

2012 FINAL WILDLIFE – Area 2 Envirothon Questions- Answer KEY

1. 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 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?
 - A. Eagle owl
 - B. Turkey vulture
 - C. Snowy owl
 - D. Bald eagle**
2. Consult Prop Station #1. Which one of these selections is least likely to be discovered in the wild in Wayne County?
 - A. Antler
 - B. Bird nest
 - C. Skull**
 - D. Owl pellet
3. Permeable pavement is a LID option for concrete and asphalt surfaces. Which of the following conditions/applications are best suited for permeable pavement?
 - A. Commercial loading docks
 - B. Heavy use access drives
 - C. Animal feedlot
 - D. Parking lot**
4. 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?
 - A. Atlantic
 - B. Central
 - C. Mississippi**
 - D. Pacific
5. A woodlot is clear-cut six years ago. It has now grown up with many small saplings. Which of the following species of wildlife would benefit the most from this management practice?
 - A. Ruffed Grouse**
 - B. Ring-necked pheasant
 - C. Red-headed woodpecker
 - D. Great horned owl
6. Fruits and nuts from woodland flora are important food sources for many species of wildlife. Find below the correct combination of vegetative species and its corresponding mast:
 - A. Sourwood: single, orange, star-shaped cluster
 - B. Flowering Dogwood: clusters of red, football-shaped drupes**
 - C. Black walnut: small winged seeds
 - D. White pine: cottonlike-catkins

7. Consult Prop Station #7. This species is an excellent digger; check out those claws which can grow up to two-inches long. The Division of Wildlife occasionally receives reports of this animal from folks in Wayne and surrounding counties. This makes sense since this state Species of Concern favors grasslands and pastures, suitable areas for digging and locating its favorite foods like rodents, small birds, invertebrates, and snakes. What mammalian species visited this ecostation based on its tracks and scat?
- A. Bobcat
 - B. American Badger**
 - C. American Beaver
 - D. American woodchuck
8. LID practices mimic natural processes and promote infiltration. Which of the following is considered a LID practice?
- A. Rock channel protection.
 - B. Sediment trap.
 - C. Stormwater diversion.
 - D. Green roof.**
9. How does wild grapevine affect the growth rates of trees?
- A. It helps the tree to get nutrients from the soil
 - B. It breaks up the tree(s) crown, and often leads to bad form
 - C. It shades the tree(s) crown reducing growth rate
 - D. Both B & C**
10. Killbuck Marsh Wildlife Area, encompassing 5,691-acres, offers tremendous opportunities for wildlife enthusiasts. Waterfowl hunters, furbearer trappers, birders enjoy the diversity of wildlife on these public grounds while anglers commonly fish the Killbuck Creek for a game fish often referred to as “hammer handles” when they are small. Given the opportunity though, these aggressive predators can grow as long as 32 inches and weigh as much as 10 pounds. Which species below refers to this remarkable game fish?
- A. Freshwater Drum
 - B. Northern Pike**
 - C. Lake Sturgeon
 - D. Rainbow Darter
11. Consult Prop Station #11. Identify this bird which is native to Ohio and very common. To which species does it belong?
- A. Eastern screech owl**
 - B. Northern saw-whet owl
 - C. Short-eared owl
 - D. Elf owl
12. This species of waterfowl can be identified by a white patch from the forehead to the middle of the crown and an iridescent green band from the eye to the back of the head. This is how it earned its nickname “baldpate.” This bird can be sighted statewide during migration.
- A. Common eider
 - B. Bufflehead
 - C. Cackling goose
 - D. American widgeon**

13. Known to many anglers as the “silver bullet,” this species of fish only stays its notable silvery color for a short time. This fish can measure as long as 30-inches or more and weigh over 10 pounds! While is not native to Ohio, it unarguably one of northeast Ohio’s most popular game fish.

- A. Muskellunge
- B. Northern pike
- C. Steelhead**
- D. Channel catfish

14. Soil texture plays an important role in a soils ability to retain plant nutrients. Which soil particle below holds nutrients the strongest?

- A. Sand
- B. Silt
- C. Clay**
- D. Iron

15. Nest boxes serve as good substitutions for many cavity-nesting species or simply for wildlife to find shelter from the elements. Some cavity-nesting species will use man-made nest boxes while others will not. Which species listed below would benefit most from a nest box erected in the specific location of this ecostation? To accommodate the targeted species, this nest box would be constructed at approximately 24-inches tall and just under 10-inches wide with an entrance hole of three inches by four inches.

