Unit III: Grassland Management Practices Na	ame
Lesson 4: Wildlife Management Da	te

Evaluation

Circle the letter that corresponds to the best answer.

- 1. What is soft cover?
 - a. Trees and shrubs 20 or more feet tall
 - b. Woody brush and shrubs generally less than 20 feet tall
 - c. Any mixture of shrubs, brush, and trees
 - d. Nonwoody growth of grasses, legumes, and forbs
- 2. Rabbits and quail are indicator species, which are:
 - a. Species that indicate that another species lives on the grassland
 - b. Species that indicate that other species will prosper in a habitat
 - c. Species used in finding other wildlife in a particular area
 - d. Species that indicate the maximum carrying capacity for wildlife
- 3. On which type of grassland is overseeding with legumes unnecessary because it already contains suitable legumes and forbs?
 - a. Cool-season pasture
 - b. Native warm-season pasture
 - c. Nonnative warm-season pasture
 - d. Native grassland
- 4. Which of the following is a way that having can be managed to accommodate wildlife?
 - a. Mow the entire field at once.
 - b. Plant only cool-season pastures for having.
 - c. Stagger having schedules to extend the harvesting period.
 - d. Schedule prime nesting areas to be cut at the end of the harvesting period.
- 5. What is the most critical factor affecting the value of the grassland for wildlife?
 - a. Type of grassland
 - b. Plant composition
 - c. Size of the grassland
 - d. Use of the grassland

6.	Which grazing intensity is the most beneficial for wildlife?
	a. Heavyb. Moderatec. Lightd. Constant
Complete the following short answer questions.	
7.	What are three wildlife species found in grasslands?
8.	What is escape cover?
9.	How does native warm-season pasture benefit wildlife?
10.	What are two of the factors examined when evaluating a grassland for wildlife habitat?