

From Deless's *Book of Birds*, 1555.

EXAMINATION INSTRUCTIONS

I. Allowed materials

- one published field guide (may be "tabbed")
- three page Official National Bird List
- one 8.5" x 11" sheet of notes (front and back)

II. Write all answers in the spaces provided

III. Do your own work

IV. Exam will be a timed PowerPoint presentation

- first time → 3 minutes 15 seconds per slide
- second time → 30 seconds per slide → END!

V. You may not ask any questions of the supervisor

Science Olympiad Invitational 2011
Valley Forge, PA



ORNITHOLOGY – Division C

Notes for Supervisor

The powerpoint presentation should be entirely self-contained. Start the presentation at the exact exam time. Once everyone is seated manually click to the instruction slide. Spend no more than five minutes on the title and instruction slide. You may want to make check that everyone has the their "allowed materials" but make sure to start the actual questions no later than five minutes after the start time!

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- I. Allowed materials
 - a. *one published field guide (may be "tabbed"; limit 3 words per tab)*
 - b. *three page Official National Bird List; not written on*
 - c. *one 8.5" x 11" sheet of notes (front and back)*
 - II. Write all answers in the spaces provided
 - III. Do your own work
 - IV. Exam will be a timed PowerPoint presentation
 - a. *first time through → 2:50 minutes per slide*
 - b. *second time → 30 seconds per slide → END!*
 - V. You may not ask any questions of the supervisor
-

Individual slides will change automatically every 170 seconds (3:15 minutes).

The last six minutes will review the slides again (30 seconds each) during which participants may go back and answer blanks or change answers. However, they may not ask the test supervisor particular questions, such as "what was the one about the tail feathers again?" or that sort of thing.

The total time for the presentation is 50 minutes. At the end of the last slide all students must stop and turn in their answer sheets.

There are **80 points** available on the exam.

In the event of a tie, the tie breaker will be decided on the total of questions #2, 6, 10, 15, 19, 23, 28, 30, 34, 39, 43, and 47. Any required tie breaks at that point will be based on the total of all taxonomy questions (i.e., orders, families, scientific names, and common names).

