

Grassland Evaluation Contest: Wildlife Habitat Section Sample Test

TEAM NAME _____ STUDENT NAME _____ SCORE ____/100

NOTE THAT THE ACTUAL TEST TYPICALLY HAS 20 QUESTIONS

APPRAISAL BASED ON EXISTING CONDITIONS WITHIN THE WILDLIFE PLOT

- _____ 1. Which of the following is most dominant in terms of canopy coverage?
- Vetch
 - Fescue
 - Indiangrass
 - Rush
 - Multiflora rose
 - Sycamore
- _____ 2. What is an ecotone?
- The transitional zone where one cover type ends and another begins.
 - A climax plant community identified by the combination of dominant species present.
 - An aggregation of organisms within a specified area.
 - The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environment.
- _____ 3. Assuming the wildlife plot was currently being hayed two times per year, which practice would be the LEAST beneficial for cottontails if implemented?
- Shrub planting to widen the riparian area.
 - Hay only during March to July.
 - Increase the amount of legumes.
 - Increase the amount of warm season grasses.
- _____ 4. The number of species within a defined area is positively correlated with the number of unique ecotones in an area. If we placed a new 50' x 50' wildlife plot on the other side of the fence, how would the number of species in the new wildlife plot compare to the current wildlife plot?
- Higher
 - Lower
 - Equal
- _____ 5. Which biennial plant can you find within the wildlife plot?
- Goldenrod
 - Fescue
 - Queen Anne's Lace
 - Japanese Honeysuckle

GENERAL WILDLIFE QUESTIONS (5 points each)

- _____ 6. Similar to livestock, Eastern Cottontail may avoid and could be harmed when feeding on tall fescue infected by the _____ called *Neotyphodium coenophialum*.
- Endophyte fungus
 - Parasite
 - Endoplasm
 - Neophyte
- _____ 7. What is the peak nesting period for ground-nesting birds in West Virginia?
- March 15 – July 15
 - May 1 – June 30
 - July 15 – March 15
 - May 1 – July 31
- _____ 8. How many acres are considered to be grass-dominated cover types in West Virginia?
- 100,000
 - 1,000,000
 - 90,000
 - 9,000,000
- _____ 9. Many Grasshopper Sparrows migrate into West Virginia and nest in hayfields. When they arrive in late April and early May, the birds are attracted to the high-quality food, cover, and ground-nesting sites. However, many of these hayfields are cut before July 15, causing nest failure. This is an example of what concept?
- Ecological trap
 - Carrying capacity
 - Migratory connectivity
 - Edge effect
- _____ 10. Which statement is most accurate regarding grassland management for wildlife?
- Most managers can maximize both livestock forage production and wildlife habitat on the same land.
 - Livestock forage production and wildlife habitat are incompatible objectives on the same land.
 - Compromises are usually made to livestock forage production and wildlife habitat when both are objectives on the same land.