

Area IV Envirothon 2016 - Wildlife

1. What is the largest private-lands conservation program in the United States that has provided tremendous positive impact on many wildlife species?
 - a. Partners for Fish and Wildlife Habitat
 - b. Wetland Reserve Program
 - c. Environmental Quality Incentives Program
 - d. Conservation Reserve Program

2. Vernal pools are wetlands that fill up annually but typically dry out during part of the year. Which tree species listed below typically grows in vernal pools?
 - a. American elm
 - b. Chesnut oak
 - c. Black oak
 - d. Shagbark hickory

3. According to the 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, nationwide, hunters spent _____ on hunting related expenses in 2011.
 - a. 3,400,000
 - b. 34,000,000
 - c. 340,000,000
 - d. 34,000,000,000

4. Vernal pools vary greatly in size and shape. In fact, the time of filling, surrounding habitat and water source can vary per pool but they all share two common characteristics: they do not permanently hold water and they have no _____.
 - a. Amphibians
 - b. Fish
 - c. Tree frogs
 - d. Turtles

5. This non-native, invasive swan species threatens native wildlife and habitats. They destroy native plants and chase breeding birds from their habitats. Which swan species matches this description?
 - a. Tundra Swan
 - b. Mute Swan
 - c. Trumpeter Swan
 - d. All the above

6. – 8. For questions 6-8, identify the swan species by the pictures provided and match with appropriate answer.
 - a. Tundra Swan - **8**
 - b. Mute Swan - **7**
 - c. Trumpeter Swan - **6**

9. Chemical treatment of amur honeysuckle is very effective. Which treatment method is best to utilize when non-target desirable species are in the vicinity?
 - a. Burning
 - b. Cut stump treatment
 - c. Cutting
 - d. Foliar herbicide application

10. In Ohio, what percentage of original wetlands has been lost due to the conversion of wetlands to agriculture and commerce?
- 60%
 - 70%
 - 80%
 - 90%
11. The wetland at this site provides valuable habitat for native amphibians, mammals, invertebrates, and many other species of wildlife. This wetland is best classified as a _____.
- Scrub/shrub wetland
 - Shallow water marsh
 - Wet meadow
 - Wet woods
12. Which bird of prey listed below winters in Ohio and is commonly observed flying low to the ground over open fields with its wings held in the shape of a shallow "V" like a vulture?
- American Kestrel
 - Cooper's Hawk
 - Northern Harrier
 - Red-tailed Hawk
13. The National Wetland Inventory (NWI) is a national inventory of wetlands throughout the United States. This important tool aids us all in locating and protecting wetlands. Wetlands are broken down into many different classifications. This is commonly recognized as the "Cowardin" classification system. The wetland at this site is classified as "PUBF". See map provided. What does this classification mean?
- P – Palustrine; UB – Unconsolidated Bottom; F – Semi permanently Flooded
 - P – Palustrine; UB – Unconsolidated Bottom; F – Forested
 - P – Palustrine; UB – Undetermined Boundary; F – Semi permanently Flooded
 - P – Palustrine; UB – Undetermined Boundary; F – Forested
14. Monarch butterfly populations have declined alarmingly in recent years. Experts estimate that the eastern population of Monarchs has diminished by 90% over the past twenty years. Habitat loss is the primary reason for their decline. Host plants are critical to the Monarch's survival. Identify this host plant by the sample provided.
- Swamp Milkweed
 - Whorled Milkweed
 - Common Milkweed
 - Butterfly-weed
15. The aggressive nature of multiflora rose tends to crowd out native trees, shrub, and ground vegetation along woodland edges and many other habitats. This invasive species reproduces by seed and suckering. Identify multiflora rose by the choices provided.
- Sample A
 - Sample B
 - Sample C
 - Sample D

16. Many woodland animals depend upon natural cavities or hollows for nesting and roosting sites. Which of the following woodland species is NOT considered a secondary cavity user?

- a. Black-capped chickadee
- b. Common flicker
- c. Gray squirrel
- d. Raccoon

17. – 19. Mustelidae is the scientific name of the weasel family. Three of the four species listed below are likely to inhabit this site. Match answers A, B, C, or D to the skull specimens numbered 17, 18, & 19 (use answer only once. One answer will not be used.)

- a. Long-tailed Weasel - **18**
- b. Mink - **19**
- c. River Otter
- d. Striped Skunk - **17**

20. The loose hanging bark on this shagbark hickory tree is very important for what wildlife species?

- a. Emerald ash borer
- b. Asian longhorn beetle
- c. Indiana bat
- d. Luna moth

21. The fruit from this bitternut hickory not only provides food, but it also provides cover. The noticeable cavities in this tree are attractive to squirrels, raccoon, and other wildlife that utilize cavities. What term listed below best categorizes this tree?

- a. "host tree"
- b. "snag"
- c. "successional tree"
- d. "wolf tree"

22. Which species listed below would utilize the habitat at this test site and is both a state and federal endangered species?

- a. Black bear
- b. Bobcat
- c. Indiana bat
- d. Little brown bat

23. This biennial was first introduced from Europe for herbal and medicinal purposes. In 1868, it was first recorded in Long Island, New York. Now, it is present in nearly every county in Ohio. This invasive species reduces growth of native wildflowers in early spring and suppresses soil fungi that are mutualistic with trees. Identify this species with the sample provided?

- a. Lesser celandine
- b. Wild ginseng
- c. Wild henbit
- d. Garlic mustard

24. Monarch butterflies depend on milkweeds as host plants. There are 17 species in the Asclepiadaceae (Milkweed) family. There are 17 native species in this group in Ohio, and Monarchs will use at least ____ of them as host plants.

- a. 12
- b. 13
- c. 14
- d. 15

25. What is the most common hawk in Ohio?

- a. Cooper's Hawk
- b. Red-shouldered Hawk
- c. Red-tailed Hawk
- d. Sharp-shinned Hawk