



Ornithology – EXAM

2022 UMD Invitational

Team Number: _____

Team/School Name: _____

No abbreviations / PRINT LEGIBLY

Student Names (First & Last): PRINT LEGIBLY

1. _____

2. _____

Total Points Possible (written test): **150**

Total Points Earned: _____

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

(9 pts) Station A:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (2 pts)
2. Is the bird shown a breeding or nonbreeding adult, and how do you know? (2 pts)
3. Describe this bird's diet and how it uses its bill pouch to forage. (2 pts)
4. Why do birds such as this one practice siblicide? (2 pts)
5. Which of the following is a natural predator of this bird? (1 pt)
 - a. Great horned owls
 - b. Leopard seals
 - c. Sea snakes
 - d. Others of its own species

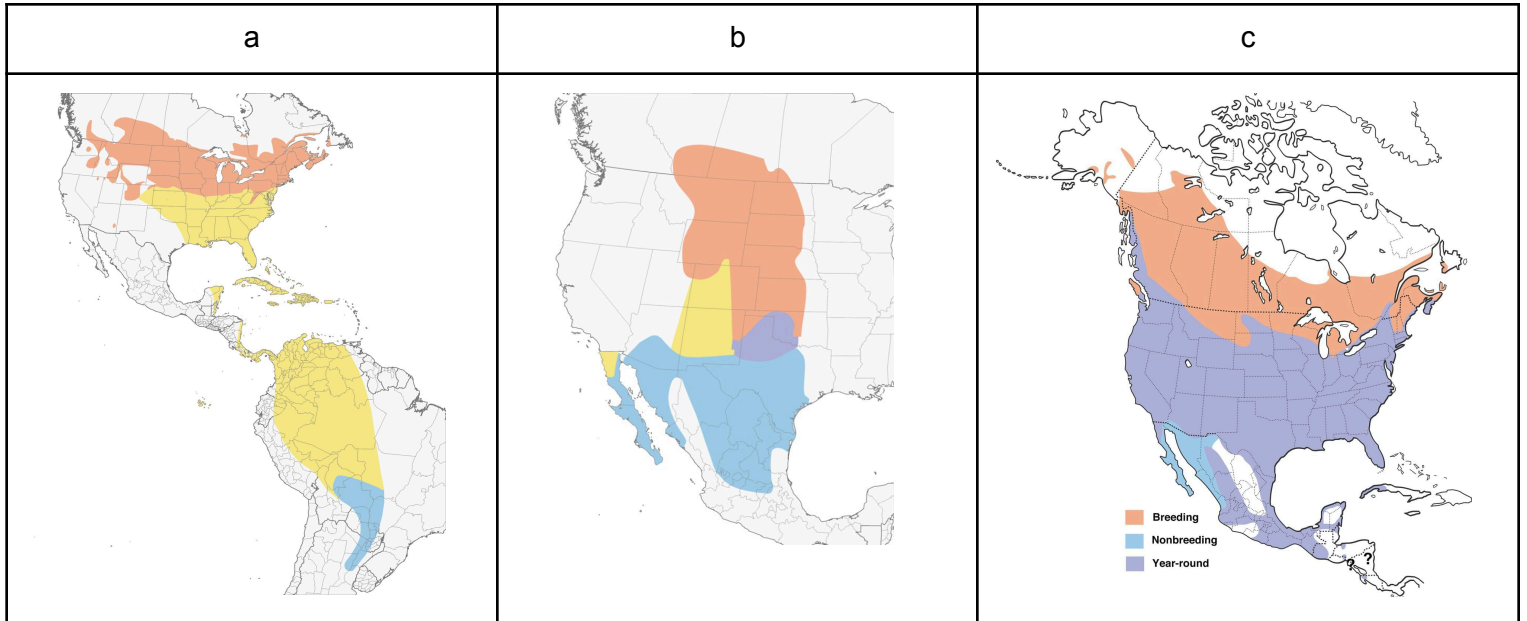
(10 pts) Station B:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (2 pts)
2. What is the sex of this bird? (1 pt)
3. What is the difference between a breeding and non-breeding male? (1 pt)

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

4. Which of the following range maps is associated with this bird? (1 pt)



5. How does this bird's diet differ during migration? What is its usual diet? How does the shape of its beak assist in its diet? (3 pts)

6. What habitat does this bird commonly reside in and what human activity in this habitat negatively affects them? (2 pts)

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

(12 pts) Station C:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (2 pts)
2. Which of the depicted birds is the pacific variety? How can you tell? (2 pts)
3. How does this bird's tongue aid in its diet? (2 pts)
4. What toe arrangement does this bird have? How does this toe arrangement aid this bird? (3 pts)
5. In winter, the depicted bird prefers mixed flocks. Describe the advantages of a mixed flock. (2 pts)
6. What is the IUCN conservation status of the depicted bird? (1 pt)

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

(11 pts) Station D:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (2 pts)
2. What is one common nickname for this bird? (1 pt)
3. List 3 things in this bird's diet. (3 pts)
4. What shape of nest does this bird make? (1 pt)
 - a. Cavity nest
 - b. Cup-shaped nest
 - c. Platform nest
 - d. Pendant nest
5. Select which letter which indicates the tomiu. What is the tomiu used for? (2 pts)
6. True or false: The female usually constructs the nest on her own. (1 pt)

