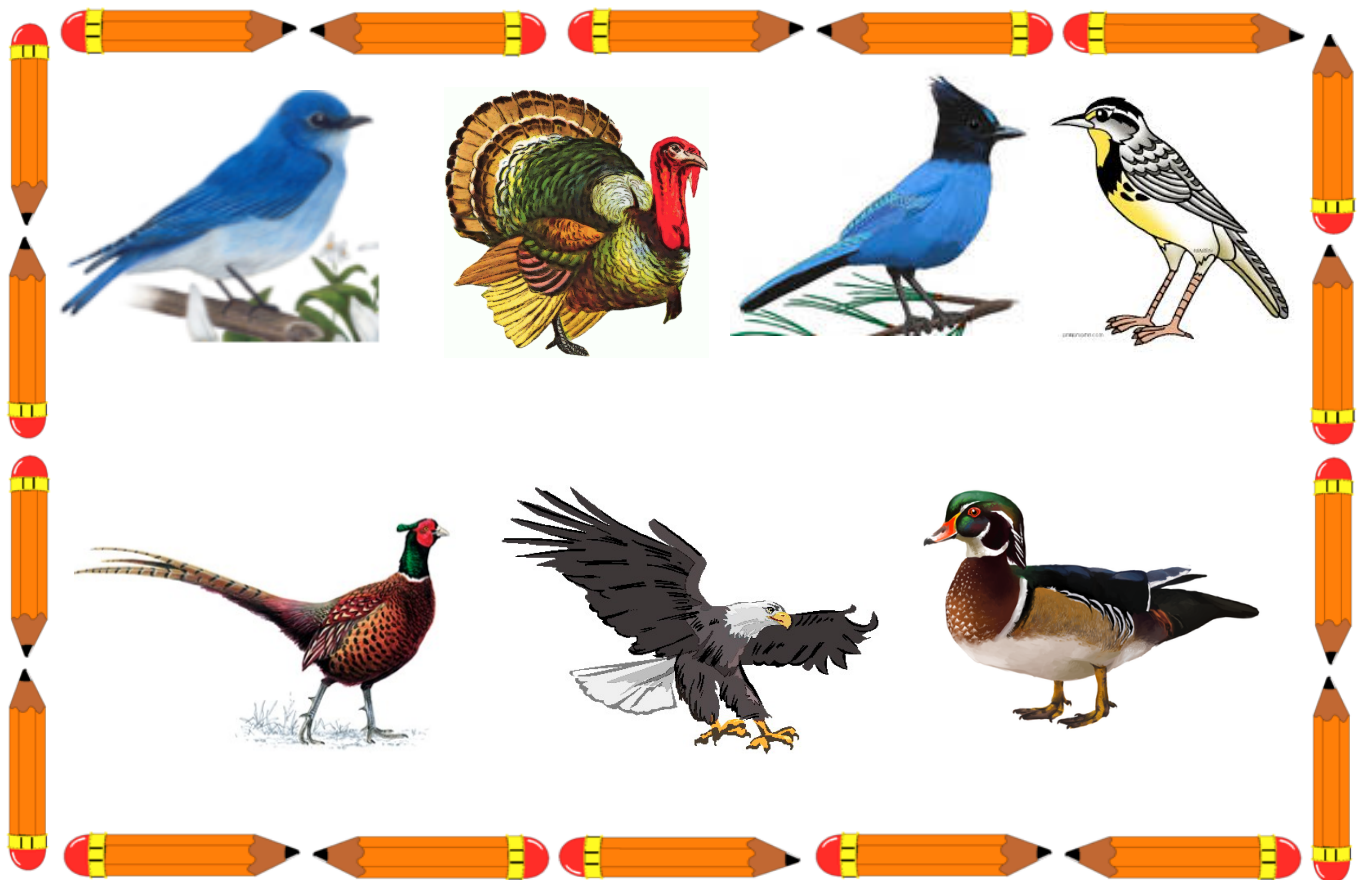
Red Winged Blackbird



Western Meadow Lark



Barn Owl









California Quail



California Quail are gray and brown, with a black face outlined with bold white stripes. Both sexes have a comma-shaped topknot of feathers projecting forward from the forehead, longer in males than females. They have short, very broad wings. The tail is fairly long and square. California Quail spend most of their time on the ground, walking and scratching in search of food. They forage beneath shrubs or on open ground near cover. They usually travel in groups called coveys. Their flight is explosive but lasts just long enough to reach cover.

