

Great Salt Lake Activity: *QuickQuiz*

Purpose

To build anticipation and/or assess knowledge about Great Salt Lake through a random question & answer game that includes prizes and a drawing.

Summary

This activity can serve as a preview or review game, and may be performed in two ways. As an interactive activity, participants circulate through the entire group both seeking answers to a mystery question affixed to their back and responding to other participants' hidden questions, when asked. Answers are then reported and posted by the facilitator, the questions are revealed, and the correct answers given.

As a one-at-a-time seated activity, a player draws a question at random and attempts to give an accurate answer. Then, the correct answer is confirmed or revealed, a prize is awarded for a correct answer and all participants have their names entered in a final drawing, regardless of their ability to answer.

As an Interactive Activity

IN ADVANCE:

1. Cut out question cards in the quantity appropriate to group size;
2. Set up the board with rows numbered according to the questions being used in the activity, and two columns, labeled "Response" and "Actual;"
3. Obtain tape or other adhesive to attach cards to participants' backs.
4. Assemble maps and various illustrations to help clarify and add interest to the various topics.

FOR THE INTERACTIVE PORTION OF THE ACTIVITY, the participants...

1. Have a sheet of paper and pen to record answers;
2. Have a different and *unseen* numbered question attached to their backs;
3. Introduce themselves to three other individuals, one at a time, revealing their own hidden question and number to them. They each prepare a tally sheet by writing their question number at the top and then recording each answer received.
4. Both solicit answers to their own unseen question and number *and* provide responses to other participants' hidden questions and numbers when asked;
5. Remain uninformed as to their own hidden questions;
6. Provide and recorded any numerical in the proper units of measure;
7. Cease gathering answers as soon as they have acquired three, but continue to be available to provide an answer to others, if needed;
8. Should be ready to report their three answers received to the group. If responses are numerical, an average should be calculated and reported;
9. Report question numbered responses to a group listing on board.

FOR THE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION PORTION OF THE ACTIVITY, the facilitator:

1. Writes each reported average or other response in the "Responses" column on the board;

2. Invites each reporting individual to speculate as to what his/her hidden question might have been;
3. Leads a brief discussion after the reports are completed;
4. Reveals correct answer to each question, by filling in the “Actual” column.
5. Refers to maps or illustrations, when possible, to further clarify and add interest to the various topics.

As a One-At-A-Time Activity

IN ADVANCE:

1. Question cards are cut out and placed in a container marked “Q;”
2. An empty answer container is marked “A.”
3. Maps and various illustrations are assembled to clarify and add interest to the various topics.

PROCEDURE

As a continuous activity or as a break provided at appropriate opportunities during another activity...

1. A volunteer is chosen from the group to draw a question from the Q-can;
2. The volunteer reads the question aloud and attempts to answer it;
3. The facilitator determines the suitability of the answer, awarding an immediate small prize for answers deemed “correct;”
4. Regardless of a correct or incorrect answer, each volunteer writes his/her name on the back of the question card and places it into the A-can for a later prize drawing;
5. Maps and illustrations are used whenever possible, to clarify information;
6. This process continues intermittently through the session/lesson/week;
7. A drawing from the A-can is held at the end, with a gift awarded.

ORNITHOLOGICAL FUN FACTS (Orange-goldenrod paper)

1.

What is the fastest running bird that can also fly?

- a) sage grouse
- b) prairie chicken
- c) wild turkey
- d) greater roadrunner

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2.

What does it mean that a species is sexually dimorphic?

- a) sexes look alike
- b) they are able to change sex
- c) sexes differ in size
- d) their marriage is not recognized in Utah

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3.

Which species can lift 15 lbs., the greatest capacity of any bird?

- a) golden eagle
- b) bald eagle
- c) California condor
- d) American white pelican

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4.

What is a molt?

- a) the end of egg-laying
- b) the loss of feathers
- c) a growth on the face of some birds
- d) a beverage made with ice cream

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5.

Which Tracy Aviary species has the greatest wingspan of all *land* birds?

- a) Andean condor
- b) Chilean flamingo
- c) American white pelican
- d) golden eagle

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6.

Which of these birds cannot fly?

- a) road runner
- b) Virginia rail
- c) emu
- d) wandering tattler

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7.

Which is the fastest bird in the world?

