

April 29, 2014

Area IV Envirothon  
Procter Camp and Conference Center  
11235 S.R. 38 SE  
London, Ohio 43140

## Wildlife

- 1. What species of wildlife might nest in this box if it were erected in this location?**
  - a. eastern bluebird
  - b. white footed mouse
  - c. tree swallow
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above
  
- 2. This grassy area, although small for nesting grassland birds, could be improved in general for wildlife by performing which of the following practices:**
  - a. replacing the current monoculture of non-native cool season grasses with a diversity of native warm-season grasses and wildflowers
  - b. keeping it mowed on a regular basis so the wildlife can easily walk through it
  - c. create a few brush piles to provide cover from weather and predators
  - d. a & b
  - e. a & c
  
- 3. Soil Survey information is provided in a variety of formats. Which of the following formats would contain the most current and up to date information?**
  - a. Soil CD's and DVD's
  - b. Soil survey booklet
  - c. Web Soil Survey
  - d. General soil surveys
  
- 4. This native carnivore utilizes wooded areas and partially open brush land as their preferred habitat. Its population is currently in decline and research is being conducted by the Ohio Division of Wildlife to determine why. ID the pelt of this species:**
  - a. grey fox
  - b. badger
  - c. coyote
  - d. red fox
  - e. raccoon

5. **Which of the following prey species does this riparian mammal species primarily feed on? (ID species, then answer question)**
- crayfish
  - meadow vole
  - muskrat
  - carp
6. **What management practice(s) might this landowner want to consider in order to improve this farm ground for wildlife, but still continue to crop the majority of it?**
- Plant prairie grass buffers around the field borders to provide travel corridors and nesting habitat for grassland wildlife
  - Create snags or erect nest boxes for cavity nesting species along field edges and fence rows
  - Restore native species of shrubs to the fencerows to create brushy cover needed by wildlife to avoid predation and harsh weather
  - Leave a few rows of standing crops as a food source during winter
  - All of the above
7. **Many wildlife species need dense shrubby/woody escape cover on a daily basis. Without this habitat component many wildlife species will be absent. Most field edges are abrupt changes from grass or crops to mature trees, such as the field edge you see straight ahead. Which of the following methods is used to create woody escape cover along woodland edges and fencerows and creates a transition zone of shrubs, vines, and herbaceous vegetation between cropland or grassland and wooded area?**
- border dropping
  - edge feathering
  - snag creation
  - harvest monitoring
  - edge reduction
8. **This roosting box is designed to accommodate which of the following?**
- butterflies
  - honeybees
  - gypsy moths
  - bats
9. **Which one of the following would be considered a crepuscular species?**
- short-eared owl
  - northern cardinal
  - eastern bluebird
  - pileated woodpecker
10. **What combination of physiological site factors will primarily influence the development of wetland plant communities?**
- wildlife density and disturbance
  - surrounding land use and seed bank
  - depth and duration of water
  - human activity and weather

- 11. There are approximately 137 species of butterflies in Ohio. Although butterflies may utilize a variety of nectar sources as adults, while in the caterpillar stage, many rely on only one or two species of “host” plants as a food source. This caterpillar species feeds exclusively on plants in the milkweed family:**
- tiger swallowtail
  - monarch
  - baltimore checkerspot
  - black swallowtail
- 12. The plant diversity in a wetland can be increased by:**
- building wetlands with varying bottom depths
  - manipulating water levels during the growing season
  - removing non-native exotic species and reestablishing natives
  - deepening the wetland to form a pond
  - a, b, & c
- 13. Prairies are a part of Ohio’s natural heritage. Management is required in most cases to maintain them in a prairie state and prevent the invasion of permanent woody habitat. Some type of disturbance, such as prescribed burning, is usually required to keep this particular process from occurring:**
- edge feathering
  - seasonal flooding
  - timber stand improvement
  - natural succession
  - clearcutting
- 14. Infiltration plays an important role in local sustainable agriculture. Which statement below best describes soil infiltration?**
- Water flow through the subsoil
  - Physical characteristics of the soil
  - Downward entry of water into the immediate soil surface
  - Inherent soil quality
- 15. Due to its nocturnal habits, this Ohio native mammal is not often observed by people, but is actually the most common squirrel in the state:**
- grey squirrel
  - flying squirrel
  - fox squirrel
  - red squirrel
- 16. Native plants are beneficial for wildlife for many reasons. Which of the following is NOT true of native plants:**
- They provide for a large number of insects for food and habitat
  - They typically require more maintenance and fertilizer than non-natives
  - They help maintain the natural diversity of flora and fauna in the area
  - Wildlife species are adapted to using native plants