You'll find California Quail in chaparral, sagebrush, oak woodlands, and foothill forests of most western states. They're quite tolerant of people and can be common in city parks, suburban gardens, and agricultural areas.

Ring-necked Pheasant



Ring-necked Pheasant gaudy birds with red faces and an iridescent green neck with a bold white ring. They have very long tails that are coppery with thin, black bars. Pheasants live in agricultural areas intermixed with areas of taller vegetation, which they use for cover. They forage on the ground in

fields, where they eat waste grain, other seeds, and insects when available. Ring-necked Pheasants usually walk or run and only occasionally resort to flying, usually when disturbed at close range by humans or other predators. Males give a loud, cackling display that can be heard over long distances.

Steller's Jay



Steller's Jays have a prominent triangular crest that often stands nearly straight up from their head. Their heads are charcoal black and the body is all blue, lightest, almost sparkling, on the wings. White markings above the eye are fairly inconspicuous. Steller's Jays are common evergreen forests in the mountainous West but are also fixtures of campgrounds, parklands, and backyards, where they are quick to spy bird feeders as well as unattended picnic items. You'll hear

their harsh, scolding calls if they're

nearby. Like other jays, Steller's Jays are bold, inquisitive, intelligent, and noisy. Steller's Jays spend much of their time exploring the forest canopy, flying with patient wingbeats. They come to the forest floor to investigate visitors and look for food, moving with decisive hops of their long legs.

Western Tanager



The Western Tanager has an orange-red head, brilliant yellow body, and coal-black wings, back and tail. These birds live in open woods all over the West, particularly among evergreens, where they often stay hidden in the canopy. They fill the woods with their short, burry song and low, chuckling call notes. Western Tanagers forage slowly and methodically along branches and among leaves or needles of trees.

They eat primarily insects, supplemented with small fruits in fall and winter. They sometimes catch insects in the air. In spring and summer,

Red Tailed Hawk



Red-tailed Hawks are rich brown on the wings and pale tan on the head. They have a light brown belly with brown streaks and a warm red tail. In young birds it's brown and banded. This is the most common hawk in North America. You'll see them along fields and perched on posts or telephones poles along edges of fields, eyes fixed on the ground to catch the movements of a vole or a rabbit. Red-tailed Hawks often soar above open fields, slowly turning circles on their broad, rounded wings.

Mountain Bluebird



Mountain Bluebirds are small thrushes. They are shiny blue above and the lower belly is whitish. Mountain Bluebirds' bills are entirely black Unlike many thrushes, Mountain Bluebirds hunt insects from perches or while on the wing, at times resembling a tiny American Kestrel with their long wings, hovering flight, and quick dives.

These birds are highly social, and usually feed in flocks during the non-breeding season. They hunt for

terrestrial insects by dropping to the ground from a low perch. Western Bluebirds also frequently feed on berries in trees. Western Bluebirds rely on trees both for nesting cavities and hunting perches, and also perch on fences and utility lines. They are found in open woodland, farmland and are often found in backyards, from sea level far up into the mountains.

Wild Turkey



Wild Turkeys are very large, plump birds with long legs and a small head on a long, slim neck. They are dark brown overall with tail feathers that are light brown. The bare skin of the head and neck varies from red to blue to gray. They occur in every state except Alaska. Turkeys travel in flocks and search on the ground for nuts, berries, insects, and snails. In early spring, males gather in clearings to perform courtship displays. They puff up their body feathers, flare their tails into a vertical fan, and strut slowly while giving a characteristic gobbling call. At night, turkeys fly up into trees to roost in groups. Wild Turkeys live in mature oak or beach forests next to grassy fields.

California Gull



A common gull of the West Coast, they breed inland across large areas of the West. They nest in shallow depressions on the ground. The female usually lays 2 or 3 eggs. The islands in Mono Lake provide protection from predators and have a large breeding population. The gulls inhabit salt ponds that have a food source provided by nearby landfills from San Francisco to Sacramento. This is the

state bird of Utah and is remembered for assisting Mormon settlers with a plague of crickets.

