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ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЕ СПОСОБНОСТИ СЕРОЙ ВОРОНЫ
MENTAL ABILITIES OF CORVIDAE (HOODIE)

АННОТАЦИЯ. Целью работы явилось проанализировать интеллектуальные способности серой вороны. В своей работе с помощью методов изучения природы: наблюдение, описание, фотосъёмки, составления этограмм методом "сплошного протоколирования" мы исследовали интеллектуальные способности семейства вороновых на примере серой вороны, а именно как эти способности помогают серой вороне выживать в городской среде, совсем не свойственной данному виду пернатых.

ABSTRACT. The purpose of the study is to analyze cognitive abilities of a corvidae (hoodie). By means of such methods of studying the nature as: observation, description, photography, drawing etogramm using the method of "continuous logging" we examine the intellectual abilities of corvidae, on the example of hoodie, namely, how these abilities help them to survive in urban environment, which is not peculiar to this type of birds.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: серая ворона, способности, выживание, поведение.

KEY WORDS: hoodie, capacity, survive, behavior.

Tasks:

1. To study theoretical and scientific material about ecology, behavior and cognitive abilities of a gray crow.

2. To define the major factors attracting a gray crow to the city.

3. To make observation of behavior of a gray crow in the conditions of the city, having especially paid attention to skills of rational activity.

4. To process, analyze and compare the obtained data, to draw conclusions.

Hooded crows are attracted in residential landscape with many shelters, large accumulations of food waste, milder climate, the lack of predators. Lighting of the city allows crows to actively search for food and have longer days than in their natural environment. Favorable conditions for their habitat in the city have reduced migration activity in urban populations and led to the fact that crows can not only spend the winter but also live in the city.

Corvidae is a widespread family of passerine including such types as black and gray crows, rooks, daws, common ravens, common and blue magpies. The family consists of more than 120 different types of the birds presented practically on all continents.

Birds are of medium or large size, having a noticeable resemblance. Many members of the family have black plumage, but there are some brightly colored species. They feed mainly on insects and some grains. For large northern species hunting for eggs and chicks of other birds, search for carrion and plunder is of great importance.

The above information has allowed us to make the following conclusion: the gray crow is attracted with a number of factors that facilitate its

existence in these territories. But in order to adapt and survive in an urban environment a crow must face new challenges with the help of inherent intellectual abilities and intelligent actions.

It can be said for sure that thanks to their abilities city crows took proper ecological niche in the urban biotope. Thanks to the knowledge base that the crows get by inheritance, their livelihoods largely requires no special training. However, innate behavior program provides the acquisition of experience, for example because of the variety of habitats.

Intelligence, which was appreciated by hundreds of years ago, help them to live with a man. Ornithologists confirm that due to the ability of rational activity corvidae is a very "smart" stirp.

These abilities include:

1) good memory,

2) ability to learn,

3) development of conditioned reflexes, which help them to develop a wide range of excellent habitat and get well integrated into the urban landscape.

Crows are known for their unique ecological behavior plasticity and the numerous manifestations of ingenuity in unusual situations. A number of modern experimental studies of thinking and other intellectual functions prove it.

Indeed crows in the city are very confident, even cocky. The main reason for their resettlement in guards is food availability. There are a lot of impromptu and public dumps, private sector, public warehouses and many others in cities. It is interesting to see how the crows gather food. These observations allow us to conclude that crows do have intellectual abilities, and they successfully use them to solve their problems.

In addition, there are few other species of animals which could compete for food. Crows have some free time and they are happy to spend it on fun and games. They play with objects, play with cats and dogs. We have found out that crows build nests near the places where there is a constant production of food (warehouses, dumps, stores). We also found out that the number of crows depends on the availability of food waste. Observation and the ability to "learn" of crows allow them to determine the most favorable nesting sites.

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