

2024 Envirothon Wildlife

1. Mute swans are a highly invasive, non-native species found in Ohio that threaten native wildlife and habitats. They arrived in North America in the mid-1800s from Eurasia. Which statement below accurately describes how **and** why mute swans arrived in the United States?
 - a. They were introduced for people to hunt as a food source.
 - b. **They were introduced to decorate parks and estates.**
 - c. They migrated on their own to broaden their home range.
 - d. They were accidentally introduced through ballasts on ships.
2. Monarch populations have been declining alarmingly in recent years. Which cause is **NOT** a reason for their population decline?
 - a. Loss of milkweed
 - b. Timbering of Mexican oyamel fir forests
 - c. **Timbering of white oak trees for bourbon barrels**
 - d. Increase in untimely weather events characterized by hail, freezing temperatures, and high winds
3. Ohio confirmed its first case of CWD in wild white-tailed deer in 2020. CWD is a highly contagious, neurological disease that is always fatal. What causes CWD?
 - a. **Prion**
 - b. Bacteria
 - c. Virus
 - d. Worm
4. In 2023, the Ohio Division of Wildlife celebrated its 150th anniversary. Over the years, the Ohio Division of Wildlife has reintroduced several species that were once extirpated from the state in efforts to restore native wildlife. Which species has NOT been reintroduced in Ohio by the Division of Wildlife?
 - a. White-tailed deer
 - b. River otter
 - c. **Bobcat**
 - d. Wild turkey
5. Hunters play an important role in wildlife conservation such as contributing millions of dollars by purchasing licenses, permits, and stamps. Which of the following must an Ohio waterfowl hunter over the age of 16 purchase to legally hunt in Ohio?
 - a. Hunting license
 - b. Ohio Wetlands Habitat Stamp
 - c. Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp
 - d. **All of the above**

6. Early successional habitat is very important to a variety of wildlife species. However, much of this type of habitat has been lost in Ohio. Which habitat primarily characterizes early successional habitat?
- Grasses and forbs
 - Non-native hay or pasture
 - Row crops
 - Mature trees
7. Early successional habitat establishment responds well to disturbance. What form of disturbance best promotes early successional habitat?
- Flood
 - Fire
 - Drought
 - Human development
8. What is the largest amphibian in Ohio?
- American bullfrog
 - Common mudpuppy
 - Eastern hellbender
 - Jefferson salamander
9. What does crepuscular mean?
- Most active during the day
 - Most active during the night
 - Active at all times of day
 - Most active at dawn and dusk
10. Ohio has several species of bats listed as “endangered” or “threatened” in Ohio. However, only one species of bat found in Ohio is listed as federally endangered. In fact, it has been federally listed under the Endangered Species Act since 1967. Which species is it?
- Indiana bat
 - Hoary bat
 - Tri-colored bat
 - Little brown bat
11. Only three species of venomous snakes are found in Ohio. What characteristic can be found in all of Ohio’s venomous snakes?
- Tail ends in a rattle
 - No pits—only nostrils are present
 - Triangle shaped head
 - Round pupils

12. What are the three types of venomous species of snakes in Ohio?
- Cottonmouth, northern copperhead, timber rattlesnake
 - Northern copperhead, timber rattlesnake, massasauga
 - Northern watersnake, timber rattlesnake, northern copperhead
 - Gray ratsnake, massasauga, northern copperhead
13. Warm season grasses create essential habitat for native wildlife species such as white-tailed deer, turkey, and bobwhite quail. Which of the following warm season grass species are **not** recommended for planting in Ohio?
- Big bluestem
 - Switchgrass
 - Indiangrass
 - Caucasian bluestem
14. In the 1800s, much of North America's wildlife was exploited for commercial use by market hunters which led to rapid population decline in certain species. Thanks to efforts by early conservationists such as former President Theodore Roosevelt, the _____ passed in 1900 and eliminated the commercial sale of wildlife.
- Pittman Robertson Act
 - Lacey Act
 - Clean Air Act
 - Dingell Johnson Act
15. Today there are about 650,000 acres of wetlands in Ohio. Despite that number, Ohio has lost what percentage of wetlands since European settlement?
- 55%
 - 80%
 - 90%
 - 72%
16. Invasive species are non-native species that, once introduced, can cause or are likely to cause harm to the environment, the economy, or human health. Which of the following are examples of invasive species that have caused significant harm in Ohio?
- Zebra mussels
 - Round goby
 - Amur Honeysuckle
 - All of the above

