

CREW Trust Quiz Answers

BIRDS

1. Swallow-tailed Kites are called that because their tails are forked like those of swallows
2. Hummingbirds use spider webs as nest material to bind the nest together and attach it to twigs
3. *Raptor* comes from the Latin *raptare* which means to violently seize and take away
4. A Blue Jay doesn't have any blue feathers
5. The breeding color of a male Indigo Bunting is indigo blue
6. The only native bird with *all* green feathers is the female Painted Bunting
7. The Pileated Woodpecker was the inspiration for Woody Woodpecker
8. A bird's beak is used to tear apart food that was caught with talons
9. A bird's bill is used to catch food
10. Catbirds got their common name because their call sounds a lot like a cat meowing
11. The Worm-eating Warbler eats insects, fruit, and caterpillars
12. The red, red Robin comes to Southwest Florida for the winter
13. A Mockingbird can mimic the songs of up to 60 other species
14. A "twitcher" is a birder whose only goal is to find and mark rare birds on a list
15. Some birds migrate great distances using earth's magnetic field

FISH

1. Florida's state freshwater fish is the Largemouth Bass
2. A Warmouth is a type of sunfish
3. An Oscar is one of six species of alien cichlids found in CREW waters
4. During the dry season, Florida Gar burrow into sediments and aestivate
5. Four species of killifish found in CREW waters are related to minnows
6. Brown Hoplo and Sailfin Catfish dig burrows in sandy banks to lay their eggs
7. Another common name for a Brown Hoplo is the Armored Catfish
8. On a catfish, barbels are whisker-like sensory organs near the mouth
9. The Brown Bullhead uses its chin barbels to smell potential prey in dark water
10. A Spotted Sunfish (*Lepomis punctatus*) is identified by rows of spots on its sides
11. The correct pronunciation of Black Crappie is black croppie
12. Mosquito Fish eat mosquito larva
13. Walking Catfish can breathe atmospheric air and can make short migrations across land
14. Bowfin have an air-bladder similar to a lung and they are often seen gulping air at the surface of poorly oxygenated waters
15. An ichthyologist is someone who studies fish

INSECTS

1. Insects have three body parts. They are the head, thorax, and abdomen
2. Some insects are able to fly because they have wings
3. Dung Beetles lay their eggs in dung
4. Aquatic insects are usually found in water
5. Some caterpillars metamorphasize to become moths
6. An *instar* is a stage in larval development
7. An *exoskeleton* is the hard outer surface that holds insects together
8. Assassin Bugs are called that because they kill other insects
9. Antlions feed on ants
10. The host larval plant of the Milkweed Bug is any plant in the milkweed family
11. Silverfish are one of the oldest forms of insects known
12. A Mud Dauber is a wasp
13. Longhorn Beetles are so named because they have really, really long antennae
14. A Cow Killer is a furry-looking, wingless wasp
15. A grasshopper is able to sing by rubbing its legs against its forewings

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MAMMALS

1. During the winter, Florida Black Bears sleep most of the time but rouse occasionally
2. A male fox is called a *dog*; a female fox is called a vixen
3. A Bobcat's scientific name *Felis rufus* translates as "red haired cat"
4. A baby River Otter is called a pup
5. A baby Florida Panther is called a cub
6. A baby Virginia Opossum is called a joey
7. Florida Bonneted Bats are listed as a Federally Endangered species
8. When Cottontail Rabbits jump and twist in the air, it's called a "binky"
9. Two species of skunks found on CREW lands are the Striped Skunk and the Spotted Skunk
10. A Nine-banded Armadillo is a distant relative of sloths and anteaters
11. Big Cypress Fox Squirrels are so named because they have big bush tails like foxes
12. Hispid Cotton Rats are so named because their fur is stiff and bristly
13. The purpose of a Raccoon's "bandit mask" is to reduce glare and aid night vision
14. Coyotes primarily prey on rabbits
15. White-tailed Deer have dichromatic vision, which means that they only see two colors (blue and yellow)

PLANTS

1. Leaves of most plants are green because they contain chlorophyll
2. Which of the following has the larger trunk? —a mature Bald Cypress Tree
3. The palm tree is called that because its fronds are sort of palm-shaped
4. The blooms of a Scarlet Hibiscus are primarily scarlet
5. A Strangler Fig tree is called that because it looks as if it's strangling other plants
6. Pond Apple trees grow apples
7. Birds perch on tree branches and limbs because there isn't much else to perch on in a swamp
8. A conifer is a kind of tree
9. Air plants are so called because they get nutrients from the air
10. Plants that live in water are classified as aquatic
11. Poison Ivy is found by looking for vines with three-leaf clusters and red stems
12. A *gymnosperm* is a plant whose seeds are not enclosed in a case
13. Water Hemlock is poisonous
14. An orchid is a flowering plant
15. *Shrub* and *brush* use the same letters because they are the same thing

REPTILE & AMPHIBIAN

1. Alligator courtship involves snout touching and bubble blowing
2. A snake's tongue is forked because the shape helps it better locate objects
3. A Two-toed Amphiuma is a type of salamander
4. Snakes have nostrils that are used for breathing
5. Anoles and skinks can snap off their tails because it detracts possible predators
6. A tadpole will become a frog or a toad
7. Cuban Treefrogs are an invasive species from Cuba
8. A Peninsula Ribbon Snake is called that because it's long and thin like a ribbon
9. Pit vipers are vituperative
10. Banded Water Snakes are most often found in aquatic habitats
11. A toepad is a structure on some treefrogs' or lizards' feet
12. When baby alligators are disturbed or stressed, they chirp
13. One reason that frogs call is to attract mates
14. Anoles are most closely related to iguanas
15. Turtle shells evolved to provide basic protection from predators