

Wildlife Station: 2017 Area IV Envirothon

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Knowledge of birds, mammals and herps: Site Specific, hands on

- 1.) This feather belongs to an Ohio bird species that was completely extirpated by 1904, successful reintroduction efforts in the 50's and 60's have brought them back and they currently live in all 88 counties. Which species does it belong to?
 - a. Red-Tail Hawk
 - b. Wild Turkey
 - c. Great Horned Owl
 - d. Barred Owl

- 2.) This pelt belongs to another species that had been completely extirpated from Ohio. By 1850, none existed. It was Ohio's first animal listed as endangered in 1974 and since its protection numbers have increased across the state to the point of being recently removed from Ohio's Listed Species altogether. Name the species this pelt belongs to that also calls Fernald Preserve home?
 - a. Lynx
 - b. Ermine
 - c. Bobcat
 - d. Badger

- 3.) Hunting and trapping are important management tools. As a species gets close to or reaches either social or biological carrying capacity, their population needs controlled. Humans need to step in when large natural predators are missing on the landscape. Name the species this pelt belongs to that typically needs controlled through hunting and trapping?
 - a. Mink
 - b. Beaver
 - c. Otter
 - d. Nutria

- 4.) This is Ohio's largest turtle and one of the most common, what species does this shell belong to?
 - a. Spiny Softshell Turtle
 - b. Snapping Turtle
 - c. Alligator Snapping Turtle
 - d. Wood Turtle

- 5.) The turtle identified in Question 5 is one of only two harvestable species of turtles in Ohio. What is the minimum straight-line carapace length that is legal to harvest with a fishing license?
 - a. 10 inches
 - b. 25 inches
 - c. 18 inches
 - d. 11 inches

- 6.) This nest box is designed to be used by an Ohio Threatened species that requires grassland habitat for hunting meadow voles at night. What species of bird may use this as an artificial nesting cavity?
 - a. American Kestrel
 - b. Great Horned Owl
 - c. Short-eared Owl
 - d. Barn Owl

- 7.) Ohio's climate supports many introduced species from Europe and Asia, many of which are considered invasive. When they become established they can displace and out compete the native plants. ID this species.
- Honeysuckle
 - Pear
 - Autumn Olive
 - Multiflora Rose

Wildlife Ecology:

- 8.) Monarch Butterflies are the only _____ butterflies known to science.
- Predatory
 - Migratory
 - Obligatory
 - Ambulatory
- 9.) Due to its nocturnal habits, this Ohio Native mammal is not observed very often, but is actually the most common squirrel in the state.
- Grey Squirrel
 - Southern Flying Squirrel
 - Red Squirrel
 - Fox Squirrel
- 10.) 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.
- 11.) 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.
- 12.) What disease, which infects White-tailed Deer was discovered in Ohio in 2014 from a deer killed at a private hunting preserve in Holmes County?
- Tuberculosis
 - Chronic Wasting Disease
 - Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease
 - Rabies
- 13.) A wildlife species, like the White-tailed Deer, who's primary activity times are described as dawn and dusk would be referred to as:
- Diurnal
 - Crepuscular
 - Biennial
 - Nocturnal

- 14.) Many butterflies need a specific species of plant to lay their eggs on, and feed their caterpillars, this is referred to as a Host plant. What is the Monarch butterflies Host plant?
- Bugleweed
 - Bindweed
 - Ironweed
 - Milkweed
- 15.) There are over 4,000 native bee species in the United States alone. They are important pollinators for agriculture and native ecosystems, most of them are in decline due to habitat loss, pesticides, disease and climate change. What can you do to help native bees thrive?
- Plant a diversity of native wildflowers around home, garden or farm.
 - Landscape with heavy mulch throughout your property.
 - Keep a well-manicured lawn, fertilized and kept free of weeds.
 - Provide nesting sites with bare ground, artificial nests, brush piles, etc.
 - Both A and D
- 16.) Indiana Bat (*Myotis soldalis*) is a state and federally endangered species due mostly to human disturbance, habitat loss/degradation, and environmental contamination. They have specific habitat needs during different times of the year. In the winter they hibernate in _____ and in the summer they occupy _____.
- | | |
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| a. Caves or mines with a cool, humid climate | forests and roost under bark or in tree cavities. |
| b. Caves or mines with a warm, dry climate | open fields and roost in human structures. |
| c. Human structures | caves or mines with a warm, dry climate. |
| d. Tree cavities | caves or mines with a cool, humid climate. |

Conservation & Management of wildlife:

- 17.) There are many management practices that can be used to improve habitat for wildlife. Which of these practices improves or expands the transitional zone between Grassland and Forest?
- Clear Cutting
 - Edge Feathering
 - Mowing
 - Planting native warm season grasses.
- 18.) One important tool habitat managers use to maintain and improve grasslands is Prescribed Fire. 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
- 19.) Vernal pools are a very important and unique type of wetland, specifically for amphibians. They vary greatly in size, shape, depth, time of filling, surrounding habitat, and water source. One of the factors they all have in common 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.

- 20.) What are the three components used in the delineation of wetlands?
- Water, plants, and wildlife.
 - Water, elevation, and weather.
 - Water, soils, and wildlife.
 - Water, soils, and plants.
- 21.) It celebrated 30 years in 2015, what is the largest and one of the most successful conservation programs?
- EQIP-Environmental Quality Incentive Program
 - WRP-Wetlands Reserve Program
 - WHIP-Wildlife habitat Incentive Program
 - CRP-Conservation Reserve Program
- 22.) Agricultural areas can support both wildlife and row crops. What practices could a landowner implement to increase habitat for wildlife on the farm?
- Leave a few rows of standing crops as a winter food source.
 - Create snag or install nest boxes for cavity nesters along fields and fencerows.
 - Clean invasive honeysuckle out of fencerows and replace with native shrubs for escape and winter cover.
 - All of the above.

Issues between wildlife and society:

- 23.) 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.
- 24.) 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
- 25.) What percentage of plants require pollinators for reproduction?
- 50%
 - 35%
 - 90%
 - 75%