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Interplay UK Limited

Meter House, Fieldhouse Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire. SL7 1LW Designed by Interplay UK Limited Made in China ©2018 Interplay UK Limited

Manual written by Nick Baker

Product Code LW105 v1.0 2018

Please retain our address for future reference.

Designed for children by Nature Experts



Attracts a wide variety of Garden Birds

'Close-up' viewing!

Everything included, just add bird food!





Attracts a wide variety of Garden Birds!

One-way mirror enables 'Close Up' viewing

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Important Safety Information!

This kit conforms to the following safety standards: Europe: CE and EN71 USA: ASTM

WARNING!



For children over 5 years of age only. For use under adult supervision. Read the instructions before use.
Follow them and keep them for reference.



Not suitable for children under 36 months due to small parts that could represent a choking hazard.

None of the accessories in this kit should be allowed to come into direct contact with foodstuffs.

Wash hands after using this kit or the activities contained in this booklet.

Use only on windows safely accessible from outside the property - normally only on ground floor windows.

To get all the latest information about Interplay's range of products, visit www.interplayuk.com



Interplay UK Limited

Unit D, Meter House, Fieldhouse Lane, Marlow, Buckinghamshire. SL7 1LW



Your Kit Contents

You should find the following components in your kit:

- 1 x Bird Feeder with One-Way Mirror
- 2 x Sucker for Window Mounting
- 2 x Boss for mounting to Wall or Fence
- 1 x Colour Instruction Manual and Garden Bird Guide

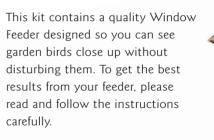
Introduction

Watching birds at a bird feeder is a thrilling experience; you can see their beautiful plumage, study their natural behaviour patterns and get to know the different species that live in your area. It is also good to know that you are helping them by providing food when it is scarce in winter and in spring when they are busy raising their young.



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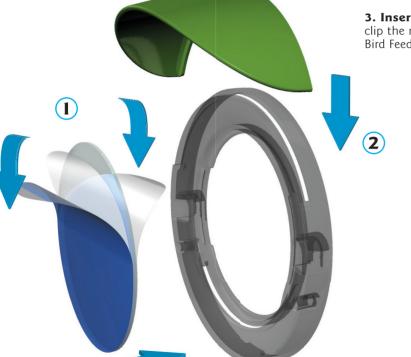
Assembling the Window Bird Feeder

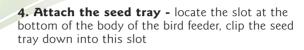
Please follow the diagram below to assemble your bird feeder.



2. Attach the cover - locate the slot on the back of the body of the bird feeder

3. Insert the One-way mirror - clip the mirror into the centre of the Bird Feeder body





5. Attach the perch - locate the perch into the moulded holes in the Bird Feeder body and push firmly into position

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6. Attach the window suckers - push the window suckers into the body of the Bird Feeder and then push up to locate securely













Choosing the best location for your feeder

Place the feeder on an outside window, where it is easy for you to access from a safe position on the ground but high enough to be out of reach of squirrels or cats. The birds will only use the feeder if they feel safe, therefore, try to find a quiet location and if possible close to a tree or a bush where the birds can hide if a predator appears.

Attaching the feeder

When attaching the feeder to a window, ensure both the window and rubber suckers are clean and free from dirt or dust. Dampen the suckers with a wet cloth and press them firmly on to the window.





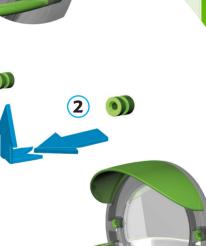
Fence mounting the Bird Feeder

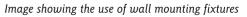
I. Assembly - if you are wall or fence mounting your Bird Feeder please follow assembly instructions numbers I - 4 on the previous pages

2. Attach the mounting boss - push the mounting boss into the body of the Bird Feeder and then screw through the Bird Feeder and mountning boss to a fence or other surface using screws of suitable length (screws not supplied).



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Type of food to use

A rule of thumb is that the better the quality of food, the more chance you will have of attracting birds to your feeder. Sunflower seeds, nyjer seeds and kibbled peanuts attract a whole variety of garden birds including tits and finches. Dried mealworms provide an excellent source of protein and are the favourite of sparrows, robins and wrens. A good quality food mix from a pet shop or garden centre is ideal.

How to get birds to use the feeder

Please don't expect birds to start using the feeder immediately as it will take time for them to recognise it as a source of good food and is safe from predators.

You can encourage your birds to use the Window Feeder if you already have an existing bird table or hanging feeder in your garden. Position them a couple of metres from the Window Feeder. This way the birds will get used to being in the area and will soon discover the new source of food.

Another trick is to not attach the Window Feeder to a window straight away, but initially position it close to existing feeders. When you see that birds are using the Window Feeder, gradually move it in stages (over a period of a few days) closer to the window where it is to be attached.

