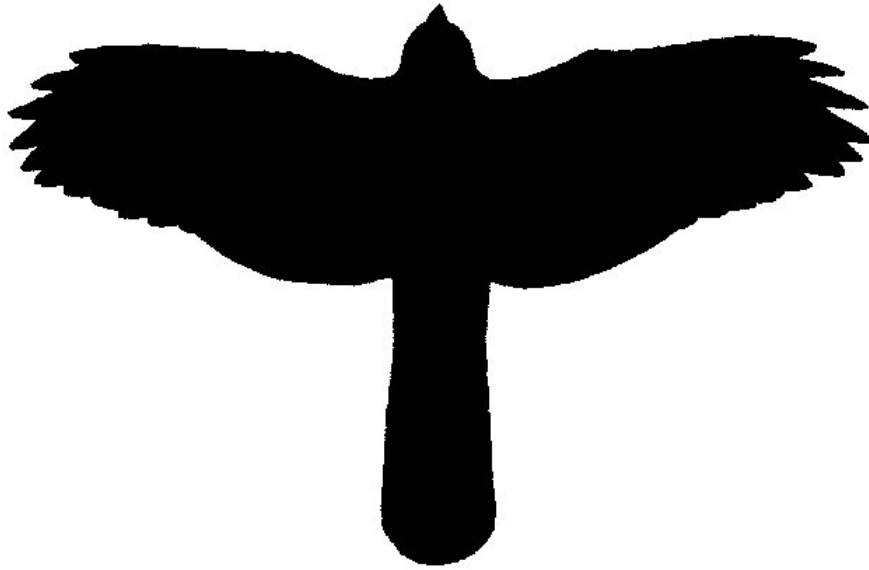
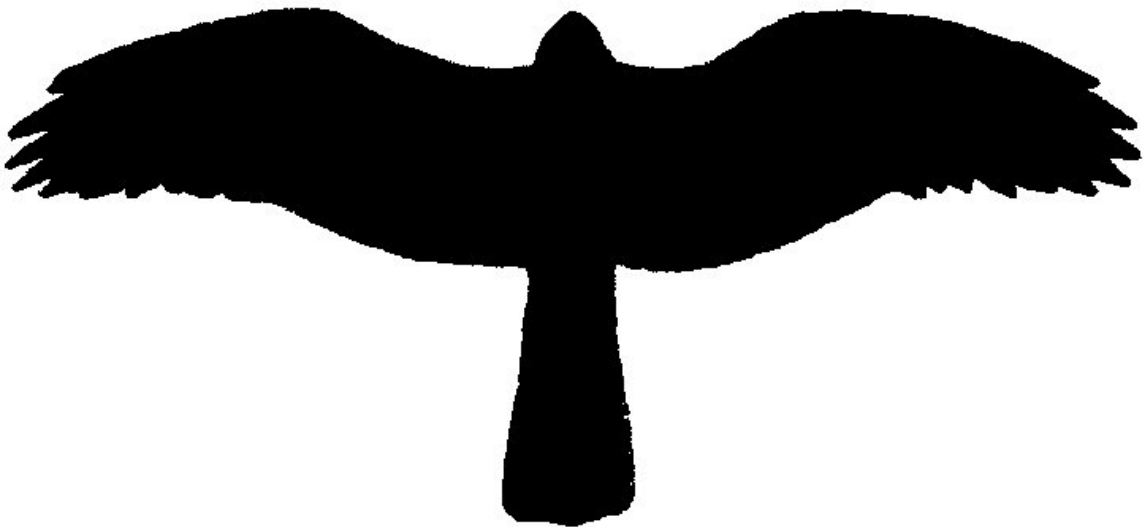


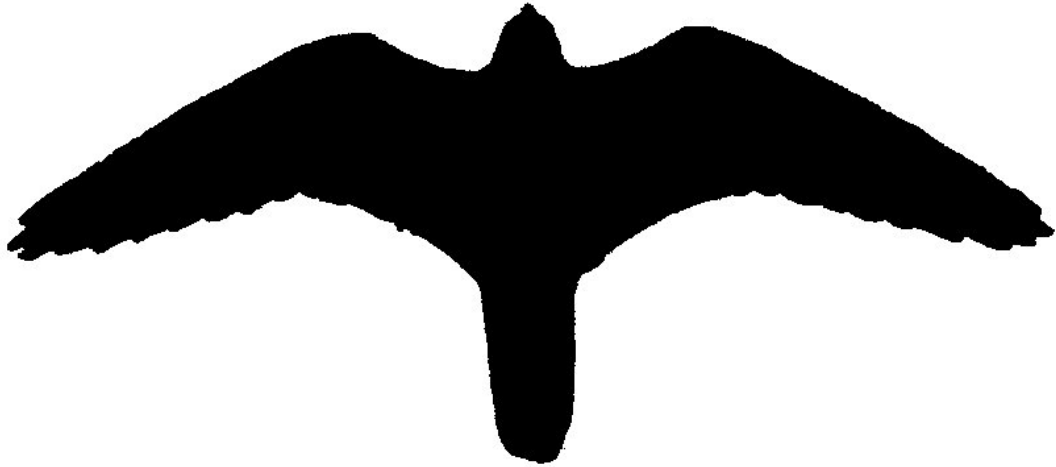
Below each drawing indicate whether the silhouette represents an Eagle, Falcon, Accipiter, Buteo or Harrier:



