

Wildlife Test

1. Part of a small group of ducks known as “stifftails, they are rare breeders in Ohio. The males are often not heard here because of their breeding status. When courting, they deliver a funny sound reminiscent of a lawn mower starting up.
 - a. **Ruddy duck**
 - b. Hooded merganser
 - c. Gadwall
 - d. Snow goose

2. What federal act was originally passed into law in 1900 and amended in 2008 to include prohibited plants and plant products for trade or import.
 - a. The Dingle - Johnson Act
 - b. The Pittman - Richardson Act
 - c. **The Lacey Act**
 - d. The Pittman - Robertson Act

3. Many years ago, Chronic wasting disease made its way into eastern populations of both wild and captive herds of white-tailed deer. Surveillance of Ohio’s wild herd has not yet detected the disease. In 2014 ODA and the ODNR Division of Wildlife, did confirm the first case of the disease in a captive deer herd in Ohio. Where was the case located?
 - a. Wayne County
 - b. Ashtabula County
 - c. Trumbull County
 - d. **Holmes County**

4. Which of the following best describes the size of a newly born black bear?
 - a. A five pound sack of sugar
 - b. A gallon jug of milk
 - c. A two litter bottle of water
 - d. **A can of soda**

5. What resident of Ohio’s woodlands has a hinged plastron?
 - a. Blanding’s turtle
 - b. Wood turtle
 - c. **Eastern box turtle**
 - d. Snapping turtle

6. A very serious threat to Lake Erie sportfish, the US Fish and Wildlife Service treats the Grand and Conneaut Rivers for this parasitic, invasive fish.
 - a. American eel
 - b. Ohio lamprey
 - c. **Sea lamprey**
 - d. Burbot

7. An invasive, upright shrub that grows 6 to 15-feet high is abundant on this property. Its berries, which range from red to orange to yellow are eaten and dispersed by birds. Sadly, these berries are not nearly as nutritious as those from native species. Choose the correct answer that identifies this non-native invasive shrub and is followed by a native alternative.
- Bush honeysuckle, spicebush**
 - Purple loosestrife, silver maple
 - Phragmites, multiflora rose
 - Autumn olive, tree-of-heaven
8. What species belonging to the order Carnivora and commonly found here on the property as well as throughout Ashtabula County, benefited from increased agricultural practices in the early 1900s? Extirpation of larger predatory species also contributed to the increased population of this small carnivore.
- Red fox**
 - Wild turkey
 - Black bear
 - Porcupine
9. Young American Robins are like many other species of wildlife in that they are totally dependent on a parent for their complete care. What term is used by wildlife professionals to describe species totally dependent on the care of a parent when born?
- Altricial**
 - Emergent
 - Dedicated
 - Precocial
10. In forest ecology, a snag refers to a standing, dead, or dying tree. In freshwater ecology, it refers to trees, branches, or natural pieces of wood sunken in rivers or streams. Which of the following pairs of native species (1 terrestrial, 1 aquatic) can directly benefit from their respective snags? Choose the best answer.
- Box turtle, Rainbow darter
 - Woodpecker, Rock bass**
 - Red fox, Sea Lamprey
 - Woodchuck, Paddlefish
11. This aquatic mammal, *Lontra Canadensis*, is native to Ohio, but was extirpated by the early 1900s. In 1986, the Ohio Division of Wildlife began a seven-year project to reintroduce this species to the state. Over this period, 123 specimens were captured in Arkansas and Louisiana using modern foothold traps and were released in the watersheds of Grand River, Killbuck Creek, Little Muskingum River, and Stillwater Creek. Since then, this species has been sighted in over two-thirds of Ohio's 88 counties.
- Fisher
 - Ermine
 - Mink
 - River otter**

12. American beech trees become hollow with age thus providing excellent den sites for a host of wildlife species. Constructed nest boxes serve as good substitutions to hollow beech trees for many cavity-nesting species including this mammalian species which common in Ashtabula County and throughout the state where forested habitat exists:
- Great horned owl
 - Eastern chipmunk
 - Southern flying squirrel**
 - Beech tree borer
13. This property attracts a wide diversity of songbirds. What sparrow species, identifiable by its flashy white tail feathers in flight and mostly gray appearance, is more likely to be spotted here in flocks during winter months? The majority of this species spends the rest of the year (including breeding season) in the forests of Canada and western mountains of the U.S.
- Snowy owl
 - Guinea fowl
 - Northern cardinal
 - Dark-eyed junco**
14. Hard and soft mast such as fruits and nuts from local flora are important food sources for many species of wildlife. Which native species of tree listed below is correctly identified as an important hard mast producer for wildlife such as squirrels and white-tailed deer?
- Callery pear
 - White oak**
 - White pine
 - Silver Maple
15. Eastern wild turkeys were extremely abundant when Ohio officially became a state in 1803. In just 100 years, they were completely extirpated from the state. Thanks to sound wildlife management, wild turkeys are again one of the most abundant gamebirds existing in Ohio today. Which selection below is a correct statement?
- Wild turkeys can be hunted spring & fall, bag limit of 2 male birds in spring, 1 male or 1 female in fall**
 - Wild turkeys are not a legal game species in the State of Ohio
 - Wild turkeys can be hunted only during the fall, no bag limit
 - Wild turkeys can be hunted only during the spring, no bag limit
16. Only snapping turtles and softshell turtles may be legally taken in Ohio during turtle season. Snapping turtles must have a straight-line carapace length of ____ inches or greater to be taken.
- 7
 - 9
 - 11**
 - 13

