

Name: _____

Wildlife Scientific Names

Form: 0

Version: 0

1. *Vulpes vulpes* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Red fox
 - B. Gray fox
 - C. Swift fox
 - D. Coyote

2. *Canis lupus* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Coyote
 - B. Gray wolf
 - C. Raccoon
 - D. Gray fox

3. *Canis latrans* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Gray fox
 - B. Gray wolf
 - C. Coyote
 - D. Mountain lion

4. *Lynx rufus* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Lynx
 - B. Bobcat
 - C. Jaguar
 - D. Mountain lion

5. *Puma concolor* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Bobcat
 - B. Jaguar
 - C. Mountain lion
 - D. None of the above

6. *Panthera onca* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Jaguar
 - B. Bobcat
 - C. Mountain lion
 - D. Bengal tiger

7. *Procyon lotor* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Raccoon
 - B. Coatimundi
 - C. Badger
 - D. Beaver

Wildlife Scientific Names

8. *Basariscus astutus* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Striped skunk
 - B. Spotted skunk
 - C. Muskrat
 - D. Ringtail

9. *Nasua narica* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Raccoon
 - B. Ringtail
 - C. Coatimundi
 - D. Nutria

10. *Crotalus scutulatus* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Western (prairie) rattlesnake
 - B. Diamondback rattlesnake
 - C. Mojave rattlesnake
 - D. Blacktailed rattlesnake

11. *Rana catesbeiana* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Treefrog
 - B. Bullfrog
 - C. Skink
 - D. Salamander

12. *Cyanocitta cristata* is a type of _____.
 - A. Sparrow
 - B. Finch
 - C. Jay
 - D. Robin

13. *Turdus migratorius* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Jay
 - B. Robin
 - C. Brown thrasher
 - D. Magpie

14. *Agelaius phoeniceus* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Cardinal
 - B. Chickadee
 - C. Nuthatch
 - D. Red-winged blackbird

15. *Geococcyx californianus* is the scientific name for _____.
 - A. Hummingbird
 - B. Brown thrasher
 - C. Roadrunner
 - D. Cardinal

Wildlife Scientific Names

16. *Calypte anna* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Hummingbird
 - B. Roadrunner
 - C. Cardinal
 - D. Robin
17. *Toxostoma rufum* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Roadrunner
 - B. Brown thrasher
 - C. Crow
 - D. House wren
18. *Corvus brachyrhynchos* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Crow
 - B. Purple martin
 - C. Chickadee
 - D. Mountain bluebird
19. *Passer domesticus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. House finch
 - B. Magpie
 - C. Cardinal
 - D. House sparrow
20. *Carpodacus mexicanus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. House sparrow
 - B. House finch
 - C. Cardinal
 - D. Nuthatch
21. *Pica hudsonia* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Crow
 - B. Chickadee
 - C. Cardinal
 - D. Magpie
22. *Cardinalus sinuatus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Eastern bluebird
 - B. Purple martin
 - C. European starling
 - D. Cardinal
23. *Troglodytes aedon* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. House finch
 - B. House sparrow
 - C. House wren
 - D. Purple martin

Wildlife Scientific Names

24. *Poecile gambeli* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Gambel's quail
 - B. Purple martin
 - C. Chickadee
 - D. Cardinal
25. *Sialia sialis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Eastern bluebird
 - B. Mountain bluebird
 - C. Chickadee
 - D. Robin
26. *Sialia Mexicana* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Eastern bluebird
 - B. Western bluebird
 - C. Chickadee
 - D. Nuthatch
27. *Progne subis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Purple martin
 - B. Chickadee
 - C. Red-winged blackbird
 - D. House sparrow
28. *Archilocus colubris* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Red-winged blackbird
 - B. Cardinal
 - C. Ruby-throated hummingbird
 - D. Purple martin
29. *Sturnus vulgaris* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Roadrunner
 - B. Brown thrasher
 - C. European starling
 - D. Eastern bluebird
30. *Chordeiles minor* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Nuthatch
 - B. Nighthawk
 - C. House wren
 - D. Robin
31. *Sitta carolinensis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Magpie
 - B. Nighthawk
 - C. Nuthatch
 - D. Chickadee