Note: I tied my Window Feeder & that the handle of an old garden fork that the handle of an old garden feeders.

I positioned close to existing feeders.

I positioned close it easy to move and Using a fork made it easy to move.



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Maintenance of the Window Feeder

It is important that your Window Bird Feeder is cleaned regularly to avoid the spread of disease within the bird community. When the seed tray needs filling, remove it and wash thoroughly with warm water and dry before re-filling with food. Every couple of months remove the whole feeder from the window and wash it in warm soapy water or household disinfectant. Regularly clean the ground beneath the feeder, to remove discarded seeds and bird droppings etc.

Do not use a dishwasher as it may damage the plastic of the Bird Feeder.

nution!

Name of the feeder.

There handling the feeder.



Commonly Seen Garden Birds

Here are some of the most common garden birds you may see using the Window Feeder once it is set up and filled with good quality bird food.





























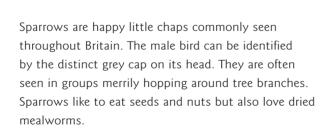
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Robin

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The robin is one of Britain's favourite and most recognizable birds. It is easily identified by its red breast and is often seen hopping about the garden looking for insects and worms. You can entice robins to your Window Feeder by using dried mealworms.







Dunnocks are often mistaken for sparrows because they look similar. However, it has a blue-grey head and breast and a light and dark brown streaky back. Its bill is black and thinner and sharper than a sparrow's because it feeds mainly on insects and not seeds or nuts. Dunnocks will therefore be attracted to the Window Feeder if there are plenty of dried mealworms available.

Wren Wrens are very small birds and

very common throughout the British Isles. They are often difficult to see because they are good at hiding in trees and bushes but can be heard with their loud shrill voices. They can be identified easily by their small size and the cocked angle they hold their tails.

They are also keen on dried mealworms to eat.

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Goldfinch

Goldfinches are beautiful little birds easily identified by their red faces and black and white heads. They have specially adapted beaks to feed on tiny seeds. In winter they can be attracted to your Window Feeder with sunflower seeds. A flock of goldfinches is called a 'charm' and you

will understand
why if you
are lucky
enough to
witness
them in a
tree merrily
chirping
away and
hopping from
branch to branch.



Greenfinches are the largest bird in the finch family and commonly seen throughout the British Isles. The adult male can be identified by its bright yellow and green plumage; the female has slightly duller colouring. They feed on seeds and insects but in winter are particularly partial to peanuts or sunflower seeds in the Window Feeder.





Often seen in rural areas the chaffinch is possibly one of the most common birds you will see. The male has a pinky-brown body and two distinctive white stripes on its wing. The female has similar markings but is much duller in appearance. They feed on seeds and are common visitors to gardens where seeds and nuts are available.

Nuthatch

The nuthatch is a woodland bird with an unusual skill of being able to hop down tree trunks as well as up. The male has grey blue wings, a light orange body and a white face with a black 'mask' across the eyes. The female has the same markings but not as bright. They feed on insects, seeds and nuts and will visit Window Feeders in winter.

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Pied Wagtail

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The pied wagtail is appropriately named; it is black and white (pied) and it constantly wags its tail. It is easy to spot because of its long tail and distinctive markings. The underneath of its body is white. It has a black bib and black and white head with black and grey wings. It has a sharp pointed

beak to catch
small insects
and will
therefore
feed on
dried
mealworms
in the
feeder.



The blue tit is a beautiful little bird with very distinctive markings. They are commonly seen throughout the British Isles and easily identified by their blue cap, white face with a black stripe and yellow belly. They eat seeds and nuts and are regular visitors to feeders in the garden.





Coal tits are lovely little birds who likes to live in and around woodland. They have black heads and necks with distinctive white markings below the eyes. They eat small insects when available and in winter will eat seeds.

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The great tit is the largest bird in the tit family and they often live in gardens and are quite happy to use nesting boxes. They have similar markings to the blue tit but have a distinctive black head with white markings. Their favourite food in summer is caterpillars and small bugs but in winter they eat nuts and seeds and regularly visit feeders.





Wood pigeons are the larger country cousin of the feral pigeon found in towns and cities. They can be identified by the white patch on its neck, grey plumage and mauve breast. They feed on seeds, berries and shoots. Like blackbirds, wood pigeons feed on the ground underneath a feeder, picking up the debris made by other birds.



If you had fun with this kit, why not try some of the other kits in the My Living World range.





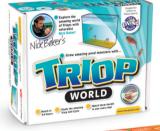


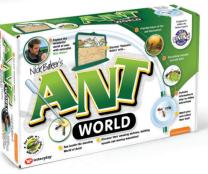
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