

## 2019 Area IV Envirothon Wildlife Questions

By: Renee K. Buck, Farm Bill Wildlife Biologist, Pheasants Forever Inc.

- 1.) Due to its nocturnal lifestyle, this Ohio mammal, is not observed as often as its diurnal cousins but is the most common squirrel in the State.
  - a. Grey Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)
  - b. Southern Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*)
  - c. Fox Squirrel (*Sciurus niger*)
  - d. Red Squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*)
  
- 2.) Ohio has three native venomous snakes, only one of which is NOT a rattlesnake. Which of the following is the venomous non-rattlesnake?
  - a. Eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus catenatus*)
  - b. Eastern Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*)
  - c. Common Watersnake (*Nerodia sipedon sipedon*)
  - d. Northern Black Racer (*Coluber constrictor constrictor*)
  
- 3.) An Endangered Species in Ohio is defined as a species threatened by extirpation from the State. Which of the following is NOT a State Listed Endangered Species that could occur in Greene County?
  - a. Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*)
  - b. Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus catenatus*)
  - c. Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)
  - d. Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)
  
- 4.) A Threatened Species in Ohio is defined as a species that is not in immediate jeopardy, but a threat exists and if there is continued or increased stress it may become endangered. How many Threatened Species does the State of Ohio have?
  - a. 102
  - b. 16
  - c. 23
  - d. 53
  
- 5.) Extirpation and Extinction are sometimes used interchangeably, but they have very different meanings, Extirpation is the disappearance of a species from a part of their range, where as Extinction is that the species is gone from its entire range, forever. Which of the following species once occurred in Ohio but is now extinct?
  - a. Greater prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*)
  - b. American Bison (*Bison bison*)
  - c. Carolina Parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*)
  - d. North American Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*)

- 6.) Which of our native frog species takes 2 seasons to develop into an adult?
- Wood Frog (*Lithobates sylvatica*)
  - Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer crucifer*)
  - Northern Green Frog (*Lithobates clamitans melanota*)
  - Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*)
- 7.) Which one of our native Ohio Mammals is the only Marsupial in North America?
- Ermine (*Mustela erminea*)
  - Southern Bog Lemming (*Synaptomys cooperi*)
  - Virginia Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*)
  - Allegheny Woodrat (*Neotoma magister*)
- 8.) Wood peckers excavate holes in trees to use for nesting cavities, once abandoned, these cavities will be used by other species of wildlife. Which of the following mammals will use these cavities?
- Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)
  - Southern Flying Squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*)
  - Eastern Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*)
  - Meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*)
- 9.) The term 'Early successional habitat' is used often in habitat management for birds, pollinators and other wildlife. It's extremely important for nesting, brood rearing, nectar sources, and seed production. Which of these habitat types is considered 'Early Successional Habitat'?
- Prairie
  - Young forest
  - Old field
  - All of the above.
- 10.) The Northern Bobwhite Quail is one of Ohio's native gamebirds. This species has a 'boom and bust' ecology, wherein almost 80-90% of adults die every year leaving only 10% to breed in the spring. What is the most important component of quail management?
- Predator Control.
  - Habitat.
  - Pen raised bird releases.
  - Hunting.

- 11.) Late flowering plants are important for all pollinators, but essential as fuel for the Great Monarch Migration, which of these groups is NOT considered a late blooming perennial?
- Goldenrods
  - Asters
  - Ironweeds
  - Beebalm
- 12.) Bumblebees are extremely important and efficient as pollinators not only to our native plants but to many of our food crops as well. They have a specific behavior that helps ensure pollination, what is this behavior?
- Wing pollination
  - Buzz pollination
  - Pollen consumption
  - Pollinia transfer
- 13.) The Cottontail rabbit Hunting season in the 2018-2019 season was from Nov. 2 through to Feb. 28<sup>th</sup>, what is the daily bag limit?
- 12
  - 2
  - 4
  - 8
- 14.) Hunting and trapping is used as a management tool to control wildlife populations to ensure they have enough resources to maintain a healthy population. Which of these furbearer species has been expanded to Statewide Trapping which opened in the 2018-2019 season?
- American Beaver (*Castor canadensis*)
  - American Mink (*Mustela vison*)
  - River Otter (*Lontra canadensis*)
  - American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*)
- 15.) Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) in Cervids. What is the current status of CWD in Ohio's White-tailed deer?
- Not currently in the State
  - In the captive and wild herds
  - In only captive deer facilities
  - Does not infect white-tailed deer.

