IDENTIFICATION
- Males Slate Blue-gray on back and head, White collar set off by gray
- Females Similar to males but with chestnut band on breast
- Both are crow-sized birds with large bills that like to perch on wires above water, famous for their wild hairdos

FOOD
- Feeds mostly on fish but may take crustaceans, insects and amphibians on occasion

PREDATORS
- Few animals will attack a bird with a massive weapon for a beak but occasionally kingfishers fall to hawks and owls and may suffer from nest raiders like snakes and raccoons

BEHAVIORS AND FUN FACTS
- Habitat - Kingfishers need open water that contains small fish and stream banks where the can dig cavity nests into the banks
- Kingfishers form mating bonds for only one season and will seek new mates every year
- They often give their loud, rattling call when defending nest sites or favorite feeding locations
- Unlike most bird species, female kingfishers are more colorful than their male counterparts
- Baby kingfishers produce a powerful stomach acid that helps digest the scales and bones of the meals supplied by their industrious fisherman parents