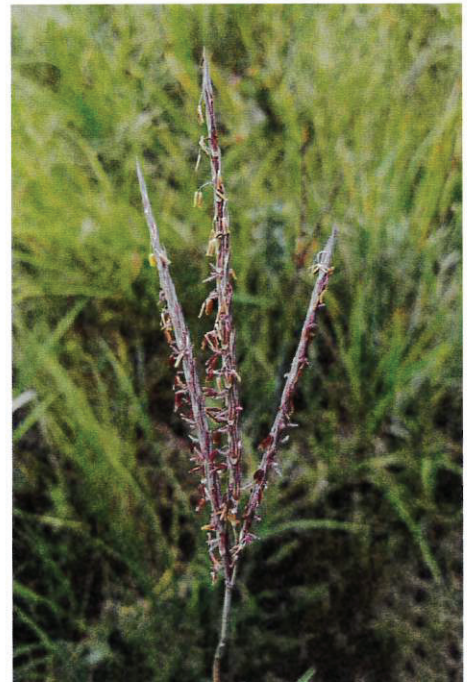


### 2026 Area IV Envirothon- Wildlife Test

- 1) The ODNR Division of Wildlife is tasked with managing wildlife resources and habitats for all Ohioans. A portion of the funding to manage these resources is allocated to states from funds collected through the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, more commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act. These funds are generated from which of the following sources?
  - a. Property and Income Taxes from Ohioans
  - b. Excise tax on firearms, ammunition, and archery equipment
  - c. Fines collected from poachers
  - d. Tariffs
  
- 2) A wildlife species, like the white-tailed deer, whose primary activity times are described as dawn and dusk would be referred to as:
  - a. Nocturnal
  - b. Diurnal
  - c. Perennial
  - d. Crepuscular
  
- 3) Native prairie grasses provide brood-rearing cover, food, and nesting cover for many wildlife species. Which species listed below is **NOT** a native warm-season prairie grass?
  - a. Indiangrass
  - b. Switchgrass
  - c. Orchardgrass
  - d. Big Bluestem
  
- 4) Invasive species are non-native species that, once introduced, can cause harm by out-competing native species. Which of the following is an example of an invasive species found in wetlands in Ohio?
  - a. Phragmites
  - b. Swamp Milkweed
  - c. Joe-Pye-Weed
  - d. Cardinal Flower

- 5) Which of the following oak species have acorns that develop in a single growing season, making them less bitter and generally more attractive as food for wildlife?
- Red Oak
  - White Oak
  - Pin Oak
  - Black Oak
- 6) Vernal pools are an important and unique type of wetland, specifically for amphibians. One important factor of vernal pools is that they \_\_\_\_\_, which is important to breeding salamanders.
- Do not support fish populations
  - Maintain consistent water levels
  - Freeze solid in the winter
  - Have a high salinity
- 7) The maximum population of animals that a habitat can sustainably support given available resources is known as:
- Recruitment Rate
  - Carrying Capacity
  - Ecological Survival
  - Wildlife Density
- 8) This native warm-season prairie grass has deep roots, grows 3 to 10 feet tall, and has a head that resembles a “turkey’s foot.” What is it?
- Indiangrass
  - Switchgrass
  - Orchardgrass
  - Big Bluestem



- 9) Both hard mast and soft mast producing trees provide a valuable food source for wildlife. Which of the following species is considered to produce soft mast?
- Swamp White Oak
  - Shagbark Hickory
  - Crabapple
  - Black Walnut
- 10) Prescribed burning is one important tool that habitat managers use to maintain and improve grasslands. Which one of these is **NOT** a benefit of prescribed fire?
- Control of invading tree and herbaceous weed species
  - Cycle nutrients by reducing old plant growth to ash
  - Temporarily removes cover for wildlife
  - Remove thatch to expose bare ground
- 11) Early successional areas are a habitat type that is lacking in Ohio. A beneficial practice for wildlife involves thinning the perimeter of forest to allow for early successional plant species growth providing a gradual transition from open grasslands or farm fields to forest habitat. What is this management practice called?
- Select Cut
  - Shelterwood Harvest
  - Mowing
  - Edge feathering
- 12) There are three species of venomous snakes in Ohio. Which of these is **NOT** one of the venomous species?
- Eastern Copperhead
  - Massasauga Rattlesnake
  - Timber Rattlesnake
  - Water Moccasin
- 13) Ohio is home to several species of mammals belonging to the family Mustelidae which are typically characterized by having elongated bodies and short legs. Which of the following Ohio mammals is **NOT** considered a Mustelid?
- River Otter
  - Raccoon
  - Long-tailed Weasel
  - American Mink

14) Which of these species was **NOT** present historically in Ohio at the time of European settlement?

