

2013 Wildlife Test

1. What is the most common hawk in Ohio?

- a. Cooper's Hawk
- b. Red-Shouldered Hawk
- c. Red-Tailed Hawk
- d. Sharp-Shinned Hawk

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. Chestnut Oak
- c. Red Maple
- d. Shagbark Hickory

3. A piece of land can only support so many animals on a continuous basis. This threshold is known as the carrying capacity. When a wildlife population exceeds the carrying capacity, negative effects follow. Select the negative effect that will most likely result from the following example. Example: The carrying capacity of a Montana rangeland elk management unit is 2.3 elk per square mile. The latest population survey indicated a population of 3.7 elk per square mile.

- a. Over-browsing resulting in destruction of habitat.
- b. Over-crowding resulting in limited space for critical bedding areas.
- c. Over-crowding resulting in excessive soil disturbance and soil erosion issues.
- d. Over-defecation resulting in destruction of habitat.

4. Plants, animals, and insects in fire-adapted ecosystems have evolved mechanisms to tolerate or even benefit from fire. Adaptations include quick germination & re-growth after fire, thick bark resilient to fire, and _____.

- a. fire resistant cocoons
- b. thick exoskeletons to protect against fire
- c. thick glossy leaves resistant to fire
- d. seed production activated by fire

5. 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

6. 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

7. In Ohio, what percentage of original wetlands has been lost due to the conversion of wetlands to agriculture and commerce?

- a. 60%
- b. 70%
- c. 80%
- d. 90%

8. Please select the type of wetland that best fits the description provided below.

Description: water depth of less than six inches for an extended period during the growing season. Vegetation consists primarily of grasses and sedges.

- a. Scrub/shrub wetland
- b. Shallow water marsh
- c. Wet meadow
- d. Wet woods

9. Which bird of prey listed below winters in Ohio and is commonly observed flying low to the ground over open fields (like the cropland to the north and east) with its wings held in the shape of a shallow "V" like a vulture?

- a. American Kestrel
- b. Cooper's Hawk
- c. Northern Harrier
- d. Red-Tailed Hawk

10. Wildfires are a natural part of rangelands and have helped shape the plant and animal communities that we recognize today. Fire naturally served a role in maintaining rangeland health, plant composition, and _____.

- a. diversity in many communities
- b. fungal life forms communities
- c. invasive species colonies
- d. soil structure

11. The combination of cool-season grasses and warm-season grasses in a rotational grazing system helps to keep wildlife nests from being disturbed.

- a. True
- b. False

12. Ponds like this one receive water from the land surrounding it, which is known as the watershed. If the watershed of a pond has an excessive amount of sediment and chemicals that runoff into the pond during rain events, what conservation practice would be best suited to be installed to reduce sediment/chemical loading?

- a. grassed waterway
- b. tree planting
- c. water and sediment control basin (WASCOB)
- d. wetland

13. Which bird of prey is most likely to utilize this pond for finding its food?

- a. American Kestrel
- b. Northern Harrier
- c. Osprey
- d. Red-Tailed Hawk

14. Before European settlement, 95% of Ohio's landscape was forestland. Since settlement, Ohio woodlands have been altered by cropland conversion, overgrazing, and development. What percentage of woodland remains today?

- a. 25%
- b. 29%
- c. 33%
- d. 38%

15. 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

16. – 18.

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 16, 17, and 18 (use answer only once, one answer will not be used.)

- a. Long-tailed Weasel
- b. Mink
- c. River Otter
- d. Striped Skunk

19. The loose hanging bark on this dead elm is very important for what wildlife species?

- a. Emerald Ash Borer
- b. Elm Weevil
- c. Indiana Bat
- d. Luna Moth

20. The fruit from this sugar maple is not of much value as a food source for wildlife; however, this tree does provide benefit for wildlife. What term listed below best categorizes this tree?

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

21. Observe the south-facing woodland edge next to the cropland to the west of question marker number 21. This area is referred to as edge habitat. This habitat can be improved by cutting a few larger trees along the edge to open up the canopy to promote the growth of brambles and shrubs. Which species would be most preferable to cut?

- a. Ash, Basswood, & Dogwood
- b. Ash, Oak, & Basswood
- c. Elm, Ash, & Maple
- d. Elm, Hickory, & Hawthorn

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. The low-lying area at this site is mapped Pm (Pewamo silty clay loam) in the Mercer County Soil Survey. According to the soil survey, mottling can be found in the soil profile at between the depths of 13-20 inches. What does the mottling indicate?

- a. Soil is highly permeable.
- b. Soil is moderately well drained.
- c. Soil is poorly drained.
- d. Soil is well drained.

24. Observe the low-lying area in the woods indicated by question marker numbers 24-25. As you can see, this area has been modified with the two small drainage ditches (flowing towards the stream) that were constructed many years ago. This action has altered this area. What type of a wetland was altered?

- a. Fen
- b. Spring
- c. Swamp
- d. Vernal Pool

25. What could be done to restore this altered wetland? Please select the best answer.

- a. Block the drainage ditches to hold water on the site.
- b. Cut all trees within this area to keep roots from sucking up all the water.
- c. Excavate this area to be deeper to hold water.
- d. Install drainage tiles in surrounding areas and outlet the water into this area.