

# Wildlife Management

Each of the following statements is an excerpt from the Wildlife Management chapter in your text.

1. Find and highlight each of these statements. **Do not highlight any other text.**
2. Identify the page on which the statement is found. The first one is done for you.
  - a. Capitalization may be incorrect (dang auto-correct!)

Statement	Page
or habitat a species of wildlife lives in must provide everything in needs to survive -- places for feeding, drinking, resting, breeding and escaping danger.	1
is in itself dynamic and ever changing.	2
Edge Effect The edges or borders or habitats overlap each other and it is there that change in vegetation is most noticeable.	2
Ideally, the best wildlife habitat has an abundance of edge arranged for feeding, escape, shelter, resting and drinking all within close proximity.	2
Carrying capacity is ability of a given habitat to support or carry a number of a particular wildlife species.	2
Over time, nature will maintain a wildlife population balance at or near carrying capacity	3
The study of population dynamics helps explain why wildlife population must be managed and how.	4
Two major factors affect the population dynamics of wildlife -- the birth rate and the death rate.	4
The "Law of Inversity" ...as the survival of breeding populations increases, the survival of their offspring will decrease.	5
When the breeding population declines, usually the number of young per litter increases.	5
"law of compensation". If one or more factors affecting the death rate decline, others will increase so that the overall death rate will not significantly change	5
Population Age Structure <<this is the title of a graphic - highlight around the graphic">>	5
Seasonal Comparisons <<this is the title of a graphic - answer the question below>>	6
Wildlife is one of our valuable resources	7
vegetation and wildlife are termed "renewable resources"	7
game managers try to control wildlife populations	7
through hunting, the wildlife manager crops portions of the game populations	7
attempts to maximize the crop of game available for harvesting	7
The primary objective of game management is to maintain game species, in sufficient numbers and variety	8

estimating numbers of particular wildlife species in a given area	9
lifestyles and biological needs of the various species	9
will make it possible to estimate the area's carrying capacity and calculate the potential carrying capacity and calculate the potential "surplus" population	10
Big game populations are usually surveyed from the air	10
Sound counts are used for pheasants and ruffed grouse.	10
When surveys are done over a period of years they provide a basis for determining whether populations are on the increase or in a decline.	10
used in reference to the carrying capacity of habitat in that area.	11
In order to maintain productive wildlife habitat, sound planning programs concerning man's use and future of habitat components are necessary.	11
Habitat, like wildlife cannot, cannot be "preserved" perpetually	11
Sport hunting is used as a tool of wildlife management.	13
Bag limits (the number of game animals each hunter is allowed to take or possess) can be raised or lowered.	13

In which months are populations highest? \_\_\_\_\_

In which months are hunting seasons? \_\_\_\_\_

### Definitions

Carrying capacity \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Edge effect \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Law of Inversity \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Law of Compensation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Cropping \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