Wildlife Scientific Names

32. *Salmo trutta* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Brook trout
 - B. Brown trout
 - C. Kokanee salmon
 - D. Rainbow trout
33. *Salvelinus fontinalis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Brown trout
 - B. Channel catfish
 - C. Rainbow trout
 - D. Brook trout
34. *Oncorhynchus mykiss* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Rainbow trout
 - B. Kokanee salmon
 - C. Brown trout
 - D. Brook trout
35. *Ictalurus punctatus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Striped bass
 - B. Smallmouth bass
 - C. Channel catfish
 - D. Flathead catfish
36. *Pylodictid olivaris* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Flathead catfish
 - B. Smallmouth bass
 - C. Bluegill
 - D. Yellow bullhead catfish
37. *Ameiurus natalis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Smallmouth bass
 - B. Flathead catfish
 - C. Yellow bullhead catfish
 - D. Channel catfish
38. *Micropterus dolomieu* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Smallmouth bass
 - B. Yellow bullhead catfish
 - C. Bluegill
 - D. Largemouth bass
39. *Micropterus salmoides* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Smallmouth bass
 - B. Bluegill
 - C. Largemouth bass
 - D. Walleye

Wildlife Scientific Names

40. *Morone saxatilis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Largemouth bass
 - B. Walleye
 - C. Striped bass
 - D. Bluegill
41. *Lepomis macrochirus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Bluegill
 - B. Northern pike
 - C. Carp
 - D. Rainbow trout
42. *Oncorhynchus nerka* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Rainbow trout
 - B. Brown trout
 - C. Brook trout
 - D. Kokanee salmon
43. *Sander vitreum* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Largemouth bass
 - B. Walleye
 - C. Bluegill
 - D. Channel catfish
44. *Cyprinus carpio* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Walleye
 - B. Carp
 - C. Channel catfish
 - D. Smallmouth bass
45. *Esox lucius* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Carp
 - B. Walleye
 - C. Northern pike
 - D. Bluegill
46. *Lepisosteus osseus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Northern pike
 - B. Bluegill
 - C. Longnose gar
 - D. Kokanee salmon
47. *Branta canadensis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Snow Goose
 - B. Sandhill Crane
 - C. Canada goose
 - D. Redhead

Wildlife Scientific Names

48. *Chen caerulescens* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Canada goose
 - B. Wigeon
 - C. Snow goose
 - D. Canvasback
49. *Anas platyrhachos* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Gadwall
 - B. Wigeon
 - C. Shoveler
 - D. Mallard
50. *Anas acuta* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Mallard
 - B. Pintail
 - C. Shoveler
 - D. Cinnamon teal
51. *Anas clypeata* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Lesser scaup
 - B. Shoveler
 - C. Wood duck
 - D. Bufflehead
52. *Anas strepera* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Pintail
 - B. Green-winged teal
 - C. Gadwall
 - D. Common goldeneye
53. *Anas americana* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Wigeon
 - B. Wood duck
 - C. Canvasback
 - D. Gadwall
54. *Aix sponsa* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Bufflehead
 - B. Lesser scaup
 - C. Coot
 - D. Wood duck
55. *Anas crecca* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Blue-winged teal
 - B. Green-winged teal
 - C. Cinnamon teal
 - D. Ring-necked duck

Wildlife Scientific Names

56. *Anas cyanoptera* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Blue-winged teal
 - B. Green-winged teal
 - C. Cinnamon teal
 - D. Ruddy duck
57. *Anas discors* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Blue-winged teal
 - B. Green-winged teal
 - C. Cinnamon teal
 - D. Gadwall
58. *Aythya valisineria* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Ring-necked duck
 - B. Lesser scaup
 - C. Canvasback
 - D. Redhead
59. *Aythya affinis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Lesser scaup
 - B. Canvasback
 - C. Wood duck
 - D. Ring-necked duck
60. *Aythya collaris* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Lesser scaup
 - B. Ring-necked duck
 - C. Canvasback
 - D. Common merganser
61. *Mergus merganser* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Hooded merganser
 - B. Common merganser
 - C. Bufflehead
 - D. Ruddy duck
62. *Lophodytes cucullatus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Bufflehead
 - B. Common merganser
 - C. Hooded merganser
 - D. Canvasback
63. *Bucephala clangula* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Hooded merganser
 - B. Bufflehead
 - C. Common goldeneye
 - D. Redhead

Wildlife Scientific Names

64. *Bucephala albeola* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Common goldeneye
 - B. Redhead
 - C. Canvasback
 - D. Bufflehead
65. *Aythya americana* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Canvasback
 - B. Lesser scaup
 - C. Redhead
 - D. Ring-necked duck
66. *Fulica americana* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Redhead
 - B. Mallard
 - C. Wigeon
 - D. Coot
67. *Oxyura jamaicensis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Cinnamon teal
 - B. Ruddy duck
 - C. Wood duck
 - D. Bufflehead
68. *Grus americana* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Coot
 - B. Mallard
 - C. Whooping crane
 - D. Sandhill crane
69. *Grus canadensis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Canada goose
 - B. Sandhill crane
 - C. Whooping crane
 - D. Snow goose
70. *Ardea herodias* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Whooping crane
 - B. Blue-winged teal
 - C. Great blue heron
 - D. Coot
71. *Sternula antillarum* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Sandhill crane
 - B. Mallard
 - C. Great blue heron
 - D. Least tern