- a) American kestrel
- b) sharp-shinned hawk
- c) white-throated swift
- d) peregrine falcon

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8.

What is the group in which scientists classify all birds?

- a) Ornithology
- b) Aves
- c) Raptor
- d) Green Party

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ORNITHOLOGICAL FUN FACTS (Orange-goldenrod paper)

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Which bird does not have "American" as part of its common name?

- a) white pelican
- b) robin
- c) kestrel
- d) eagle

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10.

What is the name for a professional who studies birds?

- a) avian
- b) ornithologist
- c) ovocologist
- d) a geek

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11.

Where can you find one of the world's largest populations of white pelican?

- a) Yellowstone Lake
- b) Lake Powell
- c) Great Salt Lake
- d) Energy Solutions Arena

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12.

Which of these statements about bird eggs is *false*?

- a) must be fertilized to be laid
- b) shells are always calcium
- c) always laid by females
- d) hatch from inside

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13.

Which is *not* the name for a specific kind of feather?

- a) quill
- b) contour
- c) down
- d) bristle

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14.

What is considered to be the evolutionary origin for feathers?

- a) scales
- b) hair
- c) skin
- d) toenails

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15.

What is *not* a function for what is referred to as a bird's "call"?

- a) to attract a mate
- b) to keep in touch
- c) as a predator alert
- d) to announce the presence of food

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16.

What is the benefit of birds flying in "V" formation?

- a) to share in finding their way
- b) energy efficiency
- c) safety in numbers
- d) to impress the judges

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GREAT SALT LAKE, General (Green paper)

17.

Approximately how many birds live at or visit Great Salt Lake each year?

- a) 2,000 b) 30,000 c) 400,000 d) 5,000,000

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18.

Up to how many eared grebes come to Great Salt Lake each year to nest and eat brine shrimp?

- a) 8,000 b) 150,000
c) 1,000,000 d) 10,000,000

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19.

Approximately how many American white pelicans nest on Gunnison Island annually?

- a) 500 b) 5,000 c) 10,000 d) 50,000

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20.

Approximately how many of the rare snowy plovers nest on the shores of Great Salt Lake each year?

- a) 10,000 b) 20,000 c) 200,000 d) 2,000,000

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21.

How many years does it take for a California gull to reach adulthood?

- a) one b) two c) four d) ten

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22.

How many *species* of birds have been identified at Great Salt Lake?

- a) 31 b) 112 c) 257 d) 1,100

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23.

How much of our country's wetlands in existence during pioneer times are still here today?

- a) all of them b) two-thirds c) half d) none

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24.

How much of Utah's wetlands are found at Great Salt Lake?

- a) 10% b) one-third c) one-half d) 75%

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GREAT SALT LAKE, Adaptations (Green paper)

25.

Which Great Salt Lake bird species lays up to 18 eggs at a time?

- a) California gull
- b) Bonepart's gull
- c) sora rail
- d) black-necked stilt

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26.

What is a major function of the snowy egret's yellow feet?

- a) absorbing solar radiation
- b) luring fish
- c) attracting a mate
- d) scaring predators

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27.

Which bird spins on water to draw brine shrimp to the surface?

- a) Wilson's phalarope
- b) eared grebe
- c) northern shoveler
- d) Rocky Anderson

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28.

Why do snowy plovers sometimes place objects near their nests?

- a) to entertain their young
- b) to attract insects
- c) so they can find their eggs
- d) to scare other birds

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29.

What is a likely explanation for the female avocet having a more upturned bill than the male avocet?

- a) so the young can recognize her
- b) to gather nesting material
- c) to avoid competing with the male for food
- d) elective surgery

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30.

What do trumpeter swans, Franklin's gulls, white-faced ibis, and American avocets have in common at Great Salt Lake?

- a) floating nests
- b) eating brine shrimp
- c) long legs
- d) yellow bills

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31.

How does the male marsh wren entice a mate?

- a) bringing her gifts
- b) dancing
- c) playing dead
- d) building several nests

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32.

Which is the low-flying hawk often seen gliding over Great Salt Lake marshes?

- a) American kestrel
- b) red-tailed hawk
- c) northern goshawk
- d) northern harrier

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ECOLOGY & HABITATS (Ecru paper)

33.

Which Utah bird travels the farthest each day for its food?

