**Questionary bank of Wildlife management with answers:**

**Q1: Define these following terms: 25 scores**

1. wildlife management:

is defined as "the science and art of managing wildlife and its habitat, for the benefit of the soil, vegetation and animals, including humans

1. food chain:

Natural ecosystems comprise organisms that eat other organisms and which are, in turn, eaten; this is called a “food chain” (or sometimes a “food pyramid”)

1. Tundra ecosystems:

: are devoid of trees and are found in cold climate or where rainfall is scarce. These are covered with snow for most of the year. The ecosystem in the Arctic or mountain tops is tundra type

1. Population ecology:

study of the processes that affect the distribution and abundance of animal and plant populations.

1. Ecosystem:

An ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment, interacting as a system. These biotic and abiotic components are linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows

**Q2: what are the differences between: 16 scores**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Wildlife animals in sites – ex-situ
 | Wildlife animals in sites – in -situ |
| ex-situ (e.g. Zoological Garden- Outside, off site, or away from the natural location)  | and in-situ (e.g. National Parks and Equivalent Reserves- in the original place) |
| 1. Picnic Area
 | Campsites |
| These are day-use areas that are mostly used during lunch hours. when they would like to have their lunch. Other considerations are –* benches or logs to sit on – reasonably shady area
* trash-cans – very important
* toilets, packing facilities
* water for drinking – if possible
* regular maintenance of the picnic areas, especially with regard to daily or weekly
* clean-up, depending on intensity of use
* labeled signs locating the facilities and any hazards that may exist
 | × Campgrounds or campsites are overnight camping areas – where visitors can spend a night or more depending on park regulations. × Normally visitors come equipped with their own tents and food. Cooking sites and firewood are usually provided |

3: **Please answer these following questions/ enumerate: 25 scores**

1. There are different types of terrestrial ecosystems distributed around various geological zones. They are as follows:
2. A forest ecosystem
3. Grassland Ecosystem
4. Tundra ecosystems
5. Desert Ecosystem
6. Main components of Zoo and Parks:
7. Building
8. Roads: Roads are your Revenue:
9. Road Signs:
10. Picnic Area
11. Campgrounds – Campsites:
12. Trophic level 1 comprises of 4 levels
13. Producers, plants
14. herbivores (“plant eaters”)
15. level 2; level 3 may comprise predators of herbivores; carnivores
16. Carnivores
17. Scientific name of Fox: *Vulpes vulpes*:
18. what are the limiting factors that can impact an organism's population?
19. In the natural world, limiting factors like the availability of food, water, shelter, and space can change animal and plant populations. Other limiting factors, like competition for resources, predation, and disease also impact populations.
20. General Management Objectives of zoo and park management:
21. Maintain representative samples in perpetuity.
22. Maintain ecological diversity and environmental regulation.
23. Maintain genetic resources.
24. Maintain human cultural heritage.
25. Protect scenic beauty.
26. Facilitate education, research and monitoring, to improve the understanding of the environment.
27. Facilitate recreation and tourism.
28. Support rural development and rational use of marginal lands.
29. Maintain watersheds and control erosion.
30. Management efforts require funds, training, equipment, organization and motivation.

**Q4): please answer these following multiple-choice questions: 18 scores**

1. ……………………………………….. includes seas and oceans. These have a larger salt content and greater biodiversity in comparison to the freshwater ecosystem.
2. **Marine Ecosystem.** B) Freshwater Ecosystem.
3. Aquatic Ecosystem. D) Desert Ecosystem.
4. The fox is a…………………………………, meaning that the fox only goes out a night to hunt for prey.

A) Mammal B) **nocturnal mammal** C) Carnivore D) Main Prey

3. Ecology, also called ………………… , or environmental biology, study of the relationships between organisms and their environment.

A) **bioecology** B) **bionomics** C) Abiotic D)Biotic

**Q5): When thinking of establishing campsites in an area, the following planning criteria should be bear in mind: and site elements have to be taken into consideration? 16 scores**

**Site Analysis:** The following site elements have to be taken into consideration

**1. Topography or Relief of Potential Campsites**

- access to potential campsite/s

- usable slopes

- vantage points and views; visitors normally like to camp overlooking panoramic views

- stability of potential campsite/s

- surface drainage of potentials camps

**2. Vegetation:** will the campsite interfere with the vegetation of the area. Are there poisonous plants – that pose a danger to campers.

**3. Soil of potential campsite**

- dusty during dry season?

- muddy during rainy season?

- Rocky?

**4. Wildlife**:

- Will the campsite interfere with existing wildlife movements, habits or movements?

- Safety of campers from wildlife?

**5. Campground Facilities:** Is the potential campsite in an area where such facilities like water, toilets, firewood, etc. can be provided with ease.

**6. Climate**: Likely to be too hot – exposed or cold?

**7. Fire Hazard**: is the campsite located in an area safe from grass or forest fires.

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