



**Exam Booklet**  
for the Ontario Wildlife  
Rehabilitation Exam

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page</b>
A.	ONTARIO AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION. . . . .	. 2
B.	SPECIES AT RISK IN ONTARIO (SARO) . . . . .	. 4
C.	TAXONOMY, IDENTIFICATION, AND ECOLOGY . . . . .	. 4
D.	DISINFECTANTS AND CLEANLINESS . . . . .	9
E.	HUSBANDRY OF WILDLIFE . . . . .	9
F.	WILDLIFE NUTRITION . . . . .	16
G.	FOOD SOURCES AND FEEDING METHODS . . . . .	18
H.	FIRST-AID AND TRIAGE FOR WILDLIFE . . . . .	22
I.	INTAKE AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION . . . . .	24
J.	WOUND MANAGEMENT AND SPECIFIC MEDICAL PROBLEMS	29
K.	PARASITES AND FECAL ANALYSIS . . . . .	30
L.	ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY . . . . .	32
M.	EPIZOOTIC DISEASES . . . . .	32
N.	ZOONOTIC DISEASES . . . . .	33
O.	FACTORS IN RELEASING REHABILITATED WILDLIFE . . . . .	35
P.	EUTHANASIA AND DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS . . . . .	37
Q.	INTERACTING WITH THE PUBLIC . . . . .	38

**A. ONTARIO AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION**

A-1. Which of the following wildlife species requires a federal permit to be kept in captivity for rehabilitation purposes:

- a. cottontail                      b. otter                              c. blue jay                              d. canada goose

A-2. An Ontario wildlife custodian authorization allows the wildlife custodian to:

- a. keep a nonreleasable bat as an education animal  
b. keep a nonreleasable skunk as an education animal  
c. keep orphaned raccoons for three years to give them a better start  
d. none of the above

A-3. If you admit a bald eagle, you must always contact:

- a. a newspaper                              c. your veterinarian  
b. the police                                      d. your local MNR district office

A-4. A wildlife custodian is required to submit an annual report of all animals handled, listed by species. Which of the following is an unacceptable identification?

- a. bat                      b. red fox                              c. belted kingfisher                      d. gray squirrel

A-5. In the province of Ontario, wildlife custodians must:

- a. be at least 19 years of age                      c. pass a written examination with a score of 80% or greater  
b. reside in Ontario                                      d. all of the above

A-6. A wildlife custodian authorization is generally valid for a two-year period beginning January 1st. (T/F)

A-7. Wildlife custodians must submit an annual report of activities for the preceding calendar year no later than:

- a. January 1                      b. January 31                              c. July 1                                      d. December 25

A-8. A wildlife custodian authorization may be revoked or not renewed if the wildlife custodian:

- a. keeps permanently crippled animals as pets  
b. keep animals in conditions that do not meet the NWRA/IWRC minimum standards  
c. refuses to transfer or surrender an animal when directed to do so by the MNR  
d. all of the above

A-9. The primary intent of a wildlife custodian authorization is to allow qualified people to provide care to sick, injured, or immature wildlife so that they may be returned to the wild. (T/F)

- A-10. A wildlife custodian is not entitled to any remuneration from the MNR. (T/F)
- A-11. Wildlife custodians may not carry out any veterinary procedures. (T/F)
- A-12. It is necessary to have the proper provincial authorization and/or federal permits before handling or maintaining most native wildlife. (T/F)
- A-13. You must consult licensed veterinarians as necessary to ensure proper care is administered to sick, injured or orphaned wildlife. (T/F)
- A-14. Conservation Officers may inspect a wildlife custodian's facility and logbook at any reasonable time. (T/F)
- A-15. A wildlife custodian in Ontario is required by law to prominently display the authorization issued by MNR. (T/F)
- A-16. It is all right to tame animals in rehabilitation, as long as they are released in a place where the wildlife custodian can continue to care for them. (T/F)
- A-17. Wildlife rehabilitation is the practice of providing care for sick, injured or immature wildlife, including their capture, housing, feeding, emergency treatment and release to the wild. (T/F)
- A-18. Housing conditions for wild animals in rehabilitation are completely at the discretion of the wildlife custodian. (T/F)
- A-19. A wildlife custodian may exhibit wildlife to the public at any time. (T/F)
- A-20. Species at Risk in Ontario may not be rehabilitated under a wildlife custodian authorization. (T/F)
- A-21. Holding a wildlife custodian authorization in Ontario automatically allows the wildlife custodian to rehabilitate and release rabies-vector species (raccoons, bats, skunks and foxes). (T/F)
- A-22. A veterinary license authorizes a veterinarian to rehabilitate and release distressed wildlife. (T/F)

A-23. An authorized wildlife custodian may accept wildlife for rehabilitation from outside Ontario without prior MNR approval. (T/F)

A-24. An authorized wildlife custodian may give a raptor requiring rehabilitation to a licensed falconer to fly the bird as part of the bird's rehabilitation program. (T/F)

## **B. SPECIES AT RISK IN ONTARIO**

B-1. Which of the following is listed as an endangered species in Ontario?

- a. white pelican      b. northern cricket frog      c. golden eagle      d. all of the above

B-2. When you admit an endangered species, you must notify your MNR district office within one working day. (T/F)

B-3. Which of the following is listed as a threatened species in Ontario?

- a. blue jay      b. gray fox      c. cooper's hawk      d. lynx

B-4. Eastern wolves are endangered in Ontario. (T/F)

## **C. TAXONOMY, IDENTIFICATION, AND ECOLOGY**

### **Mammals**

C-1. Which of the following is strictly carnivorous?

- a. raccoon      b. deer      c. opossum      d. weasel

C-2. Which of the following is an omnivore?

- a. opossum      b. white-tailed deer      c. cottontail      d. bobcat

C-3. Which of the following is an herbivore?

- a. big brown bat      b. striped skunk      c. porcupine      d. all of the above

C-4. Raccoons and skunks are mammals that are omnivores, which means they have highly specialized diets. (T/F)

C-5. In mammals, what type of feeding group always has long canines and sharp incisors for tearing animal tissue?

- a. omnivores      b. herbivores      c. carnivores      d. insectivores

C-6. In mammals, what type of feeding group has sharp canine teeth and flat-surfaced molars for grinding food?

- a. carnivores      b. omnivores      c. herbivores      d. insectivores

C-7. Which mammalian group has molar teeth for grinding but no sharp canines?

- a. insectivores      b. carnivores      c. omnivores      d. herbivores

C-8. Most raccoons are born in June and July. (T/F)

C-9. A raccoon has opportunistic food habits. (T/F)

C-10. At approximately what age do young raccoons' eyes open?

- a. 7 days      b. 14 days      c. 21 days      d. 30 days

C-11. What is the average number of young to which a female raccoon gives birth?

- a. 2      b. 4      c. 6      d. 8

C-12. At approximately what age are raccoons fully weaned?

- a. 2 weeks      b. 4 months      c. 9 months      d. 12 months

C-13. Raccoons are true hibernators in the winter. (T/F)

C-14. Skunks are primarily crepuscular animals (are most active around dawn and dusk). (T/F)

C-15. At approximately what age are young skunks fully weaned?

- a. 2 weeks      b. 3 weeks      c. 7 weeks      d. 9 weeks

C-16. Young skunks are not able to spray. (T/F)

C-17. Generally, in Ontario, cottontails do not give birth during:

- a. Jan. – Feb.      b. March – May      c. June – July      d. Aug. – Sept.

