

2025 Area Wildlife Test

1. Many species of game birds in Ohio have exhibited a long-term decline over the last 50 years. Northern bobwhite quail, ringed-necked pheasant, and ruffed grouse are a few of the most notable species. What is the cause for the overall decline in these populations?
 - a. The Blizzard of 1978 and other severe weather events
 - b. Coyotes eating adult birds and turkeys eating eggs
 - c. Large scale changes in land management
 - d. Avian influenza
2. This is the most common squirrel in Ohio.
 - a. Gray squirrel
 - b. Flying squirrel
 - c. Red squirrel
 - d. Fox squirrel
3. Non-native, invasive plant species have become a major issue in Ohio's prairie habitat. Prairie managers utilize a significant portion of their time and resources managing habitats through invasive species control. There are several species which prairie managers need the ability to identify and control. Which of the following species is not desired in a prairie?
 - a. Queen Anne's Lace
 - b. Culver's Root
 - c. Wild Bergamot
 - d. Rattlesnake Master
4. Native Prairie grasses have deep roots to reduce erosion, provide brood-rearing and nesting cover, and provide food source for many wildlife species. Which species listed below is NOT a native warm-season prairie grass species?
 - a. Indiangrass
 - b. Switchgrass
 - c. Orchardgrass
 - d. Little Bluestem
5. This venomous snake appears on the Endangered Species List. It can be found in prairies, wet meadows, and early successional habitats. It is the smallest of the venomous snakes in Ohio, at 20-30 inches in length. It can be easily identified by its short thick body. It is the:
 - a. Timber Rattlesnake
 - b. Eastern Copperhead
 - c. Copper-bellied Watersnake
 - d. Eastern Massasauga
6. In 1991, this material was banned from shot used to harvest waterfowl, defined as the family Anatidae (ducks, geese, brant, and swans) and coots. Nontoxic shot must be used and is defined as any shot type that does not cause sickness and death when ingested by migratory birds.
 - a. Mercury
 - b. Steel
 - c. Lead
 - d. Tungsten

7. As of March 5, 1987, this spring ephemeral is listed as the official Ohio State Wildflower and is also a favorite food of white-tailed deer.
- Large-flower Trillium, *Trillium grandiflorum*
 - Red carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*
 - Ohio Buckeye flower, *Aesculus glabra*
 - Goldenseal, *Hydrastis canadensis*
8. Many species of wildlife migrate through the Buckeye State. A large variety of hawks, waterfowl, and neo-tropical species use the habitat in Ohio as staging areas during their migrations. In which flyway is Ohio included when managing for migratory wildlife?
- Atlantic
 - Central
 - Mississippi
 - Midwest
9. Delayed implantation is a reproductive process when a fertilized egg lays dormant in the uterus. Delayed implantation results in longer gestation periods. This phenomenon allows births to occur when resources are abundant. Which species below does NOT reproduce with delayed implantation?
- River otter
 - Black bear
 - Striped skunk
 - Eastern grey squirrels
10. In 2000, Ohio records show that the State Threatened *Tyto alba* population had around 30 active nests. By 2012, this population was up to 98 active nests. This population is heavily dependent on meadow voles as a food source. This species is the:
- Barn owl
 - Barred owl
 - Snowy owl
 - Northern saw-whet owl
11. Which of these diseases was first detected in Ohio's wild white-tailed deer herd in 2020 that resulted in the creation of the Disease Surveillance Area (DSA), requiring successful hunters to submit their deer harvest for samples?
- Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)
 - Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD)
 - Coronavirus
 - Bovine Tuberculosis
12. Whitetail deer bucks shed their antlers typically at the end of the breeding season. This timing is a result in a drop in testosterone – true or false?
- True
 - False
13. Wetlands have been referred to as the cradle of life. Over 1/3 of Ohio's wildlife depends on wetland for their survival. Thirty-four of the 66 threatened and endangered vertebrate species in Ohio are wetland dependent. Habitat destruction is the main reason for this

status. One invasive plant is threatening our wetland by out competing and replacing native grasses, sedges and other flowering plants that provide higher quality sources of nutrition for wildlife. Name this invasive exotic plant.

- a. Canada thistle
- b. Duck weed
- c. Fountain grass
- d. Purple loosestrife

14. This medium-sized European songbird was introduced to Central Park in New York City on March 6, 1890, by a pharmaceutical manufacturer who was part of an organization that wanted to introduce all of the creatures mentioned in Shakespeare's writings. While most of the other species that were introduced died out, this particular bird has expanded its range across North America. It is now a major nuisance to native cavity nesting birds such as bluebirds, sparrows, and woodpeckers. What is the name of this non-native invasive species?

