

Team Number: _____

2007 California Envirothon
Wildlife Station
Total Points= 100

Please write your team number on the top of each page. You may unstaple the test and work on each set of questions independently or as a group. Please put them in the proper order and staple them before turning in the test.

1. (a) Identify the common name of the species (skull, photo, call or track) (track key on table). (b) Identify the consumer group (see glossary on table for list of groups) to which this animal belongs. (c) What clues led you to make your choice regarding consumer group? (24 pts)

	Species Name(1 pt each)	Consumer Group (1 pt each)	Identifying feature(s) (1 pt each)
1			
2			
3			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

2. Name two reasons why the California condor nearly became extinct and two actions that helped the population recover. (You may substitute another species protected under the Endangered species Act if you prefer, be sure to identify the alternate species if used). (8 pts)

Risk or hazard to species (2 pts. each)	Conservation action (2 pts. each)
1.	
2.	

3. Identify the two categories of wildlife protected under the Endangered Species Act and the Agency that enforces the administration of this Act. (6 pts, 2 pts. each)

Category 1:

Category 2:

Agency:

4. List three plants; name a wildlife species that uses the plant and the part of the plant it utilizes. (9 pts) (You may repeat the plant for different wildlife species if they use different parts or use the same wildlife species if they use the plant for more than one purpose)

	Plant Name (1 pt each)	Consumer (1 pt each)	Part consumed (1 pt each)
1			
2			
3			

5. Define the term limiting factor and list two habitat factors that may serve to limit the following species in the local area: (5 pts)

Definition (1 pt):

species	Limiting Factor (1 pt each 4 total)
1. California Quail or Mountain Quail	1. 2.
2. California Spotted owl or Northern Goshawk	1. 2.

6. Dead trees or snags are beneficial to many wildlife species. Identify two species and how they utilize snags (4 pts).

Species (1 pt each)	Use of Snags (1 pt each)
1.	1.
2.	1.

7. Identify three factors you would evaluate to determine the biological carrying capacity of this area for mule deer and four actions or techniques to improve carrying capacity for this species? (9 pts)

Carrying Capacity Factors (2 pt each)	Habitat Enhancement Opportunities (1 pt each)
1.	
2.	
3.	

8. Surviving in dry, hot climates is challenging. Please list three strategies for surviving hot dry conditions and give an example for each. (9 pts)

Strategy for survival (2 pts each)	Wildlife example (1 pt each)
1.	
2.	
3.	

9. Identify two famous conservationists and their contributions to the conservation movement. (6 pts)

10.

Conservationist (2 pts each)	Contribution(s) (1 pt each)
1.	
2.	

11. Identify two non-native plant species and identify their impacts on native wildlife (8 pts)

Invasive Plant Species (2 pts ea)	Impacts (2 pts ea)
1.	
2.	

12. Matching (9 pts.)

	1. Endemic
	2. Stochastic
	3. Biogeography
	4. Species richness
	5. Xeric
	6. Mutualism
	7. Demography
	8. Conservation
	9. Crepuscular
	10. Raptor
	11. Saprophyte
	12. Niche

A. Scientific study of the geographic distribution of organisms.
B. Relationship between two or more species that benefits all parties.
C. Habitat characterized by dry conditions
D. Random or uncertain variation.
E. Restricted to a specified region or locality.
F. The number of species within a region. A term commonly used as a measure of species diversity, but technically only one aspect of diversity.
G. The management of human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to current generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations
H. Any predatory bird that has sharp talons or claws adapted for seizing prey and a hooked beak for tearing flesh.
I. Study of the rate of growth, age structure of populations, and the processes that determine these properties.
J. A plant incapable of synthesizing its nutrient requirements from inorganic sources, that feeds on dead organic material commonly assisting decay.
K. The specific arrangement of food, water, and cover that meets the requirements of a particular species.
L. Animal that is most active a dawn and dusk

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