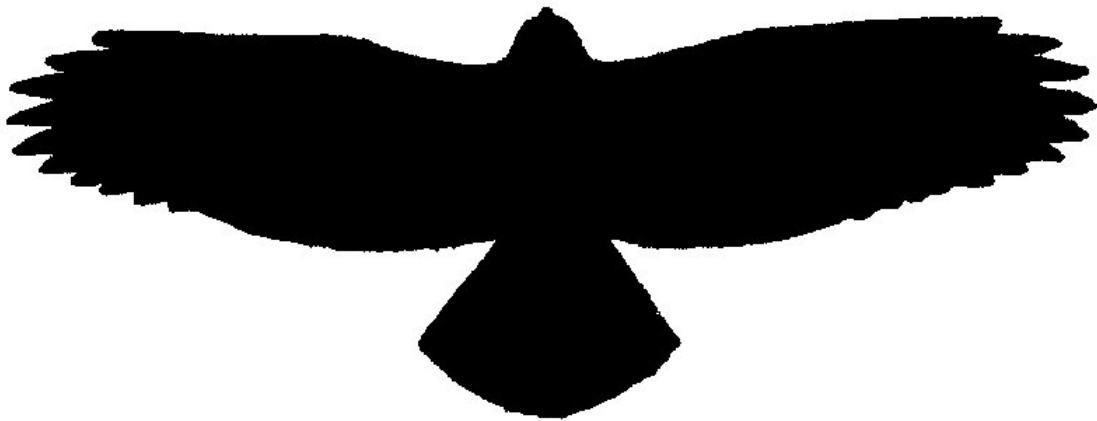
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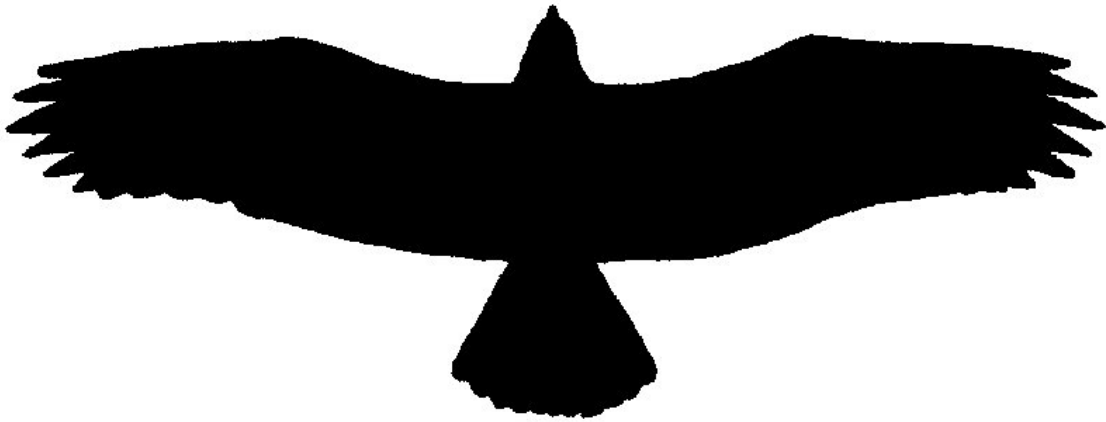
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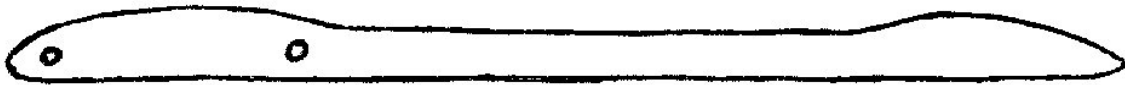
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. The above drawing represents a jess that is to be attached with pop rivets. Indicate all locations where slits should be placed (sketch them in) .

The common names of seventeen types of raptors are listed below. In the blank space to the right of each name indicate the appropriate classification (Falcon, Eagle, Harrier, Accipiter, Buteo, Parabuteo):

- 7. GOLDEN EAGLE _____
- 8. HARRIS' HAWK _____
- 9. BROAD WINGED HAWK _____
- 10. KESTREL _____
- 11. ROUGH LEGGED HAWK _____
- 12. FERRUGINOUS HAWK _____
- 13. MERLIN _____
- 14. RED SHOULDERED HAWK _____
- 15. COOPER'S HAWK _____
- 16. RED TAILED HAWK _____
- 17. SHARP SHINNED HAWK _____
- 18. GYRFALCON _____
- 19. GOSHAWK _____
- 20. MARSH HAWK _____
- 21. PRAIRIE FALCON _____
- 22. BALD EAGLE _____
- 23. DUCK HAWK _____

From the above list name the five raptors that would be least appropriate for falconry.