- 17. Which of the following is NOT a good way to attract butterflies to your property:**
- Provide a shallow dish of damp sand as a water source
  - Provide a variety of nectar producing flowers with multiple florets
  - Provide host plants for butterflies while in the caterpillar stage
  - Spray lawn regularly with pesticide to eliminate competing insects
- 18. Brushpiles are a great way to provide shelter for wildlife. Which of the following is important to keep in mind when constructing a brushpile?**
- pack the branches tightly together to prevent predator entry
  - put the heaviest logs on top to assure it will not blow away in the wind
  - keep the pile loosely constructed with a cabin style construction
  - construct the pile far away from the feeding area
- 19. A farm in central MA used to sell their carving pumpkins to the regional grocery store at wholesale price. Now the farm sells carving pumpkins, offers hay rides, and hosts fall festivals at the farm. This is an example of \_\_\_\_?**
- Slow food movement
  - Direct marketing
  - Sustainable agriculture
  - Farm to table movement
- 20. By 1988, the Karner blue butterfly had been eliminated from Ohio. The primary factor in its disappearance was the loss of suitable habitat, primarily due to fire suppression. Lack of fire allowed its limited native habitat to be thickly forested and its host plant disappeared due to these changing conditions. ID the plant in the photo, the exclusive host plant for the Karner blue butterfly:**
- wild lupine
  - blazing star
  - purple coneflower
  - common milkweed
- 21. By far the most abundant and widely distributed frog in Ohio, this frog is similar in appearance to the bullfrog, but is smaller and has two very pronounced ridges down its back. It doesn't start singing until long after most other frogs have finished breeding and is commonly heard near aquatic sources. Its call can be described as:**
- marbles clicking together
  - plucking the bass string on a banjo
  - a high pitched "peep"
  - a fast pitched trill

- 22. Which of the following is NOT a management practice that could be used to improve the quality of this woodlot for wildlife?**
- a. remove invasive species
  - b. create snags by girdling a few undesirable trees for cavity nesters
  - c. allow 2-3 grapevine tangles per acre to grow on less desirable tree species for wildlife habitat
  - d. remove “undesirable” tree species from around trees beneficial to wildlife to allow more space for crown development
  - e. remove all dead standing trees
- 23. If a forest landowner has a primary management objective of creating wildlife habitat, which of the following forest management practices would NOT be recommended?**
- a. leaving snags and dead woody debris
  - b. crop tree release
  - c. softening the woodland edge by planting a mix of shrubs and native grasses
  - d. cutting all grape vines
- 24. WNS (white nosed syndrome) is a disease caused by the growth of a white fungus on the muzzle and wings of our native Ohio bats in their hibernaculas. It was first discovered in Ohio in 2011 and has further stressed the population of the already federally endangered bat species shown here:**
- a. little brown bat
  - b. Indiana bat
  - c. evening bat
  - d. long-eared bat
  - e. eastern pipistrelle
- 25. One fish in particular is stocked in farm ponds to reduce, control or eliminate aquatic weeds or vegetation. Which one of these fish is the aquatic vegetation feeder?**
- a. Largemouth bass
  - b. Bluegill
  - c. Red-ear sunfish
  - d. Triploid grass carp (a.k.a. white amur)
  - e. Channel catfish