

1. *True* Fossils found in Kansas (inland seas inundated the land and left deposits when the water receded) include diving birds, such as this five-foot-long comorant-type bird shown in the first panel of page 201. At this stage in their evolution, some birds had teeth.
2. *False* A few birds are born naked, but most hatch with a covering of down. Some birds, such as robins, hatch in an immature stage and have sparsely distributed rows of down. Other birds are completely covered with down and can usually walk soon after hatching.
3. *True* The chicken eggs we buy are unfertilized. Very few birds lay unfertilized eggs.
4. *False* Many birds cross the equator. The equator is not a barrier to migration. Birds use river valleys, mountain chains, and coastlines as lanes for travel. Birds fly between North and South America along special routes and preferred lanes called *corridors*. Many corridors contribute to a major flyway. Arctic terns, Bobolinks, and Golden plovers are just a few of the birds that migrate over the equator.
5. *True* The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 protected all migratory birds, and amendments have been added to include all native birds.
6. *False* While it is true that most birds fend for themselves where food is concerned, White pelicans may get together to herd fish. They form a long line, beating their wings to drive the fish into shallow water, where they are caught.
7. *False* Cormorants' nests are often covered with guano.
8. *False* Kingfishers fish in salt marsh areas as well as fresh water.
9. *True* The sole of the Osprey's feet are spiny, allowing the Osprey to firmly grip its slippery victim. An Osprey hovers over the water until a fish happens by. It then grabs the fish with its toes (talons).
10. *True* Chicks start to crack their shell by struggling within it. They break out using their "egg tooth," a horny protuberance on the tip of the upper part of the bill. The egg tooth disappears soon after hatching.