- a) black-chinned hummingbird
- b) white-faced ibis
- c) American white pelican
- d) common raven

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34.

Which species is responsible for planting many forests in the Rocky Mountain region?

- a) Steller's jay
- b) Clark's nutcracker
- c) red-breasted nuthatch
- d) pine siskin

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35.

Which food is responsible for bringing up to 1.4 million eared grebes to Utah each year?

- a) brine flies
- b) Mormon crickets
- c) brine shrimp
- d) Jell-o

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36.

Which is the most likely hawk to see near Salt Lake Valley bird feeders?

- a) Swainson's hawk
- b) American kestrel
- c) Cooper's hawk
- d) John McCain

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37.

Which does NOT describe a Utah wetland?

- a) pothole
- b) river
- c) playa
- d) marsh

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38.

Which is famous for laying eggs in other species' nests?

- a) starlings
- b) whooping cranes
- c) brown-headed cowbird
- d) Mitt Romney

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39.

Which nation has the most non-native species of birds?

- a) US
- b) Mexico
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

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40.

Which are *least* likely to be found in owl pellets?

- a) waste products from digestion
- b) bones
- c) fur
- d) feathers

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ECOLOGY & HABITATS (Ecru paper)

41.

What is the primary source for the pink pigment in flamingo feathers?

- a) water substances
- b) plant food
- c) animal food
- d) pollution

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42.

Which characteristic most distinguishes nuthatches from other forest birds?

- a) its food
- b) its feeding
- c) its nest
- d) its position on school vouchers

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43.

Which bird group is *least* dependent on woodpeckers for shelter in trees?

- a) bluebirds
- b) swallows
- c) chickadees
- d) ducks

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44.

How many rodents can be consumed by a barn owl family in a year?

- a) 600
- b) 1200
- c) 3,000
- d) 7,000

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45.

Which species is largely responsible for distributing pinyon pine seeds in southern Utah?

- a) Steller's jay
- b) acorn woodpecker
- c) pinyon jay
- d) roadrunner

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46.

Which bird group is fond of eating duckweed from our wetlands?

- a) ducks
- b) wrens
- c) blackbirds
- d) falcons

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47.

Which species has the greatest influence on Utah's burrowing owls?

- a) Mormon cricket
- b) earthworm
- c) badger
- d) long-tailed weasel

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48.

Which species hovers over meadows before diving for prey?

- a) American robin
- b) American kestrel
- c) American white pelican
- d) American dipper

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ADAPTATIONS of Birds (Yellow paper)

49.

Which Utah bird species can fly backwards?

- a) burrowing owl
- b) hummingbird
- c) cliff swallow
- d) white-throated swift

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50.

Which Utah bird species has the fewest feathers of all birds?

- a) caliope hummingbird
- b) least tern
- c) little blue heron
- d) white-breasted nuthatch

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51.

Which of the following animals are most able to see colors?

- a) dogs
- b) cats
- c) bulls
- d) birds

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52.

Which function best describes a gizzard?

- a) swallowing
- b) grinding
- c) vomiting
- d) telemarketing

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53.

Which is a feature that only birds possess?

- a) feathers
- b) eggs
- c) flight
- d) American Express cards

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54.

Which part of a bird stores food for later digestion?

- a) crop
- b) rumen
- c) gizzard
- d) caecum

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55.

Drab feather coloration provides the greatest benefit to which activity?

- a) nesting
- b) feeding
- c) mating
- d) sneaking into theaters

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56.

What function does a nictitating membrane serve?

- a) digestion
- b) water proofing
- c) vision
- d) egg incubation

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ADAPTATIONS of Birds (Yellow paper)

57.

What in a ruffed grouse increases in length nearly ten times every winter?

- a) tail feathers
- b) caecum
- c) stomach
- d) tongue

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58.

The tundra swan is the species with the greatest number of these:

- a) eggs in one clutch
- b) migratory miles
- c) feathers
- d) Britney Spears CDs

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59.

Zygodactyl is a term referring to:

- a) birds feet
- b) an extinct bird
- c) the flight of a bird
- d) religious preference

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60.

In bird physiology, counter-current exchange is what allows a bird to?

- a) stand in freezing water
- b) reproduce
- c) digest food
- d) obtain money while traveling

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61.

Which group of birds is best known for its mathematical abilities?