- 24. _____ 26. _____ 28. _____
- 25. _____ 27. _____

Assume that you are flying an average red tailed hawk and must select appropriate food from the twenty items listed below. In the space to the left give each item a rating of A, B, C, or D as follows:

- A - If the hawk could be expected to show a liking for that item, and if a diet of that item alone would be sufficient to sustain good health for a year or more.
- B - If the item represents a very good choice of food but would require supplements in the diet to sustain good health over a long period of time.
- C - If the item would be acceptable under some circumstances but generally would be a poor choice or potentially harmful.
- D - If the item should be totally avoided.

All items are "raw" and "fresh" unless specified otherwise:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 29. TURKEY NECKS | _____ 39. INSECTS |
| _____ 30. WHOLE RATS AND MICE | _____ 40. WHOLE SNAKES AND FROGS |
| _____ 31. PORK | _____ 41. WHOLE SPARROWS |
| _____ 32. WHOLE FISH | _____ 42. COOKED BEEF HEART |
| _____ 33. BOILED CHICKEN HEADS | _____ 43. CHICKEN WINGS |
| _____ 34. HOT DOGS | _____ 44. COTTONTAIL RABBIT LEG |
| _____ 35. DAY OLD CHICKS | _____ 45. BEEF HEART |
| _____ 36. CHICKEN GIZZARDS | _____ 46. HAMBURGER |
| _____ 37. PIGEON BREAST | _____ 47. ROAD KILLS (SMALL BIRDS &
(MAMMALS)) |
| _____ 38. JACK RABBIT LEG | _____ 48. INSECTS |

Multiple choice. Choose the best answer and put the appropriate letter in the blank space to the left of each question:

_____ 49. First year raptor mortality rates are:

- A. Between 10% and 25%.
- B. Between 20% and 50%.
- C. Between 50% and 70%.
- D. Between 70% and 90%.
- E. None of the above.

_____ 50. Which of the following is most likely to be observed in "hovering" flight?

- A. sharp shinned hawk.
- B. American Rough Legged Hawk.
- C. prairie falcon.
- D. Cooper's hawk.
- E. Red Tailed Hawk.

_____ 51. Which of the following regulations might have some significance when a falconer wishes to collect a hawk in some state other than his own?

- A. Lacey Act.
- B. Brubaker Act.
- C. Pierce-Hartley Act.
- D. Wilson Act.
- E. Interstate Bird Act.

_____ 52. A red tailed hawk is being trained to fly at rabbits. The best type of lure training would be:

- A. Long line luring.
- B. Short line luring.
- C. Pole luring.
- D. Accipiter style.
- E. None of the above.

_____ 53. A disease caused by *Trichaemonus gallinae* is often called:

- A. Aspergillosis.
- B. Coccidiosis
- C. Frounce
- D. Trichinosis.
- E. Candidiasis.

_____ 54. Which of the following would not be "off limits" to an apprentice class falconer?

- A. Eyass prairie falcon.
- B. Passage prairie falcon.
- C. Eyass red tailed hawk.
- D. Eyass kestrel.
- E. Passage kestrel

_____ 55. Which of the following would be most easily confused with an immature red tailed hawk?

- A. An immature broad winged hawk.
- B. An adult ferruginous hawk.
- C. An immature ferruginous hawk.
- D. An immature goshawk.
- E. An immature Swainson's hawk.

_____ 56. Some falconers maintain that a permissible alternative to imping is to "pull out" broken feathers, thus allowing a completely new feather to grow in. Why is this a poor idea?

- A. Such a feather will usually grow in with heavy shock marks.
- B. There is no guarantee that a new feather will grow in, and the follicle could be damaged.
- C. New feathers will not begin growing until the moulting season.
- D. Artificial removal of a feather often causes the two adjacent feathers to fall out also.
- E. It is necessary to elevate a hawk's body weight to stimulate feather growth.

- _____ 57. When should you force feed a new2y trapped passage hawk?
- A. Only under extremely unusual circumstances such as ill health.
 - B. Only if the bird refuses to eat for more than two days in a row.
 - C. Any time the bird's weight drops below 85% of capture weight.
 - D. Only for the first two or three feedings.
 - E. If the bird refuses to eat on its own after 24 hours without food and three or four consecutive hours on the fist.
- _____ 58. Candidas is a:
- A. Type of gyrfalcon.
 - B. Type of goshawk.
 - C. Disease producing amoeba.
 - D. Fungus.
 - E. None of the above.
- _____ 59. Which hawk has feathered tarsi?
- A. Krider's hawk.
 - B. Harris's hawk
 - C. Harlan's hawk
 - D. Swainson's hawk.
 - E. Ferruginous hawk.
- _____ 60. During an average manning session (assume the hawk has been in captivity for four weeks) the hood:
- A. Should be "on" with the braces closed.
 - B. Should be "on" with the braces open.
 - C. Should be "off" for the entire session.
 - D. Should be off for feeding but on at all other times.
 - E. Should be slipped on and off frequently.