C-18. Newborn cottontail rabbits are blind, feeble and nearly devoid of hair. (T/F)

C-19. Newborn snowshoe hares have their eyes open, are fully furred and able to walk or hop within one or two days. (T/F)

C-20. Young cottontail rabbits are fully weaned at approximately what age?

- a. 2 weeks                      b. 4 weeks                      c. 6 weeks                      d. 8 weeks

C-21. Mother cottontail rabbits remain on their nests with their young most of the day, only leaving long enough to eat. (T/F)

C-22. When frightened, cottontail rabbits might:

- a. emit a loud, piercing scream                      c. pretend to have a broken leg  
b. play dead    d. all of the above

C-23. Which of the following mammals is not a rodent?

- a. beaver                      b. deer mouse                      c. cottontail rabbit                      d. flying squirrel

C-24. Which of the following statements about opossums is false?

- a. usually live for over eight years in the wild  
c. the young stay in the pouch for about 12 weeks  
b. the newborn are blind and the size of honey bees  
d. adults are omnivorous

C-25. At approximately what age do young opossums begin leaving the pouch?

- a. 2 weeks                      b. 4 weeks                      c. 2 1/2 months                      d. 6 months

C-26. Opossums are primarily nocturnal mammals. (T/F)

C-27. Opossums are North America's only marsupial. (T/F)

C-28. A female opossum can have over seven babies at a time. (T/F)

C-29. At approximately what age are gray squirrels fully weaned in the wild?

- a. 1 week                      b. 1 month                      c. 3 months                      d. 6 months

C-30. At approximately what age do young gray squirrels' eyes open?

- a. 1-2 weeks                      b. 2-3 weeks                      c. 4-5 weeks                      d. 6-7 weeks

C-31. Newborn gray squirrels are naked and blind at birth. (T/F)

C-32. At approximately what age are white-tailed deer fawns fully weaned in the wild?

- a. 1 month                      b. 2 months                      c. 4 months                      d. 6 months

C-33. Red foxes are found province wide and can adapt to living in suburban areas. (T/F)

C-34. Porcupines have:

- a. quills that can be "thrown" by the porcupine with a vigorous shake of its tail  
 b. poisonous quills  
 c. good eyesight  
 d. barbed quills that can work themselves deeper into an attacking animal, causing serious injury

C-35. It is natural for some mammals to leave their young unattended for long periods of time, only returning to feed them. (T/F)

C-36. Young beavers leave their parents by the end of their first year. (T/F)

C-37. Beavers are rodents. (T/F)

C-38. Foxes are most active around mid-day. (T/F)

## **Birds**

C-39. Which of the following is not an accipiter type of raptor?

- a. goshawk                      b. American kestrel                      c. Cooper's hawk                      d. sharp-shinned hawk

C-40. An anatomical structure that a hawk has and an owl does not have is:

- a. retractable talons                      b. a crop                      c. a cloaca                      d. an esophagus

C-41. An infant bird that is hatched naked, blind and is totally dependent on its parents is an example of:

- a. a precocial bird                      b. a fledgling bird                      c. an altricial bird                      d. a brancher



C-42. An infant bird that is hatched feathered and follows its parents shortly after hatching is an example of:

- a. a precocial bird      b. a fledgling bird      c. a altricial bird      d. a brancher

C-43. What are the most important means of defense for a raptor?

- a. beak and wings      b. feet and beak      c. wings and feet      d. submissive behaviors

C-44. A fledgling bird is a feathered juvenile, out of the nest, but is inexperienced as a flyer and forager. (T/F)

C-45. The term "fledgling" refers to a bird that:

- a. is still in the egg      c. is out of the nest and able to fly short distances  
b. has closed eyes and is unfeathered      d. has full flight abilities

C-46. You have just received a very young bird. Which factor would probably not help you identify it:

- a. type of feet      b. mouth color      c. shape of beak      d. length of tail feathers

C-47. "Raptor" is the correct term for what is often called a:

- a. songbird      b. seabird      c. bird of prey      d. perching bird

### **Reptiles and Amphibians**

C-48. Most snakes in Ontario are poisonous. (T/F)

C-49. The underside of a turtle's shell is called the plastron; the upper side is the carapace. (T/F)

C-50. All poisonous snakes have vertical (elliptical) pupils, facial pits and triangular heads. (T/F)

C-51. The wood turtle is a semi-terrestrial turtle. (T/F)

C-52. Most snakes are:

- a. carnivores      b. herbivores      c. omnivores      d. insectivores

C-53. Which of the following is the most common snake in Ontario?

- a. water snake      b. garter snake      c. rat snake      d. eastern milk snake

C-54. The painted turtle is one of the most common turtles found in Ontario. (T/F)

C-55. Snapping turtles may be safely picked up by the sides of the carapace. (T/F)

#### **D. DISINFECTANTS AND CLEANLINESS**

D-1. Bleach is a chlorine-based product that should not be used to clean cages. (T/F)

D-2. Frequent removal of feces and urine from cages is important, and effort should be made not to stress the animal during this activity. (T/F)

D-3. It is important to remove bedding and/or soil from a cage in between housing different sets of mammals. (T/F)

D-4. A large outdoor flight cage for birds only needs to be cleaned once a season. (T/F)

D-5. One of the best ways to prevent the possibility of transmission of diseases from wildlife to people or domestic animals is to:

- a. use high doses of antibiotics
- b. keep the animals outdoors as much as possible
- c. use good hygiene for both oneself and the animals
- d. never clean the cages

D-6. Detergents are effective against fungi and viruses. (T/F)

D-7. Household disinfectants such as bleach are not toxic to animals, so cages that are cleaned with these products do not need to be rinsed. (T/F)

#### **E. HUSBANDRY OF WILDLIFE**

##### **General**

E-1. Used bedding or household linens are a good choice for animal bedding, as long as they are made of tough synthetic fibres or cloth that will not become unravelled. (T/F)

E-2. It is essential to use double-door entries into outdoor cages housing wild animals. (T/F)

E-3. Caging for wild animals should provide the following:

- a. shelter from the elements
- b. adequate space for exercise
- c. stimuli for eliciting natural behaviours
- d. all of the above

E-4. An animal's physical health is the only important consideration during rehabilitation. (T/F)

E-5. Family dogs can be used to patrol around rehabilitation cages, in order to keep free-roaming wild animals away. (T/F)

E-6. When raising young wild animals, it is best if they develop a permanent dependence on humans, as this reduces stress while in captivity. (T/F)

E-7. Wild animals that have been hand raised make great pets. (T/F)

E-8. Handling of young mammals should be tapered off at what time?

- a. when their eyes open
- b. when they begin self-feeding
- c. when they are placed in outside housing
- d. just before they are released

E-9. Which of the following may cause stress in captive wildlife?

- a. playing a radio or television
- b. being hungry
- c. stroking by a human
- d. all of the above

E-10. Keeping accurate records is a mandatory part of rehabilitation. (T/F)

E-11. The term "weaning" refers to:

- a. the transition from formula to solid diet.
- b. not having to feed during the night
- c. the animal's ability to climb
- d. an animal that is ready for release

E-12. Confining a recently injured animal in a darkened cardboard box:

- a. may reduce stress
- b. will cause claustrophobia and panic
- c. may help tame it for treatment
- d. may cause an animal to go into hibernation

E-13. Juvenile animals under six weeks of age are not at risk of spreading contagious disease. (T/F)

E-14. You have a litter of three young mammals in your care. Another young animal of the same species is brought to you, and you know this animal is from the same area as your original three. You should:

- immediately add this animal to the existing litter
- do a fecal exam and if it is negative, add this animal to the litter
- isolate this new individual for a few hours, and if it appears healthy, add it to the litter
- isolate this new individual for several days (or longer) before adding it to the litter

E-15. A prerequisite for good wildlife care is having:

- a large house
- an ability to identify local species
- wildlife friendly pets
- formal veterinary or vet technician training

E-16. Identifying a species can help determine:

- diet
- caging
- release criteria
- all of the above

E-17. What two factors are necessary to know before beginning care of any animal?

