

2025 Area 2 Envirothon – WILDLIFE

1. What duck species are cavity nesters and would benefit from nest boxes?
 - A. Mallard
 - B. Green-wing teal
 - C. Wood duck**
 - D. Gadwall

2. 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. Coyote eating adult birds and turkeys eating eggs
 - C. Large scale changes in land management**
 - D. Avian influenza

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. Which of the following is species of native salamander is a species of mole salamander that lays eggs in the fall?
 - A. Northern Dusky Salamander
 - B. Marbled Salamander**
 - C. Spotted Salamander
 - D. Long-tailed Salamander

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6. This venomous snake appears on the Endangered Species List. It can be found in prairies, wet meadows, and early successional habitats. It's 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's the:
A. Timber Rattler
B. Eastern Copperhead
C. Copper-bellied Watersnake
D. Eastern Massasauga
7. 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
8. 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.
A. Large-flower Trillium, *Trillium grandiflorum*
B. Red carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*
C. Ohio Buckeye flower, *Aesculus glabra*
D. Goldenseal, *Hydrastis canadensis*
9. 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. Midwest
10. What is the host plant species of Monarch butterflies?
A. Aster
B. Dogbane
C. Goldenrod
D. Milkweed
11. 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?
A. River Otter
B. Black Bear
C. Striped skunk
D. Coyote

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12. 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:
- A. **Barn Owl**
 - B. Barred Owl
 - C. Snowy Owl
 - D. Northern Saw-whet Owl
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. Which of following is an example of habitat disturbance?
- A. Mowing
 - B. Fire
 - C. Grazing
 - D. **All of the above**
16. Wetland habitat in Ohio suffered a significant reduction as settlers moved west and drained the habitat for timber and farming. What percentage of the five million acres of wetland habitat in the state were lost?
- A. Less than five percent
 - B. Fifty-five percent
 - C. Seventy to eighty percent
 - D. **More than ninety percent**

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17. 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**
18. 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
19. Trapping furbearing animals is a recreation that has fluctuated in popularity since this country was founded. Hides were used to pay taxes, buy library books, and provide clothing and materials for the home. 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, using the foothold trap to capture and transfer animals from other states. 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**
20. Over 5,000,000 acres of this habitat type existed in Ohio prior to European settlement. In 200 years, it was reduced by 95%, primarily due to conversion to agricultural land use. What type of habitat was experienced this drastic reduction?
- A. Forest
 - B. Wetland**
 - C. Grassland
 - D. Shrubland

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21. 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
22. 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
23. The most common squirrel in Ohio is?
- A. Gray squirrel
 - B. Flying squirrel**
 - C. Red squirrel
 - D. Fox squirrel
24. This North American game bird marks its breeding territories by beating his wings to produce a loud thumping sound. See provided picture. This activity is commonly referred to as?

- A. Drumming**
- B. Singing
- C. Gobbling
- D. Whistling



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25. Hunted for food 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 1
- B. Picture 2
- C. Picture 3**
- D. All the above



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

ALL DONE!

Special thanks to ODNR Division of Wildlife's Wildlife Management Consultant
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