Acorn Woodpecker



These striking birds are mostly black above with a red cap, creamy white face, and black patch around the bill. Acorn Woodpeckers live in large groups in western oak woodlands and mixed oak-conifer forests on slopes and mountains. They store thousands of acorns each year by jamming them into specially made holes they've made in a tree trunk or telephone pole. Acorn Woodpeckers also spend considerable time catching insects on the wing. A group member is always on alert to guard the hoard from thieves. while others race through the trees giving parrotlike waka-waka calls.. Females have less red on the crown than males.

They're tolerant of humans, and you can find them in towns where there are acorns and suitable places to store them.

Wood Duck



The Wood Duck one of the colorful of all waterfowl. Males are iridescent chestnut and green, with ornate patterns on nearly every feather. The elegant females have a distinctive profile and delicate white pattern around the eye. These birds live in wooded swamps, where they nest in holes in trees or in nest boxes put up around lake margins. They are one of the few duck species equipped with strong claws that can grip bark and perch on branches. Their broad tail and short broad wings help make them maneuverable. You often see Wood Ducks in small groups (fewer than 20), keeping apart from other waterfowl.

Bald Eagle



The Bald Eagle has been the national emblem of the United States since 1782 and a spiritual symbol for native people for far longer than that. They aren't really bald, but their white-feathered heads gleam in contrast to their chocolate-brown body and wings. Once endangered by hunting and pesticides, Bald Eagles have flourished under protection. They eat mainly fish, but also hunt mammals,

gulls, and waterfowl. They scavenge meals by harassing other birds or by eating carrion. You'll find Bald Eagles soaring high in the sky, flapping low over treetops with slow wingbeats, or perched in trees or on the ground. Look for Bald Eagles near lakes, reservoirs, rivers, marshes, and coasts. For a chance to see large Bald Eagle congregations, check out wildlife refuges or large bodies of water in winter.

Hummingbird



The Allen's hummingbirds arrive in their breeding territory in northern California in February. They are found in live oak stands, flower filled meadows, gardens from Santa Barbara north. The male is highly aggressive and territorial. They have been seen attacking birds several times larger their own size. They primarily feed on nectar taken from brightly colored, scented small flowers of trees and

shrubs. Their favorite plants are the fuchsias, honeysuckle, Indian paintbrush and monkey flowers. They use their long extendible tongues to retrieve nectar while hovering with their tails cocked upward. Many native and cultivated plants on whose flowers these birds feed heavily rely on them for pollination. They also forage for small spiders, ants and aphids.

Red Winged Blackbird



One of the most abundant birds across North America, and one of the most boldly colored with glossy black with red-and-yellow shoulder badges. They are a familiar sight in fresh and saltwater marshes, along watercourses, water hazards on golf courses, and wet roadsides, as well as drier meadows and old fields. In winter, you can find them at crop fields, feedlots, and pastures. Male Red-winged Blackbirds do everything they can to get noticed, sitting on high perches and belting out their song all day long. Females stay lower, searching through vegetation for food and quietly weaving together their remarkable nests. In winter Red-winged Blackbirds gather

in huge flocks to eat grains with other blackbird species and starlings.

Western Meadow Lark



Western Meadowlarks have yellow underparts with intricately patterned brown, black and buff back. A black “V” crosses the bright yellow breast. The buoyant, flutelike melody of the Western Meadowlark ringing out across a field can brighten anyone’s day. In spring males sing out from atop fence posts, bushes, power lines, and other high points. When flushed they fly low, wings below the horizontal, gliding and flapping with short, stiff, quail-like wingbeats. These birds are ground feeders, foraging for seeds and insects in grasslands, meadows, pastures, and along marsh edges throughout the West.

Barn Owl



Ghostly pale and strictly nocturnal, Barn Owls are silent predators of the night world. They have a whitish face with dark eyes. Their chest, and belly are white and their back is light brown. Barn Owls nest and roost in cavities, abandoned barns and other buildings, and dense trees. Barn Owls require large areas of open land over which to hunt. This can either be marsh, grasslands, or mixed agricultural fields. At night, Barn Owls hunt by flying low, back and forth over open habitats, searching for small rodents primarily by sound. When seen at night they can appear all white. You can find them by listening for their eerie, raspy calls, quite

unlike the hoots of other owls. Despite a worldwide distribution, Barn Owls are declining in parts of their range due to habitat loss.