

# Wildlife Awareness Exam

**\*\*ATTENTION - ENTER YOUR NAME EXACTLY AS YOU WANT IT TO READ ON YOUR TICKET. ONCE THE TICKET IS ISSUED IT WILL NOT BE REISSUED IN ANOTHER NAME**

**\*\*Name:**

SIN/Member#

- 1.) In wildlife management, what is the standard hierarchy of controls in proper order?
  - A. Encounter controls, Site controls, Attitude/Behavioral controls.
  - B. Site controls, Encounter controls, Attitude/Behavioural controls.
  - C. Attitude/Behavioural controls, Site controls, Encounter controls.
  - D. Site controls, Attitude/Behavioural controls, Encounter controls.
  
- 2.) What is food conditioning?
  - A. Where animals lose their instinctive wariness/fear of humans.
  - B. When you hide food strung up in trees so that bears cannot reach it.
  - C. Making sure to use proper airtight containers when transporting food.
  - D. When an animal associates humans or human buildings/properties with an easy meal.
  
- 3.) Which of the following is **not** an example of aversion methods used for dealing with problem bears?
  - A. A catch pole.
  - B. Capture and release.
  - C. Darting/chemical immobilization.
  - D. Euthanasia/Destruction of the animal.
  
- 4.) Bears that approach that are showing no signs of stress are exhibiting which type of behaviour?
  - A. Defensive behaviour.
  - B. Predatory behaviour.
  - C. Non-defensive behaviour.
  - D. A bear showing no signs of stress is not an indication of behaviour.

5.) In which instance would climbing a tree be an effective form of escape in a wildlife encounter?

- A. Wolf encounter.
- B. Black bear encounter.
- C. Grizzly bear encounter.
- D. None of the above.

6.) Which of the following is not an identifying feature of a grizzly bear?

- A. "Dish-shaped" face.
- B. Larger more pronounced ears.
- C. A pronounced shoulder hump.
- D. Long light-coloured claws 7-10 cm long and slightly curved.

7.) What is the top speed that bears have been known to reach while running?

- A. 40 km/h
- B. 50 km/h
- C. 60 km/h
- D. 70 km/h

8.) A single 225ml can of bear spray will get you roughly how many total seconds of spray?

- A. 8-10 total seconds.
- B. 12-14 total seconds.
- C. 14-16 total seconds.
- D. 18-20 total seconds.

9.) A bear's hibernation is not considered a true hibernation, but rather is referred to as what?

- A. A torpor.
- B. A Mordor.
- C. A diapause.
- D. A brumation.

10.) Which of the following is not an identifying feature of a black bear?

- A. Average weight of 225 kg. (496 pounds.)
- B. No shoulder hump, its rear is its highest point.
- C. The face is straight, and the muzzle is elongated.
- D. The front claws are less than 5cm long, sharp and usually dark in colour.

11.) When travelling into known bear territory, what is the best way to proceed in terms of wind direction to avoid a surprise encounter?

- A. Upwind.
- B. Crosswind.
- C. Downwind.
- D. Wind direction does not matter.

12.) If you are currently playing dead, but suspect an attack has escalated from defensive to a predatory attack, what **should** you do?

- A. Continue to play dead.
- B. Fight back with everything you have.
- C. If you can get back onto your feet, turn and run away.
- D. If the bear rolls you over, roll back onto your stomach.

13.) What is the surest indication that an attack has escalated from defensive to a predatory attack?

- A. Charging.
- B. Ground-Swatting.
- C. Standing on its hind legs.
- D. If the bear starts biting you or swiping violently.

14.) What is the annual hibernation period for bears approximately?

- A. October/November – June/July.
- B. October/November – April/May.
- C. September/October – May/June.
- D. November/December – June/July.

15.) If you encounter a cougar attack, what is one thing that is **not** advised?

- A. Play dead.
- B. Act big and intimidating.
- C. If you get knocked down, get right back up
- D. Fight the cougar off with everything at your disposal.

16.) Up to what percentage of a bear's body weight can be lost during hibernation?

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%
- D. 50%

17.) Ritual posturing such as standing on hind legs, huffing, jaw-popping or ground-swatting is designed to do what?

- A. Avoid physical confrontation.
- B. Initiate physical confrontation.
- C. Demonstrate predatory behaviour.
- D. Nothing. Ritual posturing is not an indication of behaviour.

18.) When deploying your bear spray in a wildlife encounter, in what duration should the spray be dispersed?

- A. 4-5 second bursts.
- B. 2-3 seconds bursts.
- C. Less than 1 second bursts.
- D. Deploy all 8-10 seconds of the can immediately.

19.) Which of the following is **not** accurate or proper procedure in terms of storing bear spray?

- A. Always keep the safety clip on.
- B. Do not crush or puncture the cannister.
- C. If storing in a vehicle, make sure you know where it is located.
- D. If bear spray has been frozen during storage, it can still be used in the field.

20.) If you encounter a wolf, what do you want to **avoid** doing?

- A. Travel perpendicular to the wolf, as its pack might be behind you.
- B. Climbing a tree if one is available.
- C. Making direct eye contact and showing your teeth.
- D. If attacked, protecting your face and throat using your forearm.

True or False

21.) In a moose encounter, walking quickly or running away when safe to do so will likely prevent a sustained attack.

- A. True
- B. False

22.) When displaying defensive behaviour, the bear is showing signs of stress and is likely feeling threatened.

- A. True
- B. False

23.) If more than 50% of the inside (smallest) toe is above the connecting line, the track is from a black bear.

- A. True
- B. False

24.) When encountering a defensive attack, and you are sure it has **not** escalated into a predatory attack, if a bear rolls you over onto your back, try and roll again onto your stomach.

- A. True
- B. False

25.) If an encounter **has** escalated into a predatory attack, and the bear rolls you over onto your back, try and roll back onto your stomach.

- A. True
- B. False

26.) When coming into direct contact with a bear, its best to stay calm and not run, as running could trigger a chase.

- A. True
- B. False

27.) A moose encounter can be just as dangerous as a bear encounter.

- A. True
- B. False

28.) Grizzlies are often more human tolerant than black bears because they live in closer proximity to humans.

- A. True
- B. False

29.) In a bear encounter, once the bear reaches to within **9-15** meters of your location, fire a warning blast of bear spray. At **6-9** meters from the bear, fire a 2-3 second blast in continuous succession. Again at **0-6** meters from the bear, fire an additional 2-3 second blast in continuous succession.

- A. True
- B. False

30.) The print of the big toe is on the inside of the bear's foot.

- A. True
- B. False