- _____ 61. Which of the following regulations establishes the red tailed hawk as a federally protected bird?
- A. Interstate Bird Act.
 - B. Eagle Act.
 - C. Endangered Species Act.
 - D. Lacey Act.
 - E. Brubaker Act.
- _____ 62. A freshly captured passage hawk eats aggressively through the hood but is too frightened to eat when the hood is removed. Which of the following would be most likely to help her relax enough to eat when unhooded?
- A. Spray her with a fine mist of water.
 - B. Let her see another hawk that is eating.
 - C. Force feed a peppercorn or some brown sugar about six hours before feeding time.
 - D. Hold her above eye level.
 - E. Smoke a pipe.
- _____ 63. Which of the following is most likely to be an efficient hunter?
- A. Eyass.
 - B. Brancher.
 - C. Soar hawk.
 - D. Passager.
 - E. Haggard.
- _____ 64. A red tailed hawk that has a red tail and pale yellow eyes is probably:
- A. Suffering from malnutrition.
 - B. Less than three years old.
 - C. From a desert region.
 - D. Slightly albinistic.
 - E. Very old.

_____ 65. Which of the following statutes dictates that a falconer must have written authorization to obtain a golden eagle?

- A. Lacey Act.
- B. Endangered Species Act.
- C. Migratory Bird Treaty.
- D. Eagle Act.
- E. Federal Falconry Regulations.

_____ 66. A falconer (master class) wishes to collect a red tailed hawk. Which of the following would be "off limits"?

- A. Eyass.
- B. Soar hawk.
- C. Haggard.
- D. Passager.
- E. Brancher.

_____ 67. Which of the following would be the best dietary supplements to help prevent "cramp"?

- A. Calcium, iron, and Vit. D2.
- B. Calcium, iron, and Vit. C.
- C. Calcium, phosphorus, iron, and Vit. D3.
- D. Calcium, phosphorus, iron, and Vit. D2.
- E. Calcium, thiamine, and Vit. D1.

_____ 68. Which of the following is on the federal endangered species list?

- A. Cooper's hawk.
- B. Golden eagle.
- C. Pigeon hawk.
- D. Gyrfalcon.
- E. Peregrine falcon.

- _____ 69. Why are snap mechanisms such as dog snaps, micro snaps, etc. a poor choice as a device or securing a hawk to an outdoor perch?
- A. They are not a "poor choice".
 - B. Because hawks frequently injure their feet on any such metal devices.
 - C. Because they are usually too heavy.
 - D. Because they tend to cause excessive wear on the leather.
 - E. Because they are not fool proof.
- _____ 70. Federal regulations dictate that the minimum age for an apprentice class falconer shall be:
- A. 14.
 - B. 16.
 - C. 18.
 - D. 12.
 - E. The minimum age is to be established by each state.
- _____ 71. One of the following diseases is very common in captive raptors. It is difficult to diagnose, very difficult to treat, and usually fatal. Which one is it?
- A. Aspergillosis.
 - B. Coccidiosis.
 - C. Trichomoniasis.
 - D. Candidiasis.
 - E. Vitamin A Deficiency
- _____ 72. The federal falconry regulations:
- A. Stipulate that falconers may possess raptor feathers.
 - B. Forbid the possession of golden eagles, bald eagles, and endangered species.
 - C. Set the minimum age for a general class licensee at 16.
 - D. Stipulate that two types of owls may be used for falconry.
 - E. None of the above.

- _____ 73. A hunter accidentally shoots a Cooper's hawk. When he discovers his mistake he does not take possession of the bird. Which regulation has he violated?
- A. Eagle Act.
 - B. Lacey Act.
 - C. Endangered Species Act.
 - D. Interstate Bird Act.
 - E. Federal Falconry Regulations.
- _____ 74. If an individual wishes to practice falconry, which of the following would have the most significant effect on the success and quality of his efforts?
- A. The ability to properly "man" the hawk and bring it into flying condition as soon as possible after capture.
 - B. Finding a hawk that is native to the area where it is going to be flown.
 - C. The amount of patience he has.
 - D. Selecting the appropriate hawk for the type of quarry and terrain that is available.
 - E. The availability of large open fields.
- _____ 75. How many primaries does a hawk have on one wing?
- A. 5.
 - B. 8.
 - C. 10.
 - D. 12.
 - E. It varies according to the type of hawk.
- _____ 76. A newly trapped passage hawk stays very still and quiet when she is hooded. She has already cast since capture, so she will spend the next 24 hours hooded, in a darkened mew, and unattended. What would be the safest type of perch?
- A. Screen.
 - B. "T".
 - C. Round.
 - D. Block.
 - E. Rundreck.

