

**Quiz 4: Wildlife and Forestry**

**\* Please note that there is now a \$20 testing fee to receive a certificate for each module. If you would like to receive a certificate for completing this module, please send a cheque or money order (payable to the Minister of Finance) along with the completed quiz OR workbook to Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Stewardship and Outreach P.O. Box 698 Halifax, NS B3J 2T9**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the answer that best suits each statement.**

1. What are the four animal habitat requirements? (2 points)

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ c) \_\_\_\_\_  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ d) \_\_\_\_\_

2. A diverse environment is less stable and cannot withstand change. T F

3. The limit to the number of animals an area can support is called carrying capacity. T F

4. A food web is the interaction between what three groups?  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

5. The border between a swamp and forest would be considered an edge. T F

6. The mature stage of a forest provides both food and shelter for some wildlife species. T F

7. How can alders improve soil quality? \_\_\_\_\_

8. What are two uses wildlife may have for old or dead trees (snags)?  
a.. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Trees left along a waterway will help provide:

- a) erosion control
- b) shade
- c) habitat
- d) all of the above
- e) none of the above

10. Three quarters of Nova Scotia's most productive wetlands are found on private land. T F
11. Shrubs and sapling size trees are the most important forest stage for browsing animals. T F
12. No more than 1% of a woodlot should be left as old growth in order to manage for wildlife. T F
13. Snags left on your woodlot should have less than a 10cm d.b.h or be less than 2m high. T F
14. How many snags or cavity trees should you leave to provide the best habitat? \_\_\_\_\_
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15. Using different harvesting methods provides more wildlife habitat than using only one method. T F
16. Cuts with uneven borders produce less edge than either round or square ones. T F
17. Corridors for wildlife travel should be:
- a) less than 30m wide
  - b) connected with other uncut areas and SMZs
  - c) windfirm
  - d) b and c
18. Spring-fed streams are warmer than lake-fed streams. T F
19. Trout need clean gravel for spawning. T F
20. Slopes and wet soil near a water source will require a wider Special Management Zone (SMZ). T F
21. Define the following terms: **(4 points)**
- Niche: \_\_\_\_\_
- Territory: \_\_\_\_\_
- Succession: \_\_\_\_\_
- Ecosystem: \_\_\_\_\_