- a) pigeons
- b) parrots
- c) penguins
- d) crow family

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62.

Which bird has been known to endure temperatures as low as minus 80 degrees F?

- a) emperor penguin
- b) black-capped chickadee
- c) white-tailed ptarmigan
- d) snowy owl

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63.

From what prey feature do hunting American kestrels detect UV light?

- a) their fur
- b) their urine
- c) their eyes
- d) footprints

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64.

Which Utah bird adjusts its body temperature to as low as 42 degrees on a winter night?

- a) ruby-crowned kinglet
- b) common raven
- c) American robin
- d) calliope hummingbird

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ADAPTATIONS of Birds (Yellow paper)

65.

Which Utah bird species has the keenest hearing of all birds?

- a) rufous hummingbird
- b) barn owl
- c) cactus wren
- d) great-horned owl

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66.

What distinguishes phalaropes from most other shorebirds?

- a) the male incubates the eggs
- b) they eat spiders
- c) they rarely walk on land
- d) they can't swim

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67.

Which is *not* a winter adaptation of ruffed grouse?

- a) sleeps under the snow
- b) eats buds and twigs
- c) grow comblike pods on their feet
- d) moves to lower elevations

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68.

What material constitutes virtually 100% of a barn swallow's nest?

- a) feathers
- b) hay and grasses
- c) chips of barn wood
- d) mud

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69.

Which increases in number when chickadees are disturbed?

- a) the number of chickadees
- b) bird droppings
- c) the number of "dees" in its call
- d) stock market returns

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70.

Which bird is known for impaling prey on thorns and barbed-wire fencing, also called the butcher bird?

- a) northern shrike
- b) red crossbill
- c) cactus wren
- d) flammulated owl

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71.

Which local species uses touch as its primary sense to obtain food?

- a) white-faced ibis
- b) killdeer
- c) barn swallow
- d) peregrine falcon

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72.

The factor that most influences a bird's need to migrate?

- a) water
- b) food
- c) shelter
- d) cold

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BIODIVERSITY (Blue paper)

73.

Which is NOT a major form of biological diversity?

- a) genetic
- b) species
- c) elevation
- d) ecosystem

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74.

Which bird is a native to North America?

- a) robin
- b) starling
- c) house sparrow
- d) rock dove

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75.

What percent of all shorebird species known worldwide occur in the US?

- a) 2%
- b) 7%
- c) 23%
- d) 45%

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76.

Approximately how many species of birds are regularly found in Utah?

- a) 36
- b) 245
- c) 430
- d) 9,400

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77.

Which is NOT a threatened or endangered bird?

- a) southwestern willow flycatcher
- b) pigmy owl
- c) California condor
- d) great blue heron

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78.

Approximately how many species of birds have been identified throughout the world?

- a) 430
- b) 1,250
- c) 6,500
- d) 10,000

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78.

What percentage of the 654 bird species in the US are in decline?

- a) 5%
- b) 12%
- c) 27%
- d) 44%

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80.

Approximately how many birds are kept at Tracy Aviary?

- a) 65
- b) 130
- c) 400
- d) 1,500

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— Answer Key —

ORNITHOLOGICAL FUN FACTS (Orange-goldenrod paper)

1.

What is the fastest running bird that can also fly?

- a) sage grouse
- b) prairie chicken
- c) wild turkey
- d) greater roadrunner

[d, at 26 mph]

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2.

What does it mean that a species is sexually dimorphic?

- a) sexes look alike
- b) they are able to change sex
- c) sexes differ in size
- d) their marriage is not recognized in Utah

[c]

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3.

Which species can lift 15 lbs., the greatest capacity of any bird?

- a) golden eagle
- b) bald eagle
- c) California condor
- d) American white pelican

[b, recorded carrying a mule deer]

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4.

What is a molt?

- a) the end of egg-laying
- b) the loss of feathers
- c) a growth on the face of some birds
- d) a beverage made with ice cream

[b]

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5.

Which Tracy Aviary species has the greatest wingspan of all *land* birds?

- a) Andean condor
- b) Chilean flamingo
- c) American white pelican
- d) golden eagle

[a, tied with marabou stork at 10.5 ft. The wandering albatros, a sea bird, has a wingspan of 11' 11"]

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6.

Which of these birds cannot fly?

- a) road runner
- b) Virginia rail
- c) emu
- d) wandering tattler

[c]

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7.