- a. European starling
- b. European House Sparrow
- c. Rock Pigeon
- d. Common Grackle

15. Owls are a common woodland resident in Ohio. There are four species that regularly nest in our state. Which of the following is not considered a nesting species:

- a. Barn owl
- b. Great horned owl
- c. Barred owl
- d. Snowy owl

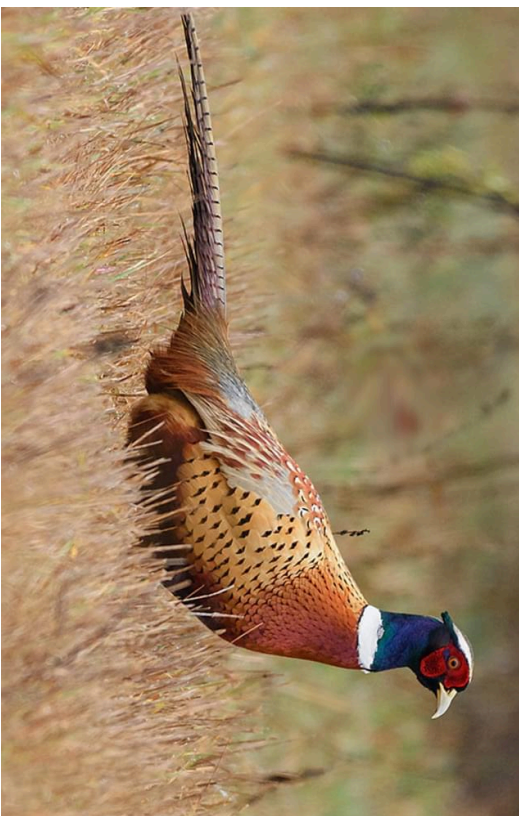
16. In Northwest Ohio, the landscape is covered with small woodlots adjacent to agriculture fields. A beneficial practice to conduct for the benefit of many wildlife species is to clear cut the perimeter of the forest habitat (usually 30 to 50 feet) to allow for early successional plant species growth and provides a gradual transition from openland to forest habitat. The early successional plant growth provides a variety of food and shelter resources for a diversity of wildlife species. What is this practice called?

- a. Clear cut
- b. Select cut
- c. Edge feathering
- d. Diversity cut

17. Trapping furbearing animals is a recreation that has fluctuated in popularity since this country was founded. Today, the necessity to trap is not as evident to the average person but trapping is used as a management tool to manage population of species. This includes this formally endangered species in Ohio. This animal was once extirpated and was reintroduced to Ohio in the late 1980s. That reintroduction program was so successful that this animal was removed from the state endangered species list in 2002 and can now be trapped on a limited basis in Ohio. Which of the following is this animal?
- a. Beaver
 - b. Badger
 - c. River Otter
 - d. Bobcat
18. The number of animals a habitat can support throughout the year without damage to the animals or the habitat is known as:
- a. Carrying capacity
 - b. Wildlife density
 - c. Ecological population
 - d. Survival rate
19. This type of bird of prey has specialized feathers that greatly reduce the sound caused by air passing over the feathers.
- a. Hawks
 - b. Owls
 - c. Raptors
 - d. Osprey

Site Specific Questions on NEXT PAGE

20. Which of these wild birds are native to Ohio? (Identified by picture)
- a. Picture A
 - b. Picture B
 - c. Picture C
 - d. Picture D
21. Identify the family of the animal skin provided
- a. Mustelidae
 - b. Felidae
 - c. Canidae
 - d. Mephitidae
22. Marsupials generally have short gestations. The young are born in an extremely immature state, and transfer to the pouch in which gestation may be said to continue. The Virginia Opossum is the only native marsupial found in Ohio. Its skull is which option below:
- a. Skull 1
 - b. Skull 2
 - c. Skull 3
 - d. Skull 4
23. Hunted for food, feathers and skins the Trumpeter Swan population was on a swift decline in North America in the early 1900's. Passage of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act in 1918, provided protection for the Trumpeter Swan. Management and restoration activities has boosted the population of the Trumpeter, though it is still listed on the State Threatened Species List. The Trumpeter is:
- a. Picture D
 - b. Picture B
 - c. Picture C
 - d. All of the above
24. Which animal does this track belong to? (See picture)
- a. Red fox
 - b. Mink
 - c. Bobcat
 - d. Raccoon
25. Which of these species were NEVER extirpated from the state? (Identified by picture).
- a. Picture A
 - b. Picture B
 - c. Picture C
 - d. Picture D



