

Science is all around you: Dimorphism in birds ^[1]

Submitted by [Greetchen Díaz-Muñoz](#) ^[2] on 29 September 2014 - 1:35pm



^[2]



José: "Greetchen, did you know that there are species of birds that change their physical appearance during their reproductive stage?"

Greetchen: "Sure! It is similar to what we do when we are seeking someone else's attention... We

just put on our best clothes!

José:
Why
Green

both, male and female Pin-tailed



[3]Male appereance during the

reproduction stage. Photo: José Almodóvar



Female Pin-tailed Whydah. Photo: José Almodóvar

José: "Yes, what happens is that you are seeing them in their reproductive stage, during which the sexual dimorphism is very evident. *Sexual dimorphism* refers to differentiation in the external appearance (shape, color or size) between males and females of the same species.

Greetchen: "How is this manifested in the case of the Pin-tailed Whydah?"

José: "During the non-reproductive phase, both male and female are brown with white and black lines on their bodies. But in the reproductive stage, the male colors switch to black and white, and he grows a long black tail, approximately 12 cm long. Males like to show off their long tails to females, while singing. It's some show!"

Greetchen: "José, sexual dimorphism is more common than what we would think. In some species, it is much more obvious than in others; but interestingly, it is present *in most species* of the animal kingdom."

José: "That's right. In this species it is known as *seasonal* dimorphism, because while the male and female plumages are very different during the breeding season, they are similar in both sexes during the winter (non-breeding) season."

Greetchen: "Clearly, females will feel more attracted to males with more colorful or flashy plumage."

José: "I've been watching them for a few years. The Pin-tailed Whydah is quite common, and it likes to perch on wires and fences. It is so interesting how the male plumage changes so drastically, and how he sings and flies to the female to get her attention."

Dr. Carlos Muñoz (RUM) colaborated in the edition of this entry. If you enjoyed these images, click "Like" and share them with everybody. You may follow [Greetchen](#) [4] ([@GreetDiaz](#) [5]) and [José](#) [6] ([@titovolk](#) [7]) in Twitter. Want to know more? Here are related resources:

[Pin-tailed Whydah](#) [8]

[Pin-tailed Whydah \(video\)](#) [9]

Tags:

- [dimorfismo sexual](#) [10]
- [aves](#) [11]
- [reproducción](#) [12]
- [Viuda Colicinta](#) [13]
- [birds](#) [14]
- [sexual dimorphism](#) [15]
- [reproduction](#) [16]
- [ciencia a tu alrededor](#) [17]
- [science around you](#) [18]

Source URL: <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/blogs/ciencia-tu-alrededor/science-all-around-you-dimorphism-birds>

Links

[1] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/blogs/ciencia-tu-alrededor/science-all-around-you-dimorphism-birds> [2] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/user/greetchen> [3] <https://www.cienciapr.org/sites/cienciapr.org/files/viuda1.jpeg> [4] <http://www.cienciapr.org/en/user/gdm610> [5] <https://twitter.com/GreetDiaz> [6] <http://www.cienciapr.org/en/user/volky2275> [7] <https://twitter.com/titovolk> [8] <http://beautyofbirds.com/pintailedwhydahs.html> [9] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L3bEPnq0KmE> [10] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/tags/dimorfismo-sexual> [11] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/tags/aves> [12] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/tags/reproduccion> [13] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/tags/viuda-colicinta> [14] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/tags/birds> [15] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/tags/sexual-dimorphism> [16] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/tags/reproduction> [17] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/tags/ciencia-tu-alrededor> [18] <https://www.cienciapr.org/en/tags/science-around-you>