Names _____

School Name _____ TEAM # _____

Slide A

1. ____ /2 _____

2. ____ /1 _____

3. ____ /2 _____

4. ____ /1 _____

Slide B

5. ____ /2 _____

6. ____ /1 _____

7. ____ /1 _____

8. ____ /1 _____

Slide C

9. ____ /2 _____

10. ____ /2 _____

11. ____ /2 _____

12. ____ /1 _____

Slide D

13. ____ /1 _____

14. ____ /1 _____

15. ____ /2 _____

16. ____ /2 _____

Slide E

17. ____ /2 _____

18. ____ /1 _____

19. ____ /2 _____

20. ____ /1 _____

Slide F

21. ____ /1 _____

22. ____ /2 _____

Slide F

23. ___ /3

24. ___ /2

Slide G

25. ___ /2

26. ___ /2

27. ___ /1

28. ___ /2

Slide H

29. ___ /2

30. ___ /2

31. ___ /2

32. ___ /2

Slide I

33. ___ /2

34. ___ /2

35. ___ /1

36. ___ /1

Slide J

37. ___ /2

38. ___ /2

39. ___ /2

40. ___ /1

Slide K

41. ___ /2

42. ___ /2

43. ___ /2

44. ___ /1

Slide L

45. ___ /2

46. ___ /1

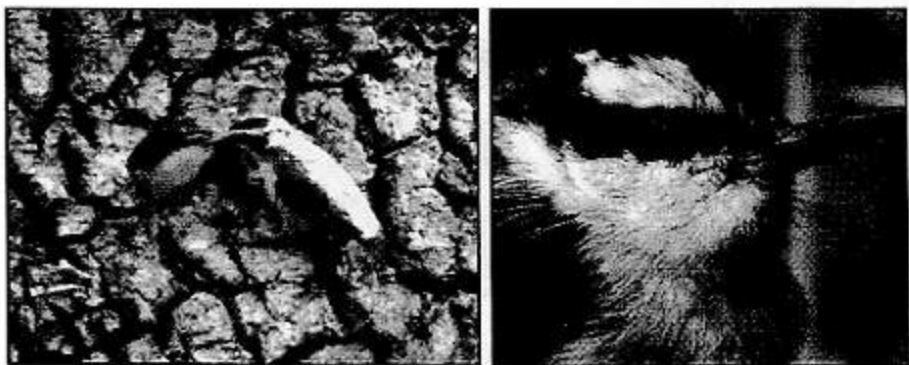
47. ___ /2

48. ___ /2




1. This species is primarily crepuscular. What does crepuscular mean?
2. What makes the beak of this bird anatomically unique from all other North American avians?
3. Ornithologically speaking, what is a scrape?
4. What type of feathers cover the body of the hatchling?

Slide A



5. What is the common name of this species?
6. To prevent predators or competitors from entering the nest, what does this species line the entrance of the nest with?
7. In the video, what is the parent taking away from the nest?
8. What is the conservation status of this species?

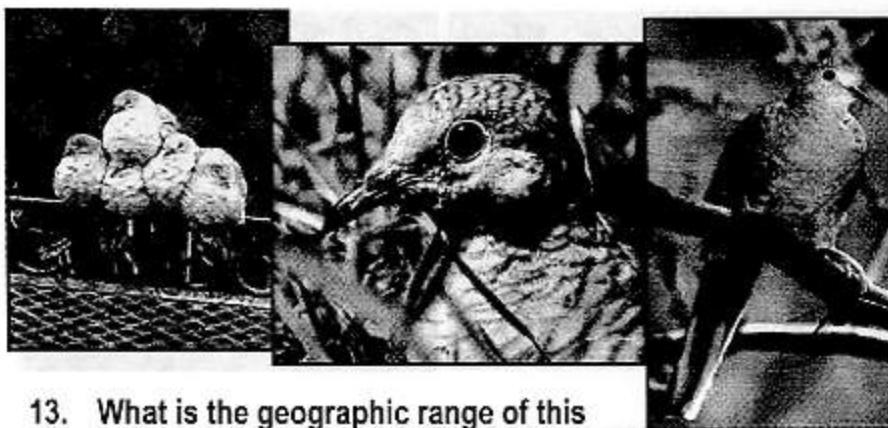
Slide B

Bird songs and calls 



9. What is the scientific name of the bird that makes this call?
10. Members of this family can rotate their heads up to 270° . This amazing ability is a consequence of what anatomical limitation?
11. Ornithologically speaking, what is a snag?
12. Poor olfaction in this species allows it eat what rarely preyed-upon organism?

Slide C



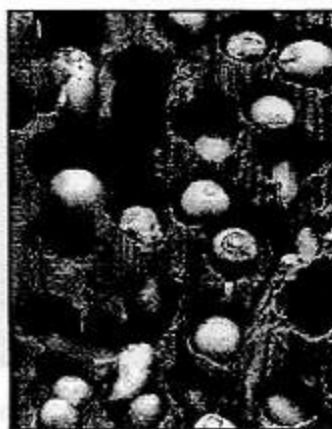
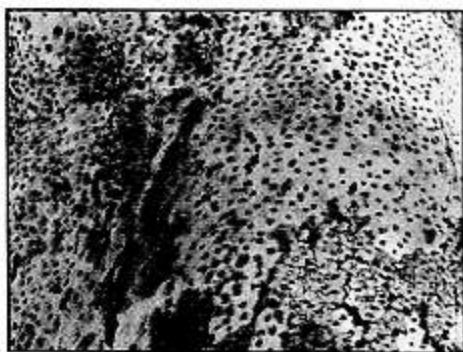
13. What is the geographic range of this species?
14. The behavior on the left is known as pyramid roosting. What is the significance of pyramid roosting?
15. Many members of this family are monomorphic. What does monomorphic mean?
16. Ornithologically speaking, what is a cere?