- breeding schedule and sex of the animal
- species identification and age of the animal
- age and sex of the animal
- species identification and breeding schedule

E-18. What should a wildlife custodian know about an animal before deciding on the diet, care and housing for an animal?

- species
- age
- natural history
- all of the above

E-19. Wildlife custodians should always try to:

- tame the animals they care for as soon as possible in order to reduce stress
- practice medicine to the best of their knowledge, without bothering a veterinarian
- limit contact with animals in their care to keep them as 'wild' as possible
- give the public accurate advice on how they can best care for wildlife in their homes

E-20. Providing heat to help an animal maintain normal body temperature may lessen the chances of shock. Which of the following methods is an appropriate source of warmth?

- heating pad
- incubator
- infrared lamp
- all of the above

E-21. When using an external heat source to raise the body temperature of an animal you must monitor the animal carefully to prevent burns or overheating. Which of the following if used improperly can cause injury to the animal?

- heating pad
- infrared lamp
- incandescent light bulb with reflectors
- all of the above

E-22. If your facility is full, and further caseload would compromise your standard of care, your most responsible option is to:

- a. ask the finder to take it home and provide them with care instructions
- b. take the animal anyway and do the best you can
- c. admit the animal, then transfer it to another wildlife custodian
- d. tell the person finding the animal to leave it in the wild and let nature take its course

E-23. When housing animals indoors, the light to dark ratio of the room should be properly controlled. This means the light should be:

- a. turned on when you enter a room and off when you leave
- b. left on during the day the same number of hours as it is light outdoors.
- c. turned on and off the same time every day.
- d. left on for the most hours possible every day.

E-24. Nocturnal species should have a dark environment at all times. (T/F)

### **Mammals**

E-25. You have been presented with a baby opossum that is listless and disinterested in food or water. What should you do first?

- a. warm it up
- b. try to give it fluids with a baby bottle
- c. stomach tube (gavage) it soft food
- d. wait until dark and see if its condition improves

E-26. Before their eyes are open, most young mammals need to be stimulated to urinate and defecate by tickling their genital area with a warm, wet cloth or cotton ball. (T/F)

E-27. It is okay to house other animals in outdoor cages that raccoons have been in, provided you wash them thoroughly with soap and water. (T/F)

E-28. It is important that you do not provide hiding boxes for animals, as you need to be able to see them at all times in order to monitor their health. (T/F)

E-29. When raising orphaned skunks, it is best to descent them before they begin spraying. (T/F)

E-30. A young opossum, 10 inches or longer (including its tail), fully furred and eating on its own, is ready for release. (T/F)

E-31. Baby rabbits should be handled as infrequently as possible because they are stressed easily by handling. It is adequate to feed rabbits only 2-3 times per day. (T/F)

E-32. It is important to clean rabbit cages frequently so they will not eat their own feces. (T/F)

E-33. Handling of a cottontail rabbit causes stress that can be as serious as any injury. (T/F)

E-34. Infant cottontail rabbits must be kept in care till they are at least 8 weeks of age. (T/F)

E-35. Which of the following statements is not true about baby cottontail rabbits?

- a. They need to be stimulated to urinate.
- b. They begin eating solid food and drinking formula from a dish when they are ten days old.
- c. In the wild, they are kept warm by the mother who stays with them in a fur-lined nest.
- d. They usually do better in rehabilitation when raised with others, rather than alone.

E-36. Porcupines should be provided with:

- a. a box to hide in
- b. branches to chew on
- c. thick, nappy towels to snuggle in
- d. a and b.

E-37. Red and gray squirrels can be housed together if you are full. (T/F)

E-38. Branches for gnawing should be included in cages for squirrels. (T/F)

E-39. Branches for climbing should be included in cages for:

- a. squirrels
- b. opossums
- c. raccoons
- d. all of the above

## **Birds**

E-40. A old chicken coop will provide safe housing for raptors. (T/F)

E-41. Placing an orphaned bird into another nest with two similarly aged birds of the same species is a bad idea, because the parents will likely reject it. (T/F)

E-42. A baby bird should be given water from a dropper at least once a day. (T/F)

E-43. Blue jays scoop water into their mouths when they drink, but mourning doves suck water when they drink. (T/F)

E-44. Supplemental heat is not necessary for young precocial birds. (T/F)

E-45. Hand-raised baby birds could become human imprinted, which may cause abnormal behaviour when they are grown. (T/F)

E-46. Imprinting occurs at the same age in precocial birds as it does in altricial birds. (T/F)

E-47. Raptors will attempt to mate with individuals of the species on which they are imprinted, even if it is not one of their own species. (T/F)

E-48. Imprinting occurs before young birds leave the nest. (T/F)

E-49. It is important not to touch a baby bird with your bare hands when placing it back in a nest because mother birds are frightened by human scent. (T/F)

E-50. When a captive nestling bird fledges, it begins to leave the nest. You should monitor the bird closely and replace it in the nest at least every hour. (T/F)

E-51. Nestling birds should be housed in large containers with plenty of space for movement. (T/F)

E-52. Which of the following is not suitable for housing wild adult raptors?  
 a. chicken wire                      b. solid wood                      c. covered welded wire                      d. a and c

E-53. The best bedding for a baby bird is:  
 a. green grass    c. straw or hay  
 b. clean, ravel-free cloth    d. an old bird nest

E-54. In treating ill or injured birds, it is essential that flight feathers be protected to facilitate the earliest possible release. Flight feathers can be protected by:  
 a. keeping the cage darkened and quiet to discourage the bird from wanting to fly  
 b. use of a tail feather sheath  
 c. avoiding wire cages  
 d. all of the above

E-55. Different sized perches are important to ensure healthy feet in birds. (T/F)

E-56. The simplest way to prevent bumblefoot in raptors is to:

- a. add vitamins to the diet
- b. wrap perches with padded material
- c. soak the feet in alcohol once a week
- d. put grass in the cage

E-57. When a bird is ready to be housed outdoors, its cage must:

- a. be well-protected and have sufficient bedding
- b. have perches of varying diameters
- c. have places for the bird to sun itself on cool days and plenty of shade in hot weather
- d. all of the above

E-58. You are caring for a baby bird whose eyes are not open and that is not yet feathered. This bird must not become imprinted improperly if it is to be released successfully into its natural environment. You should:

- a. feed it frequently so it will reach its mature size and weight before imprinting occurs
- b. handle this bird frequently to ensure it imprints on you when it is young
- c. wait until the bird is an adult before placing it with other birds
- d. expose this young bird to adults of the same species within the first week or two of its life

### **Reptiles and Amphibians**

E-59. The minimum standards for reptile housing consist solely of the space dimensions that will provide adequate space for the animal to move and hunt (if necessary). (T/F)

E-60. Insufficient temperatures for reptiles promote which of the following?

