

# WVDNR State Animal Quiz Answers

## Black Bears

### 1. Black bears are classified as what type of animal:

1. Amphibians
2. Reptiles
- 3. Mammals**

Bears, like other mammals, are warm blooded, have fur or hair and drink milk as babies.

### 2. Black bears eat honey, fruits, berries, salmon and other animals. That makes bears:

1. Carnivores
- 2. Omnivores**
3. Vegetarians

An omnivore is an animal that eats plants and animals.

### 3. Black bears live in the region known as:

- 1. North America**
2. South America
3. The North Pole

Black bears are only found in North America.

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## Brook Trout

### 1. What feature makes brook trout vertebrates:

1. Gills
2. **Backbone**
3. Fins

All animals with backbones are vertebrates.

### 2. The brook trout is a species of freshwater fish in the same family as:

1. **Salmon**
2. Tuna
3. Sharks

Trout and salmon belong to the same family, Salmonidae.

### 3. Brook trout is the only trout species native to:

1. the Gulf Stream
2. **West Virginia streams**
3. The Ohio River

**West Virginia's only native trout species is the brook trout.**

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## Northern Cardinal

### 1. Northern cardinals can live:

1. 10 years
2. 15 years
3. 20 years

The Northern cardinal can live up to 15 years in the wild.

### 2. During winter, Northern cardinals typically:

1. Fly to South America
2. **Do not migrate**
3. Hibernate

Cardinals stick around for the winter and are a cheerful sight year round.

### 3. The diet of the Northern cardinal usually includes:

1. Nectar from perennial flowers
2. **Seeds, grains, fruits and insects**
3. Red beetles, which gives them their color

Cardinals enjoy dining at feeders with black oil sunflower seeds, safflower seeds, cracked corn, peanut pieces, fresh berries and apple chunks.

# WVDNR State Animal Quiz Answers

## Monarch Butterfly

### 1. You can recognize monarch butterfly caterpillars because:

1. They look like tiny adult butterflies
2. **They have yellow, white and black stripes**
3. They are royal blue, which is why they're called "monarchs"

Monarch caterpillars have yellow, white and black stripes.

### 2. The only thing that monarch caterpillars eat is:

1. **Milkweed**
2. Insects
3. Ants

Monarch caterpillars feed on milkweed exclusively. Milkweed provides all the nourishment they need to transform into adult butterflies.

### 3. Monarch butterflies are endangered because:

1. Changes in farming practices
2. Milkweed habitat has been destroyed
3. Climate change
4. **All the above**

Changes in farming practices, a loss of milkweed habitat and climate change are all affecting Monarch butterfly populations.

# WVDNR State Animal Quiz Answers

## Western Honeybees

### 1. The honeybee species is the world's single most important:

1. **Agricultural pollinator**
2. Agricultural guardians against weevils
3. Source of antidote against bee sting venom

Without pollinators, such as honey bees, crop production around the world would be severely reduced.

### 2. Honeybees live in:

1. **Colonies**
2. Lifelong mated pairs
3. Family groups, with each family having its own mother and siblings

Honeybee colonies consist of one queen, hundreds of male drones and thousands of female worker bees.

### 3. Honeybees communicate by:

1. Telepathy
2. **Dance**
3. Buzz songs

Honeybees perform "waggle" dances to report the location of nectar sources back to their colony.

# WVDNR State Animal Quiz Answers

## Timber Rattlesnake

### 1. A timber rattlesnake shakes its rattle at the end of its tail to:

1. **Send a warning to predators when it feels threatened**
2. Signal its location to mates
3. Lure curious prey to investigate the sound so it can strike

Timber rattlesnakes make their loud rattle noise to scare off potential predators.

### 2. Timber rattlesnakes are:

1. Amphibians
2. **Reptiles**
3. Mammals

Timber rattlesnakes, like other reptiles are cold-blooded, which means they rely on heat from their surroundings to stay warm.

### 3. Timber rattlesnake mothers:

1. Hold their eggs in their mouth until they hatch
2. Hatch eggs inside their body and then give live birth to baby snakes
3. Divide their cells to create new offspring

Mother rattlesnakes hatch eggs inside their body and give live birth to baby snakes in a process called ovoviviparity.