

Division C Ornithology

SSSS

Points: KEY/186

STATION 1: (14 POINTS)

1. Snow Goose, *Chen caerulescens*
2. 22 to 25 days
3. Central, Mississippi and Pacific
4. Avian cholera
5. Increasing
6. 2, *C. c. caerulescens* and *atlanticus*
7. Yes, Philopatry: the organisms will return to the place they hatched to breed.
8. Any one of the following answers will gain the one point of the question, more answers can count in case of a tie: Ross's goose, greater white-fronted goose, Canada goose, and cackling goose.

STATION 2 (12 POINTS):

1. Northern Bobwhite, *Colinus virginianus*
2. 21
3. "Bobwhite" refers to its characteristic whistling call; it sounds like "bob-WHITE"
4. Covey: A small flock of birds
5. C. 28%
6. Near Threatened
7. 12-16
8. Omnivorous
9. Precocial
10. May to August

STATION 3 (12 POINTS):

1. Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*
2. 200 sq km
3. March or April until September or October
4. Golden eagles are unique among their genus in that they often fly in a slight dihedral, which means the wings are often held in a slight, upturned V-shape
5. 240-320 km/h (150-200 mph)
6. A. 20%
7. Partial migrants: while some populations of this species are migratory, not all are.
8. Eyrie: a bird nest of an eagle, falcon, hawk or other bird of prey; usually in cliffs or trees, somewhere high up
9. This courtship includes undulating displays by both in the pair, with the male bird picking up a piece of rock or a small stick, and dropping it only to enter into a steep dive and catch it in mid-air, repeating the maneuver 3 or more times. The female takes a clump of earth and drops and catches it in the same fashion.

STATION 4 (13 POINTS):

1. Inca dove, *Columbina inca*
2. 16.5–23 cm (6.5–9.1 in), 30–58 g (1.1–2.0 oz)
3. Red
4. During winter, Inca Doves roost in communal huddles in a pyramid formation
5. Monogamy

6. 7-9 days
7. 2-3 years
8. B.9%; this is accomplished by drinking from pools, dripping faucets or by eating moist fruits on cacti or hydrants.
9. Domestic cats, blue jays, raccoons, and ringtails

STATION 5: (CHIMNEY SWIFT, *CHAETURA PELAGICA*) (13 POINTS)

1. Apodidae
2. 4-5 years
3. Covert feathers are those that cover other feathers, helping to smooth airflow over the wings and tail, these are most commonly found on the uppertail in the chimney swift.
4. Open country, savanna, wooded slopes and humid forests
5. Typically 6-20
6. "Chimney" because of its nesting sites (usually manmade structures, especially chimneys), and "swift" because it can fly really fast.
7. Anisodactyl
8. True

STATION 6 (16 POINTS):

1. Purple Martin, *Progne subis*
2. First Layer - D; Second Layer - A; Third Layer - B
3. 3
4. 1 point for correct male appearance, 1 point for correct female appearance, and 1 point for correct matching of appearance to the sex: Adult males are entirely black with glossy steel blue sheen. Adult females are dark on top with some steel blue sheen, and lighter underparts.
5. May to June
6. 26-31 days
7. *Haemoproteus prognei* (A protozoan blood parasite)
8. Hymenoptera
9. Owls and snakes are the main two, but magpies, crows, gulls, rat snakes, house cats, blue jays, raccoons, blue herons, and squirrels are also predators.

STATION 7 (10 POINTS):

1. American Robin, *Turdus migratorius*
2. All 4
3. Young American robins have dark spots on their breasts and are also paler in color than adult males.
4. *Positive*: American robins are effective in controlling insects that may damage crops and gardens, such as beetles. *Negative*: Part of the American robin's diet may include berries, which can reduce the number of berries harvested every year by cultivators. It has also been reported that male American robins have pecked at and damaged windowpanes, windshields, hubcaps, and other polished surfaces, apparently reacting to their own reflections
5. Least Concern
6. West Nile Virus

7. Herbivory, in the form of fruits and berries.

STATION 8 (12 POINTS)

1. Lark Bunting, *Calamospiza melanocorys*
2. Colorado
3. 11-12 days
4. US and Mexico, US and Canada
5. Substeppe and grasslands
6. 1.5-3 inches
7. C. 12,900 feet
8. Any 2 of: flicking wings, ruffling feathers, and contorting body.

STATION 9 (11 POINTS):

1. Mountain Chickadee, *Poecile gambeli*
2. 7-8 in
3. 1-2
4. William Gambel
5. Parus, differences in mtDNA cytochrome b sequence and morphology
6. 3-4 days (10-14 days if you also count the 7-10 days necessary to dig the nest cavity)
7. April to July
8. 8-9

STATION 10 (16 POINTS):

1. Pied-billed Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*
2. Loud, sounds like a whooping "kuk-kuk-cow-cow-cow-cowp-cowp".
3. Little grebe
4. 10-12 years
5. Connecticut and New Hampshire
6. Aids in digestion (prevents injury from small bones)
7. 253–568 g (8.9–20.0 oz).
8. American dabchick, rail, dabchick, Carolina grebe, devil-diver, dive-dapper, dipper, hell-diver, pied-billed dabchick, pied-bill, thick-billed grebe, and water witch.
9. Linnaeus, 1758

STATION 11 (14 POINTS):

1. Crested Caracara, *Caracara cheriway*
2. False
3. Carrion
4. They are sluggish scavengers, not aerial hunters
5. All of the above
6. *C. c. grinnelli*, *C. c. prelutosus*; *grinnelli* is from La Brea
7. 2-3 eggs
8. The cere is a waxy flesh covering at the base of the upper beak, it is deep yellow to orange-red in mature birds but juveniles have a grayish/purplish/pinkish cere.

STATION 12 (15 POINTS):

1. Bee hummingbird, 5-6 cm; Ostrich, 2-2.75m
2. ~1,100-1,200

3. ~130-120 mya
4. False
5. Feathers require maintenance and birds preen or groom them daily, spending an average of around 9% of their daily time on this activity. The bill is used to brush away foreign particles and to apply waxy secretions from the uropygial gland.
6. Monogamy
7. The stage in a flying animal's life between hatching/birth and becoming capable of flight.
8. The syrinx
9. Pecten
10. Pterylae

STATION 13 (10 POINTS)

1. 6,600-6,700
2. 120-130
3. Batrachotoxin
4. 8-12
5. Male (ZZ = male)
6. Calcium carbonate (CaCO₃)
7. 100-110
8. Peacocks
9. Pneumatic cavity
10. Uric acid

STATION 14 (18 POINTS)

Slide 1

1. Barn Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*
2. Acorn Woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus*
3. Horned Lark, *Eremophila alpestris*
4. Snowy Egret, *Egretta thula*
5. Greater Prairie-Chicken, *Tympanuchus cupido*
6. Black Guillemot, *Cephus grylle*

Slide 2

1. Black-crowned Night-Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax*
2. Surf Scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata*
3. Black Tern, *Chlidonias niger*
4. Dark-eyed Junco, *Junco hyemalis*
5. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, *Tyrannus forficatus*
6. Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*

Slide 3

1. Common Loon, *Gavia immer*
2. Green-winged Teal, *Anas crecca*
3. Golden-crowned Kinglet, *Regulus satrapa*
4. Louisiana Waterthrush, *Seiurus motacilla*
5. Phainopepla, *Phainopepla nitens*
6. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, *Sphyrapicus varius*