Question 20 Picture A



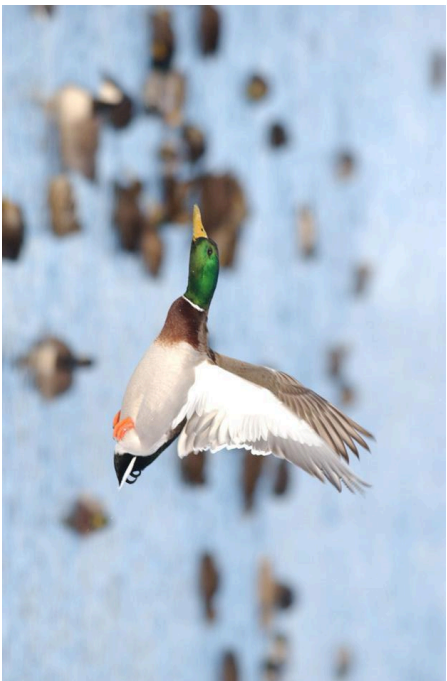
Question 20 Picture B



Question 20 Picture C



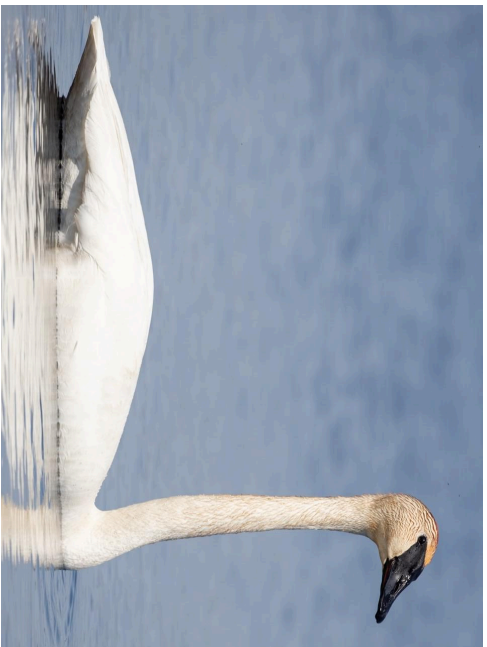
Question 20 Picture D



Question 23 Picture A

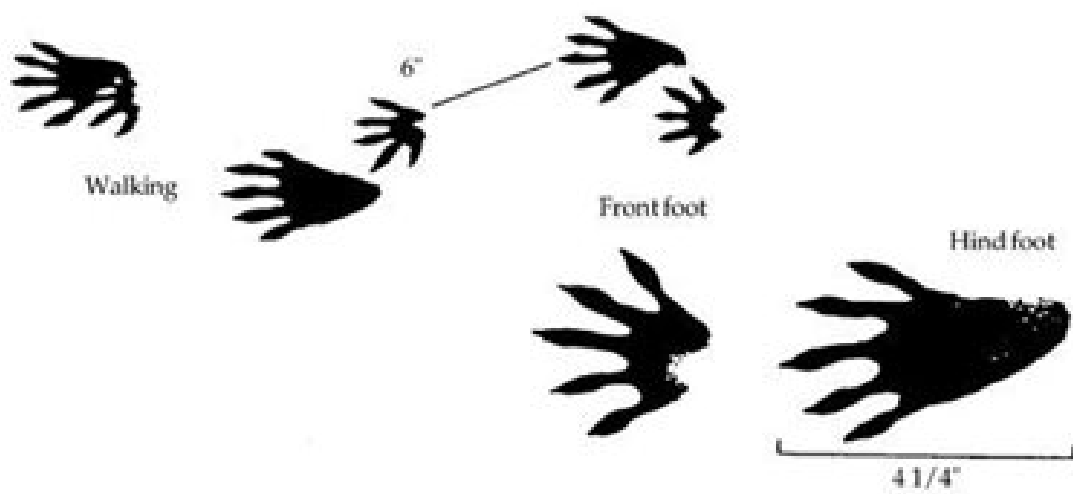


Question 23 Picture B



Question 23 Picture C

Question 24





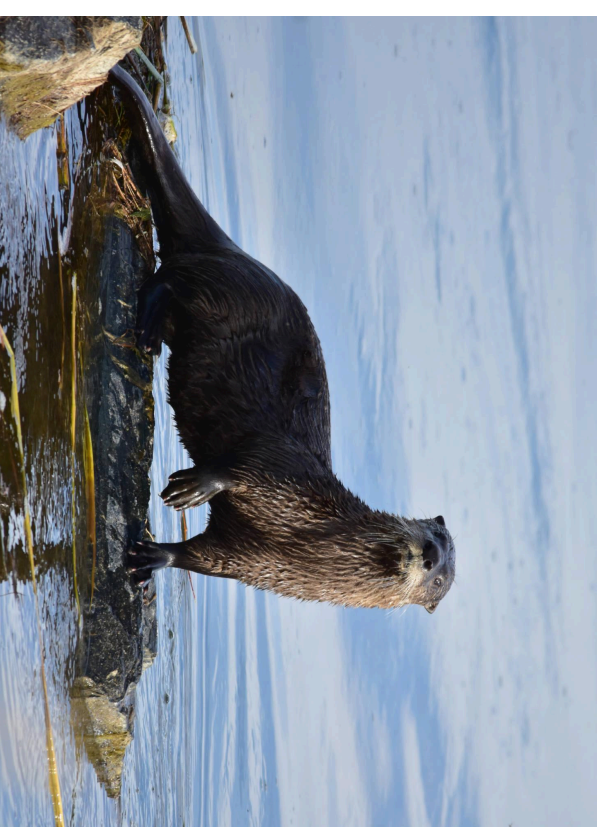
Question 25 Picture A



Question 25 Picture C



Question 25 Picture B



Question 25 Picture D