birdsspeciesv2.csv (extended version Oct 2023)

This data describes some bird species that occur in Finland. The data
has been gathered from various sources, translated and postprocessed
by Wilhelmiina Hämäläinen 2023, including some external
consultation. The intention is to extend the data later to be used for
other pruposes. The current version can be used in the Methods of Data
Mining (Aalto University) 2023 exercise tasks, but you are not allowed
to publish or deliver the data. Note that the data may contain errors
or inaccuracies in biological facts (like exact colours or measurement
ranges) and is not meant as an ornithological guide.

The fields are the following:

species - Finnish name, works as a row identifier (not needed in the analysis)
group - biological group, see the taxonomy below
length - body length (cm)
wspan - wing span (cm)
weight - weight (g)
back - main colour of the back
belly - main colour of the belly
sim - if female and male are similar coloured (Yes/No)
billcol - bill colour
legcol - leg colour
arrives - when the birds arrive Finland
leaves - when the birds leave Finland
eggs - number of eggs
incub - who incubates? (F=female, M=male, or both)
ccare - who cares chicks? (F=female, M=male, or both)
biotope - where the bird lives
diet - what the bird eats
diver - if the bird is a good diver (Yes/No)
long-billed - if the bill is long (Yes/No)
webbed-feet - if the bird has webbed feet (Yes/No)
long-feet - if the feet are long (Yes/No)
wading-bird - if the bird tends to wade in shallow water
plunge-dives - if the bird catches fish by plunge-diving (dives into water from air)

Notes: The colours refer to the female bird. If sim=Yes, the male has
similar colours. The diet of the bird has been described at different
abstraction levels; invertebrates includes insects, worms,
etc. (animals lacking the backbone).

Hint: When using numerical values, you can decide
wheather to use the minimum or maximum value of the range or some mid
value. Instead of absolute values, it may be more informative to
calculate body weight index, BMI=weight/length^2, and wing span index,
WSI=wspan/length (to describe how slim or long-winged the bird is).

Taxonomy

1. Charadriiformes (shorebirds)
1.1 Lari
1.1.1 Laridae (lokit, gulls)
1.1.2 Sternidae (tiirat, terns)
1.2 Charadrii (kahlaajat, waders)
1.2.1 Scolopacidae (kurpat, sandpipers etc)
1.2.2 Charadriidae (kurmitsat, plovers etc)
1.2.3 Haematopodidae (meriharakat, oystercatchers)
2. Anatidae (ducks, geese, swans)
2.1 Anatinae (varsinaiset sorsat, ducks)
2.1.1 dabbling ducks
2.1.2 diving ducks
2.2 Anserinae (hanhet ja joutsenet, geese and swans)
2.2.1 Anserini (hanhet, geese)
2.2.2 Cygnini (joutsenet, swans)
3. Gruiformes
3.1 Gruidae (kurjet, cranes)
3.2 Rallidae (rantakanat, rails)
4. Phalacrocoracidae (merimetsot, cormorants)
5. Podicipedidae (uikut, grebes)
6. Gaviidae (kuikat, loons)
7. Ardeidae (haikarat, herons)