(9 pts) Station E:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (2 pts)
2. This bird is not native to North America. From where was it introduced, and why? (3 pts)
3. Is this bird's offspring precocial or altricial, and what is one benefit of that? (3 pts)
4. This bird is the state bird of which state? (1 pt)
 - a. Maryland
 - b. Illinois
 - c. South Dakota

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

d. Kansas

(9 pts) Station F:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (2 pts)
2. Which of the following best describes the nesting practices of this bird? (1 pt)
 - a. Male leads female to potential sites, female chooses one and builds the nest
 - b. The nest is usually located on sheltered cliff edges or tall buildings
 - c. Both sexes share nest-building duties
 - d. The nest is often cemented to the sides of structures by saliva
3. What term refers to the secretion that parent birds of this family feed their young? (2 pts)
4. During takeoff and landing, birds of this family often produce a whistling or clicking sound. How is the sound produced, and what is its purpose? (3 pts)
5. What is unique to this family of birds about the way they drink water? (2 pts)

(10 pts) Station G:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (3 pts)
2. For this species, how do the adult and juvenile plumage differ? (2 pts)
3. True or false: This bird often nests in colonies with other species in its family. (1 pt)
4. Name one other species that this species is known to have hybridized with. (1 pt)
5. How are seabirds like this bird able to drink saltwater? (3 pts)

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

(6 pts) Station H:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (2 pts)
2. What is another nickname for these birds? Why do they have this nickname? (2 pts)
3. How many broods does this bird have? (1 pt)
 - a. 0-1
 - b. 1-3
 - c. 3-5
 - d. 5-7
4. True or false: This bird is numerous and widespread. (1 pt)

(10 pts) Station I:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird (a and b are the same species)? (2 pts)
2. What is the name of the condition causing the coloration of b? How can this condition affect the function of feathers outside of the color? (3 pts)
3. Describe the hunting behavior of this bird. (2 pts)
4. This species is the most common bird used in falconry in the United States. Legally, falconers are only permitted to take birds at what stage in their life cycle? (2 pts)

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

5. In television shows and other media, the adult's fierce cry is often used as a replacement sound effect in depictions of what bird? (1 pt)
 - a. Osprey
 - b. Bald Eagle
 - c. Cooper's Hawk
 - d. Red-tailed Hawk

(9 pts) Station J:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (2 pts)
2. True or false: This species exhibits sexual dimorphism. (2 pts)
3. Dump nesting is: (1 pt)
 - a. conspecific brood parasitism
 - b. interspecific brood parasitism
4. Why is dump nesting common among cavity nesters? (2 pts)
5. Name at least two anatomical adaptations for their diet/foraging behavior. (2 pts)

(7 pts) Station K:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (2 pts)
2. What other bird frequently parasitizes the nests of this bird (common name is fine)? How does it parasitize the nest? (2 pts)
3. Describe this bird's diet. (1 pt)

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

4. Describe how this bird's beak is adapted towards its diet. (2 pts)

(9 pts) Station L:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (4 pts)
2. What common phrase is this sound associated with? (1 pt)
3. What is the clutch size of this bird? (1 pt)
 - a. 1-5 eggs
 - b. 3-4 eggs
 - c. 5-7 eggs
 - d. 7-9 eggs
4. What is this bird's ecological role and how does its role impact humans? (2 pts)
5. True or false: Mating pairs of this species are monogamous. (1 pt)

(8 pts) Station M:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (4 pts)
2. What does its scientific name refer to? (2 pts)
3. Which of the following is an image of this species' eggs? (2 pts)

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

a	b	c	d
			
blue-green, with evenly dispersed brown spots	white, with few brown spots	bright blue-green, no spots	pale blue-green, brown spots are concentrated at one end

(7 pts) Station N:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (4 pts)
2. Which sex primarily sings the most? (1 pt)
3. What is the bird's primary habitat? How does this affect its nesting habits? (2 pts)

(11 pts) Station O:

1. What is the common name and scientific name of this bird? (4 pts)
2. Why does this species pose a conservation risk to other similar bird species in some areas? (3 pts)
3. Domestic ducks are descended from this species. The white plumage of domestic ducks is caused by a mutation in which gene? (2 pts)

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

4. What is the purpose of Herbst and Grandry corpuscles in this species? (2 pts)

Team Number: _____

School Name: _____

(13 pts, Tiebreaker) Station P: Fill in the blank terminology based upon definitions.

Crop	Malar region	Dentary	Vent
Crissum	Gleaning	Gizzard	
Abiotic factors	Plumage	Down	
Podotheca	Wattle	Shaft	

1. _____: The bone forming on each side of a bird's lower beak.
2. _____: Features of an environment that result from non-living attributes such as temperature, topography, rainfall, etc.
3. _____: The opening of the cloaca to the exterior of the body.
4. _____: The feathered area between the vent and the tail.
5. _____: The skin that covers the bare feet and legs. Made up of small scales.
6. _____: A foraging technique in which a bird takes insects and other small invertebrates from the surface of vegetation or other substrates.
7. _____: A dilation of the lower esophagus which stores food.
8. _____: Small area caudal to the base of the lower beak; also called the cheek.
9. _____: The lower part of the bird's two-part stomach.
10. _____: A flap or lobe of flesh, often of a vivid color, that hangs from the head of some birds.
11. _____: The stiff, central rod down the center of a feather, from which the vanes extend.
12. _____: Soft, fluffy feathers, typically lacking a rachis.
13. _____: A bird's entire feather coat.