Wildlife Scientific Names

72. *Podilymbus podiceps* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Least tern
 - B. Whooping crane
 - C. Pied-billed grebe
 - D. Coot
73. *Buteo jamaicensis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Red-tailed hawk
 - B. Swainson's hawk
 - C. Coopers hawk
 - D. Burrowing owl
74. *Accipiter cooperii* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Red-tailed hawk
 - B. Coopers hawk
 - C. Sharp-shinned hawk
 - D. Swainson's hawk
75. *Accipiter striatus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Swainson's hawk
 - B. Barn owl
 - C. Coopers hawk
 - D. Sharp-shinned hawk
76. *Buteo swainsoni* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Swainson's hawk
 - B. Sharp-shinned hawk
 - C. Coopers hawk
 - D. Golden eagle
77. *Tyto alba* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Red-tailed hawk
 - B. Great horned owl
 - C. Barn owl
 - D. Burrowing owl
78. *Megascops kennicottii* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Burrowing owl
 - B. Great horned owl
 - C. Barn owl
 - D. Western screech owl
79. *Aquila chrysaetos* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Bald eagle
 - B. Peregrine falcon
 - C. Golden eagle
 - D. Turkey vulture

Wildlife Scientific Names

80. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Bald eagle
 - B. Peregrine falcon
 - C. Golden eagle
 - D. Barn owl
81. *Falco peregrines* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Golden eagle
 - B. Western screech owl
 - C. Bald eagle
 - D. Peregrine falcon
82. *Bubo virginianus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Burrowing owl
 - B. Golden eagle
 - C. Great horned owl
 - D. Barn owl
83. *Athene cunilularia* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Great horned owl
 - B. Barn owl
 - C. Western screech owl
 - D. Burrowing owl
84. *Cathartes aura* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Golden eagle
 - B. Turkey vulture
 - C. Peregrine falcon
 - D. Barn owl
85. *Meleagris gallopavo* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Wild Turkey
 - B. Mearns quail
 - C. Turkey vulture
 - D. Blue grouse
86. *Tympanuchus cupido* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Scaled quail
 - B. Prairie chicken
 - C. Mourning dove
 - D. Band-tailed pigeon
87. *Callipepla squemata* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Gambel's quail
 - B. Scaled quail
 - C. Mearns quail
 - D. Blue grouse

Wildlife Scientific Names

88. *Callipepla gambelii* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Mearns quail
 - B. Ring-necked pheasant
 - C. Bobwhite quail
 - D. Gambel's quail
89. *Colinus virginianus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Scaled quail
 - B. Ring-necked pheasant
 - C. Bobwhite quail
 - D. White-tailed ptarmigan
90. *Cytonyx montesumae* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Mearns quail
 - B. Blue grouse
 - C. Scaled quail
 - D. Prairie chicken
91. *Pasianns colchicus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. White-winged dove
 - B. Blue grouse
 - C. Ring-necked pheasant
 - D. Band-tailed pigeon
92. *Dendragapus obscurus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Ring-necked pheasant
 - B. Band-tailed pigeon
 - C. Scaled quail
 - D. Blue grouse
93. *Patagioenas fasciata* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. White-winged dove
 - B. Blue grouse
 - C. Band-tailed pigeon
 - D. Bobwhite quail
94. *Zenaida macroura* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. White-winged dove
 - B. Mourning dove
 - C. Prairie chicken
 - D. Band-tailed pigeon
95. *Zenaida asiatica* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. White-winged dove
 - B. Mourning dove
 - C. Band-tailed pigeon
 - D. Ring-necked pheasant

Wildlife Scientific Names

96. *Lagopus leucura* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Prairie chicken
 - B. Blue grouse
 - C. White-tailed ptarmigan
 - D. Mourning dove
97. *Ursus americanus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Mallard
 - B. Grizzly bear
 - C. Mule deer
 - D. Black bear
98. *Bison bison* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Bison
 - B. Moose
 - C. Elk
 - D. Mule deer
99. *Ursus arctos horribilis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Black Bear
 - B. Grizzly bear
 - C. Coyote
 - D. Moose
100. *Alces alces* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Mule deer
 - B. White-tailed deer
 - C. Moose
 - D. Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep
101. *Oreamnos americanus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Black bear
 - B. Moose
 - C. Mountain goat
 - D. Pronghorn antelope
102. *Antilocapra americana* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Mule deer
 - B. White-tailed deer
 - C. Mountain goat
 - D. Pronghorn antelope
103. *Odocoileus hemionus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. White-tailed deer
 - B. Mule deer
 - C. Mountain goat
 - D. Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep

Wildlife Scientific Names

104. *Odocoileus virginianus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. White-tailed deer
 - B. Mule deer
 - C. Mountain Goat
 - D. Elk
105. *Ovis canadensis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep
 - B. Mountain goat
 - C. Mule deer
 - D. Pronghorn antelope
106. *Tayassu tajacu* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Coatimundi
 - B. Gray fox
 - C. Coyote
 - D. Javelina
107. What is ecology?
- A. a complex network of living and nonliving organisms
 - B. the branch of science dealing with the complex relationships of nonliving organisms
 - C. the branch of science dealing with the complex relationships among living things and their environment
 - D. the branch of science dealing with only natural resources
108. Ecosystems are...
- A. complex relationships among living things and their environment.
 - B. complex relationships among nonliving organisms.
 - C. natural resources.
 - D. complex networks of living and nonliving organisms in which each organism may be affected by the others.
109. Which of the following is not an ecosystem?
- A. lake
 - B. classroom
 - C. field
 - D. forest
110. If a person was studying the complex relationships among living things and their environment he/she would be studying...
- A. botany.
 - B. zoology.
 - C. ecology.
 - D. world history.

Wildlife Scientific Names

111. The environment of a fish includes...
- A. the water and other aquatic animal life, but excludes the plant life found in the lake.
 - B. the aquatic animal life in the lake.
 - C. the plant life of the lake.
 - D. the water, other aquatic animal life, and the plant life found in the lake.
112. The original source of the food that we eat comes from...
- A. the grocery store.
 - B. plants and animals.
 - C. organic matter
 - D. both b and C.
113. Which of the following comes from the environment?
- A. food
 - B. clothing
 - C. medicine
 - D. all of the above
114. Which of the following is obtained from natural resources...
- A. drinking water
 - B. fuel
 - C. lumber
 - D. all of the above
115. Natural resources...
- A. are only important to plants and animals.
 - B. are not important to humans.
 - C. are important to humans because they rely upon them for everyday life.
 - D. are important to the United States' international trade policy.
116. Which of the following is an exhaustible resource?
- A. the atmosphere
 - B. water being replenished by the hydrologic cycle
 - C. solar energy
 - D. forest
117. Which of the following is a non-exhaustible resource?
- A. solar energy
 - B. fish and wildlife
 - C. soil
 - D. forest
118. An exhaustible resource...
- A. is available in limited quantities
 - B. is the same as a non-exhaustible resource
 - C. can last indefinitely
 - D. should not be used by humans because of its small supply

Wildlife Scientific Names

119. Renewable resources are...
- A. any material that provides energy
 - B. irreplaceable
 - C. replaceable
 - D. not natural resources
120. Which of the following is a renewable natural resource?
- A. minerals
 - B. fuel
 - C. copper
 - D. fish and wildlife
121. Which of the following is a non-renewable natural resource?
- A. forest
 - B. fish and wildlife
 - C. fuel
 - D. soil
122. The three components of the food chain are...
- A. earth, wind, and fire
 - B. producers, consumers, and decomposers
 - C. soil, plants, and animals
 - D. dogs, cats, and horses
123. The primary source of food energy in a food chain comes from...
- A. decomposers
 - B. producers
 - C. consumers
 - D. water
124. A food chain...
- A. consists of animals feeding on each other
 - B. consists of only producers
 - C. is the sequence of organisms through which food (energy) passes
 - D. consists of only non-living organisms by which organisms feed
125. A food web is different from a food chain because...
- A. animals eat plants in a food web and they do not in a food chain.
 - B. a food web is a combination of several food chains.
 - C. decomposers eat animals in a food chain and do not in a food web.
 - D. a food web and a food chain is the same thing.
126. Water cycles through the hydrologic cycle in this order:
- A. condensation- soaking into the ground- condensation- transpiration
 - B. transpiration- soaking into the ground- evaporation- soaking into the ground
 - C. evaporation and transpiration- condensation- precipitation- soaking into the ground-plant absorption and run off- evaporation and transpiration
 - D. plant absorption and run off- soaking into the ground- precipitation