Slide D



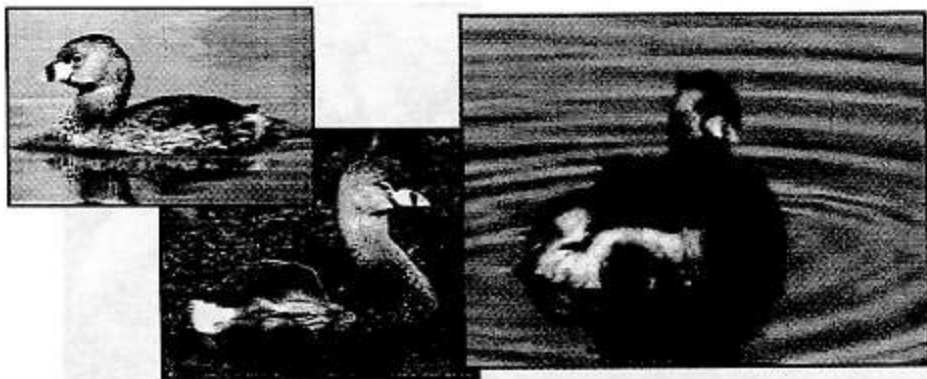
17. Why do these birds have bare heads?
18. What is the conservation status of this species?
19. A unique behavior of members of this family is urohydrosis. What is urohydrosis?
20. In one feeding, this species can store from six to eight kilograms of food in its what? — be specific —

Slide E



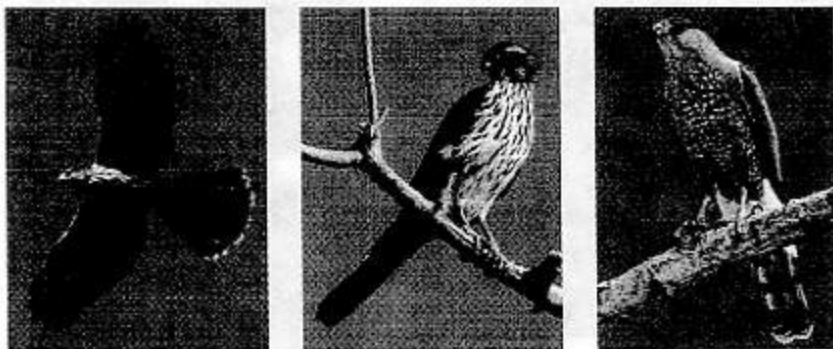
21. Ornithologically speaking, what the name of this structure?
22. What is the scientific name of the bird that created it?
23. Genetic studies have revealed that cooperative synchronous polyandry occurs in this species. What does this mean?
24. The nictitating membrane of members of this family is very muscular to prevent what?

Slide F



25. What is the scientific name of this species?
26. Members of this family are nudifugous. What does nudifugous mean?
27. What behavior is being demonstrated by the individual on the right?
28. What is unique about the feet of this species?

Slide G



29. To what family does this species belong?
30. A recent study showed that 20% of individuals of this species possessed healed fractures in what structure?
31. Members of this family are diurnal. What does diurnal mean?
32. The bird call is not from this species but a closely related one.
33. What is the common name of the species making the call?

