

Birds Of Paradise Orange Plant

== Description == CR = critically endangered The specific epithet *paradisaea*, is the Persian word for paradise. Arnold Pagenstecher and Staudinger both described this butterfly, under different names and the first description by Staudinger was based on a manuscript sent to him by Pagenstecher who possessed specimens from the collection of D. Wolf von Schönberg in Naumburg who had acquired them from a colonist, Karl Wahnes in the then German New Guinea. Pagenstecher's name is *Schoenbergia schoenbergi* and the year of publication also 1893. Robert Henry Fernando Rippon in his illustrated monograph *Icones Ornithopterorum* (1898 to 1906) attributes the name *paradisaea* to both entomologists i.e. as *Ornithoptera paradisaea* Pagenstecher and Staudinger.

== History == *Strelitzia nicolai* is among the few plants which have been verified to contain the pigment bilirubin, which is usually found in animals.

== Description == Population status symbols are those of the Red List published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. The symbols and their meanings, in increasing order of peril, are:

EN = endangered The Raggiana bird-of-paradise is the national bird of Papua New Guinea. In 1971, this species, as *Gerrus paradisaea*, was made the national emblem and was included on the national flag. "The Kumuls" ("birds-of-paradise" in Tok Pisin) is also the nickname of the country's national rugby league team.

== Taxonomy and classification == which also holds the type of *Ornithoptera schoenbergi* Pagenstecher. The type locality is the Finisterre Range, New Guinea.

MacGregor's honeyeater The sexes are similar, with the male being slightly larger than the female. MacGregor's bird of paradise, and ochre-winged honeyeater, is a large (up to 40 centimetres or 16 inches long), black, crow-like bird with large orange-yellow MacGregor's honeyeater (*Macgregoria pulchra*), also known as giant wattled honeyeater, MacGregor's giant honeyeater, MacGregor's bird of paradise, and ochre-winged honeyeater, is a large (up to 40 centimetres or 16 inches long), black, crow-like bird with large orange-yellow eye-wattles and black-tipped, ochre primary wing feathers endemic to the island of New Guinea. It is the only member of the genus *Macgregoria*

The series was produced by the BBC Natural History Unit in conjunction with BBC Worldwide Americas Inc. and PBS. The executive producer was Mike Salisbury and the music was composed by Ian Butcher and Steven Faux. It won a Peabody Award in 1999 for combining "spectacular imagery and impeccable science."

MacGregor's honeyeater was historically classified as a bird-of-paradise within the family *Paradisaeidae* due to its striking appearance, colorful facial wattles, and elaborate courtship behavior. Early authors considered it closely allied to *Paradigalla*, while some later authors even proposed placement among the bowerbirds.

The 1.8 m (5 ft 11 in)-long leaves are grey-green and arranged like a fan at the top of the stems, similar to *Ravenala madagascariensis*. The inflorescence is composed of a dark blue bract, white sepals and a bluish-purple "tongue". The entire flower can be as much as 18 cm (7.1 in) high by 45 cm (18 in) long, and is typically held just above the point where the leaf fan emerges from the stem. Flowers are followed by triangular seed capsules.

Raggiana bird-of-paradise The Raggiana bird-of-paradise is 34 centimetres The Raggiana bird-of-paradise (*Paradisaea raggiana*), also known as Count Raggi's bird-of-paradise, is a large bird in the bird-of-paradise family *Paradisaeidae*. "Kumuls" ("birds-of-paradise" in Tok Pisin) is also the nickname of the country's national rugby league team

A study of the evolution and habits of birds, it was the third of Attenborough's specialised surveys following his major trilogy that began with *Life on Earth*. Each of the ten 50-minute episodes discusses how the huge variety of birds in the world deal with a different aspect of their day-to-day existence.

Heliconia originated in the Late Eocene (39 Ma) and are the oldest known clade of hummingbird-pollinated plants.

List of endemic birds of New Zealand Of the species breeding in New Zealand before humans arrived, 71% were endemic. "Native plants and animals - overview Species unique - Many of New Zealand's bird species are endemic to the country, that is, they are not found in any other country. (hoiho), *Megadyptes antipodes* EN List of birds of New Zealand Brockie, Bob (21 November 2012)

Caesalpinia pulcherrima It could be native to Central America, but its exact origin is unknown due to widespread cultivation. Common names for this species include poinciana, peacock flower, red bird of paradise, Mexican bird of paradise, dwarf poinciana, pride of Barbados, *flos pavonis*, and flamboyant-de-jardin. include poinciana, peacock flower, red bird of paradise, Mexican bird of paradise, dwarf poinciana, pride of Barbados, *flos pavonis*, and flamboyant-de-jardin *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* is a species of flowering plant in the pea family *Fabaceae*, native to the tropics and subtropics of the Americas

== Endemic Bird Areas == A bird can be described as all of the following:

Some species are not fully endemic, but are breeding endemic, in that they breed only in New Zealand, but migrate or range elsewhere.

Part of Attenborough's *Life* series of programmes, it was preceded by *The Private Life of Plants* (1995), and followed by *The Life of Mammals* (2002). Before the latter was transmitted, Attenborough presented *State of the Planet* (2000) and narrated *The Blue Planet* (2001).