Wildlife Scientific Names

127. Where is the majority of the earth's water?
- A. water vapor in the atmosphere
 - B. in plants and animals
 - C. precipitating at this moment
 - D. in the oceans and polar ice caps
128. The majority of carbon found in the air is in what form?
- A. carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - B. carbon found in microorganisms
 - C. pure carbon
 - D. carbon is never found in the air
129. Carbon is returned to the atmosphere through ...
- A. respiration of producers, consumers, and decomposers.
 - B. the burning of fossil fuels.
 - C. the water cycle
 - D. carbon is completely used and never returns to the environment.
130. Approximately 78% of the earth's atmosphere is made up of what gas?
- A. carbon
 - B. nitrogen
 - C. oxygen
 - D. water vapors
131. Nitrates are...
- A. man-made fertilizers used in the production of food we eat.
 - B. common gasses found in the atmosphere.
 - C. not useful to plants until converted to nitrites.
 - D. formed from the decomposing of dead organisms and animal wastes.
132. Nitrates are used in making _____ which are the building blocks of protein.
- A. grasses
 - B. amino acids
 - C. roots
 - D. muscles
133. The process of bacteria changing dead organisms to ammonia, then to nitrites, and finally to nitrates useful to plants is called...
- A. photosynthesis
 - B. electrolysis
 - C. nitrification
 - D. amonification
134. Plants that undergo the process of nitrogen-fixing by absorbing nitrogen gas (N₂) and converting it to nitrates are called...
- A. legumes
 - B. cool season grasses
 - C. warm season grasses
 - D. nitrators

Wildlife Scientific Names

135. Certain chemical substances are used and reused as they cycle between living and nonliving organisms in the environment.
The three most important of these are?
A. water, carbon, and nitrogen
B. treflan, roundup, and sencore
C. magnesium, iron, and zinc
D. hydrogen, oxygen, and helium
136. An ecosystem is...
A. the total dry weight of all plant and animal organisms in an ecosystem.
B. an organism which feeds primarily on plant matter.
C. a community of living and non-living organisms interacting with one another and the environment.
D. anything which is living or non-living.
137. Which of the following is an example of an ecosystem?
A. a mountain range
B. a field
C. a pond
D. all of the above
138. Omnivores are ...
A. flesh-eating animals; organisms that feed on non-herbivore trophic guilds.
B. organisms which feed primarily on plant matter.
C. consumers of both plants and animals; an organism that feeds in both carnivore and herbivore trophic guilds.
D. animals that feed primarily on bananas and coconuts
139. Which of the following are examples of herbivores?
A. humans, chickens, bears, and hogs
B. horses, cattle, deer, and sheep
C. coyotes, dogs, bobcats, and owls
D. llamas, cats, dogs, and wolverines
140. Humans are a part of the ecosystems because they...
A. work in the environment.
B. are associated with all parts and functions of the environment.
C. consume plants and animals, and can damage or improve an ecosystem.
D. feel it is a citizens duty.
141. How are ecosystems and biotic communities different?
A. Ecosystems and communities are the same thing.
B. A community is a system of only living ornanisms, but an ecosystem is a system of living and non-living factors.
C. They are both subject to alterations by humans.
D. A community is a system of living and non-living factors, but an ecosystem is a system of only living organisms.

Wildlife Scientific Names

142. Which of the following are ways humans affect environmental communities?
- A. propagating plants and conserving a habitat
 - B. attending classes in school and other institutions
 - C. humans do not affect environmental communities
 - D. eating a balanced diet
143. Which factor does not limit the life forms of an ecosystem?
- A. solar energy
 - B. food
 - C. water
 - D. scenery
144. Which of the following is usually the most limiting factor to life in an ecosystem?
- A. clean air
 - B. water
 - C. soil
 - D. solar energy
145. Which ecosystem is limited most by lack of water?
- A. rain forest
 - B. deciduous forest
 - C. desert
 - D. pond
146. The atmosphere is all the atmospheric gasses combined.
- A. true
 - B. false
147. Energy in the biosphere is supplied by the sun.
- A. true
 - B. false
148. Ecological succession occurs gradually in stages.
- A. true
 - B. false
149. It is impossible for an area that was once fertile to become a deciduous forest.
- A. true
 - B. false
150. It is impossible for an area that was once a deciduous forest to become a desert.
- A. true
 - B. false
151. Ecological succession is the gradual transformation of a site into different communities with the passage of time.
- A. true
 - B. false

Wildlife Scientific Names

152. When ecological succession first starts it begins with a climax community.
A. true
B. false
153. Ecological succession that involves the formation of soil is called primary succession.
A. true
B. false
154. Some positive consequences of human alterations to the ecosystem are more food production, cleaner air and water, plus more healthier wildlife.
A. true
B. false
155. Smog is a combination of emissions from burning fossil fuels, sulfur from coal, and other pollutants and particulate matter.
A. true
B. false
156. The result of proper soil management is increased fertility, increased food production, and limited loss of topsoil.
A. true
B. false
157. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Wetlands?
A. sometimes covered in water
B. dry year round
C. sometimes naturally occurring
D. sometimes completely saturated
158. In watersheds, erosion can be controlled through the planting of trees.
A. true
B. false
159. The only way Wetlands can be developed is through nature.
A. true
B. false
160. Wetlands can be used as a water purifier.
A. true
B. false
161. Which agricultural practice does not lead to the improvement of water quality?
A. no-till crop production
B. wetland and riparian area management
C. use of ethanol
D. IPM (Integrated Pest Management)

