

I.D. Antarctica



Week 1 Dichotomous Identification Key Common seabirds of the Western Antarctic Peninsula

Always start with the first question, Q1. In this case, the questions are worded as statements. Choose the statement that best describes the bird in the photo, and then follow the instructions which will tell you which Question to go to next. Don't worry if that means you skip over a question – just follow the directions and you will get to an identification when you are done. Good luck!

Question 1 (Q1)

1a – Each wing on the bird is as long (or longer) than the bodyGo to Q2
1b – Each wing is half the length of the bird's body. The wings appear flipper-
likeGo to Q4

Q2

2a – The wings and body are dark brown cold	ored with single white patches on the
outer portions of the wing	Answer= <i>Stercorarius</i> spp. (skuas)
2b – The wings are not brown with outer whi	ite patchesGo to Q3

Q3

3a - The bird's bill (or beak) is much longer than its head. Overall larg	ge size, with
each wing nearly twice as long as its body	Go to Q5
3b - The bird's bill is the same size or smaller than its head. A small the	ube on top of
the bill may be present, but not always	Go to Q6

Q4

4a – The bird has a black band a	around its face that looks like a chinstrap
A	Answer= <i>Pygoscelis antarcticus</i> (chinstrap penguin)
4b – The bird's bill is orange an	d there is a white patch on its head
	Answer= <i>Pygoscelis papua</i> (gentoo penguin)
4c – The bird has an entirely bla	ack head and black bill
	Answer=Pygoscelis adeliae (Adélie penguin)

Q5

5a – Almost entirely white body with wings mostly black on top and white
underneath. Pink bill and a peach colored patch on the neck behind the
headAnswer=Diomedea exulans (wandering albatross)
5b – Black wings and tail with a white body. Distinctive black streak across the
eyeAnswer=Thalassarche melanophris (black-browed albatross)
5c – The entire body is light grey with a black head
Answer=Phoebetria palpebrate (light-mantled sooty albatross)

Q6

6a – Top of the bird has a semi-circular stripe that resembles the letter "C", v	vith
the opening of the "C" facing the bird's head Answer=Pachyptila spp. (pr	rions)
6b – The bird is lacking the semi-circular stripeGo to	ע Q7

Q7

7a – A light grey body with a black cap on the top of its head	Go to Q8
7b – There is no black cap on head	Go to Q9

Q8

8a – A grey body and a black cap on the top of its head. It has long tail feathers and its wingtips are black......**Answer=Sterna paradisaea (Arctic tern)** 8b – A grey body and a black cap on the top of its head. It has long tail feathers and its wingtips are white.....**Answer=Sterna vittata (Antarctic tern**)

Q9

9a – The body and wings are entirely white	Go to Q11
9b – There are other markings or colors on the body and wings	Go to Q10

Q10

10a – A whitish head and neck region ar	nd a grey body. These birds are relatively
large and also have long bills	Answer= <i>Macronectes</i> spp. (giant petrels)
10b – The head is not white	Go to Q12

Q11

11a – The body is short and round. Feathers missing around the bird's bill. These birds are most often observed near land
 Answer=Chionis albus (snowy sheathbill)
 11b – The body is longer and more hawk-like. The bill is dark black. These brids are most often observed near sea ice
 Answer=Pagodroma nivea (snow petrel)

Q12

Q13

13a – The top of the body is dark grey and the stomach is white. A horizontal white stripe runs the length of the wing
......Answer=Thalassoica antarctica (Antarctic petrel)
13b – The top of the body is dark grey and the stomach is white. There are multiple white spots on the wings. Tail feathers are white with small grey dots......
.....Answer=Daption capense (cape petrel)