17. Which animal of the Viperidae family can be found in wetland habitats and is also considered a state endangered species? This native snake has been documented in 30 Ohio counties historically, but only eight counties today. These eight counties include Ashtabula and neighboring Portage and Trumbull.
- Water moccasin
 - Northern copperhead
 - Eastern massasauga**
 - Western diamondback
18. Habitat is the key to wildlife survival. The number of animals a habitat can support throughout the year without detrimental effects to the animals or the habitat is known as:
- Density
 - Carrying capacity**
 - Population dynamics
 - Stocking rate
19. According to the University of Minnesota, there is no evidence that _____ ever inhabited the Great Lakes region before European settlement. Even if they did, the glaciers killed any native North American species in our region. For the last 11,000 years since the glaciers receded, Great Lakes forest ecosystems developed without these animals. While these creatures can be good for agriculture (soil aeration to a small extent), they can be devastating to northern forests by changing the soil structure, reducing nutrient availability, and reducing understory plant species. Fill in the blank with the following correct answer.
- Sowbugs
 - Earthworms**
 - Mealworms
 - Eastern box turtles
20. Bioaccumulation of toxins in the environment and their effects on wildlife began to come up in discussions across the nation when Rachel Carson, a famous environmentalist, made a name for herself after authoring Silent Spring in 1962. It's believed that bioaccumulation occurred in many birds, particularly raptors, thus hindering their ability to produce viable eggs. Which avian species is claimed to have suffered great losses, but thanks to responsible human intervention, has since made a dramatic comeback in Ohio and across the United States including Alaska?
- Eagle owl
 - Turkey vulture
 - California condor
 - Bald eagle**
21. Riparian corridors are stretches of forested land that cloak stream and river banks. These corridors are important natural filters protecting streams and rivers from excessive sedimentation, potential polluted surface runoff and erosion. Which one of these Ohio native species would be most affected negatively by sedimentation and silting of a stream or river?
- Smallmouth Bass**
 - Tilapia
 - Common Carp
 - Green Sunfish

22. Wildlife-related crop damage is an issue that farmers in Ohio face routinely. Identifying the species involved with the damage is sometimes challenging. By gathering information at the scene, clues like scat, tracks, and feeding behavior will help find the culprit. What species produces a clean, angular cut to a corn stalk in a field near aquatic habitats? This species will often carry the stalk away to feed later.
- American Beaver**
 - Wood Duck
 - White-tailed Deer
 - Wild Turkey
23. Which of the following vegetation combinations would be most appropriate brood cover for quail chicks?
- Fescue and orchard grass
 - Clover and alfalfa
 - Little bluestem and forbs**
 - Orchard grass and clover
24. Approximately 97% of land in Ohio is privately owned. As a result, many hunters rely on privately owned farmland in order to pursue their game. Which ideal agricultural crop would a dove hunter look for when scouting for an Opening Day dove hunt that would provide food for the doves as well as allow for the best hunting conditions?
- Ragweed
 - Wheat**
 - Soybean
 - Alfalfa
25. Cooperative farming is a management tool used to _____ on ODNR Division of Wildlife state areas.
- Efficiently create habitat and set back succession**
 - Increase erosion and give nutrients back to the soil
 - Decrease carbon sequestration and reduce nutrients in the soil
 - Create burrowing owl habitat and increase coyote populations

References:

Books:

ODNR Division of Wildlife field guides, 1-800-WILDLIFE, wildohio.gov

Web sites:

Cornell Lab of Ornithology: allaboutbirds.org

Federal Aid: fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/fasport

Great Lakes Worm Watch: nrri.d.umn.edu/worms/forest/index

Ohio Invasives: ohiodnr.gov/insectsanddisease

Ohio Wildlife Rehabilitators Assoc.: owra.org

ODNR Division of Wildlife: wildohio.gov

ODNR Division of Wildlife Invasive Species Pages ohiodnr.gov/invasivespecies

ODNR Division of Forestry, forestry.ohiodnr.gov/