Wildlife Scientific Names

162. The most accurate definition of soil is..
- A. a substance that farmers use that supports plant growth.
 - B. a group of minerals that are very valuable.
 - C. a substance that is extracted from oil wells.
 - D. a mixture of organic matter, mineral components, water, and air that supports plant growth.
163. Which of these is not a key ingredient of soil?
- A. organic matter
 - B. hemoglobin
 - C. minerals
 - D. air
164. Highly degraded soil organic matter is/are known as...
- A. humus
 - B. soil beginnings
 - C. microbial soil
 - D. pedogenesis
165. Which of the following is not a process of weathering which breaks down rocks?
- A. wetting
 - B. hammering
 - C. freezing
 - D. thawing
166. Which of the following is a function of soil as a medium for plant growth?
- A. serving as an aggregate for asphalt and concrete
 - B. serving as a road bed
 - C. supplying water to roots
 - D. supplying material for landfills
167. What percentage of the average soil is organic matter?
- A. 45%
 - B. 5%
 - C. 25 %
 - D. 17%
168. Before the ingredients of soil are broken down and form soil they are known as...
- A. felsic mix
 - B. pre-soil mix
 - C. parent material
 - D. organic minerals
169. What process is occurring when freezing and thawing of water breaks down rocks?
- A. photosynthesis
 - B. construction
 - C. weathering
 - D. regeneration

Wildlife Scientific Names

170. As a physical substance which of these is soil used for?
- A. furnishing minerals for plant nutrition
 - B. supplying air and water to plant roots
 - C. anchoring plant roots
 - D. as an aggregate for asphalt and concrete
171. An agronomist is primarily concerned with what use of soil?
- A. construction
 - B. acting as a filter for the hydrologic cycle
 - C. supporting crop growth
 - D. natural beauty
172. The largest of these soil separates or particles is...
- A. gravel
 - B. sand
 - C. silt
 - D. clay
173. When in a cluster _____ has the largest surface area of these separates or particles.
- A. gravel
 - B. sand
 - C. silt
 - D. clay
174. What soil particle holds water the tightest and has the least permeability?
- A. gravel
 - B. sand
 - C. silt
 - D. clay
175. What are the four textural classes in the textural triangle?
- A. gravel, sand, silt, and clay
 - B. sand, silt, clay, and wood
 - C. sand, silt, clay, and loam
 - D. sand, silt, clay, and clay
176. Which has the least tendency to form clods, the least moisture holding capacity and the least fertility?
- A. sand
 - B. silt
 - C. clay
 - D. loam
177. Soil structure can be all of the following kinds except...
- A. crumb
 - B. platy
 - C. prismatic
 - D. grainy

Wildlife Scientific Names

178. It is important for agricultural production soil to be granular in structure for what purpose?
- A. it is more attractive crop ground
 - B. it is better for building structures on
 - C. for root penetration and permeability
 - D. soil structure is not important for agricultural production
179. If a soil is dark in color, has a good smell, and has no gray mottles we can say it is...
- A. low in organic matter with poor drainage
 - B. high in organic matter with good drainage
 - C. contains a large amount of corn
 - D. waterlogged for part, but not all of the year
180. We can determine soil texture by...
- A. using the " Ribbon Test" and by using a graduated cylinder
 - B. kicking the soil and watching how it lands
 - C. weighing a soil sample
 - D. looking at the color
181. The best type of soil for agricultural purposes is...
- A. loam soil with a fair amount of organic matter
 - B. pure clay soil with a small amount of organic matter
 - C. sand soil with very little organic matter.
 - D. clay mixed with gravel
182. Which type of water keeps soaps from getting sudsy and leaves deposits on pots and pans?
- A. groundwater
 - B. surface water
 - C. soft water
 - D. hard water
183. At what depth in the soil are most bacterial and viral contaminants screened out of groundwater?
- A. 1 to 2 feet
 - B. 2 to 4 feet
 - C. 4 to 6 feet
 - D. 5 to 10 feet
184. Which sphere contains all of the plant and animal life on the earth's surface?
- A. hydrosphere
 - B. atmosphere
 - C. biosphere
 - D. lithosphere