- 16.) The North American Model of Wildlife Conservation has 7 principles to ensure that future generations will always have abundant wildlife and the habitats that sustain them. Which of the following is NOT one of the 7 principles?
- Public Trust: Wildlife is a public resource for all Americans, independent of where that wildlife may live, and such wildlife will be managed for the Public in trust by Government Agencies for long term population sustainability.
  - Commerce on Wildlife: Each citizen may make a living selling wildlife meat, antler and other parts through commercial endeavors to markets throughout North American.
  - Opportunity for All: Every citizen has the opportunity to hunt and is not restricted by social or economic status.
  - International Resource: Because animals and fish freely migrate over manmade boundaries, they are an international resource and must be maintained through treaties and laws to ensure that resources has the same protections or restriction in its entire range.
- 17.) Invasive species are defined as “both non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm, or harm to human health”. Which of the following is not considered invasive?
- Ring-neck Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)
  - Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*)
  - Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)
  - House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
- 18.) The USDA Farm Service Agency has several voluntary conservation programs that are designed to help Farmers & Ranchers address natural resource concerns on their land. Which of the following is not a primary concern of these programs?
- Water Quality
  - Wildlife Habitat
  - Soil Erosion
  - CAUV Tax Reduction
  - Preservation of Forests and Wetlands
- 19.) The Endangered Species Act (ESA) was signed into law in \_\_\_\_\_ and is administered by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1972; Environmental Protection Agency
  - 1973; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
  - 1977; Environmental Protection Agency
  - 1918; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- 20.) Aldo Leopold is the father of modern conservation, and by writing “A Sand County Almanac” he has influenced modern conservation policy, science and ethics with the idea of ‘Land Ethic’. What is Aldo’s idea of Land Ethic?
- The idea that your community has access to the available water, soil, plants and animals for the benefit of the community and economic growth.
  - The idea that your land is available to you for the benefit of your family and economic growth.
  - The idea that your community includes the water, soils, plants, and animals. Each of which deserves to be loved and respected.
  - The idea that each individual has the right to do whatever they want with the land as they see fit for their own needs.
- 21.) The Ohio Division of Wildlife is the state agency with legislative authority to manage wildlife resources and the habitats they need 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?
- Federal offshore oil leases
  - Property taxes, Income Taxes and levys.
  - Fines collected from breaking laws concerning wildlife.
  - Excise tax on firearms, ammunition, and archery equipment.
- 22.) Another important source of funding to Natural Resource Agencies is the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, commonly called the Dingell-Johnson Act. This provides funding for sport fish management and habitat restorations. It currently places an excise tax on fishing equipment, tackle, electric motors, import duties on boats, sailboats and yachts, and a fuel tax on motorboat fuel. What year was it signed into law?
- 1940
  - 1946
  - 1950
  - 1973
- 23.) Bald Eagles have made an extraordinary come back, in 1963 there were only 487 nesting pairs left in the US, loss of habitat combined with persecution, and poisoning from DDT almost finished them off. Their most recent numbers sit at about 9,789 nesting pairs, the first step in their road to recovery was the banning of DDT, what year did the U.S. EPA ban DDT?
- 1965
  - 1972
  - 1983
  - 1990

- 24.) In urban, suburban, and rural areas, wildlife can sometimes become a nuisance to landowners. Raccoons are well adapted to living in areas inhabited by humans and have become very successful secretly living in quiet neighborhoods, and will readily raid gardens, get into the trash, and invade homes. When they become an issue, which of the following is NOT a legal option in the State of Ohio?
- Trapped and humanely euthanized.
  - Trapped and relocated 10 miles away.
  - Trapped and released on the same property
  - Using preventive measures to deter interest from the nuisance animal.
- 25.) If you see a young/baby animal alone in the spring, what are some actions you should take?
- If the animal seems healthy and uninjured, keep your distance and leave them alone.
  - Start leaving food out for the young animal to make sure it has enough food.
  - Try and capture the animal and raise it.
  - If the animal has visible injuries, call Wildlife Officer or Certified wildlife rehabilitator.
  - Both A & D