- _____ 77. A female red tailed hawk is going to be fitted with Aylmeri jesses. How do you determine the length of the straps?
- A. They should be 11" to 12" long.
 - B. They should be as long as possible without allowing them to slip over both sides of the perch simultaneously.
 - C. They should be twice the length of the hawk's tarsus.
 - D. They should be 6" to 8" long.
 - E. They should be 9" to 11" long.
- _____ 78. If you are walking with another falconer who is carrying a bird on his right fist you should:
- A. Ask him which side he would like you to walk on.
 - B. Walk to his right.
 - C. Walk to his left.
 - D. Walk behind him.
 - E. Always stay down wind of the bird.
- _____ 79. Which of the following would be the most valuable tool when handling a newly trapped passage hawk?
- A. Patience.
 - B. Rundreck.
 - C. Scales.
 - D. Water.
 - E. Darkness.

_____ 80. How many train feathers does a red tailed hawk have?

- A. 14.
- B. 12.
- C. 10.
- D. 8.
- E. 11.

_____ 81. Which piece of equipment can "fail" or " break" without causing serious problems.

- A. Jesses.
- B. Leash.
- C. Ring.
- D. Swivel.
- E. None of the above.

_____ 82. Which of the following would be most dangerous to a healthy red tailed hawk?

- A. Being tethered outside, in the sun, on a hot summer day.
- B. Being tethered outside, in a snow shower on an extremely cold (-10deg) winter day.
- C. Having to spend two days without food.
- D. Being kept untethered in a chain link or chicken wire cage.
- E. The biggest tomcat in the neighborhood.

_____ 83. According to federal regulations which of the following would not be a mandatory equipment item for a general class falconer?

- A. Hood.
- B. Bath.
- C. Scales.
- D. Swivel.
- E. Jesses.

_____ 84. Which of the following would be least likely to nest in a woodlot in the Eastern United States?

- A. Goshawk.
- B. Cooper's hawk.
- C. Sharp-shinned hawk.
- D. American rough-legged hawk.
- E. Kestrel.

_____ 85. Traditionally the perch of choice for a large falcon would be:

- A. Rundreck.
- B. "T".
- C. Block.
- D. Round.
- E. Ring.

_____ 86. Recent studies of raptor foot structure indicate that the appropriate perch for a large falcon would be:

- A. Rundreck.
- B. "T".
- C. Block.
- D. Round.
- E. Ring.

_____ 87. Which of the following would not be sexually dimorphic?

- A. Sharp-shinned hawk.
- B. Cooper's hawk
- C. Marsh hawk.
- D. Merlin.
- E. Kestrel.

_____ 88. Which of the following is the most common type of disease among trained hawks?

- A. Starvation & malnutrition.
- B. Coccidiosis & Candidiasis.
- C. Bumblefoot & corns on the feet.
- D. Fowl pox.
- E. Frounce.

_____ 89. The leash:

- A. Should be no less than six feet long.
- B. Should last for many years.
- C. Be made of exactly the same material as the jesses.
- D. Should be treated with neat's foot oil compound.
- E. Should be treated with pure neat's foot oil.

_____ 90. Which of the following would be least likely to nest along the northern coast of Alaska?

- A. Golden eagle.
- B. Goshawk.
- C. Gyrfalcon.
- D. Peregrine falcon.
- E. American rough-legged hawk.

_____ 91. Recent studies of raptor foot structure indicate that the appropriate perch for a red tailed hawk would be a:

- A. Rundreck.
- B. "T".
- C. Block.
- D. Round.
- E. Ring.

_____ 92. During the winter (average temperature -10deg F) a kestrel should be fed:

- A. As much as she will eat as often as possible.
- B. Once a day and gorged twice a week.
- C. Twice a day and gorged frequently.
- D. No less than three times a day.
- E. Once a day and twice a day on alternating days.

- _____ 93. Lure flying:
- A. Is the best way to give a hawk maximum “quality” exercise.
 - B. Teaches hawks to use flight and attack techniques that might not otherwise be attempted.
 - C. Is the best way to teach a hawk proper use of the feet.
 - D. Is an attempt to simulate a hawk's natural flight and attack patterns.
 - E. Is the best way to teach a passage hawk the most effective hunting techniques.
- _____ 94. When a passage hawk is captured the correct procedures for getting it through the first day without any negative experiences would be:
- A. It should be hooded, jessed, and standing up on the fist as soon as possible. It should then be carried.
 - B. It should be hooded, jessed, and carried home, then it should be placed on a screen perch in a totally dark room.
 - C. It should be hooded, socked, jessed, and taken home as soon as possible. Once home it can either be placed on a screen perch or carried on the fist.
 - D. It should be hooded, socked, and jessed. If it remains still and quiet in the sock then it needs only to be kept cool and watched, it can be kept in the sock for up to 24 hours if someone is available to help it in case of any problems such as needing to cast.
 - E. It should be hooded, jessed and given a sedative such as equinal. It should then be carried home and placed unhooded on a screen perch in a cool, totally dark, quiet room where it should be left alone for the first 24 hours.
- _____ 95. Which of the following would represent the greatest threat to a red tailed hawk that is kept on a perch in an unprotected back yard?
- A. House cat.
 - B. Wild Great Horned Owl.
 - C. Wild nighthawk.
 - D. Wild gyrfalcon.
 - E. Winter weather.