- a. lack of appetite and poor digestion
- b. increased level of activity
- c. increased tendencies for infection and impaired healing
- d. a and c

E-61. Good substrates for reptile cages include

- a. cedar shavings
- b. clay kitty litter
- c. corncob litter
- d. soil or bark mulch

E-62. Most turtles found in Ontario are terrestrial species that do not need to be in water. (T/F)

E-63. It is important for turtles to have exposure to ultraviolet light. (T/F)

E-64. Because of its antiseptic quality, chlorinated tap water is good for frogs. (T/F)



E-65. Large and small bullfrogs should be housed together, so that the older frogs can be role models for the younger ones. (T/F)

## F. WILDLIFE NUTRITION

F-1. Which of the following is not important for the supply of essential vitamins:

- a. brewer's yeast      b. water      c. liver      d. sunlight

F-2. The most accurate way to determine the amount to feed an animal is by approximating the size of its stomach. (T/F)

F-3. The most important factor in calculating caloric requirements are:

- a. type of animal      b. weight      c. condition      d. all of the above

F-4. Vitamin D is an essential component in the diet of most animals. (T/F)

F-5. If you plan to supplement the diet for a particular species with vitamins and minerals:

- a. human doses are an appropriate guideline, if pro-rated to the animal's exact weight  
 b. it is always safe to approximate doses, because the excess will be excreted in the urine  
 c. talk to an animal nutritionist or veterinarian first  
 d. they should never be combined with food  
 e. a & b

F-6. Artificial broad spectrum lighting can be used instead of sunlight to help an animal synthesize vitamin D.

F-7. For their size, growing, juvenile animals have greater caloric requirements than adult animals. (T/F)

F-8. You have been brought an injured, orphaned owl with its eyes open. Because of the injury it can't be put back in a nest. What should you feed it?

- a. minced round steak mixed with soaked puppy chow  
 b. cut-up beef heart or chicken livers, supplemented with bone meal  
 c. mouse pieces with all bones removed  
 d. none of the above

F-9. Dog food is an excellent diet for carnivorous birds, because it is balanced for calcium and phosphorus. (T/F)

F-10. Raw hamburger is a good basic diet for most carnivorous birds. (T/F)

F-11. An animal's diet should always have extra phosphorous added to ensure proper bone development. (T/F)

F-12. Young, rapidly growing mammals, birds and reptiles may develop bone abnormalities when their diets are deficient in which of the following minerals?

- a. zinc            b. potassium            c. calcium            d. both potassium and zinc

F-13. Metabolic bone disease can result from which of the following problems?

- a. calcium deficiency            c. improper calcium:phosphorus ratio  
b. vitamin D deficiency            d. all of the above

F-14. Animals can become seriously ill and die from over-supplementation of:

- a. vitamin A            b. vitamin C            c. vitamin D            d. Vitamins A & D

F-15. Rabbits are considered omnivorous because they consume plant protein. (T/F)

F-16. A healthy base diet to wean young squirrels onto is:

- a. nuts            b. corn            c. sunflower seeds            d. rodent block

F-17. Birds or mammals fed a mostly fish diet should receive this supplemental vitamin to prevent a serious vitamin deficiency:

- a. vitamin A            b. vitamin B12            c. thiamine            d. vitamin C

F-18. It is possible to feed too much protein. (T/F)

F-19. Hand-rearing formulas designed for parrots are an appropriate rehabilitation diet for hand-rearing orphaned bluejays. (T/F)

F-20. If an animal comes in emaciated and dehydrated, rehydration can wait until after the initial feeding. (T/F)

## G. FOOD SOURCES AND FEEDING METHODS

### General

G-1. In a captive situation, a wild animal offered a variety of foods will always eat those foods that are good for it. (T/F)

G-2. Tube-feeding is the preferred routine method for feeding most healthy baby animals. (T/F)

G-3. If a newly arrived orphan appears healthy in every way, it is okay to feed it 100% formula right away. (T/F)

G-4. If the hole in a feeding nipple is too large, and an orphan chokes on the formula, it will die from aspiration pneumonia. (T/F)

G-5. It is best not to warm formula before feeding as it can promote bacterial growth. (T/F)

G-6. A good way to warm a cold orphan is by feeding it warmed formula. (T/F)

G-7. Gavage is another name for what technique?

- a. bottle feeding      b. syringe feeding      c. tube-feeding      d. bottle sterilization

G-8. Feeding tubes are too large to fit into the trachea (windpipe) of an animal. (T/F)

G-9. Emaciated animals should be fed as close to their natural diets as possible as soon as they are warm. (T/F)

G-10. It is important to feed an orphan as often as you can. (T/F)

G-11. As long as a nutritionally balanced formula is provided for orphans, a feeding schedule is not imperative. (T/F)

G-12. Orphaned animals will always stop eating when they have had the appropriate amount. (T/F)

G-13. Introduction of live prey into a large flight cage is an excellent way to train hand-reared raptors and predatory mammals to hunt and kill prey. (T/F)

G-14. Carnivorous mammals and birds should be fed:

- a. whole prey animals
- b. a balanced mix of meat and vegetables
- c. a good quality dog kibble
- d. a diet high in carbohydrates

### **Mammals**

G-15. An appropriate diet for nursing orphaned young wild cats (bobcats, lynx) is:

- a. canned dog food
- b. puppy milk replacer
- c. kitten milk replacer
- d. pureed puppy chow

G-16. While feeding a young squirrel, you notice milk bubbles around its nose. You should:

- a. stop feeding, wipe the surplus off, and hold the head downward, gently tapping or rubbing between the shoulders
- b. assume it is eating quickly, and that bubbles are normal
- c. wipe the surplus off and place the squirrel on its back
- d. stop the feeding because its stomach is full, which is why the milk is coming back up

G-17. When tube-feeding, it isn't essential to calculate amounts, you will know when to stop if the food backs up into the throat. (T/F)

G-18. Neonatal opossums are best fed from a bottle or an eyedropper. (T/F)

G-19. Opossums are faunivores. (T/F)

G-20. It is usually necessary to stimulate young nursing mammals to urinate and defecate before or after each feeding. (T/F)

G-21. When bottle-feeding infant animals, it is better to overfeed to be sure they get enough, than to underfeed. (T/F)

G-22. Infant animals should be held like human babies when being fed -- on their backs. (T/F)

G-23. If an orphaned mammal develops diarrhea, you should:

- a. consult a veterinarian
- b. try to discover the cause (ie – viral, dietary, parasitic) temporarily, reassessing at each feeding
- c. rehydrate as necessary
- d. reduce formula concentration
- e. all of the above

G-24. The mothers' milk of all mammals has pretty much the same proportions of macronutrients (protein, fat, carbohydrate); therefore, mammal orphans can all be raised on the same milk substitute. (T/F)

G-25. Mammals are easier to tube-feed than birds because their glottis (opening to the trachea) is visible when the mouth is opened. (T/F)

G-26. When beginning to hand-feed a litter of orphaned gray squirrels, the appropriate formula should be:

- a. warmed to body temperature before feeding
- b. fed using bottles or syringes with sterile nipples
- c. fed initially at full concentration
- d. a and b

G-27. Aspiration is a problem associated with bottle or syringe feeding of orphaned mammals. It is caused by:

- a. feeding too large a volume of formula too rapidly
- b. burning the face or hands with hot formula
- c. missing more than one feeding
- d. a and c

G-28. Stools can be used to gauge whether an animal is digesting properly. (T/F)

G-29. You are hand-feeding a very young chipmunk whose eyes have not yet opened. After feeding, you need to stimulate the animal to assist it with urinating and defecating. This is accomplished easily by:

- a. gently rubbing the orphan's stomach in a counter-clockwise motion for approximately 5 minutes
- b. gently tickling the chipmunk around its anal and urinary openings with a wet paper towel
- c. letting your dog lick the chipmunk as if it were its mother
- d. carefully holding the hind end of the chipmunk in a container of warm water

G-30. A good method to gauge when an orphan has had enough to eat is by feeling the roundness and firmness of its stomach. (T/F)

## **Birds**

G-31. An appropriate food for a baby raptor is:

- a. beef heart
- b. hamburger
- c. chicken parts
- d. cut up whole rodents

G-32. Whole prey items such as mice, rats and quail are the best foods for a raptor. (T/F)

G-33. It is never difficult to get young precocial birds to eat in captivity. (T/F)



## H. FIRST AID AND TRIAGE FOR WILDLIFE

H-1. Shock, severe dehydration, severe emaciation, blood loss, or other fluid loss are life-threatening conditions and should be treated immediately. (T/F)

H-2. Wildlife species probably do not feel pain as you and I know it. (T/F)

H-3. Often the best action to take when an animal is first brought in is to:

- a. begin feeding it immediately
- b. do a thorough physical exam right away
- c. transport it to a veterinarian immediately
- d. observe the animal, note its condition and, if no life-threatening conditions exist, leave it alone for awhile in a quiet, dark, warm place

H-4. Neurological status can be evaluated by assessing:

- a. general attitude
- b. seizure activity
- c. abnormal head position
- d. all of the above

H-5. An adult raccoon admitted with a slight injury and sitting passively in a cage should be considered to be exhibiting normal behaviour. (T/F)

H-6. Signs that help you to recognize an animal in shock include:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. severe, watery diarrhea               | c. slow capillary refill time and pale gums |
| b. increased pulse and respiratory rates | d. b and c                                  |

H-7. An animal is admitted with a fractured leg and is in shock. The state of shock should be controlled before the fracture is treated, as shock is a life-threatening condition. (T/F)

H-8. Dehydration in animals can occur due to vomiting, blood loss or diarrhea. (T/F)

H-9. When presented with wildlife requiring rehabilitation, the first order of business is to:

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. call MNR             | c. wash your hands      |
| b. give the animal food | d. identify the species |

H-10. Life-threatening conditions should be treated immediately; other conditions (such as fractures) can wait until the animal is stable. (T/F)

H-11. If a wildlife custodian is unsure of an animal's condition, a veterinarian or more experienced wildlife custodian should be consulted. (T/F)

H-12. If a nestling bird has been out of its nest for some time and has gotten chilled, the first thing to do is warm it. (T/F)

H-13. Shock is a life-threatening syndrome that is characterized by a reduced amount of oxygen reaching peripheral tissues and various organs. (T/F)

H-14. Fluid therapy is an indispensable link in the treatment of a critically ill animal. (T/F)

H-15. The goal of fluid therapy is to replace the fluid deficit over a 24 to 48 hour period, provide maintenance fluid intake during this period, and compensate for ongoing losses. (T/F)

H-16. Fluid therapy is one of the most important treatments for a wildlife custodian to know. (T/F)

H-17. Repeated or prolonged eye contact with an animal is one of the most common threats and intense forms of stress incurred by captive wild animals. (T/F)

H-18. What is the first step in caring for an emaciated animal?

- a. feed it solid food
- b. administer fluids
- c. give it antibiotics
- d. feed it a diet consisting of basic elements that requires little energy for digestion

H-19. Wildlife custodians should seek professional assistance in identifying infectious disease. (T/F)

H-20. Injured reptiles should be kept cool to facilitate recovery. (T/F)

H-21. What is the first priority upon receiving a young bird that is poorly feathered and has been out of its nest for some time?

- a. feed it immediately
- b. place it in a cage with other young birds
- c. warm it to its normal body temperature
- d. all of the above

H-22. An animal should be in stable condition before radiographs, anesthesia or surgery is considered. (T/F)



H-23. Although veterinarians should see animals with fractures as soon as possible, wildlife custodians may have to immobilize a limb prior to seeking assistance to prevent further damage. (T/F)

H-24. A young rabbit attacked by a cat has a two-inch tear through the skin in the back of its right thigh. The wound is jagged and contaminated with debris. You should first:

- a. flush the wound thoroughly with lots of saline or warm water
- b. wash the wound vigorously with a lot of soap and water
- c. immediately begin oral antibiotics
- d. bandage the leg and place the rabbit in a quiet place

H-25. Which of the following conditions is best treated with veterinary assistance?

- a. an unknown illness
- b. conditions that require drug therapy
- c. fractures with the bone sticking out
- d. all of the above

## I. INTAKE AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

I-1. Which of the following is an important question to ask when accepting an animal for rehabilitation?

- a. where and when was the animal found?
- b. did the finders have any contact with blood, saliva or feces?
- c. did the finders feed or treat the animal?
- d. all of the above.

I-2. Wildlife custodians should attempt to obtain a detailed history and as much background information as possible on each animal admitted. (T/F)

I-3. If you are called to pick up a five-day-old barred owl that has fallen out of the nest cavity and has no obvious injuries, the best thing to do is:

- a. remove the owlet and cross-foster it with a non-releasable adult owl
- b. return the owlet to the nest cavity, if at all possible
- c. place the owlet on a low branch of the nearest tree
- d. remove the owlet and hand-rear it

I-4. A physical exam performed all at once upon admission on an already stressed bird could cause its death. (T/F)

I-5. The eyes of an animal that has experienced head trauma should always be examined for injuries. (T/F)



I-16. Mammals showing central nervous system signs should always be suspected of having rabies; they should be confined in quarantine and handled with extreme caution. (T/F)

I-17 Upon capture, it is good practice to have one person responsible for restraining the animal, leaving the other free to concentrate on the examination. (T/F)

I-18. The most common problems associated with orphaned wildlife are dehydration, starvation and hypothermia. (T/F)

I-19. In rescuing an animal in the field, the wildlife custodian's paramount concern is:

- a. securing the animal at all cost
- b. safety to the people involved
- c. using high-technology capture equipment
- d. working alone

I-20. You admit a red fox that is suffering from hair loss. Handling the animal with gloves, you should:

- a. assume the hair loss is nutritional and correct with proper diet
- b. treat for mange mites with a commercial flea and tick dip
- c. isolate the animal and contact a veterinarian
- d. put the animal in with another fox for company

I-21. It is a good idea to encourage the finder to participate in the exam, as they may be able to answer questions as they arise.

I-22. When handling an animal, safety of the person restraining or rescuing the animal is the first and foremost concern. (T/F)

I-23. While control of the head is important when handling raptors, the feet must be controlled as well. (T/F)

I-24. When handling raptors, a person needs to be concerned mainly with the beak and not worry about the talons and feet. (T/F)

I-25. Eye goggles are especially important when handling :

- a. bitterns, herons or egrets
- b. any large mammals
- c. hawks or owls
- d. raccoons or woodchucks

I-26. When transporting a raptor that is restrained in a blanket or towel, the wildlife custodian must be aware of the possibility of the bird becoming:

- a. hyperthermic      b. hypothermic      c. anemic      d. epileptic (having seizures)

I-27. To transport small birds:

- a. place the bird in a parakeet cage  
b. wrap the bird securely in a towel  
c. place it in a small cardboard box that has a secure lid and a cloth on the bottom  
d. keep it warm in your hands

I-28. Rescued small animals should be transported in which manner?