Wildlife Scientific Names

185. On an average day, one acre of corn can transpire _____ gallons of water under ideal environmental conditions.
- A. 1,000
 - B. 2,000
 - C. 3,000
 - D. 4,000
186. There are ___ different classifications of water.
- A. 6
 - B. 7
 - C. 8
 - D. 9
187. What three factors have a direct influence on the quality of water?
- A. amount of precipitation, amount of evaporation, and deforestation
 - B. deforestation, global warming, and amount of precipitation
 - C. quality of precipitation, deforestation, and precipitation reaction with soil and rocks
 - D. precipitation reaction with rocks and soil, quality of precipitation, the amount of contact of precipitation with surface contaminants
188. Which gas is considered to be a natural contaminant of groundwater?
- A. helium
 - B. propane
 - C. methane
 - D. hydrogen
189. Which mineral is not considered to be a natural contaminant of groundwater?
- A. zinc
 - B. phosphorus
 - C. manganese
 - D. calcium
190. The natural process of plants releasing water into the atmosphere is called...
- A. evaporation
 - B. transpiration
 - C. condensation
 - D. respiration
191. Water must meet _____ general criteria requirements.
- A. 6
 - B. 7
 - C. 8
 - D. 9
192. The hydrologic cycle receives its energy from...
- A. shifts in ocean tides
 - B. the moon
 - C. carbon dioxide
 - D. the sun

Wildlife Scientific Names

193. The process that changes water from a gas to a liquid is called...
- A. condensation
 - B. evaporation
 - C. transpiration
 - D. respiration
194. Groundwater possesses its own taste, odor, and color, which is created by dissolved...
- A. acids
 - B. salts
 - C. minerals
 - D. bacteria
195. The buildup of plant nutrients in a body of water, which leads to excessive algae growth is called...
- A. equinoctial
 - B. eradication
 - C. eutrophication
 - D. equatorial
196. The most frequent occurrences of acid rain in the United States falls in the _____ and _____ parts of the upper Midwest.
- A. northwestern, western
 - B. southwestern, western
 - C. southeastern, eastern
 - D. northeastern, eastern
197. Wetlands are classified by size.
- A. true
 - B. false
198. One of the functions of a wetland is to recharge groundwater sources.
- A. true
 - B. false
199. Class III land contains 2% or less slopes.
- A. true
 - B. false
200. Common sense is a component in water conservation.
- A. true
 - B. false
201. Terraces are built and designed around the natural contour of the land.
- A. true
 - B. false
202. The water quality of surface waters depends heavily on the quality of watershed runoff.
- A. true
 - B. false

Wildlife Scientific Names

203. Soil erosion is one of the leading offenders in point source pollution.
A. true
B. false
204. One of the main functions of watersheds is to help control soil erosion.
A. true
B. false
205. One of the main benefits of watersheds is controlling floods.
A. true
B. false
206. Leaving adequate ground cover to prevent soil erosion is one of the benefits of maximum tillage.
A. true
B. false
207. Precipitation runoff is not one of the main offenders of nonpoint source pollution.
A. true
B. false
208. A 45 foot strip of grass outlining an agricultural crop-producing field is called a grass waterway.
A. true
B. false
209. One of the benefits of leaving adequate ground cover is that precipitation is allowed to percolate into the soil instead of running off into surrounding surface waters.
A. true
B. false
210. Water quality is affected by the activities within a watershed.
A. true
B. false
211. Water is considered an exhaustible resource.
A. true
B. false
212. All classes of wetlands perform the same functions.
A. true
B. false
213. Agricultural producers convert wetlands into productive acres because it's the least expensive way to increase their production acres.
A. true
B. false

Wildlife Scientific Names

214. Agricultural producers regard wetlands as a nuisance because wetlands provide a seedbed for common and noxious weeds.
A. true
B. false
215. Grass waterways are placed in areas of the field where soil erosion is most prevalent.
A. true
B. false
216. Education plays a vital role in water conservation.
A. true
B. false
217. *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* is the scientific name for _____.
A. Swift fox
B. Red Fox
C. Gray Fox
D. Coyote
218. *Vulpes velox* is the scientific name for _____.
A. Gray Fox
B. Swift Fox
C. Coyote
D. Gray wolf
219. *Mephitis mephitis* is the scientific name for _____.
A. Striped skunk
B. Spotted skunk
C. Hognose skunk
D. Yellowbelly marmot
220. *Spilogale gracilis* is the scientific name for _____.
A. Striped skunk
B. Spotted skunk
C. Hognose skunk
D. Porcupine
221. *Conepatus leuconotus* is the scientific name for _____.
A. Striped skunk
B. Spotted skunk
C. Hognose skunk
D. Opposum
222. *Castor canadensis* is the scientific name for _____.
A. Muskrat
B. Beaver
C. Nutria
D. Porcupine

Wildlife Scientific Names

223. *Ondatra zibethicus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Porcupine
 - B. Yellowbelly marmot
 - C. Nutria
 - D. Muskrat
224. *Rattus norvegicus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Mexican vole
 - B. Black rat
 - C. Norway rat
 - D. Deer mouse
225. *Rattus rattus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Deer mouse
 - B. Muskrat
 - C. Norway rat
 - D. Black rat
226. *Peromyscus californicus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Deer mouse
 - B. Mexican vole
 - C. Chipmunk
 - D. Pocket Gopher
227. *Myocastor coypus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Beaver
 - B. Kangaroo Rat
 - C. Nutria
 - D. Mole
228. *Microtus mexicanus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Mexican vole
 - B. Pocket gopher
 - C. Kangaroo Rat
 - D. Deer mouse
229. *Marmota flaviventris* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Porcupine
 - B. Jackrabbit
 - C. Yellowbelly marmot
 - D. Tassel-eared squirrel
230. *Erethizon dorsatum* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Porcupine
 - B. Cottontail rabbit
 - C. Jackrabbit
 - D. Armadillo

