

Station 1 (Specimen 1 & 2)

1. Marbled Murrelet
2. *Larus argentatus*
3. Non-breeding morph
4. Special glands over the eyes allow them to excrete salt when they drink seawater so they don't become dehydrated
5. Pelagic
6. Each correct answer is a point, up to 3pts possible: eggs, fish, echinoderms, crustaceans, small mammals, vegetable matter, earthworms
7. b. pairs

Station 2 (Specimen 3)

1. Feather Labelling
 - a. Vane
 - b. Rachis
 - c. Barb
 - d. Afterfeather
 - e. Hollow shaft, calamus
2. Beta keratin, 125 mya
3. Archaeopteryx, 1860, Germany, it had both reptilian and avian features
4. Bee hummingbird, 57mm

Station 3 (Specimen 4 & 5)

1. *Aythya valisineria*
2. Lark sparrow
3. Rhizomes and tubers from aquatic plants
4. Each correct answer is a point, up to 3pts possible: Bald eagles, snapping turtles, great black-backed gulls, black crowned night herons
5. Any range higher or lower by one is okay: 3-6
6. Grasslands
7. Yes

Station 4 (Specimen 6)

1. American coot
2. Lobate
3. When they don't feel like hunting for their own food, they'll steal food from other birds
4. Swimming with head and neck lowered, wings arched, & tail raised to show off white patches
5. 22 years, 4 months old
6. Southwest
7. No

Station 5 (Specimen 7)

1. *Butorides virescens*
2. Right, females are more dull in plumage
3. Piscivorous, they mainly feed on fish
4. False, incubated by both sexes

5. True (both points for putting true, no points for putting false)
6. Ardeidae, 64 species

Station 6 (Specimen 8)

1. Cooper's Hawk
2. Each correct answer is a point, up to 4 points possible: big blue darter, chicken hawk, flying cross, hen hawk, quail hawk, striker, and swift hawk
3. Juvenile
4. It captures its prey with its feet and squeezes repeatedly to kill it
5. 8,400,000 square kilometers
6. William Cooper, New York Lyceum Museum of Natural History founder

Station 7 (Specimen 9)

1. Gallinago delicata
2. It can see almost as well from behind as in front and to the sides, making it hard for predators to sneak up on it when it is feeding.
3. Winnowing, boreal owl
4. Full point for full description, ½ point if splotches are not mentioned: olive brown splotched with dark brown, black, or purple
5. 39-45 cm
6. Point for every correct definition with latin root, up to 3 points possible: gallina: "hen"; -ago: "resembling"; delicata: "dainty"
7. G. gallinago

Station 8 (Specimen 10)

1. Black Tern
2. Right
3. Functions to store and moisten food that is waiting to be digested
4. Order Charadriiformes, any of the following answers can gain the point: Gulls are credited with saving crops during plagues of crickets, and now follow the farmer's plow, consuming exposed grubs and mice. Flocks of terns and other birds serve to guide fishermen to schools of tuna, etc.
5. American Black Terns, *C. niger surinamensis*, Old World Black Terns, *C. niger niger*

Station 9 (Specimen 11)

1. Warbling Vireo
2. A "call"
3. The western birds tend to be drabber than eastern birds, western birds have slightly longer bills, western birds have a higher-pitched, less "sing songy", longer song than the eastern birds. (accept any of these comparisons for 2 pts.)
4. False, the song is partially learned
5. False, the supercilium is white
6. This bird prefers broken and open forest over dense, untouched forest
7. 12 g
8. Under leaves

Station 10 (Specimen 12)

1. Downy woodpecker

2. Males have a red patch, and females don't
3. No
4. 1 pt. for each correct location, 1 pt. for correct assignment to sex: Males feed on more small branches and weed stems, females feed on larger branches and trunks
5. Convergent evolution
6. 4-5 eggs
7. 20-25 days

Station 11 (Specimen 13)

1. *Columbina inca*
2. They sit on top of each other forming a pyramid up to 3 doves high. This is called "pyramid roosting"
3. The uropygial gland produces oils that keep a birds feathers in tip top shape. Inca doves use powder produced by their down feathers for the same purpose.
4. Ground forager
5. Inca dove, it does not live in any lands formerly occupied by the Incan Empire
6. 5cm

Station 12 (Specimen 14)

1. Great Horned owl
2. 1 pt. for yes, 1 pt. for variation description: Yes, it has a pale variation (color tone varies across the range, colder temperatures results in a lighter plumage)
3. True
4. False, the female is larger
5. 13 years, 29-38 years

Station 13 (Specimen 15)

1. Canyon wren
2. Not known to drink water (1pt.), instead gets all the water it needs from its insect prey (1pt.)
3. False, this bird does not migrate
4. After about 15 days
5. *C. m. mexicanus*, *C. m. albifrons*, *C. m. conspersus*
6. both parents

Station 14 (Specimen 16)

1. Chuck-will's widow
2. It is derived from its continuous, repetitive song that is often heard at night
3. Nightjar, Family Caprimulgidae
4. True
5. Usually eats insects, but occasionally eats small birds and bats
6. Nighttime
7. Cottonmouth Snake
8. Yes; trick question! they lay their eggs on the ground in piles of dry leaves

Station 15 (Specimen 17)

1. *Mimus polyglottos*
2. Any of the following earns the point: Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas
3. False, these birds are constantly adding new songs to their repertoire

4. True
5. Single Males
6. 12-13 days
7. d. Time from egg-laying to hatching

Station 16 (Specimen 18)

1. Red throated loon
2. False, unlike most loons, the Red throated loon does not carry its young on its back
3. It usually migrates on its own, but sometimes in very small groups
4. It is currently at a low risk
5. Any of the two will earn both points: oil spills, habitat degradation, pollution, and fishing nets
6. Being mature and mobile immediately after hatching
7. Any one will earn the point: Bhutan, Japan, Aland, Union of Comoros