- a. in your hands      c. in an open bucket  
b. in a warm, well ventilated, dark box or pet carrier      d. under your jacket

I-29. Severely emaciated or dehydrated animals (down to 50-70% of normal body weight) are often very difficult to save, and should not be fed solid food right away. (T/F)

I-30. When performing a physical exam, the examiner's sense of touch and sense of vision are very important, while the senses of smell and hearing are not very useful. (T/F)

I-31. Accurate body weights are necessary in determining which of the following?

- a. fluids for replacement or maintenance      c. proper growth or maintenance  
b. caloric requirements      d. all of the above

I-32. A towel or blanket and heavy (e.g., welder's) gloves are two basic items useful for handling animals. (T/F)

I-33. The proper method for using a catch-pole is to encircle the loop around the animal's neck and pick it up. (T/F)

I-34. Catch-poles and nets can be useful for handling larger animals. (T/F)

I-35. Stress should be reduced as much as possible while handling and examining an animal for medical problems. (T/F)

I-36. Once the problem has been identified during examination, the physical exam should be ended to reduce stress on the animal. (T/F)

I-37. Before a snake sheds its skin (ecdysis), the skin over the eye appears cloudy, becoming an opaque grey-blue colour. (T/F)

I-38. The term for excessive elevation of body temperature characterized by panting, increased respiratory and heart rates is:

- a. dyspnea                      b. hypothermia                      c. hyperthermia                      d. acidosis

I-39. Excessive heat loss and decrease in body temperature characterized by shivering, puffed up feathers or fur and extremities that feel cold to the touch is called:

- a. hyperthermia                      b. dyspnea                      c. acidosis                      d. hypothermia

I-40. Open-mouth breathing and panting can be signs of:

- a. starvation                      b. overheating and stress                      c. chilling                      d. dehydration

I-41. It is necessary for wildlife custodians to have a veterinarian willing to work with them. (T/F)

I-42. In a mammal, a simple but useful test for dehydration is pulling up several inches of skin along the mid-back and judging the time taken for it to return into place. (T/F)

I-43. The use of a well-fitting hood for raptors in rehabilitation is:

- a. unnecessary and cruel  
b. a means of reducing stress for the bird during treatment  
c. not as efficient as a towel  
d. necessary when no cages are available

I-44. When examining most birds, it is important not to cover their heads, so they may breathe more easily. (T/F)

I-45. You may restrict a bird's ability to breathe by holding it too tightly around the chest. (T/F)

I-46. Restraint of wildlife when the ambient air temperature is hot, or when humidity is high can cause the animal to become:

- a. hypothermic   b. hyperthermic   c. anemic   d. anorexic

I-47. Which of the following factors contribute to the excessive elevation of an animal's body temperature?

- a. dehydration   b. excessive muscular exertion   c. increased metabolic activity  
d. all of the above

- I-48. Which of the following signs cannot be attributed to the normal stress response exhibited by an animal in captivity?
- a. weight loss
  - b. decreased respiratory rate
  - c. poor wound healing
  - d. increased water consumption

## J. WOUND MANAGEMENT AND SPECIFIC MEDICAL PROBLEMS

- J-1. Avian pox is a viral infection that causes lesions on the unfeathered portions of the skin of birds. Per se, it is not a life-threatening illness. (T/F)
- J-2. Avian pox can be treated effectively with penicillin. (T/F)
- J-3. An experienced wildlife custodian can distinguish between trichomoniasis and candidiasis by visual examination. (T/F)
- J-4. Candidiasis is found in the esophagus, crop and eye; it is characterized by raised patches of necrotic tissue that have a foul odor. (T/F)
- J-5. Trichomoniasis usually is transmitted to raptors by ingestion of contaminated food and is often found in pigeons, doves and quail. (T/F)
- J-6. Cheesy, proliferative lesions in the mouth require microscopic diagnosis to confirm trichomoniasis. (T/F)
- J-7. *Trichomonas gallinae* may be killed by freezing food items. (T/F)
- J-8. Candidiasis may result from long-term antibiotic therapy. (T/F)
- J-9. A red fox that has been hit by a car is brought to you. It is unable to support weight on its right front leg, though there are no open wounds visible. Upon further examination, you notice a swelling in the middle of the leg. You believe this fox has a mid-shaft fracture of its radius and ulna. Proper management of this type of injury includes:
- a. placing the fox in a large cage in a quiet location to allow it to recover
  - b. applying a splint from the joint above to the joint below the fracture site, then contacting a veterinarian
  - c. applying a small bandage directly around the site of the fracture
  - d. beginning oral antibiotics for two to three days

J-10. An animal is brought to you that has a large, old leg wound with a dry fragment of bone protruding from it. You should do which of the following:

- a. apply some topical antibiotics to the wound, wrap the leg and begin oral antibiotics for two or three days
- b. flush the wound well with saline, cover it with a bandage then try to apply a splint to stabilize the fracture
- c. try to sterilize the wound by flushing it with alcohol, then apply a splint to the leg to stabilize the fracture
- d. call your veterinarian. This fracture may not be repairable, and it may be necessary to euthanize the animal.

J-11. Diarrhea can indicate:

- a. intestinal infection
- b. stress
- c. improper diet
- d. all of the above

J-12. What is the common bacterial infection affecting the feet of birds, especially raptors, that can be aggravated by improper perches?

- a. septicemia
- b. bumblefoot
- c. hypoglycemia
- d. ringworm

J-13. Addition of antibiotics to the drinking water is the best way to medicate many species. (T/F)

### **K. PARASITES AND FECAL ANALYSIS**

K-1. If the feces (droppings) of a one-month-old raccoon are examined for raccoon roundworm (*Baylisascaris procyonis*) and the test is negative, this raccoon still may be infected with immature roundworms. (T/F)

K-2. Raccoon roundworm eggs deposited outdoors may remain alive up to:

- a. one week
- b. six weeks
- c. six months
- d. many years

K-3. Which of the following can be used to kill the eggs of the raccoon roundworm?

- a. a blow torch
- b. iodine solutions
- c. bleach
- d. detergent and hot water

K-4. Bird feather lice:

- a. do not bite or transmit diseases to people
- b. bite and suck blood like mosquitoes
- c. are sometimes carriers of Lyme disease
- d. can jump like fleas

K-5. You are caring for a young red fox with diarrhea. You do a fecal examination and find no evidence of parasite eggs in the stool sample. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. The diarrhea definitely is not due to parasites.
- b. The diarrhea is caused by a bacterial infection.
- c. Repeated fecals may be necessary to rule out parasites as the cause of the diarrhea.
- d. The diarrhea is diet related.

K-6. Fecal samples are valuable for testing for the presence of internal parasites. (T/F)

K-7. Many parasite eggs can be detected in a stool sample by use of the methods of fecal flotation or sedimentation. (T/F)

K-8. Food and water dishes, cages and other objects used for raccoons should be separated from those used for other mammals and birds to prevent the spread of:

- a. Baylisascaris
- b. brucellosis
- c. chlamydiosis
- d. aspergillosis

K-9. You have several baby opossums that you have been hand-feeding. Two new ones are brought in to you, and you notice large areas of hair loss and crusting on their stomachs and hind legs. Because it is easiest to feed all the opossums at the same time, you decide to add these two to the feeding schedule. You should:

- a. feed the two new babies first because they are hungriest then feed the others.
- b. put them all in the same cage to minimize stress to newcomers
- c. feed the new babies last and use care when handling as they may have a contagious disease
- d. treat them the same as you treat the other babies.