Wildlife Scientific Names

231. *Mustela nigripes* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Jackrabbit
 - B. Cottontail rabbit
 - C. Black-footed ferret
 - D. Long-tailed weasel
232. *Mustela frenata* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Long-tailed weasel
 - B. Black-footed ferret
 - C. Jackrabbit
 - D. Cottontail rabbit
233. *Cynomys ludovicianus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Rock squirrel
 - B. Prairie dog
 - C. Pocket gopher
 - D. Bat
234. *Thomomys bottae* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Red squirrel
 - B. Kangaroo rat
 - C. Chipmunk
 - D. Pocket gopher
235. *Scapanus latimanus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Armadillo
 - B. Fox squirrel
 - C. Mole
 - D. Chipmunk
236. *Dasypus novemcinctus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Opossum
 - B. Chipmunk
 - C. Rock squirrel
 - D. Armadillo
237. *Didelphis virginiana* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Opossum
 - B. Armadillo
 - C. Fox squirrel
 - D. Gray squirrel
238. *Spermophilus variegatus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Rock squirrel
 - B. Chipmunk
 - C. Tassel-eared squirrel
 - D. Fox squirrel

Wildlife Scientific Names

239. *Sciurus niger* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Rock squirrel
 - B. Fox squirrel
 - C. Gray squirrel
 - D. Red squirrel
240. *Sciurus carolinensis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Fox squirrel
 - B. Rock squirrel
 - C. Gray squirrel
 - D. Red squirrel
241. *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Tassel-eared squirrel
 - B. Fox squirrel
 - C. Red squirrel
 - D. Gray squirrel
242. *Sciurus aberti* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Tassel-eared squirrel
 - B. Fox squirrel
 - C. Gray squirrel
 - D. Rock squirrel
243. *Tadarida brasiliensis* is a species of _____.
- A. Squirrel
 - B. Bat
 - C. Bird
 - D. Chipmunk
244. *Terrapene ornata* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Collared lizard
 - B. Desert box turtle
 - C. Whiptail lizard
 - D. Salamander
245. *Chelydra serpentina* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Common snapping turtle
 - B. Desert box turtle
 - C. Coachwhip
 - D. Whiptail lizard
246. *Phrynosoma cornutum* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Whiptail lizard
 - B. Garter snake
 - C. Horned lizard
 - D. Gila monster

Wildlife Scientific Names

247. *Crotaphytus collaris* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Skink
 - B. Gila monster
 - C. Collared lizard
 - D. Whiptail lizard
248. *Cnemadophorus neomexicanus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Salamander
 - B. Gila monster
 - C. Horned lizard
 - D. Whiptail lizard
249. *Heloderma suspectum* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Gila monster
 - B. Garter snake
 - C. Coral snake
 - D. Mojave rattlesnake
250. *Pituophis catenifer* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Bullsnake
 - B. Coral snake
 - C. Ringneck snake
 - D. Blacktailed rattlesnake
251. *Crotalus atrox* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Western (prairie) rattlesnake
 - B. Blacktailed rattlesnake
 - C. Diamondback rattlesnake
 - D. Mojave rattlesnake
252. *Micruoides euryxanthus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Coachwhip
 - B. Coral snake
 - C. Garter snake
 - D. Ringneck snake
253. *Thamnophis sirtalis* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Coral snake
 - B. Coachwhip
 - C. Garter snake
 - D. Ringneck snake
254. *Diadophis punctatus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Coachwhip
 - B. Ringneck snake
 - C. Bullsnake
 - D. Garter snake

Wildlife Scientific Names

255. *Masticophis flagellum* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Coachwhip
 - B. Ringneck snake
 - C. Bullsnake
 - D. Garter snake
256. *Crotalus viridus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Western (prairie) rattlesnake
 - B. Blacktailed rattlesnake
 - C. Mojave rattlesnake
 - D. Diamondback rattlesnake
257. *Crotalus molossus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Diamondback rattlesnake
 - B. Mojave rattlesnake
 - C. Blacktailed rattlesnake
 - D. Western (prairie) rattlesnake
258. *Taxidea taxus* is the scientific name for _____.
- A. Striped Skunk
 - B. Spotted skunk
 - C. Hognose skunk
 - D. Badger

You have completed the test!