17. While walking in your backyard, you find a baby rabbit sitting in the middle of the grass all by itself. You assume that it is an orphan. What **shouldn't** you do?
- Observe it from a distance to see if it is injured
 - Put water and food near it
 - Call a wildlife professional to ask for advice
 - Keep pets away from it
18. Wildlife managers utilize the number of teeth and tooth wear to age white-tailed deer. How many teeth do deer have?
- 22
 - 28
 - 36
 - 32
19. Milkweed species are generally considered to be from the Dogbane Family (Apocynaceae), of which monarchs use 13 species as a host plant. Which of the following is NOT one of the 13 species?
- Swamp milkweed
 - Honey-vine
 - Tall ironweed
 - Green milkweed
20. White oak trees are a slow growing, hard mast producing tree that provide a quality food source for wildlife. What species below is a fast growing, soft mast producing tree that is competing with and shading out the slower growing oaks?
- American chestnut
 - Shagbark hickory
 - Ohio buckeye
 - Red map
21. Night crawlers and wax worms are popular live baits used in Ohio. What larvae is used as live bait in Ohio and can be found under rocks in gravel bottomed quick moving streams and popular for smallmouth bass fishing?
- Maggots
 - Hellgrammites
 - Leeches
 - Crayfish

22. The North American Model of Wildlife Conservation has seven principles that shape wildlife conservation and management practices in the United States and Canada. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the seven principles?
- Wildlife Resources are a Public Trust: The government manages wildlife on behalf of the public today and for future generations. States or provinces make and enforce most management regulations.
 - Democracy of Hunting: Laws offer the opportunity to hunt and fish to all people, not just those who are privileged.
 - Science-based Wildlife Policy: Science informs decision-makers when making wildlife policy and structuring management plans.
 - Wildlife is a National Resource: Federal agencies and state agencies work independently to determine wildlife management practices. Wildlife stays within national borders.**

Site questions

23. The teeth of a skull tell a story about that animals' diet, behavior, and lifestyle. Looking at the teeth in Skull C determine if that animal is an herbivore, carnivore, insectivore, or omnivore.
- Herbivore
 - Carnivore
 - Insectivore**
 - Omnivore
24. Identify the part of the skull that is marked on Skull B.
- Auditory bulla
 - Bicuspid
 - Rostrum**
 - Carnassial
25. Skull D belongs to an animal that is described as an ecosystem engineer. Identify the species/
- Woodchuck
 - Fox squirrel
 - American beaver**
 - Opossum
26. Pelt A belongs to the smallest wild canid in Ohio. Which of the below characteristics is unique to this species?
- The presence of incisors and premolars
 - Partially retractable claws**
 - Plant material is part of its diet
 - Reuses old groundhog dens

27. The species show in Picture B has experienced significant population declines due to a disease that arrived in Ohio in 2011. Name the disease.
- White-nose syndrome
 - Chytrid fungus
 - Chronic wasting disease
 - Distemper
28. Pelt C and Pelt D belonged to semi-aquatic animals. What family do these animals belong to?
- Family Mephitidae (skunk family)
 - Family Cricetidae (mouse family)
 - Family Mustelidae (weasel family)
 - Family Castoridae (beaver family)
29. Observe the pond behind this shelter house. Which two species of Ohio frogs are most likely to use this pond for breeding.
- Spring peeper and Western chorus frog
 - Spring peeper and green frog
 - Western chorus frog and Northern leopard frog
 - Green frog and American bullfrog
30. There are over 20 Eastern bluebird nest boxes placed around the Gwynne Conservation Area. Despite the name, bluebird nest boxes will be used by species other than bluebirds. What other species will use a bluebird nest box?
- Tree swallow and American robin
 - House wren and House sparrow
 - Carolina chickadee and Baltimore oriole
 - Downy woodpecker and ruby-throated hummingbird