K-10. Fecal flotation and sedimentation are two methods for collecting the eggs of internal parasites for identification. (T/F)

K-11. Intestinal parasites are a common cause of diarrhea. (T/F)

K-12. If a fecal sample tested for internal parasites is negative, there is no reason to run another test. (T/F)

K-13. Raptors usually get trichomoniasis by ingestion of contaminated food. The parasite is found often in doves. (T/F)

K-14. Healthy animals normally have many ectoparasites. (T/F)



K-15. Mange is caused by mites and is:

- a. best treated with an antibiotic
- b. best treated with a topical pesticide
- c. transferred readily among social mammals
- d. b and c

### L. ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY

L-1. Which of the following signs may be seen in birds suffering from pesticide poisoning?

- a. convulsions
- b. respiratory difficulty
- c. lack of coordination or paralysis
- d. all of the above

L-2. Lead poisoning is always detectable from an x-ray. (T/F)

L-3. It is possible to distinguish between lead and zinc toxicosis based on clinical signs. (T/F)

### M. EPIZOOTIC DISEASES

M-1. An epizootic disease is:

- a. one that attacks a large number of animals simultaneously, similar to an epidemic in humans
- b. transmissible from animals to humans
- c. only contagious among birds
- d. a problem that is extremely rare North America.

M-2. You observe a raccoon wandering aimlessly. You notice convulsive movements of the head, and discharge from the nose and eyes. The raccoon most likely has contracted:

- a. distemper
- b. rabies
- c. trichomoniasis
- d. leptospirosis

M-3. Which of the following statements about distemper in wildlife is false?

- a. the symptoms often resemble those of rabies
- b. raccoons, foxes and skunks are all commonly affected
- c. the symptoms often include a runny nose and eyes, disorientation, and lack of fear
- d. a raccoon with distemper, found walking in circles in someone's yard, can probably be saved if taken to a veterinarian right away

M-4. Mycoplasmal Conjunctivitis (or "finch eye") is spread by:

- a. eating contaminated foods
- b. physical contact with infected birds
- c. contact with eye secretions from infected birds on the portals of tube feeders
- d. any or all of the above are possible.

M-5. West Nile Virus is seen only in crows. (T/F)

M-6. Humans can easily contract West Nile Virus from touching even just the feathers of infected birds. (T/F)

M-7. Which of the following may be clinical signs of West Nile Virus?

- a. anorexia and weight loss
- b. excessive sleeping
- c. head tremors, ataxia, and weak legs
- d. all of the above.

M-8. Some animals infected with West Nile Virus will recover, if given supportive care. (T/F)

M-9. Mammals cannot contract West Nile Virus. (T/F)

#### N. ZOONOTIC DISEASES

N-1. Zoonotic diseases are those that are transmissible from animals to people. (T/F)

N-2. Which of the following is a virus capable of causing disease in all mammals, including humans, and is transmitted usually through contact with an infected animal's saliva?

- a. aspergillosis
- b. ornithosis
- c. rabies
- d. distemper

N-3. All mammals can transmit rabies. (T/F)

N-4. Birds do not get rabies. (T/F)

N-5. Rabies is caused by a virus. (T/F)

N-6. Which of the following is not a high-risk species for rabies?

- a. skunk
- b. rabbit
- c. raccoon
- d. big brown bat

N-7. If a wildlife custodian is bitten by a raccoon or other mammal, the first thing he or she can do to prevent possible rabies infection is:

- a. wash the wound well with soap and water
- b. kill the animal
- c. see a physician immediately
- d. quarantine the animal

N-8. If you are bitten by a wild mammal you are caring for, which of the following should you do?

- a. wash the wound and notify your physician, euthanize the animal and send in its head for a rabies examination
- b. wash the wound out well and forget about it
- c. wash the wound, and quarantine the animal for two weeks
- d. release the animal as soon as possible

N-9. Quarantining a wild animal for a ten-day period is sufficient for determining if the animal is free of rabies infection. (T/F)

N-10. Under the Ontario Health Promotion and Protection Act you must report any suspected case of rabies exposure to your local public health unit. (T/F)

N-11. Which of the following is not zoonotic (a disease or parasite that can cause illness to a person handling wildlife)?

- a. Lyme disease
- b. distemper
- c. raccoon roundworm (*Baylisascaris*)
- d. rabies

N-12. In species other than raccoons, which of the following symptoms can be caused by *Baylisascaris procyonis* (raccoon roundworm)?

- a. central nervous system abnormalities
- b. blindness
- c. death
- d. all of the above

N-13. Humans may become infected with raccoon roundworms by:

- a. eating undercooked raccoon meat
- b. swallowing something contaminated with roundworm eggs
- c. coming in contact with the blood of a raccoon killed on the highway
- d. being bitten by a raccoon showing nasal discharge, weeping eyes and matted greasy fur

N-14. Although *Baylisascaris procyonis* (raccoon roundworm) can be spread to humans, it is not particularly harmful to humans. (T/F)

N-15. A widespread, bacterial, zoonotic disease of birds, mammals and reptiles, which has fecal-oral transmission, and is commonly found in wild animals with diarrhea is:

- a. salmonella
- b. distemper
- c. chlamydiosis
- d. rabies

N-16. Salmonella infection is transmitted easily from:

- a. mammals to mammals
- b. birds to birds
- c. birds to humans
- d. all of the above

N-17. Which of the following is a zoonotic fungal disease that is transmitted through the inhalation of spores?

- a. chlamydiosis      b. aspergillosis      c. distemper      d. scabies

N-18. In order to contract rabies, it is necessary to be bitten by an infected animal. (T/F)

N-19. Which of the following species has tested positive for rabies in Ontario?

- a. bats      b. raccoons      c. skunks      d. all of the above.

### **O. FACTORS IN RELEASING REHABILITATED WILDLIFE**

O-1. If you are planning to release a red-tailed hawk and find it has one broken tail feather, the best solution is to:

- a. keep the bird until a new feather has molted in      c. repair the broken feather by imping  
b. pull out the broken feather      d. go ahead and release the bird

O-2. In August you receive a red-tailed hawk that has collided with a power line and broken several primaries and tail feathers. There are no other injuries. You should:

- a. keep the bird until new feathers molt in  
b. induce molt by manipulating photoperiod in an indoor cage  
c. pluck the damaged feathers and await new growth  
d. imp the damaged feathers, check flight capability and release

O-3. One of the most important factors to the success of releasing a rehabilitated animal is:

- a. releasing the animal at or close to its point of origin and in its natural habitat  
b. releasing the animal on a weekend, so people are more likely to find it if it gets into trouble  
c. releasing the animal on a weekday, because people are likely to be at work and not bother it  
d. releasing all your rehabilitated animals in the same place

O-4. Releasing healthy, prepared animals back to the wild is a key goal of wildlife rehabilitation. (T/F)

O-5. Normal body weight is a factor in considering the release of an animal. (T/F)

O-6. Young birds should have the opportunity to forage for several days in a flight cage before they are released. (T/F)

O-7. An improperly imprinted bird is a behavioral misfit and should not be released. (T/F)

O-8. As long as an animal is healthy, it does not matter what time of day it is released. (T/F)

O-9. A nocturnal mammal or bird should be released:

- a. during the day
- b. in the middle of the night
- c. at dusk
- d. the time of day is not important

O-10. If a broad-winged hawk has recovered from its injuries during the fall, it is appropriate to release it in December. (T/F)

O-11. An animal needs to be acclimated to the outdoors before it can be released. (T/F)

O-12. The carrying capacity of an area for the species being released not an important consideration. (T/F)

O-13. Knowledge of an animal's natural history and resource needs are important in determining release sites. (T/F)

O-14. Gray squirrels should be released early enough in the fall to cache food for the winter and to find shelter. (T/F)

O-15. Birds of prey imprinted on humans, or a species other than their own, should still be released if otherwise healthy. (T/F)

O-16. It is important that an owl's hearing be tested after a head trauma. (T/F)

O-17. A wild animal raised as a pet can be returned to the wild successfully once it gets older and more aggressive. It will instinctively know what to do to survive. (T/F)

O-18. It is a good idea to check the weather forecast prior to a release. (T/F)

O-19. Young birds and mammals can be released as soon as they can eat adult food. They will learn hunting and food-gathering skills in the wild. (T/F)

O-20. What is the term for the release training technique that involves placing food at a feeding station to supplement a young hawk's diet while it learns to catch its own food?

