

Envirothon 2023 Wildlife Test

1. This Ohio Endangered species is one of our more easily identified raptors with its white rump. This raptor hunts low over grasslands, with wings held in a distinctive dihedral (V-shape). This species is:
 - a. Broad-winged Hawk
 - b. Osprey
 - c. Northern Harrier**
 - d. Rough-legged Hawk
2. Mallard ducklings can move around on their own soon after hatching. They follow their mother but find their own food. This development stage is called:
 - a. Precocial**
 - b. Semi-precocial
 - c. Altricial
 - d. Semi-altricial
3. Which of the following is NOT true about the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937?
 - a. It is an excise tax on the sale of firearms and ammunition
 - b. These funds are used to help wildlife conservation
 - c. It was proposed when many wildlife species populations were declining or disappearing
 - d. It is an excise tax on the sale of fishing equipment and tackle**
4. Native Prairie grasses have deep roots to reduce erosion, provide brood-rearing and nesting cover, and provide food source for many wildlife species. Which species listed below is NOT a native warm-season prairie grass species?
 - a. Indiangrass
 - b. Switchgrass
 - c. Orchard grass**
 - d. Little Bluestem
5. As Ohio's habitats have changed, so has the wildlife that exists there. Which of the following species was not originally found in Ohio but currently inhabits all of Ohio's 88 counties?
 - a. Black bear
 - b. Coyote**
 - c. Great horned owl
 - d. Wild turkey

6. Which animal other than humans can change its habitat to suit all its life's needs. This animal is also considered a key stone species.
- a. Muskrat
 - b. Raccoon
 - c. River otter
 - d. Beaver**
7. Habitat is the key to wildlife survival. The number of animals a habitat can support throughout the year without damage to the animals or the habitat is known as?
- a. carrying capacity**
 - b. density
 - c. population dynamics
 - d. stocking rate
8. There many types of wetlands. Water depth, longevity of saturation, and vegetative composition are some of the characteristics used to describe various wetland types. Based on the habitat requirements of amphibians, which wetland type would be best for amphibian reproduction?
- a. Open water pond
 - b. Wet Meadow
 - c. Vernal pool**
 - d. Wet woods
9. Unlike most ancient species of wildlife, turtles have remained relatively unchanged through time. Eleven varieties of turtles inhabit Ohio. Of these which is the most terrestrial?
- a. Blanding's turtle
 - b. common musk turtle
 - c. eastern box turtle**
 - d. red-eared slider
10. This large, non-native waterfowl species comes from Europe. It was introduced to North America in the mid-1800's to adorn parks and large private estates. These birds are aggressive competitors with other native waterfowl for both food and nesting habitat. Name this species.
- a. Trumpeter swan
 - b. Tundra swan
 - c. Black swan
 - d. Mute swan**
11. This state endangered amphibian, found only in the highest quality streams throughout Ohio, uses its wrinkled skin as the major organ of oxygen/carbon dioxide exchange. Due to the

sensitivity of this amphibian to poor water quality it is highly unlikely to be found in streams affected by non-point source pollution and sedimentation.

- a. Eastern cricket frog
 - b. Mudpuppy
 - c. Hellbenders**
 - d. Fowler's toad
12. In Ohio, the trapping season for most animals starts each year on November 10, but the season for this animal does not start until December 26:
- a. Muskrat
 - b. Beaver**
 - c. Raccoon
 - d. Skunk
13. Based on the mount provided, identify this species:
- a. Yellow Warbler
 - b. Orchard Oriole
 - c. Eastern Meadowlark**
 - d. Dickcissel
14. Many birds show a noisy and obvious form of behavior, generally directed at owls, hawks, and other large birds, to defend themselves or their offspring from predators. These actions, which can include alarm calls and/or physical contact, are referred to as:
- a. Flocking
 - b. Jamming
 - c. Blocking
 - d. Mobbing**
15. Based on the skull provided, identify the species.
- a. Striped skunk
 - b. Fox squirrel
 - c. Eastern mole
 - d. Mink**
16. Nuisance control permits may be issued to landowners for species such as white-tailed deer or Canada geese to alleviate and reduce property damage they may cause. These permits provide a tool for the landowner to use to:
- a. Modify behavior of the offending species
 - b. Chase the offending species to another property
 - c. Reduce numbers of the offending species
 - d. A & C**
17. In recent years, non-native feral swine populations have been found in the unglaciated region of southeastern Ohio in the following counties: Adams, Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto, and Vinton. USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services has been very successful in eliminating feral swine population from these counties. Feral swine are undesirable for the which of the following reasons.
- A. Crop Damage**

- B. Diseases
- C. Predation
- D. All of the above**

18. Native prairies are a part of Ohio's natural heritage. Management is required to maintain them in a prairie condition and prevent the establishment of invasive and undesirable vegetation. A disturbance, such as prescribed burning or controlled grazing, can be used to maintain:

- a. Edge feathering
- b. Seasonal flooding
- c. Early succession**
- d. Clear cutting

19. This fatal neurological disease affects members of the deer family including white tailed deer, mule deer, elk, moose and caribou. It is caused by naturally occurring proteins, called prions, that become misfolded creating holes in brain tissue and resulting in eventual death. In the fall of 2020 this disease was detected for the first time in Ohio's wild white tailed deer herd. What is the name of this disease?

- A. Bovine tuberculosis
- B. Epizootic Hemorrhagic disease
- C. Chronic Wasting Disease**
- D. Blue Tongue

20. In Ohio, all hunters who successfully harvest these two species are required to complete the Game-check process:

- a. Wild turkey and Canada geese
- b. Ring necked pheasant & Bob white quail
- c. White-tailed deer & Wild turkey**
- d. White-tailed deer & Black Ducks

Envirothon 2023 Wildlife Test Answer Key

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. C

5. B

6. D

7. A

8. C

9. C

10. D

11. C

12. B

13. C

14. D

15. D

16. D

17. D

18. C

19. C

20. C