2023 Envirothon Wildlife Test  
  
1. 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

2. Based on the mount provided, identify the species.

A. Yellow Warbler

B. Orchard Oriole

C. Eastern Meadowlark

D. Dickcissel

3. Many birds show a noisy and obvious form of behavior, generally directed at owls, hawks, and other larger 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

4. Based on the skull provided, identify the species.

A. Striped Skunk

B. Fox Squirrel

C. Eastern Mole

D. Mink

5. River otters are native to Ohio but were extirpated by the early 1900s. In 1986, the Ohio Division of Wildlife began a seven-year project to reintroduce the species to the state. Over this period, 123 otters were captured in Arkansas and Louisiana and released in Ohio. What method was used to capture these river otters?

1. Live trap
2. Foothold trap
3. Snare
4. Catch pole

6. 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:

1. Modify behavior of the offending species.
2. Enhance the gene pool of the offending species.
3. Reduce numbers of the offending species.
4. A & C
5. Chase the offending species to the next property.

7. 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 counties. USDA – APHIS – Wildlife Services has been very successful in eliminating feral swine populations from these counties. Feral swine are undesirable for the which of the following reasons?

1. Crop damage
2. Diseases
3. Erosion/Water Quality
4. Predation
5. All the above

8. 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. timber stand improvement

D. early succession

E. clearcutting

9. 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

10. 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 and bobwhite quail

C. White-tailed deer and wild turkey

D. White-tailed deer and black ducks

Sources:

[River Otter | Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ohiodnr.gov)](https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/animals/mammals/river-otter)

[Deer Damage Complaint Procedure | Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ohiodnr.gov)](https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/wildlife-management/nuisance-wildlife/deer-damage-control)

[Nuisance Species: Canada Geese | Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ohiodnr.gov)](https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/wildlife-management/nuisance-wildlife/nuisance-geese)

[Invasive Species: Feral Swine in Ohio | Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ohiodnr.gov)](https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/wildlife-management/invasive-species/feral-swine)

[Hunting and Trapping Regulations | Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ohiodnr.gov)](https://ohiodnr.gov/buy-and-apply/hunting-fishing-boating/hunting-resources/hunting-regulations)

[Common Birds of Ohio Field Guide pub414.pdf (ohiodnr.gov)](https://ohiodnr.gov/static/documents/wildlife/backyard-wildlife/Common%20Birds%20of%20Ohio%20Field%20Guide%20pub414.pdf)

[https://ohiodnr.gov/static/documents/wildlife/education/Skulls%20Talk%20PW.pdf](https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fohiodnr.gov%2Fstatic%2Fdocuments%2Fwildlife%2Feducation%2FSkulls%2520Talk%2520PW.pdf&data=05%7C01%7CChris.Smith%40dnr.ohio.gov%7Cf7c7ee2103e24b2e07b008db02e587b2%7C50f8fcc494d84f0784eb36ed57c7c8a2%7C0%7C0%7C638106957062159357%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=29RMgJ6hKehl8JVQCcW7Kq2xTq2qDABFKxuAZ%2FNg8MQ%3D&reserved=0)

[https://www.allaboutbirds.org/news/sometimes-i-see-little-birds-going-after-a-big-bird-why-do-they-do-this/](https://gcc02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.allaboutbirds.org%2Fnews%2Fsometimes-i-see-little-birds-going-after-a-big-bird-why-do-they-do-this%2F&data=05%7C01%7CChris.Smith%40dnr.ohio.gov%7Ca25821f9cf5648b9bbb908db02e8a8fb%7C50f8fcc494d84f0784eb36ed57c7c8a2%7C0%7C0%7C638106970511255462%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=OtrSkG5els0LCAS%2FzmCSZFome875KEEBvk6adaIyywQ%3D&reserved=0)

[Wildlife Diseases | Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ohiodnr.gov)](https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/about-ODNR/wildlife/wildlife-diseases)

[Strategies-for-managing-early-succession-Weed-Tech.pdf (tennessee.edu)](https://fwf.tennessee.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/24/2020/07/Strategies-for-managing-early-succession-Weed-Tech.pdf)

Answers:

1 – B

2 – C

3 – D

4 – D

5 – B

6 – D

7 – E

8 – D

9 – C

10 - C