- a. hawking
- b. fledgling
- c. hacking
- d. fostering

O-21. Which problem in each of the following animals would prevent the successful release of the individual back into the wild?

- a. loss of vision in a red-tailed hawk
- b. loss of a digit in the hind foot of a raccoon
- c. loss of one eye in a red fox
- d. loss of the tip of an ear in a rabbit

O-22. Habitat selection for release should meet which of the following criteria?

- a. food and water, cover or shelter, close proximity to humans
- b. cover or shelter, spatial needs, close proximity to humans
- c. food and water, cover or shelter, spatial needs
- d. food and water, spatial needs, close proximity to humans

O-23. Which of the following should help a wildlife custodian determine if an animal is ready for release?

- a. body weight
- b. recognition of native food
- c. weather conditions
- d. all of the above

O-24. When it is determined that an individual animal is incapable of being released successfully to the wild, one could:

- a. release it anyway and hope for the best
- b. place it
- c. euthanize it
- d. b or c

O-25. What behavioral considerations are important for an animal to exhibit before it can be released?

- a. competent foraging behavior
- b. species recognition and socialization with its own kind
- c. predator avoidance
- d. all of the above

O-26. Fledgling raptors are excellent hunters as soon as they can fly. (T/F)

O-27. The conditions of a wildlife custodian authorization require a wildlife custodian to release adult animals within 1km of where they were found. (T/F)

## **P. EUTHANASIA AND DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS**

P-1. The most important factor in choosing a method of euthanasia is:

- a. weight of the animal
- b. whatever is most readily available
- c. skill of the wildlife custodian to perform the euthanasia humanely and safely
- d. preferences of the person who found the animal

P-2. Humane euthanasia is a necessary part of rehabilitation for every wildlife custodian. (T/F)

P-3. Post mortem examinations where warranted are part of rehabilitation. (T/F)

P-4. Carcasses of animals that have been euthanized by injection of a lethal drug may be fed to a carnivorous species . (T/F)

P-5. In choosing a method of euthanasia, which of the following factors should be considered?

- a. use of a technique which minimizes stress and pain to the animal
- b. the experience of the wildlife custodian with the technique
- c. the degree of safety of the technique to the wildlife custodian
- d. all of the above

P-6. You have been caring for a young rabbit that has had severe diarrhea for several days. A fecal examination was negative. Eventually the rabbit dies. You may dispose of its body by:

- a. deep burial
- b. incineration
- c. feeding to a predatory species
- d. a or b

P-7. Acceptable methods of euthanasia for cold-blooded vertebrates include placing them in a freezer. (T/F)

P-8. When deciding whether to continue treatment or to euthanize an animal, factors to consider should include:

- a. the availability of an effective and humane course of treatment
- b. once treatment is completed, whether the animal will be able to re-enter the wild with a reasonable chance of survival.
- c. if an animal is not releasable, whether there is justification for keeping it in captivity other than just to avoid euthanasia
- d. all of the above

## **Q. INTERACTING WITH THE PUBLIC**

Q-1. A caller tells you that her six-year-old just found a fledgling blue jay under a bush in the yard and wants to bring it to you for help. The proper response is:

- a. bring it in as soon as possible
- b. look for a nest nearby and put the baby back in it
- c. put the baby right back where it was found, or in close proximity
- d. refer the caller to the local humane society

Q-2. When a fledgling bird is reported to be “orphaned” but not injured, the best advice is usually to:

- a. take it in immediately for care and rehabilitation
- b. place the bird in a sheltered location nearby and observe from a distance whether the parents return
- c. remain in the yard to observe the bird for awhile
- d. ignore the situation

Q-3. If someone calls and says she found a baby bird that cannot quite fly, sitting in a low branch in her back yard, the best thing to do is tell her to bring it over so you can raise it where it will be safe. (T/F)

Q-4. When a person calls about a cat threatening a fledgling bird, the best advice is for him to bring the bird into the house and leave the cat outside. (T/F)

Q-5. A fledgling bird that is on the ground vocalizing, but uninjured, should be given human assistance immediately. (T/F)

Q-6. A fledgling bird should be returned to its nest as soon as possible. (T/F)

Q-7. People should be advised to feed weak animals as soon as possible (T/F)

Q-8. A description of the nest is helpful in identifying baby birds. (T/F)

Q-9. The primary concerns when advising the public on how to handle ailing wildlife are to (first) avoid injury to the handler, and to (second) avoid any further injury to the animal. (T/F)

Q-10. When possible, people should be advised to transport wild birds in wire bird cages. (T/F)

Q-11. When a bird’s nest containing young has fallen out of a tree, it is advisable to try to replace the entire nest or a substitute nest may be used instead.(T/F)

Q-12. Young, healthy, precocial birds whose parents are not seen should be observed from a distance to see if the parents return before "rescuing" them. (T/F)



Q-13. The public should be discouraged from handling any wild animal because of the:

- a. possibility of injuring the animal
- b. potential for the animal to injure the people
- c. likelihood that the animal may become too tame
- d. all of the above

Q-14. In which of the following circumstances should a person be advised to assist wildlife?

- a. the young seem fat and healthy with no immediate threats
- b. the parents are not around (though they are not known to be dead)
- c. the animal is weak, thin, cold or injured
- d. all of the above

Q-15. Small rabbits should be rescued:

- a. if you don't see the mother
- b. if they are out of the nest
- c. if they are alone all day
- d. if they are injured or the mother is dead and they are still too young to survive on their own

Q-16. People finding a fawn with no mother in sight should remove the baby immediately and take it to a wildlife custodian (T/F)

Q-17. If only a few days have passed and the exact location is known, a fawn can be returned to the wild and its mother. The situation should be monitored to ensure the mother finds the fawn. (T/F)

Q-18. A fawn that is presumed orphaned should be observed unobtrusively from a distance for at least several hours to be sure its mother is not nearby (T/F)

Q-19. Sometimes mother squirrels will attempt to retrieve young that have fallen out of the nest. (T/F)

Q-20. Someone calls you about a nestling owl whose nest has been destroyed. It will be 4-5 days before he can get it to you, and you can't pick it up. You should:

- a. call others in the wildlife custodians' network and try to find someone who can pick the bird up rapidly
- b. tell him to feed it hamburger until he can get it to you
- c. tell him to leave the owl on the ground near the nest; the adults will care for it
- d. have him drop it off at the closest animal shelter.

- Q-21. In spring, a caller tells you that a bird is repeatedly flying into her window, a behavior that goes on for long periods on a daily basis. This bird:
- a. was probably hand-raised and tamed by a human
  - b. is cold and hungry and is trying to get inside, where there is food and shelter
  - c. sees its reflection in the glass and is attacking what seems to be another bird
  - d. has a neurological problem and should be captured, if possible, and brought in for rehabilitation