Which is the fastest bird in the world?

- a) American kestrel
- b) sharp-shinned hawk
- c) white-throated swift
- d) peregrine falcon

[d, dives at speeds up to 200 mph or more]

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What is the group in which scientists classify all birds?

- a) Ornithology
- b) Aves
- c) Raptor
- d) Green Party

[b]

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— Answer Key —

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Which bird does not have "American" as part of its common name?

- a) white pelican
- b) robin
- c) kestrel
- d) eagle

[d]

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What is the name for a professional who studies birds?

- a) avian
- b) ornithologist
- c) ovocologist
- d) a geek

[d]

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11.

Where can you find one of the world's largest populations of white pelican?

- a) Yellowstone Lake
- b) Lake Powell
- c) Great Salt Lake
- d) Energy Solutions Arena

[c, 18,000 or more on Gunnison Island]

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12.

Which of these statements about bird eggs is *false*?

- a) must be fertilized to be laid
- b) shells are always calcium
- c) always laid by females
- d) hatch from inside

[a]

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Which is *not* the name for a specific kind of feather?

- a) quill
- b) contour
- c) down
- d) bristle

[a]

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What is considered to be the evolutionary origin for feathers?

- a) scales
- b) hair
- c) skin
- d) toenails

[a, as still found on reptiles and birds' feet]

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15.

What is *not* a function for what is referred to as a bird's "call?"

- a) to attract a mate
- b) to keep in touch
- c) as a predator alert
- d) to announce the presence of food

[a, songs are used to attract mates]

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What is the benefit of birds flying in "V" formation?

- a) to share in finding their way
- b) energy efficiency
- c) safety in numbers
- d) to impress the judges

[b]

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— Answer Key —

GREAT SALT LAKE, General (Green paper)

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[d]

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Up to how many eared grebes come to Great Salt Lake each year to nest and eat brine shrimp?

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c) 1,000,000 d) 10,000,000

[c, the record is 1.4 million]

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19.

Approximately how many American white pelicans nest on Gunnison Island annually?

- a) 500 b) 5,000 c) 10,000 d) 50,000

[c]

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20.

Approximately how many of the rare snowy plovers nest on the shores of Great Salt Lake each year?

- a) 10,000 b) 20,000 c) 200,000 d) 2,000,000

[a] (more than anywhere in the world!)

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21.

How many years does it take for a California gull to reach adulthood?

- a) one b) two c) four d) ten

[c]

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22.

How many *species* of birds have been identified at Great Salt Lake?

- a) 31 b) 112 c) 257 d) 1,100

[c]

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23.

How much of our country's wetlands in existence during pioneer times are still here today?

- a) all of them b) two-thirds c) half d) none

[c] (about 49%)

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24.

How much of Utah's wetlands are found at Great Salt Lake?

- a) 10% b) one-third c) one-half d) 75%

[d] (approximately 400,000 acre)

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— Answer Key —

GREAT SALT LAKE, Adaptations (Green paper)

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Which Great Salt Lake bird species lays up to 18 eggs at a time?

- a) California gull
- b) Bonepart's gull
- c) sora rail
- d) black-necked stilt

[c; the female must rotate two layers within a nest depression to keep them all sufficiently warm.]

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26.

What is a major function of the snowy egret's yellow feet?

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- b) luring fish
- c) attracting a mate
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[b]

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- d) Rocky Anderson

[a]

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- b) to attract insects
- c) so they can find their eggs
- d) to scare other birds

[c]

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What is a likely explanation for the female avocet having a more upturned bill than the male avocet?

- a) so the young can recognize her
- b) to gather nesting material
- c) to avoid competing with the male for food
- d) elective surgery

c

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30.

What do trumpeter swans, Franklin's gulls, white-faced ibis, and American avocets have in common at Great Salt Lake?

- a) floating nests
- b) eating brine shrimp
- c) long legs
- d) yellow bills

[a]

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31.

How does the male marsh wren entice a mate?

- a) bringing her gifts
- b) dancing
- c) playing dead
- d) building several nests

[d]

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32.

Which is the low-flying hawk often seen gliding over Great Salt Lake marshes?

- a) American kestrel
- b) red-tailed hawk
- c) northern goshawk
- d) northern harrier

[d]

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— Answer Key —

ECOLOGY & HABITATS (Ecru paper)

33.

