

1. The ODNR Division of Wildlife is tasked with managing wildlife resources and habitats for all Ohioans. A portion of the funding to manage these resources is allocated to states from funds collected through the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, more commonly referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act. These funds are generated from which of the following sources?
 - a. Property and Income Taxes from Ohioans
 - b. Excise tax on firearms, ammunition, and archery equipment**
 - c. Fines collected from poachers
 - d. Tariffs

2. Eastern Bluebird populations declined in the early 1900s due to a variety of reasons, including habitat loss. Nest boxes like the ones in this field have been an important tool in their conservation and population recovery. However, they often experience aggressive competition from a non-native invasive species. That species is:
 - a. House Wren
 - b. Field Sparrow
 - c. House Sparrow**
 - d. Tree Swallow

3. Food, water, shelter, and space are the main components of _____?
 - a. Wildlife Diversity
 - b. Habitat**
 - c. Food Chain
 - d. Succession

4. Monarch butterflies are a species of concern and are important pollinators. These native plants are the only host plants for monarch caterpillars:
 - a. Cattails
 - b. Black-eyed Susan
 - c. Milkweed**
 - d. Gray-headed Coneflower

5. Invasive species are non-native species that, once introduced, can cause harm by out-competing native species. Which of the following is an example of an invasive species found in wetlands in Ohio?
- a. **Phragmites**
 - b. Swamp Milkweed
 - c. Joe-Pye-Weed
 - d. Cardinal Flower
6. Furbearer trapping is used as a tool to manage populations of species including this formerly 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



7. Edge feathering is a management tool to increase structural and biological diversity where forests and fields meet. When selecting which shrub species to plant in an edge feathering site, managers often choose species that provide soft mast, an important food source for wildlife. Which of the following species does NOT produce soft mass?
- a. **Witch hazel**
 - b. Chokecherry
 - c. Silky dogwood
 - d. Spicebush

8. Vernal pools are an important and unique type of wetland, specifically for amphibians. One important factor of vernal pools is that they _____, which is important to breeding salamanders.

- a. **Do not support fish populations**
- b. Maintain consistent water levels
- c. Freeze solid in the winter
- d. Have a high salinity

9. The maximum population of animals that a habitat can sustainably support given available resources is known as:

- a. Recruitment Rate
- b. **Carrying Capacity**
- c. Ecological Survival
- d. Wildlife Density

10. This native warm-season prairie grass supports over a dozen species of insects, provides nesting habitat for birds, has deep roots, grows 3 to 10 feet tall, and has a head that resembles a “turkey’s foot.” What is it?

- a. Indiangrass
- b. Switchgrass
- c. Orchard grass
- d. **Big Bluestem**



11. Prescribed burning is one important tool that habitat managers use to maintain and improve grasslands. Which one of these is **NOT** a benefit of prescribed fire?

- a. Control of invading tree and herbaceous weed species
- b. Cycle nutrients by reducing old plant growth to ash
- c. **Temporarily removes cover for wildlife**
- d. Remove thatch to expose bare ground

12. There are three species of venomous snakes in Ohio. Which of these is **NOT** one of the venomous species?

- a. Eastern Copperhead
- b. Massasauga Rattlesnake
- c. Timber Rattlesnake
- d. **Northern Watersnake**

13. Name this Ohio upland game bird:

- a. Ringneck Pheasant
- b. Bobwhite Quail
- c. Chukar
- d. **Ruffed Grouse**



14. This area represents a variety of habitat types, including mowed fields, shrubby edge, young forest, and mature forest. Which of the following species benefits most from the proximity of fields and young forests?

- a. Hermit thrush
- b. Bobcat
- c. **American Woodcock**
- d. Massasauga

15. Which of the following tools is used most frequently by the ODNR Division of Wildlife to ensure that wildlife populations remain at healthy, sustainable levels?

- a. Birth Control Medication
- b. Disease
- c. **Hunting**
- d. Releasing Predators

16. This Ohio native wildflower is in the mint family, has a square stem, and is loved by pollinators. What is it?

- a. Purple Coneflower
- b. Partridge Pea
- c. Black-eyed Susan
- d. **Wild Bergamot**



17. Prairies are an important habitat type in Ohio for many species of wildlife like Bobolink, Eastern Plains Garter Snake, and the Eastern Tailed Blue Butterfly. Without continuous management, prairies can be invaded and eventually turn into permanent woody habitat. What is this natural process of prairie to woody conversion commonly known as?

