

PA State Wildlife CDE Test - 2026

1. The only PA mammal to turn light in winter besides the ermine is the: a. least shrew b. black bear
c. varying hare d. bald eagle e. all of the above
2. Which of the following kills the most whitetail deer in PA each year? a. old age b. disease
c. hunting d. deer-car collisions e. none of the above
3. When coyotes are heavily hunted and trapped, the population responds by _____. a. becoming diurnal
b. expanding their range c. reducing animal size **d. increasing litter size**
e. none of the above
4. In addition to hunting license sales, Pennsylvania wildlife programs are funded through _____.
a. state sales taxes **b. timber and mineral right sales** c. game land fees
d. property taxes e. none of the above
5. Lyme disease is carried and transmitted by which of the following? a. wood ticks
b. deer ticks c. mosquitoes d. black flies e. none of the above
6. All of the following routinely eat carrion except _____. a. vulture b. crow
c. red fox **d. wild turkey** e. none of the above
7. The month of the year in which the deer population is lowest each year in PA is _____. **a. March**
b. June c. January d. August e. none of the above
8. The major natural predator of the skunk is the _____. **a. great horned owl** b. mink
c. beaver d. raccoon e. none of the above
9. When an animal feeds on what ever is available at that time, it is said to be _____. a. carnivorous
b. insectivorous c. herbivorous **d. opportunistic** e. none of the above
10. When an animal sleeps through the winter with a decreased heart rate and body temperature it is _____.
_____ a. dead b. gestating c. dormant **d. hibernating**
e. none of the above
11. Some scavengers eat decaying animal matter. This “food” is called _____.
a. carrion b. omnivorous c. sickening d. opportunistic e. none of the above
12. Most animals change their fur and feathers once or twice a year. This is called the _____.
a. loss of feathers **b. molt** c. estrous d. bare season e. none of the above
13. These animals are warm blooded and the females have milk glands. They are _____.
a. amphibians b. terrestrial c. aquatic **d. mammals** e. mustelids
14. Whitetail deer live in a _____ or female dominated society. a. buck b. fawn
c. matriarchal d. paternal e. dominant
15. These solid, bony growths on the head of male deer are lost and regrown each year. They are _____.
a. antlers b. bovine c. cache d. horns e. embryo
16. The young of the whitetail deer are called _____. a. does b. bucks **c. fawns**
d. leverets e. kids

17. An animal or bird which performs a service for man is known as a _____ species. An example would be quail which eat weed seeds and insects. a. amphibian **b. beneficial**
c. cyclic d. dominant e. estivation
18. The mating behavior of the ruffed grouse is known as _____. a. strutting b. rutting c. strutting d. spawning **e. drumming**
19. In the spring of the year many birds need high protein and moisture. They get this by eating the buds of trees which are known as _____. a. grazing b. browsing **c. budding**
d. seeding e. spurring
20. Good cottontail habitats must have abundant food and _____ close together. a. water
b.. fruit trees c. evergreens **d. protective cover** e. none of the above
21. The deer family members are ruminants with _____. a. a 4-chambered stomach b. chew a cud c. male cervids grow and shed antlers each year.
d. all of the above e. none of the above
22. Optimum chipmunk habitat is open deciduous woodland with plenty of stumps and logs.
a. true b. false
23. The greatest problem facing wildlife today is _____. **a. habitat loss** b. over hunting
c. lead shot d. excess rain e. pesticides
24. _____ above all, governs the diet of most predatory animals. a. cover
b. other predators c. hunting **d. availability** e. all of the above
25. The least amount of food available for wildlife is in the month of _____. a. July b. September
c. November d. January **e. March**
26. Territory size is usually large for predatory birds and smaller for non-predacious species.
a. true b. false
27. Adult _____ deer make up the bulk (more than 50%) of the antlerless deer harvest.
a. males **b. female** c. fawns
28. The great horned owl is _____. a. diurnal b. crepuscular **c. nocturnal**
e. all of the above f. none of the above
29. Game animals are the only animals protected by law in Pennsylvania. a. true **b. false**
30. Wildlife is a _____ resource. **a. renewable** b. non-renewable
31. An ornithologist is a person who studies _____. a. mammals b. reptiles
c. birds d. snakes e. primates
32. Cowbirds are best described as _____. **a. brood parasites** b. friendly songbirds
c. a beneficial species d. an invasive species e. all of the above

33. The Baltimore oriole is known for its _____ and sack-like hanging nest.
 a. slow, mournful song b. huge clutches of 12 or more eggs
 c. appetite for small snakes **d. brilliant color** e. all of the above
34. The state mammal of PA is the _____.
 c. bobcat d. coyote **e. white-tailed deer** a.. American eagle b. black bear
35. The opossum is the only _____ in PA. **a. marsupial** b. mammal
 c. omnivore d. invasive species e. beneficial nuisance
36. _____ is / are animal adaptations to food or energy shortages.
 a. migration b. hibernation c. winter sleep d. food storage techniques
e. all of the above
37. The American West was largely explored by trappers looking for _____. a. mink
b. beaver c. coyotes d. wolves e. porcupines.
38. Lead shot is no longer permitted for waterfowl hunting because of its _____.
a. poisonous effect b. limited killing power. c. weight
 d. all of the above e. none of the above
39. Coyotes are found in every county in Pennsylvania including Philadelphia and Erie.
a. True **b. False**
40. The black bear is the only bear species found in the wild in PA. **a. true** b. false
41. The dove is found in more places in North America than any other game bird. **a. true** b. false
42. The largest member of the weasel family in North America is the _____. a. long tailed weasel
 b. fisher **c. river otter** d. least weasel e. polecat
43. Fisher are renowned for their ability to prey on _____. a. white-tailed deer
 b. black bear c. coyotes **d. porcupines** e. all of the above
44. Hummingbirds are attracted to bright _____ flowers, especially those with a tubular shape.
 a. blue b. green c. yellow d. white **e. red**
45. The unique identification image of wrens is that these small brown birds usually _____.
 a. will sit on a human hand even if not holding food b. have a bright red head
c. perch with their tail straight up d. all of the above e. none of the above
46. Native Americans hung _____ around their villages to attract purple martins because they eat insects like mosquitoes. This is still done today. a. pumpkins **b. gourds**
 c. wooden nest boxes d. tin cans e. woven nest 'boxes'.
47. If you open a blue bird box to clean it and find several white feathers in the nest you know that this nest was from a _____. a. bluebird **b. tree swallow** c. barn swallow
 d. owl e. chimney swift
48. Adult barn swallows will scold humans and dive at them if the humans come near their nest.
a. true b. false

49. Cardinals are _____ residents within their range. **a. year around** b. migratory
c. winter d. summer e. non-residents
50. The rose breasted grosbeak is _____ in feeding habits. a. insectivorous
b. herbivorous c. carnivorous **d. omnivorous** e. none of the above