Which Utah bird travels the farthest each day for its food?

- a) black-chinned hummingbird
- b) white-faced ibis
- c) American white pelican
- d) common raven

[c]

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34.

Which species is responsible for planting many forests in the Rocky Mountain region?

- a) Steller's jay
- b) Clark's nutcracker
- c) red-breasted nuthatch
- d) pine siskin

[b; each adult caches up to 100,000 limber or whitebark cone seeds each fall]

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35.

Which food is responsible for bringing up to 1.4 million eared grebes to Utah each year?

- a) brine flies
- b) Mormon crickets
- c) brine shrimp
- d) Jell-o

[c]

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36.

Which is the most likely hawk to see near Salt Lake Valley bird feeders?

- a) Swainson's hawk
- b) American kestrel
- c) Cooper's hawk
- d) John McCain

[c]

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37.

Which does NOT describe a Utah wetland?

- a) pothole
- b) river
- c) playa
- d) marsh

[b; a river creates riparian habitat, but not necessarily a true wetland]

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38.

Which is famous for laying eggs in other species' nests?

- a) starlings
- b) whooping cranes
- c) brown-headed cowbird
- d) Mitt Romney

[c]

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39.

Which nation has the most non-native species of birds?

- a) US
- b) Mexico
- c) Canada
- d) Australia

[a]

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40.

Which are *least* likely to be found in owl pellets?

- a) waste products from digestion
- b) bones
- c) fur
- d) feathers

[a; pellets are formed before digestion]

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— Answer Key —

ECOLOGY & HABITATS (Ecru paper)

41.

What is the primary source for the pink pigment in flamingo feathers?

- a) water substances
- b) plant food
- c) animal food
- d) pollution

[c]

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42.

Which characteristic most distinguishes nuthatches from other forest birds?

- a) its food
- b) its feeding
- c) its nest
- d) its position on school vouchers

[b]

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43.

Which bird group is *least* dependent on woodpeckers for shelter in trees?

- a) bluebirds
- b) swallows
- c) chickadees
- d) ducks

[b, most others are cavity nesters.]

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44.

How many rodents can be consumed by a barn owl family in a year?

- a) 600
- b) 1200
- c) 3,000
- d) 7,000

[c, by a family of two adults and five young.]

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45.

Which species is largely responsible for distributing pinyon pine seeds in southern Utah?

- a) Steller's jay
- b) acorn woodpecker
- c) pinyon jay
- d) roadrunner

[c]

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46.

Which bird group is fond of eating duckweed from our wetlands?

- a) ducks
- b) wrens
- c) blackbirds
- d) falcons

[a]

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47.

Which species has the greatest influence on Utah's burrowing owls?

- a) Mormon cricket
- b) earthworm
- c) badger
- d) long-tailed weasel

[c, for all the burrows they provide.]

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48.

Which species hovers over meadows before diving for prey?

- a) American robin
- b) American kestrel
- c) American white pelican
- d) American dipper

[b]

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— Answer Key —

ADAPTATIONS of Birds (Yellow paper)

49.

Which Utah bird species can fly backwards?

- a) burrowing owl
- b) hummingbird
- c) cliff swallow
- d) white-throated swift

[b]

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50.

Which Utah bird species has the fewest feathers of all birds?

- a) caliope hummingbird
- b) least tern
- c) little blue heron
- d) white-breasted nuthatch

[a, at 940]

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51.

Which of the following animals are most able to see colors?

- a) dogs
- b) cats
- c) bulls
- d) birds

[d]

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52.

Which function best describes a gizzard?

- a) swallowing
- b) grinding
- c) vomiting
- d) telemarketing

[b]

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53.

Which is a feature that only birds possess?

- a) feathers
- b) eggs
- c) flight
- d) American Express cards

[a]

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54.

Which part of a bird stores food for later digestion?

- a) crop
- b) rumen
- c) gizzard
- d) caecum

[a]

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55.

Drab feather coloration provides the greatest benefit to which activity?

- a) nesting
- b) feeding
- c) mating
- d) sneaking into theaters

[a]

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56.

What function does a nictitating membrane serve?

- a) digestion
- b) water proofing
- c) vision
- d) egg incubation

[c]

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— Answer Key —

ADAPTATIONS of Birds (Yellow paper)

57.

