

KEY

All scientific name questions are worth 2 points, 1 for the genus, 1 for the species. In addition, every question gets 1 point unless otherwise stated after the answer like (2). Lastly, take a point off the entire test if there is at least one case where the genus of the scientific name isn't capitalized and the species of the scientific name isn't lowercase. Give free 4 points to test-taker total at the end of grading. The test is out of 100.

Station I (4)

1. Palaeognathae and Neognathae (1 point for each clade)(2)
2. Neognathae
3. Passeriformes, contains 60% of all birds
4. They have fused metacarpals, an elongated third finger, and 13 or fewer vertebrae. They also have a different structure of their jawbone (Just have to list 1)

Station II (6)

1. Hooded Merganser
2. Female
3. small fish, aquatic insects, crustaceans (especially crayfish), amphibians, vegetation, and mollusks(get a point for every correct answer, max 3)
4. 5-13 eggs(Any number between 4-14 is fine however if the range or number is outside that, no points) (1)

Station III (6)

1. Phasianus colchicus
2. Feeds on a wide variety of grains and smaller seeds, fresh green shoots, buds, roots, berries, insects, spiders, earthworms, snails; rarely eats lizards, snakes, frogs, rodents. (get a point for every correct answer, max 3)
3. This bird doesn't migrate (d)

Station IV (5)

1. Order: Caprimulgiformes Family: Caprimulgidae (2)
2. Nocturnal
3. Eastern Forests with open understories often in areas with sandy soils; Can be found in both deciduous and mixed deciduous-pine forests(1 point for forests, 1 point for understories or something describing it)(2)

Station V (3)

1. Colaptes auratus
2. Nest site is a cavity in a tree or post, rarely in a burrow in the ground. Tree cavities usually in dead wood; pine, cottonwood, and willow are among favored trees. Cavity excavated by both sexes, typically 6-20' above ground, sometimes much higher (to 100' or more). (d - 1 point) (c - half a point)

3. Forages by hopping on the ground, climbing tree trunks and limbs, occasionally flying out to catch insects in the air. Also will perch in outer branches to eat fruits and berries. (Just needs to describe any one of these behaviors)(1)

Station VI (5)

1. Anhinga anhinga
2. Pelecaniformes
3. They inhabit shallow freshwater lakes, ponds, and slow-moving streams with branches or logs near the water for drying and sunning themselves. They also use brackish bays and lagoons along the coast. They also don't generally use areas with extensive open water. (1 point for something describing their habitat as water, 1 point for describing freshwater lakes, ponds, or slow moving bodies of water)(2)

Station VII (5)

1. Cooper's Hawk
2. 62 to 94 cm(24 to 37 inches)
3. Small to mid-sized birds, small mammals and sometimes other small raptors, lizards, frogs, and snakes. (get a point for every correct answer, max 3)

Station VIII (4)

1. Corvus brachyrhynchos
2. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918
3. West Nile Virus

Station IX (3)

1. Horned Lark(Shore Lark is also acceptable)
2. They eat mostly insects and sometimes seeds. (1)
3. Males defend turf against intruding males. Females occasionally repel intruding females. (a)

Station X (3)

1. Troglodytidae
2. Spiders and insects. Also eats fruits like cactus fruits. (1)
3. 0.8-1inch(2-2.6cm) long and 0.6-0.7 inch(1.5-1.8cm) wide

Station XI (3)

1. American Dipper
2. Juveniles have barred underparts and a yellowish bill
3. It is North America's only truly aquatic songbird. It also molts its wing and tail feathers, unlike most other songbirds. During this time it becomes flightless. (Only needs to have only aquatic songbird)(1)

Station XII (4)

1. Mimus polyglottos
2. Gruiformes

3. They sing all throughout the day.

Station XIII (4)

1. Bombycilla cedrorum
2. Bombycillidae
3. All kinds of woodlands(Earns point for saying anything about forests or trees)(1)

Station XIV (3)

1. Charadriiformes
2. Rapid with stiff, intermittent wingbeats(c)
3. See picture (1)

Station XV (4)

1. Wilson's snipe
2. Boreal Forest
3. pale olive-brown eggs, spotted with black(1 point for describing main color, 1 point for describing spots)(2)

Station XVI (5)

1. Rynchops niger
2. Adults are black above and white below. Juveniles are brownish above, with pale-edged wing covert feathers. (Point for each)(2)
3. Least Concern

Station XVII (4)

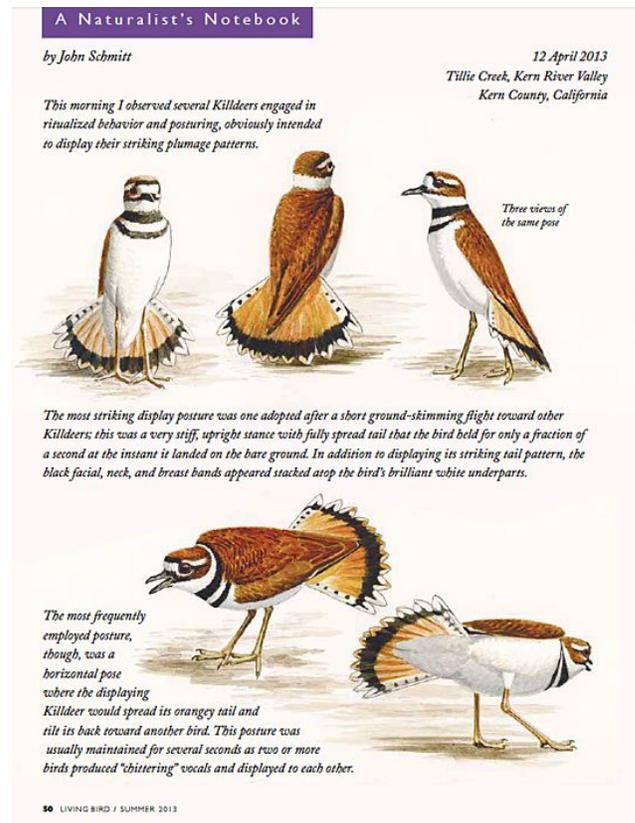
1. Columbina inca
2. Least Concern
3. Pigeon milk produced by parent birds

Station XVIII (4)

1. Oporornis formosus
2. Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico and the Caribbean (1)
3. Placed on the ground or close to it. Can be inside shrubs or tussocks of grass or sometimes in the smallest fork of small trees. (1 point for describing ground)(1)

Station XIX (4)

1. Lark Sparrow
2. Emberizidae
3. Males strut on the ground near the female with his bill pointed up and his tail spread wide to show off the white corners(1 point for describing bill pointed up, 1 point for describing tail spread wide)(2)



Station XX (4)

1. Coccothraustes vespertinus
2. 2-5 eggs
3. Seeds

Station XXI 6

1. Crown
2. Undertail Coverts
3. Uppertail Coverts
4. Leg
5. Rump
6. Nape

Station XXII 7

1. Alula
2. Marginal coverts
3. Scapulars
4. Secondary coverts
5. Secondaries
6. Primaries
7. Primary coverts