- a. Seasonal Flooding
- b. **Succession**
- c. Shelterwood Harvest
- d. Natural Selection

18. Non-native earthworm populations tend to be highest in post-agriculture young forests. At high densities, worms disrupt the forest floor by rapidly breaking down leaf litter, reducing the thickness of the duff layer. Which of the following species is particularly sensitive to this kind of disturbance?

- a. Queensnake
- b. American goldfinch
- c. Red fox
- d. **Ovenbird**

19. The only native marsupial of Ohio is the:

- a. River Otter
- b. Raccoon
- c. Red Fox
- d. **Virginia Opossum**

20. Creating snags during edge feathering is beneficial to many wildlife species. Which of the following species does **NOT** directly benefit from snags?

- a. Southern flying squirrel
- b. American mink**
- c. Gray Ratsnake
- d. Indiana bat

21. Diversity of plants in an ecosystem support a diversity of species of wildlife. The plant diversity in a wetland can be increased by:

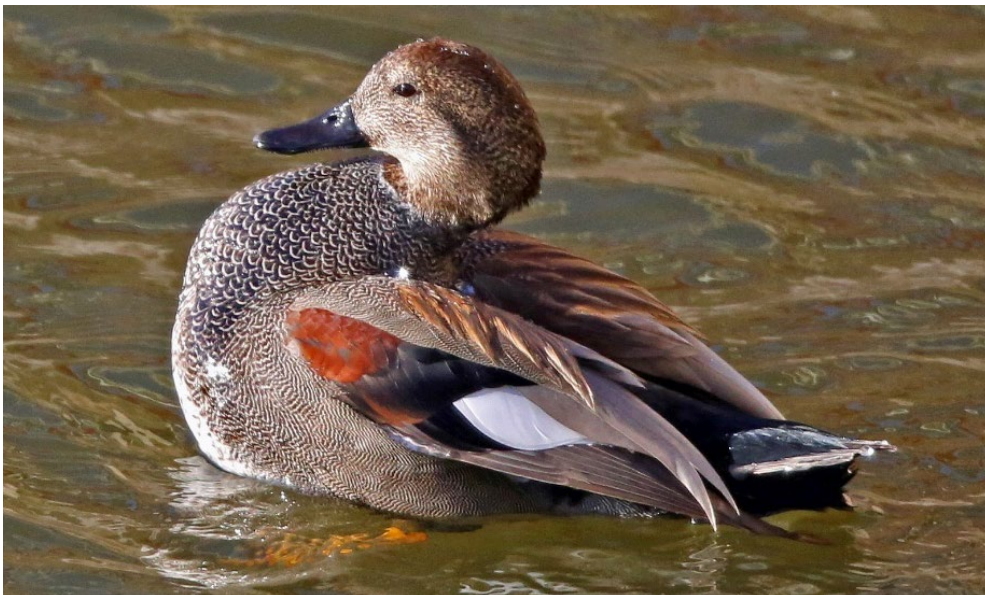
- a. Building wetlands with varying bottom depths
- b. Manipulating water levels during the growing season
- c. Removing non-native exotic species and reestablishing natives
- d. All of the above**

22. An herbaceous flowering plant that is not a grass is referred to as a _____?

- a. Forb**
- b. Shrub
- c. Sapling
- d. All of the above

23. Name this species of waterfowl:

- a. Mallard
- b. Pintail
- c. Gadwall**
- d. Wood Duck



24. Which of the following members of the Canidae family is unique in the fact that it has semi-retractable claws, enabling it to climb trees better than other Ohio canids?
- a. **Gray Fox**
 - b. Red Fox
 - c. Coyote
 - d. None of the above
25. Some Ohio mammals such as the long-tailed weasel and the Ermine (short-tailed weasel) exhibit a reproductive characteristic in which fertilized eggs pause development allowing birthing in the spring when conditions are best for survival. What is this pause in reproductive development known as?
- a. Ectopic Pregnancy
 - b. **Delayed Implantation**
 - c. Gestation Period
 - d. Direct Implantation