

## 2011 Area 1 Envirothon Wildlife Test Questions

- 1. Wetland habitat is a critical component to most of Ohio's wildlife species. Supporting as many as 36 state listed threatened and endangered species, wetland habitats can be divided into several types. One such type is vernal pools. Vernal pools can be defined as:**
  - a. A wetland habitat where the land's fresh waters meet and mix with the water of Lake Erie.
  - b. A wetland habitat that fills with water annually from precipitation and run-off, then dries out no less than once biannually and does not support a population of predatory fish.
  - c. A wetland habitat that is dominated by trees taller than 15 feet.
  - d. A wetland habitat that has water depths of less than six inches for an extended period during the growing season.
  
- 2. Managers utilize draw downs as a management tool in wetland habitats. What is the goal of conducting draw downs in a managed wetland habitat unit?**
  - a. Lowering water levels to prepare for a significant rain event.
  - b. To reduce reproduction of the Northern Water Snake to promote. Recruitment of shorebirds.
  - c. To mimic natural hydrologic fluctuations and stimulate vegetation growth.
  - d. To prevent ice damage to water control structures in the winter time.
  
- 3. What state endangered bird utilizes wetland and agricultural field environments in this region of the state? It is noted for its unique courtship dance and has a wingspan of six to seven feet.**
  - a. Great Blue Heron
  - b. Sandhill Crane
  - c. Caspian Tern
  - d. Cattle Egret
  - e. Green Heron
  
- 4. While walking on this property, you find an animal skull. When examining the skull, you observe that this animal had 50 teeth. Which of the following animals would the skull belong to?**
  - a. Virginia Opossum
  - b. Raccoon
  - c. Mink
  - d. Gray Fox

- 5. Wildlife biologists monitor the condition of the deer herd annually. One method of monitoring is to sample a percentage of hunter harvested deer to determine age and sex. Age is determined by which of the following:**
- The size of the hooves
  - The number of points on a buck's antlers
  - Tooth replacement and wear on the lower jaw
  - Amount of gray hair in the fur
  - Number of teeth on the upper jaw
- 6. What food source is a vital component to the diet of the deer, turkey and squirrel species that inhabit this site?**
- Walnuts
  - Hickory nuts
  - Hay crops including legumes
  - Native warm season grasses
  - Acorns
- 7. This property has woodland habitat adjacent to a stream. If you were assigned to evaluate this habitat for wood ducks and you determined that the woodlot lacked nesting cover, what is one habitat management activity you could do to resolve this issue?**
- Plant additional trees throughout the woodlot.
  - Build open nesting tubs and place them in the middle of the stream.
  - Build nesting boxes and place them over the water on posts or attach to the trees
  - Manually carve cavities in the existing trees
- 8. Which is the correct order of the deer jaws from youngest to oldest?**
- A, B, C
  - A, C, B
  - B, C, A
  - B, A, C
  - C, A, B
  - C, B, A
- 9. What mammal lives in the grassland areas of this region of the state whose burrow entrance looks like a very large groundhog hole surrounded by a pile of displaced soil?**
- Mink
  - Red Fox
  - Raccoon
  - Badger
  - Eastern Cottontail

- 10. Why is it necessary to manage wildlife populations in the state of Ohio?**
- So wildlife populations stay in check
  - To reduce the possibility of wildlife disease transmission
  - To reduce human-wildlife conflict
  - All the above
  - None of the above
- 11. For good turkey habitat, about what percentage of trees in a woodland habitat should be oak species?**
- 16%
  - 30%
  - 50%
  - 80%
- 12. What is the primary food source for young turkeys in grassland cover?**
- Acorns
  - Insects
  - Legumes
  - Berries
- 13. Badgers have delayed implantation after mating. What is the definition of delayed implantation?**
- When a period of time passes before a fertilized egg is implanted beginning the process of embryo development and growth.
  - The delay of the egg to be fertilized after mating
  - The delay of the sperm deposit during copulation
- 14. What habitat type is considered the “kidney of the landscape” because it is capable of filtering out sediments from surface water runoff, absorb chemicals, replenish ground water supplies and provide critical habitat for nearly 32% of Ohio’s endangered and Threatened wild species?**
- Riparian Habitat
  - Grassland Habitat
  - Wetland Habitat
  - Woodland Habitats
- 15. All \_\_\_\_\_ are cold blooded animals with soft, glandular, often moist skin which is capable of absorbing oxygen into the body. They also don’t have to drink water rather they absorb it through their skin.**
- Insects
  - Amphibians
  - Reptiles
  - All the Above

- 16. Why would clear-cutting small areas in a wood land to create wildlife openings be a good wildlife management practice?**
- Diversify plant communities
  - Promote oak tree regeneration
  - Encourage herbaceous and shrubby growth
  - All the Above
- 17. Ohio is considered to fall into which of the 4 waterfowl migration corridors in North America?**
- Mississippi Flyway
  - Atlantic Flyway
  - Central Flyway
  - Pacific Flyway
- 18. What snake species is the most abundant snake in Ohio? It can be found in any habitat found on this property.**
- Eastern Garter snake
  - Black Rat Snake
  - Northern Water Snake
  - Eastern Fox Snake
- 19. Which are examples of limiting factors for wildlife species?**
- Amount of available habitat
  - Population density of predators
  - Disease outbreaks
  - Competition for the same food sources from other wildlife species
  - All the above
- 20. The white-tailed deer is Ohio's most popular big game animal. Ohio's white-tailed deer herd had grown from 17,000 deer in 1970 to an estimated 700,000 deer today. Current management goals reflect what two population levels?**
- Cultural and Biological Carrying Capacity
  - Pre-Harvest and Post-Harvest Populations
  - Antlered Buck Harvest and Deer Vehicle Accidents
  - None of the above
- 21. What is the only canine species occurring in Ohio that can climb trees?**
- Gray wolf
  - Red fox
  - Coyote
  - Gray fox
  - Bobcat

- 22. What species of Bat roosts in the foliage in forests, forest edges and hedgerows? This species also winters in Ohio roosting in tree cavities or burrowing down into the leaf litter.**
- Hoary Bat
  - Eastern Pipistrelle Bat
  - Big Brown Bat
  - Red Bat
  - Little Brown Bat
- 23. Name the largest commonly found freshwater turtle in the Great Lakes Region.**
- Soft Shelled Turtle
  - Blandings Turtle
  - Snapping Turtle
  - Painted Turtle
- 24. While walking around this property, you find this skull. Wildlife biologists use various parts of animal skulls for identification such as molars, soft palate and canine teeth. What part of the skull is marked with the paper clip? This part of the skull is considered huge when compared to other species.**
- Zygomatic arch
  - Sagittal crest
  - Incisors
  - Auditory bulla
  - Incisive foramen
- 25. This skull belongs to what species? This species has anal scent glands similar to a skunk.**
- Muskrat
  - Weasel
  - Mink
  - Beaver
- 26. When collecting data from hunter harvested species, an important item to determine is the age of the animal. There are two Mourning Dove wings. Which one is the wing from an adult bird?**
- #1
  - #2
- 27. Another important factor to determine from hunter harvested species is the sex of the animal. There are two Wood Duck wings. Which one is from a female?**
- #1
  - #2

**28. In an estuary habitat, what species could serve as key components of the food chain?**

- a. Phytoplankton
- b. Dragonfly larvae
- c. Northern Slimy Salamander
- d. Spotter turtle
- e. A, B & D