- a. Elk
- b. Bison
- c. Whitetail Deer
- d. Pronghorn

15) Which of these species was previously extirpated in Ohio but has since made a comeback thanks to efforts of the Ohio Division of Wildlife and its partner organizations?

- a. Wild Turkey
- b. River Otter
- c. Bobcat
- d. All of the Above

16) Which of the following tools is used most frequently by the ODNR Division of Wildlife to ensure that wildlife populations remain at healthy, sustainable levels?

- a. Birth Control Medication
- b. Disease
- c. Hunting
- d. Releasing Predators
- e.

17) This Ohio native wildflower is in the mint family, has a square stem, and is loved by pollinators. What is it?

- a. Purple Coneflower
- b. Partridge Pea
- c. Black-eyed Susan
- d. Wild Bergamot



18) Prairies are an important habitat type in Ohio. Without continuous management, prairies can be invaded and eventually turn into permanent woody habitat. What is this natural process of prairie to woody conversion commonly known as?

- a. Seasonal Flooding
- b. Succession
- c. Shelterwood Harvest
- d. Natural Selection

19) The plant diversity in a wetland can be increased by:

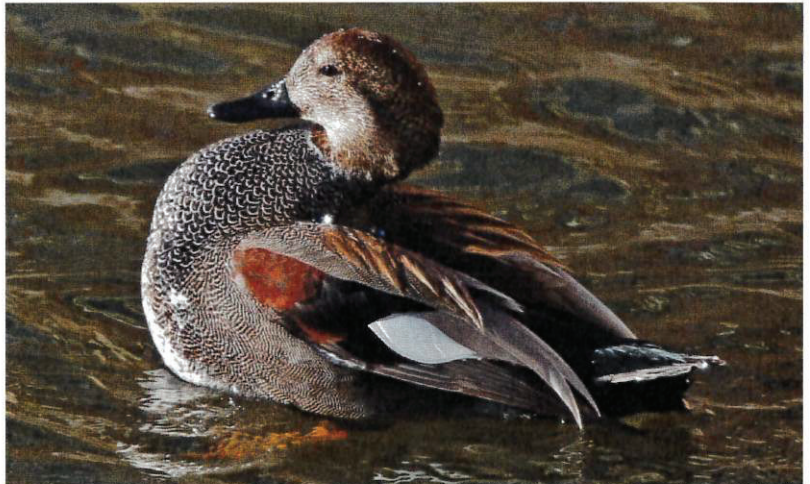
- a. Building wetlands with varying bottom depths
- b. Manipulating water levels during the growing season
- c. Removing non-native exotic species and reestablishing natives
- d. All of the above

20) This non-native, invasive species of swan destroys native vegetation and chases native waterfowl from their habitat.

- a. Tundra Swan
- b. Trumpeter Swan
- c. Mute Swan
- d. All of the above

21) Name this species of waterfowl:

- a. Mallard
- b. Pintail
- c. Gadwall
- d. Wood Duck



22) Which of the following members of the Canidae family is unique in the fact that it has semi-retractable claws, enabling it to climb trees better than other Ohio canids?

- a. Gray Fox
- b. Red Fox
- c. Coyote
- d. None of the above

23) Common Evening Primrose is a native herbaceous plant that takes 2 years to mature. The first year it grows low to the ground as a rosette before growing into a 1- to 6-foot-tall flowering stem in year 2. What is the term for plants, like primrose, that take 2 years to complete their life cycle?

- a. Perennial
- b. Biennial
- c. Annual
- d. Diurnal

24) Middens are large, central food caches used for year-round storage and as territorial markers. Which of these is the only squirrel species in Ohio that creates middens?

- a. Red Squirrel
- b. Fox Squirrel
- c. Gray Squirrel
- d. Southern Flying Squirrel

25) Some Ohio mammals such as the long-tailed weasel and the Ermine (short-tailed weasel) exhibit a reproductive characteristic in which fertilized eggs pause development allowing birthing in the spring when conditions are best for survival. What is this pause in reproductive development known as?

- a. Ectopic Pregnancy
- b. Delayed Implantation
- c. Gestation Period
- d. Direct Implantation