

Science Olympiad Division B

Test SSSS 2020

Ornithology Answer Key

Part 1:

- 1) Black-Capped Chickadee
- 2) Carolina Chickadee.
- 3) 1-2 days
- 4) Born in an undeveloped state.
- 5) *Poecile atricapilla*
- 6) Maine
- 7) It doesn't migrate
- 8) 3-12
- 9) Hawks, northern shrikes, snakes, weasels, chipmunks, mice, squirrels, cats, and owls.
- 10) 0.5 oz

Bird #2

- 1) Northern Cardinal.
- 2) Cardinals in the Catholic church.
- 3) They often choose a different mate each breeding season.
- 4) 7, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- 5) Having limbs adapted to run.
- 6) Yes
- 7) She needs food.
- 8) 15 years
- 9) They get carotenoids from the seeds they eat.
- 10) Their head feathers.

Bird #3

- 1) *Porphyrio martinicus*
- 2) 6-8
- 3) Male
- 4) No
- 5) Near gulf coast (Florida, Texas)
- 6) 7.2-10.3oz(203-291g)
- 7) Least concern
- 8) 18 days
- 9) 22 years
- 10) Freshwater swamps, marches, and ponds.

Bird #4

- 1) Aerial diver.
- 2) Coraciiformes
- 3) Least concern
- 4) Generally, banks near water.
- 5) 6 years 1 month
- 6) Coronation, court, tyranny. (one is enough)

7) He twists and turns to about 60 feet in the air, then waits, and then tumbles, flips, and twists, and finally falls to the ground.

8) 13-19 days

9) Single or repeated sharp kip notes.

10) Passeriformes

Bird #5

1) 6 years

2) It changes ocean currents and these birds spend a lot of time near water.

3) 67 mph

4) 12 years

5) 280, 140-170

6) A purplish-red light-sensitive pigment present in the retinas of humans and many other animal groups. It helps the bird find food in the dark.

7) Sex or Age didn't affect plumage.

8) It was hunted for feathers for hats.

9) 11 feet. It is useful for gliding on waves without needing to flap or rest.

10) They gather at remote islands.

Part 2:

1) Killdeer

2) Laysan Albatross

3) Pomarine Jaeger

4) Francis Willughby

5) 993

6) No

7) *Sturnella Neglecta*

8) 7 years 8 months

9) *Falco peregrinus*

10) *Archaeopteryx lithographica*

11) *Nyctidromus albigollis*

12) Northern cardinal

13) 10 days

14) chu-peep

15) 2 weeks

16) 12-14 days

17) It's crossed. It helped open seeds.

18) 4 million

19) It conserves energy.

20) Pigeons and doves.

Part 3:

1) A cavity at the end of the digestive tract to release both excretory fluids and genital fluids.

2) 4 toes.

3) Cancelli, scutella, scutes.

4) Intercoastal and abdominal.

5) Proventriculus and gizzard.

6) About a month (27-28 days)

- 7) 5 days
- 8) They have a feather and strong muscles that allow them to flap their wings. They also have light bodies.
- 9) They outline the body and are aerodynamic which helps the bird fly.
- 10) They insulate the heat and keep the bird warm.
- 11) Wing, down, tail, contour, semiplume, bristle, filoplume
- 12) The epidermis
- 13) Beta-Keratin
- 14) Dermal Papillae
- 15) The calamus extends into a central rachis which branches into barbs, and then into barbules with small hooks that interlock with nearby barbules.
- 16) To make themselves more lightweight
- 17) About $\frac{1}{5}$
- 18) Beak deformities
- 19) 3

Part 4:

- 1) Feather on the front of the wing that is retractable.
- 2) A bone formed by the fusion of the clavicles.
- 3) A bird with more than one mate
- 4) The fused vertebrae of the spine that supports the tail.
- 5) The fusion of the pelvic girdle and vertebral column.
- 6) A minute filament projecting from the barb of a feather.
- 7) Clean feathers with beak OR Rubbing oil into feathers.
- 8) A featherless patch that is used to incubate the eggs.
- 9) Having one mate for an organism's entire life.
- 10) Offspring that are completely dependent on parental care.
- 11) Having limbs adapted for running.