- _____ 96. When manning and training a newly captured passage hawk the time from capture to first free flight should be:
- A. Less than 10 days.
 - B. Between 10 and 16 days.
 - C. Between 2 and 3 weeks.
 - D. Between 3 and 6 weeks.
 - E. Any such time frame would be meaningless.
- _____ 97. Some falconry literature suggests that it is advisable to smoke a pipe when manning a wild hawk in a darkened room. What effect should the smoke have on the bird?
- A. It has a calming effect.
 - B. It helps the hawk get used to the smell of man.
 - C. It helps the hawk get used to new smells.
 - D. It irritates the hawk's eyes, throat, and lungs and has no beneficial effect.
 - E. Since it acts as a mild irritant it helps to distract the bird thus reducing concentration on other things that might scare it.
- _____ 98. Which of the following would be most likely to nest on a treeless prairie in the western United States?
- A. Goshawk.
 - B. Cooper's hawk.
 - C. Ferruginous hawk.
 - D. Broad winged hawk.
 - E. Sharp-shinned hawk.
- _____ 99. What federal official has the authority to write falconry regulations ?
- A. Director, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.
 - B. Secretary of the Interior.
 - C. Chief of Law Enforcement, U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife.
 - D. Deputy Director of the Dept. of the Interior.
 - E. None of the above.

_____100. Which of the following is least migratory?

- A. Sharp-shinned hawk.
- B. Goshawk.
- C. Broad winged hawk.
- D. American rough-legged hawk.
- E. Red shouldered hawk.

_____101. When manning a new passager how should bates be regarded?

- A. They are to be expected, but should be managed in such a way that the hawk does not make negative associations with the falconer.
- B. They are unavoidable but should be kept to & minimum.
- C. The frequency and intensity of bating is an index of the bird's progress.
- D. They are a sign that the bird is healthy.
- E. They are a sign that something is wrong and should be avoided at all cost.

_____102. Which three items are most important to the cause, cure, or prevention of bumblefoot?

- A. Nutrition, dirt, injury.
- B. Nutrition, dirt, cold weather.
- C. Cold weather, age, water.
- D. Perch, cold weather, age.
- E. Perch, cold weather, water.

_____103. Which & the following would be most likely to neat in a pine and spruce forest in south central Canada?

- A. Prairie falcon.
- B. Peregrine falcon.
- C. Merlin.
- D. Harris's hawk.
- E. American rough-legged hawk.

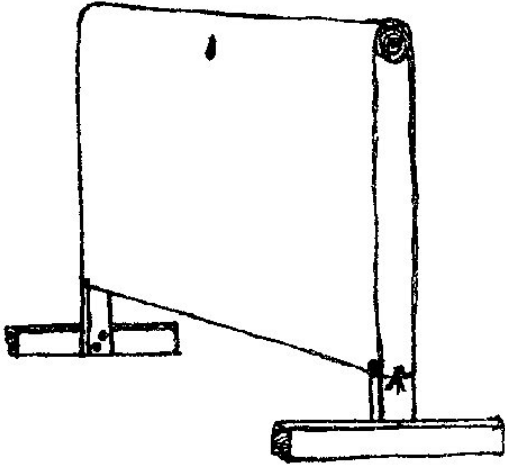
_____104. Which hawk has a protrusion in the nostril that is believed to facilitate breathing when the bird is flying at high speed?

- A. Goshawk.
- B. Red shouldered hawk.
- C. Marsh hawk.
- D. Merlin.
- E. Harris's hawk.

_____105. Which of the following is distinctly migratory?

- A. Prairie falcon.
- B. Gyrfalcon.
- C. Ferruginous hawk.
- D. Peregrine falcon.
- E. Harris's hawk.

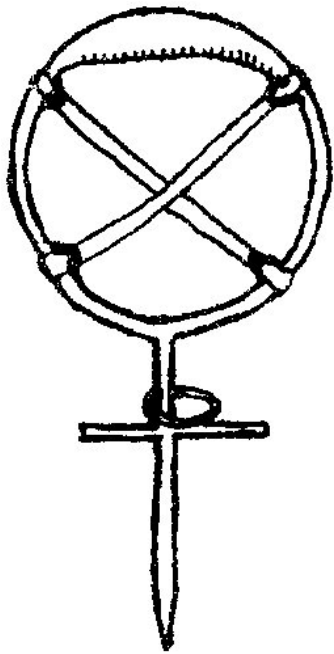
Identify each of the following equipment:



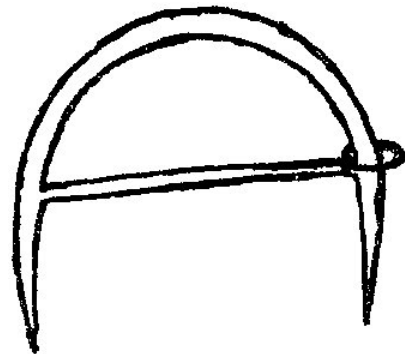
106. _____



107. _____



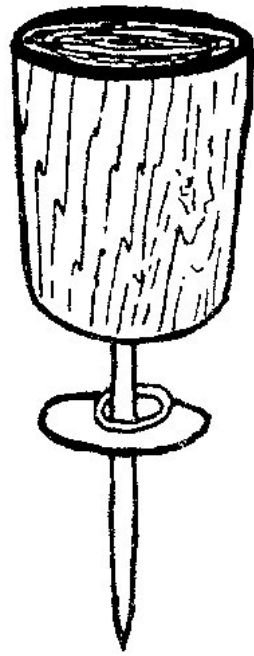
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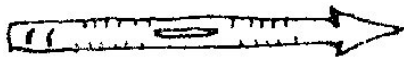
109. _____



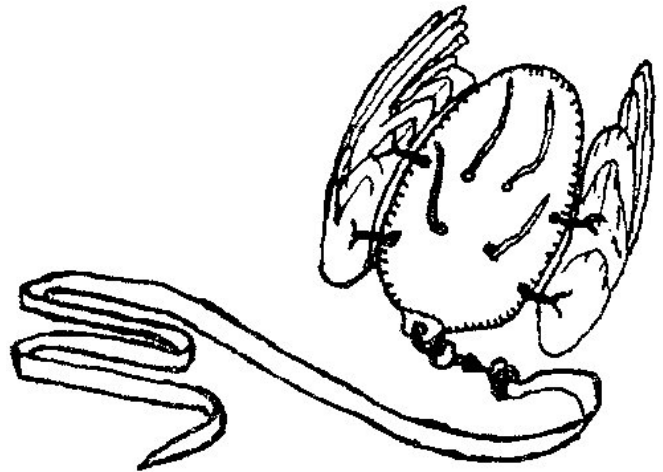
110. _____



111. _____



112. _____



113. _____

Given below are 65 "fill in the blank" questions and a list of 65 possible answers.

Fill in each of the 65 blanks by selecting the most appropriate answer from the list provided.

NOTE: Some terms may be used more than once, and others may not be used at all.

ACCIPITER	FEAK	PUT OVER
ALULA	FOOT	RANGLE
AUSTRINGER	GAPE	RAPTOR
AYLMERI	GLEAM	RECLAIM
BAL CHATRI	GORGE	ROUSE
BATE	HACK	RUNDRECK
BEWIT	HAGGARD	SAKER
BUTEO	HALUX	SEEL
CAST	IMP	SERVE
CERE	INTERMEWED	SLICE
CHECK	JACK	STOOP
COPE	JERKIN	STRIKE
CRAB	KITE	TARSUS
CREANCE	MAKE-IN	TIERCEL
CROP	MANTLE	TIRING
DECK	MEW	TRAIN
DHO GAZZA	MUSKET	WAKE
ENSEAME	MUTE	WAIT ON
ENTER	NARES	WARBLE
EYASS	PASSAGER	WEATHER
EYRIE	PITCH	YARAK
FALCON	PREEN	

- _____ 114. A large desert falcon from Asia.
- _____ 115. This term would be used only for a male merlin.
- _____ 116. A storage place for food located just below the throat.
- _____ 117. When a falcon defecates.
- _____ 118. When an eagle defecates.
- _____ 119. To regurgitate an ovoid wad of fur or feathers.
- _____ 120. A state of eagerness to hunt.
- _____ 121. When a hawk stretches both wings simultaneously high over the back.
- _____ 122. Cleaning and grooming of the feathers.
- _____ 123. When two falcons fight with each other.
- _____ 124. The lower portion of a hawk's leg.
- _____ 125. The highest altitude that a falcon reaches while she is waiting on.

- _____ 126. To artificially trim the beak and/or talons.
- _____ 127. A bad habit that might be caused by sloppy handling, improper imprinting, or clumsy techniques at feeding time.
- _____ 128. When a freshly captured hawk is deprived of sleep.
- _____ 129. The short winged hawks.
- _____ 130. Sewing the eyes shut.
- _____ 131. To physically restrain a hawk by holding it with both hands.
- _____ 132. What you call a hawk that is trapped when it is seven months old.
- _____ 133. A hawk's tail.
- _____ 134. A two piece jess.
- _____ 135. A high speed dive.
- _____ 136. To loosen the braces of a hood.
- _____ 137. The traditional term for a falcon's nesting site.
- _____ 138. To repair broken feathers.
- _____ 139. Two falcons that can be flown together and will cooperate.
- _____ 140. A hawk that has been kept in captivity through at least one complete moult.
- _____ 141. A major group of hawks also known as "long wings".
- _____ 142. A general term for all types and families of predatory birds.
- _____ 143. A hawk that is trapped after it is at least one year old.
- _____ 144. A clear fluid that would be associated with castings.
- _____ 145. To provide bagged quarry in a contrived hunting situation.
- _____ 146. The leather strap that holds the bell.
- _____ 147. The rear talon.
- _____ 148. When a hawk makes twisting and craning movements with the neck in an effort to move food down into the stomach.
- _____ 149. A slow flying, fork tailed, snail eating bird.
- _____ 150. To stretch one leg and one wing downward on the same side of the body.
- _____ 151. Nostrils.

