Ornithology - Div B - SciOly Summer Study Session (SSSS) 2020

ANSWER KEY

Irina Chiang - Great Neck South

**** Each answer is worth 1 point unless otherwise noted ****

Station #1

1. Canada Goose
2. North America
3. Lakes, bays, rivers, and marshes
4. V (formation)

Station #2

1. Mallard
2. Anas platyrhynchos
3. Male
4. 10 million

Station #3

1. Trumpeter Swan
2. True
3. Muskegs and in remote western parks with large lakes
4. 30,000

Station #4

1. Ruffed Grouse
2. Bonasa umbellus
3. False
4. Buds, leaves, seeds, berries, insects, invertebrates, and some amphibians

Station #5

1. Northern Bobwhite
2. They form coveys that roost at night in tight circles with each bird facing outward.
3. Land-use changes
4. 10-15 / White

Station #6

1. Killdeer
2. 4 pale buff eggs, spotted with blackish brown.
3. **(2 points) Accept any two of the following.**
    a. When a nest is approached, the adult feigns an injury, hobbling and dragging its wings, as if badly wounded. This behavior usually succeeds in luring a predator away from the eggs or young.
    b. Long slick beak to probe ground for insects.
    c. Protect young by perching on cattails.
    d. Long legs for running fast on the ground.

Station #7

1. Coccyzus erythropthalmus
2. They point the bill skyward and remain motionless on their perch.
3. Open woodlands

Station #8

1. Northern Flicker
2. Ants
3. Young leave the nest about 25-28 days after hatching.

Station #9

1. Red-winged Blackbird
2. True
3. No

Station #10

1. Icterus galbula (Order: Passeriformes, Common Name: Baltimore Oriole)
2. Central and South America
3. Bullock's Oriole

Station #11

1. Common Yellowthroat
2. Wren
3. 11

Station #12

1. Ruby-throated Hummingbird
2. True
3. 1-2

Station #13

1. Carolina Wren. Thryothorus ludovicianus
2. Increasing
3. True

Station #14

1. Barbs and barbules
2. They make the feathers sturdy but flexible
3. Barbs grow from the rachis. Barbules grow from the central shaft of each barb.

Station #15

1. Rachis or Main feather shaft
2. Vane or Each side of feathers shaft
3. Calamus or part of the shaft held in the feather follicle on the skin of the bird

Station #16

1. V-formation flight
2. This behavioral adaptation helps birds conserve energy in flight
3. An expanded, muscular pouch near the gullet or throat. It is a part of the digestive tract, essentially an enlarged part of the esophagus.

Station #17

1. It is the largest muscle in a bird.
2. It controls the wings and makes up about 15-25% of a flighted bird's body weight.
3. It is a set of display behaviors in which an animal attempts to attract a mate and exhibit their desire to copulate.

Station #18

1. Tail feather
2. It is used to provide stability and control during flight.
3. The male ribbon-tailed astrapia

Station #19

1. Flight feather
2. It is a type of contour feather.
3. It extends from the wings to the tail.

Station #20

1. Semiplume feather
2. They are located under the contour feathers that serve as insulation.
3. They help to keep birds warm and they help water birds float.

Station #21

1. Filoplume feather
2. A specialized, hairlike feather having a slender shaft with few or no barbs.
3. Bristle feather
4. They are stiff feathers near the eyes and nose and they keep dust and insects out.
5. Downy feather
6. A covering of soft, fluffy feathers, located underneath the contour feathers, keeping a bird warm.
7. Yes

Station #22

a. Anisodactyl
b. Zygodactyl
c. Tridactyl
d. Didactyl

Station #23

a. Probing flowers for nectar
b. Drilling into trees for insects
c. Scooping fish
d. Catching fish
e. Straining food from the water
f. Capturing prey and tearing flesh
g. Cracking seeds
h. Capturing worms and insects
i. Opening seeds from pine cones

Station #24

a. Supercilium
b. Eyering
c. Lore
d. Cere
e. Median coverts
f. Aula
g. Flank
h. Tertials
i. Scapulars
j. Mantie