- A. American Kestrel
- B. Great Horned Owl
- C. Eastern bluebird
- D. Wood duck**

16. Delayed implantation takes place when the embryo does not plant immediately following fertilization, but remains in a state of suspended growth or diapause. A diapause allows for birth to occur during the most favorable conditions. Which native, wild mammalian species below is associated with delayed implantation?

- A. Gray Fox
- B. Black Bear**
- C. Bobcat
- D. Fox squirrel

17. Controlled burning is a wildlife management technique used by wildlife biologists. How frequently should a habitat be burned to maintain meadow-like conditions?

- A. Not more frequently than once per decade
- B. Once every seven to 10 years
- C. Every three to five years**
- D. Every spring and fall

18. When thoughtfully designed, development of vacant parcels of land, or urbanization, can be done with minimal environmental impact. All of the following are negative stream impacts caused by poorly planned urbanization except:

- A. Increased impervious surface.**
- B. Increased stream temperatures.
- C. Loss of habitat.
- D. Siltation in waterways.

19. Although soil structure and texture may affect the depth to which a tree's roots can grow, the majority of a mature forest tree's roots are found:

- A. Far beyond the "drip line" of the tree
- B. In the upper 18" of the soil**
- C. Growing nearly as deep as the tree is tall in a "tap root" column
- D. In a circular bundle directly beneath the root flare

20. In 1883, the first fishing laws were passed making it unlawful to catch fish except by hook and line in specific waters or to sell fish caught contrary to law. In 1952, the Ohio Wildlife Council liberalized fishing in all public waters with no seasons or bag limits. Today, all Ohio anglers must still abide by fishing laws and regulations. Regardless of location or species fished, whether fastened to a pole, rod and reel combination, or hand held, how many lines may a common angler use while fishing?

- A. There is no limit
- B. Two**
- C. Three
- D. Four

21. The trapping of furbearers – animals that have traditionally been harvested for their fur – has been an enduring element of human culture ever since our prehistoric hunter-gatherer ancestors devised the first deadfalls, pit traps, snares and capture nets. Today, trapping (and hunting) is more necessary than ever to protect public health and tolerance. Regulated trapping helps prevent risks of wildlife diseases, starvation, and habitat loss. Population management also reduces conflict situations between humans and wildlife. All but one species listed below may be trapped statewide during legal seasons. This particular species can only be trapped in specific counties (Wayne County is open to trapping this species) and has a highly regulated bag limit. Which species below fits this description?

- A. Nutria
- B. Muskrat
- C. River otter**
- D. American beaver

22. 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 and regulated hunting, wild turkeys are one of the most abundant game birds existing in Ohio today. Which selection below is a correct statement?

- A. Turkeys can be hunted in spring & fall, bag limit of 2 birds in spring, 1 in fall**
- B. Turkeys can be hunted only during spring, bag limit stands at 1 bird/season
- C. Turkeys can be hunted only during the fall, no bag limit
- D. Turkeys can be hunted in spring & in fall, bag limit of 1 bird each season

23. Few animals are more a part of folklore and superstition than *Tyto Alba*, and it is likely the behavior of this animal that serves as one of the reasons. It likes to “haunt” old buildings while catching mice and other small rodents which can be very helpful to humans. You may have never seen one of these critters; they are nocturnal hunters, flying in the dark over Wayne County farm country in search of its prey. This species is considered rare in Ohio and is listed as a threatened population.

- A. **Barn Owl**
- B. Great Gray Owl
- C. Black-backed Bat
- D. Eastern Flying Squirrel

24. Wetlands are extraordinary habitats that efficiently filter many types of toxins including those related to non-point source pollution like herbicides, insecticides, livestock and human waste. Moisture-loving plants and soils slow runoff due to snowmelt and heavy rains, thereby helping to prevent flooding. Sediments and contaminants are then locked deep into the sediment layer. As long as this layer remains undisturbed, the effects of these pollutants will be isolated, preventing direct contact with flora or fauna species as well as humans. How much sediment can wetlands absorb from polluted runoff?

- A. 5%
- B. 20%
- C. **70%**
- D. 95%

25. Forestland wildlife habitat in Ohio occurs in several specific types, identified according to dominant tree species. Which of the following is NOT one of the principal forest types on Ohio?

- A. Oak-Hickory
- B. Beech-Maple
- C. Elm-Ash
- D. **Aspen-Birch**