- _____ 152. A hawk that is removed from the nest before it is able to fly.
- _____ 153. A trap that employs rectangular or square shaped nets.
- _____ 154. To wipe off the beak after eating.
- _____ 155. An edible but tough pacifier.
- _____ 156. When a falcon hits her quarry but does not bind to it.
- _____ 157. When a falconer approaches a hawk that is holding quarry on the ground.
- _____ 158. The orange, yellow, green, gray, or blue tissue that borders the nostrils and the base of the beak.
- _____ 159. The part of the hawk where jesses are attached.
- _____ 160. This term would be used only for a male sharp-shinned hawk.
- _____ 161. When the hawk is totally free for several consecutive days, but the falconer provides food and monitors her activities.
- _____ 162. To erect the feathers and shake vigorously.
- _____ 163. The traditional term for a person who flies short winged hawks exclusively.
- _____ 164. The general term for any male hunting hawk.
- _____ 165. A circular version of the screen perch.
- _____ 166. What you call a female falcon.
- _____ 167. The two central tail feathers.
- _____ 168. The broad winged hawks.
- _____ 169. When a hawk uses her feet to grab the quarry.
- _____ 170. A male of the largest specie of long winged hawk.
- _____ 171. A hawk house.
- _____ 172. To artificially stimulate the appetite.
- _____ 173. Using the wings and tail to jealously cover food.
- _____ 174. A long, strong, lightweight cord used to prevent a hawk from escaping during certain phases of training.

- _____ 175. An attempt to fly that is terminated by the leash or jesses.
- _____ 176. A "dome" trap with nooses outside and live bait inside.
- _____ 177. When a hawk breaks off a chase to attack unintended quarry.
- _____ 178. Small round stones.

True and False.

If the statement is true put a "T" in the blank. If the statement is false put an "F" in the blank.

- _____179. When selecting a hood for a hawk if a perfect fit can not be achieved then the hood should not be used.
- _____180. The best way to assure that a captive raptor gets a balanced diet containing all the necessary vitamins and minerals is to give it a vitamin supplement on a regular basis.
- _____181. The knot that is normally used to secure a hawk to an outdoor perch is called a "barrel knot".
- _____182. When a falconer is carrying his bird on the fist (with swivel and leash attached) he should maintain a constant tight grip on the jesses in case the hawk bates unexpectedly.
- _____183. If a hawk becomes a victim of cramp obvious signs and symptoms of the disease usually show up early enough to allow effective treatment.
- _____184. Traditionally, on a Dutch hood, the long braces are used to open the hood, and the short braces are used to close it.
- _____185. Hawks have very good hearing but a poorly developed sense of smell.
- _____186. Trained hawks can be dangerous to spectators.
- _____187. When a falcon eats a quail the undigestible materials such as feathers and beak are separated in the crop and never enter the stomach.
- _____188. Wearing a properly fitted hood can cause a hawk to choke to death on a casting.
- _____189. A hawk's second eyelid is called the "dioptic membrane".
- _____190. A large cat in your neighborhood would be potentially dangerous to a kestrel, but if you owned a red tail the hawk would be more dangerous to the cat.
- _____191. When observing wild hawks "ranges" can sometimes be distinguished from "territories" by the fact that "ranges" are more vigorously defended.
- _____192. Although hawks can obtain most of the moisture they need from their food; captive raptors should have water available daily. The water container should not have any corners, should be shallow (2 - 6 inches deep), and should have a large diameter (approx. 18 - 24 inches or more).
- _____193. If a captive hawk is suffering from a leg or wing injury the best perch to use for the rehabilitation period would be a rundreck.
- _____194. If you touch a hawk with your bare hand the oils from your hand will remove some of the powder that provides water proofing to the feathers.
- _____195. A passage red tailed hawk can be distinguished from a haggard by the color of its feet.
- _____196. The inner most primary on a hawk's wing is designated by the number "1".
- _____197. The inner most primary on a hawk's wing is designated by the number "5".

- _____198. One of the best perching surfaces for captive hawks is "astro turf", however there is more than one type of astro turf, and the wrong type can be damaging to a hawk's foot.
- _____199. Traditional falconry equipment is functional but outdated. New falconers should begin with the traditional equipment then experiment with modifications and improvements until they find the devices and systems that best suit their needs.
- _____200. Red tailed hawks are in the family "Accipitridae", and kestrels are in the family "Falconidae".