What in a ruffed grouse increases in length nearly ten times every winter?

- a) tail feathers
- b) caecum
- c) stomach
- d) tongue

[b; to facilitate hindgut fermentation, it lengthens from mere inches to several feet]

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58.

The tundra swan is the species with the greatest number of these:

- a) eggs in one clutch
- b) migratory miles
- c) feathers
- d) Britney Spears CDs

[c]

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59.

Zygodactyl is a term referring to:

- a) birds feet
- b) an extinct bird
- c) the flight of a bird
- d) religious preference

[a]

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60.

In bird physiology, counter-current exchange is what allows a bird to?

- a) stand in freezing water
- b) reproduce
- c) digest food
- d) obtain money while traveling

[a]

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61.

Which group of birds is best known for its mathematical abilities?

- a) pigeons
- b) parrots
- c) penguins
- d) crow family

[d]

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62.

Which bird has been known to endure temperatures as low as minus 80 degrees F?

- a) emperor penguin
- b) black-capped chickadee
- c) white-tailed ptarmigan
- d) snowy owl

[d]

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63.

From what prey feature do hunting American kestrels detect UV light?

- a) their fur
- b) their urine
- c) their eyes
- d) footprints

[b]

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64.

Which Utah bird adjusts its body temperature to as low as 42 degrees on a winter night?

- a) ruby-crowned kinglet
- b) common raven
- c) American robin
- d) calliope hummingbird

[a]

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— Answer Key —

ADAPTATIONS of Birds (Yellow paper)

65.

Which Utah bird species has the keenest hearing of all birds?

- a) rufous hummingbird
- b) barn owl
- c) cactus wren
- d) great-horned owl

[b; it can hunt in virtually total darkness]

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66.

What distinguishes phalaropes from most other shorebirds?

- a) the male incubates the eggs
- b) they eat spiders
- c) they rarely walk on land
- d) they can't swim

[a]

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67.

Which is *not* a winter adaptation of ruffed grouse?

- a) sleeps under the snow
- b) eats buds and twigs
- c) grow comblike pods on their feet
- d) moves to lower elevations

[d]

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68.

What material constitutes virtually 100% of a barn swallow's nest?

- a) feathers
- b) hay and grasses
- c) chips of barn wood
- d) mud

[d; from over 1,000 beak-transported wads of mud]

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69.

Which increases in number when chickadees are disturbed?

- a) the number of chickadees
- b) bird droppings
- c) the number of "dees" in its call
- d) stock market returns

[c]

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70.

Which bird is known for impaling prey on thorns and barbed-wire fencing, also called the butcher bird?

- a) northern shrike
- b) red crossbill
- c) cactus wren
- d) flammulated owl

[a]

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71.

Which local species uses touch as its primary sense to obtain food?

- a) white-faced ibis
- b) killdeer
- c) barn swallow
- d) peregrine falcon

[a, bill tip bill senses more than our index fingers]

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72.

The factor that most influences a bird's need to migrate?

- a) water
- b) food
- c) shelter
- d) cold

[b]

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— Answer Key —

BIODIVERSITY (Blue paper)

73.

Which is NOT a major form of biological diversity?

- a) genetic
- b) species
- c) elevation
- d) ecosystem

[c]

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74.

Which bird is a native to North America?

- a) robin
- b) starling
- c) house sparrow
- d) rock dove

[a; the American robin]

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75.

What percent of all shorebird species known worldwide occur in the US?

- a) 2%
- b) 7%
- c) 23%
- d) 45%

[c]

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76.

Approximately how many species of birds are regularly found in Utah?

- a) 36
- b) 245
- c) 430
- d) 9,400

[c]

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77.

Which is NOT a threatened or endangered bird?

- a) southwestern willow flycatcher
- b) pigmy owl
- c) California condor
- d) great blue heron

[d]

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78.

Approximately how many species of birds have been identified throughout the world?

- a) 430
- b) 1,250
- c) 6,500
- d) 10,000

[d]

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78.

What percentage of the 654 bird species in the US are in decline?

- a) 5%
- b) 12%
- c) 27%
- d) 44%

[c, 176 species]

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80.

Approximately how many birds are kept at Tracy Aviary?

- a) 65
- b) 130
- c) 400
- d) 1,500

[c]

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