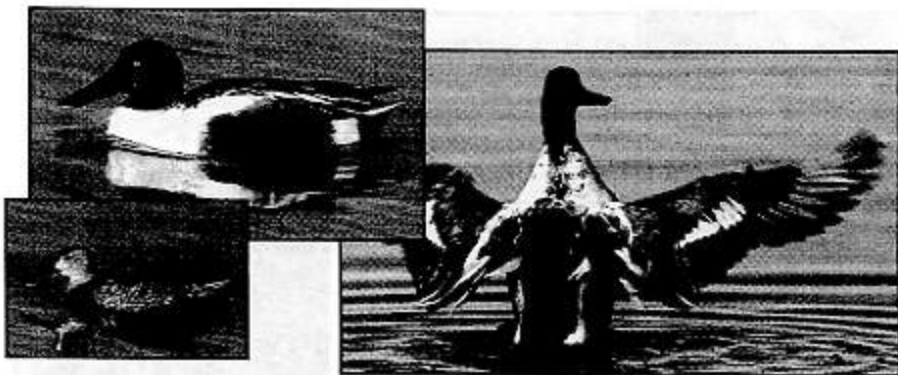
Slide H

Bird songs and calls



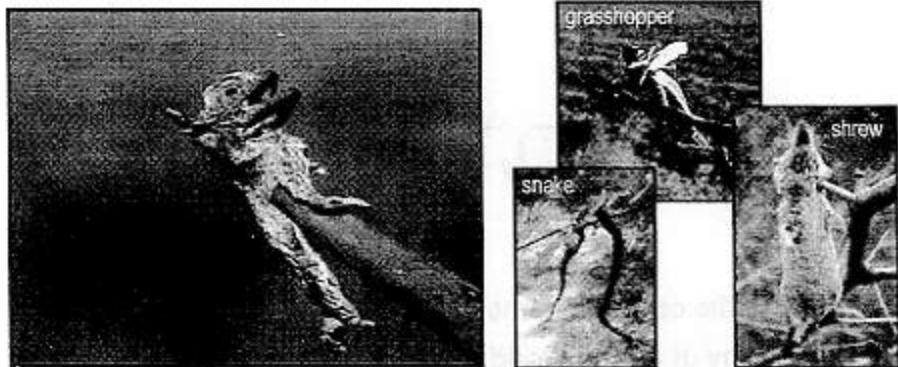
33. What is the common name of the bird that makes this call?
34. Like many of its Old World relatives, this species demonstrates parasitic behavior. What does it parasitize and how?
35. Sometimes called "rain crows", what is the preferred food item of this species?
36. Geographically, where would you find this species during the winter?

Slide I



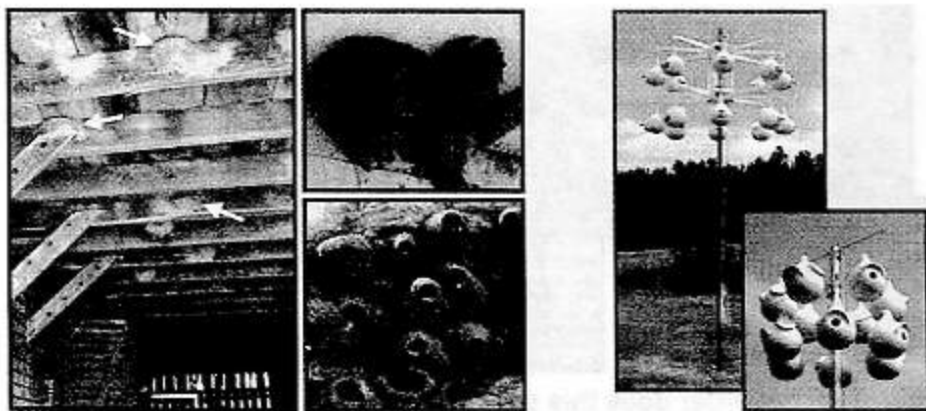
37. To what order does this species belong?
38. The green bar of feathers on the wing are important in identification. What is this colored bar called?
39. Birds in this family possess lamellae. What are lamellae used for?
40. The scientific name of this bird was authored by who?
--- hint- the father of modern taxonomy ---

Slide J



41. Also known as the butcher bird, what is the scientific name of the bird that killed these animals?
42. What adaptation allows this species to sever spinal cords?
43. Ornithologically speaking, what does altricial mean?
44. To conserve water this bird, and all avians, excrete nitrogenous waste in what form?

Slide K



45. The nests (*blue*) were made by members of what family?
46. What is the primary building material in these nests?
47. Members of this family demonstrate hawking behavior. Ornithologically speaking, what is hawking behavior?
48. The man-made structures (*red*) are intended to attract what bird? --- *hint- it is in the same family; common name please* ---

Slide L