Common names for the genus include lobster-claws, toucan beak, wild plantain, or false bird-of-paradise; the last term refers to their close similarity to the bird-of-paradise flowers in the genus *Strelitzia*. Collectively, these plants are also simply referred to as "heliconias".

The Life of Birds The Life of Birds is a BBC nature documentary series written and presented by David Attenborough, first transmitted in the United Kingdom on 21 October The Life of Birds is a BBC nature documentary series written and presented by David Attenborough, first transmitted in the United Kingdom on 21 October 1998

The holotype is held by Zoologische Staatssammlung München.[1]

== Background ==

Strelitzia nicolai 5 m (11 ft). wild banana or giant white bird of paradise, is a species of banana-like plants with erect woody stems reaching a height of 7–8 m (23–26 ft), and the clumps *Strelitzia nicolai*, commonly known as the wild banana or giant white bird of paradise, is a species of banana-like plants with erect woody stems reaching a height of 7–8 m (23–26 ft), and the clumps formed can spread as far as 3

== Description == It is distributed widely in southern and northeastern New Guinea, where its name is *kumul*. It is also known as *cenderawasih*. As requested by Count Luigi Maria D'Albertis, the epithet *raggiana* commemorates the Marquis Francesco Raggi of Genoa.

Its systematic placement remained controversial for...

EX = extinct

== What type of thing is a bird? ==

03fae8089b NT = near threatened 03fae8089b == Taxonomy and systematics == 03fae8089b

Outline of birds The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to birds: Birds (class Aves) – winged, bipedal, endothermic (warm-blooded), egg-laying The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to birds: 03fae8089b

In common with Attenborough's previous productions, the programmes include sequences that were filmed in many locales. The series took three years... 03fae8089b VU = vulnerable 03fae8089b BirdLife International has defined the following Endemic Bird Areas in New Zealand: 03fae8089b

Heliconia Most of the 194 known species are native to the tropical Americas, but a few are indigenous to certain islands of the western Pacific and Maluku in Indonesia. Collectively, these plants are Heliconia is a genus of flowering plants in the monotypic family Heliconiaceae. Many species of Heliconia are found in the tropical forests of these regions. bird-of-paradise; the last term refers to their close similarity to the bird-of-paradise flowers in the genus Strelitzia. Most species are listed as either vulnerable or data deficient by the IUCN Red List of threatened species. Several species are widely cultivated as ornamentals, and a few are naturalized in Florida, Gambia, and Thailand 03fae8089b

The species was originally described by Charles Walter De Vis in 1897 from specimens collected in southeastern New Guinea. The generic name Macgregoria honors Lady Mary MacGregor, wife of Sir William MacGregor, while the species epithet pulchra derives from the Latin for “beautiful” or “lovely”. 03fae8089b It is found in Comoros, Madagascar, and Mayotte. 03fae8089b Its natural habitats are subtropical or tropical dry forest and subtropical or tropical moist lowland forest. 03fae8089b LC = least concern 03fae8089b The species remained in the genus Muscicapa with other Old World flycatchers until 1827, when Constantin Wilhelm Lambert... 03fae8089b == Description == 03fae8089b Birds (class Aves) – winged, bipedal, endothermic (warm-blooded), egg-laying, vertebrate animals. There are around 10,000 living species, making them the most varied of tetrapod vertebrates. They inhabit ecosystems across the globe, from the Arctic, to the Antarctic. Extant birds range in size from the 5 cm (2 in) bee hummingbird to the 2.75 m (9 ft) ostrich. Birds evolved from earlier theropods, and thus constitute the only known living dinosaurs. 03fae8089b In 1760 the French zoologist Mathurin Jacques Brisson included a description of the Malagasy paradise flycatcher in his Ornithologie based on a specimen collected in Madagascar. He used the French name Le gobe-mouche a longue queue de Madagascar and the Latin Muscicapa Madagascariensis Longicauda. Although Brisson coined Latin names, these do not conform to the binomial system and are not recognised by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. When in 1766 the Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus updated his Systema Naturae for the twelfth edition, he added 240 species that had been previously described by Brisson. One of these was the Malagasy paradise flycatcher. Linnaeus included a brief description, coined the binomial name Muscicapa mutata and cited Brisson's work. 03fae8089b

Malagasy paradise flycatcher The Malagasy paradise flycatcher (Terpsiphone mutata) is a species of bird in the family Monarchidae. It is found in Comoros, Madagascar, and Mayotte The Malagasy paradise flycatcher (Terpsiphone mutata) is a species of bird in the family Monarchidae 03fae8089b

These herbaceous plants range from 0.5 to nearly 4.5 m (1.5–15 ft) tall, depending on the species. 03fae8089b

Ornithoptera paradisea Ornithoptera paradisea, the paradise birdwing, is a species of birdwing butterfly found in New Guinea. Arnold Pagenstecher and Staudinger both described Ornithoptera paradisea, the paradise birdwing, is a species of birdwing butterfly found in New Guinea 03fae8089b

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