**Name:**

North American Wildlife: Chapter 20: Responsible Management of Wildlife Resources

Discussion & Essay #1-13, Multiple Choice #1-10

D/E #1-13 – use complete sentences

1. Describe some ways that private landowners can contribute to responsible management of wildlife resources.
2. List some positive and negative effects that modern farming practices have on wildlife habitats.
3. Suggest ways that farmers and ranchers might improve wildlife environments.
4. Describe the ways that modern industries have affected wildlife environments, and suggest ways that such problems might be corrected.
5. Identify some sources of pollution that come from cities and towns, and describe the general effects of urban development on wildlife environments and populations.
	1.
6. Explain how the restoration and conservation of wildlife habitats affects the profit potential of game farms, ranches, and preserves.
7. Define the roles of environmental organizations in the conservation of wildlife populations and habitats.
8. Explain how some recreational activities contribute to damaged environments and cause stress to wildlife populations.
9. Suggest some practices that government agencies might use in managing and protecting wildlife habitats and populations.
10. Describe how national parks, monuments, and preserves contribute to the preservation of wildlife populations and habitats.
11. Propose ways in which national and international laws affect the preservation of wild animals and environments in which they live.
12. Explain the multiple-use concept of management for public lands.
13. Discuss the effects of soil erosion on wildlife habitats and populations.
	1.

MC #1-10

1. Conservation practices are most likely to be implemented when the conservation practice:
	1. Requires people to change their practices without personal benefits
	2. Is favorable to the threatened species
	3. Results in personal benefits to those who implemented
	4. Is promoted by special interest groups
2. Success in implementing conservation practices depends on individual landowners because:
	1. They have a greater opportunity than anyone else to affect conservation efforts
	2. They make the management decisions concerning the uses of property
	3. They have a greater potential for damaging habitats through poor management
	4. All of the above
3. The number one cause of water pollution in North America is:
	1. Erosion
	2. Chemical contamination
	3. Pollution from factories
	4. Animal waste
4. The people most at risk from pollution due to misuse of agricultural chemicals are:
	1. People who live in cities
	2. Suburban communities
	3. Farm families
	4. Homeless persons
5. A toxic waste that can be broken down to harmless chemicals by living organisms is classified as:
	1. Biodegradable
	2. Decomposer
	3. Nonbiodegradable
	4. Persistent
6. A condition in which the plant population in a range area has been damaged because too much of the plant material has been consumed by animals is known as:
	1. Erosion
	2. Overgrazing
	3. Stewardship
	4. Multiple use
7. Pollution that is caused by sulfur and nitrogen oxides is called:
	1. Acid precipitation
	2. Nonpoint source pollution
	3. Point source pollution
	4. Fall-out
8. Waste materials that enter a stream or other body of water from a single location are referred to as:
	1. Fall-out
	2. Nonpoint source pollution
	3. Acid precipitation
	4. Point source pollution
9. Untreated runoff water from cities and suburban areas often contains high levels of lawn and garden chemicals that become serious pollutants to:
	1. Watersheds
	2. Surface water
	3. Forests
	4. Crops
10. The federal agency that has the greatest responsibility for maintaining wildlife populations is the:
	1. U.S. Forest Service
	2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
	3. U.S. Department of Agriculture
	4. U.S. Bureau of Land Management