

1. What does the title IHEA stand for? International Hunter Education Association
2. What is the Pittman Robertson Act? Approved by Congress in 1937 to provide funding for wildlife management and research. 11% Excise Tax from sales of guns, ammo, and archery equipment.
3. Who normally sets hunting regulations? Most hunting regulations are set by their own state.
4. Why do we have hunting laws? Hunting laws are passed to ensure Safety, Opportunity, and Funding.
5. Who founded the Boone and Crockett Club? President Theodore Roosevelt
6. Who is considered to be the “father of wildlife management?” Aldo Leopold
7. Can you legally go across someone else’s property? In Louisiana, hunters are required by law to have permission to enter onto another person’s property.
8. What are the 5 Stages of Hunter Development? Shooting, Limiting Out, Trophy, Method, and Sportsman.
9. What is Conservation? The wise use of natural resources, without wasting them.
10. What is Preservation? Saving natural resources, but with no consumptive use of them.
11. What is Habitat Management? When we safeguard the essential elements of a species’ life needs such as food and water, cover, and space.
12. What is Wildlife Management? The science and practice of maintaining wildlife populations and their habits.
13. What is carrying Capacity? The number of animals the habitat can support all year long.
14. What group spends the most time, money, and effort on conservation? Hunters
15. What is a predator? An animal that kills other animals for food.
16. If you encounter a bear while hunting, you should? Talk in a calm voice, back away slowly, do not run or play dead.

17. A bear's diet consists of how much vegetable matter? 90%
18. Wild animals are usually categorized into what groups? Large mammals, Small mammals, Upland birds, Waterfowl, and Birds of prey.
19. Two of the most popular small game animals are? Squirrels and rabbits.
20. Popular upland birds include? Turkeys, pheasants, quail, and grouse.
21. Waterfowl include what 2 categories? Diving ducks and puddle ducks.
22. Can animals that are "protected" or "threatened" be hunted? No
23. What are examples of protected species? Bald eagle, Whooping crane, Great egret, Pine snake, or Osprey.
24. What are the 4 major flyways in North America used by waterfowl? Pacific, Central, Mississippi, and Atlantic.
25. What are the basic parts of a firearm? Action, Stock, and Barrel.
26. How many shells can a hunting shotgun in Louisiana legally hold? 3
27. What are the common actions on rifles? Bolt, Lever, Pump, Semi-auto, and Break action.
28. What are the common actions in shotguns? Single, Side-by-side, Over-under, Pump, Semi-auto, and bolt.
29. What are the common actions on handguns? Single, double action revolver, single action revolver, and Semi-auto.
30. Should you trust the safety feature on a firearm? No, it is a mechanical device that could fail.
31. Should you ever use your scope as a pair of binoculars? No. Never point your gun at an unknown object.
32. What types of sights are there for firearms? Bead, Open, Peep, Telescopic, and Dot.
33. What is the main difference between rifles and shotguns? Barrels and the type of ammunition used.
34. What does "caliber" on a rifle mean? The diameter of the bore measured in hundredths of an inch.

35. What does gauge mean? Gauge was originally determined by how many lead balls of that particular size that it took to weigh a pound. Today gauge is usually measured by the diameter of the inside bore.
36. What is "Choke?" The degree of narrowing at the muzzle end of the barrel.
37. What is "Shot pattern?" The spread of shot pellets after they hit a target.
38. What is "Load?" The amount of gunpowder in a shell or cartridge together with the weight of the bullet or shot.
39. What are basic components of ammunition? Case, Primer, Powder, Projectile, Wad.
40. Can shotgun shells have one solid projectile? Yes, slugs.
41. How far can a .22 rifle travel? Almost 2 miles.
42. How far can a 7mm Magnum travel? Over 5 miles.
43. Do different brands of ammo of the same size shoot the same? No
44. What are the 4 standard firing positions? Prone, Standing, Sitting, and Kneeling.
45. What firing position is the most steady? Prone
46. Do you point a rifle? No, you point a shotgun and aim a rifle.
47. What are the most common chokes on shotguns? Full, Modified, Improved, and Cylinder.
48. What are the 3 fundamentals of good marksmanship? Proper sight adjustment, Proper technique, Practice
49. What is parallax? The optical bending of telescopic crosshairs in relation to the target.
50. What is "Maximum effective range?" The distance at which you can hit a target consistently.
51. You should always wear what when shooting? Eye and ear protection.
52. The most common hunting incidents result from what? Hunter judgement mistakes.
53. What are the main causes of hunting incidents? Judgement mistakes, Safety violations, Lack of control or practice, Mechanical failure

54. How much hunters orange must a hunter legally wear in Louisiana while deer hunting? An orange cap and 400 square inches.
55. What are the 6 proper carrying methods of firearms? Sling, Trail, Cradle, Elbow or Side, Shoulder, Ready
56. Is it ever safe to run, jump, or climb with a loaded firearm? No
57. Where should you keep your finger until you are ready to shoot? Outside the trigger guard.
58. Where should the muzzle of a firearm be pointed at all times? In a safe direction.
59. When do most tree stand accidents happen? When a hunter is climbing up or down a tree.
60. Which direction should a muzzle be pointed when raising or lowering it from a stand? Down
61. What are signs of advanced hypothermia? Bluish-white appearance, Weak heartbeat, Shallow breathing, Rigid Muscles, Unconsciousness
62. In Louisiana, children under the age of ___ must wear a properly sized and fitted flotation device. 13
63. ATV's are special purpose vehicles that require what? Careful, responsible handling, and good handling.
64. What causes the majority of ATV accidents? When riders encounter an unexpected obstacle.
65. What is considered to be a large mammal? deer, elk, antelope or bear
66. What is considered a small animal? rabbit, squirrel, or raccoon
67. What is considered to be an upland bird? turkey, grouse, quail, or dove
68. What is considered to be waterfowl? ducks and geese
69. What are the 3 general types of public hunting lands in Louisiana? State WMA, Federal Refuges, National Forests
70. What characteristics do you need to understand about animals you are hunting? Distinctive markings, Sounds, Movement, and Group Behavior
71. What methods are commonly used as hunting strategies? Still hunting, Stalking, Posting, Ground blinds, Elevated stands, Calling, Driving, Flushing, Dogs, Trapping

72. What is essential to know in order to be both successful and ethical when hunting big game?
Anatomy
73. The most effective shots are delivered to an animal's what? Vital organs
74. What is the most preferred shot angle on a large animal? Broadside
75. What 3 factors contribute most to meat spoilage? Heat, Moisture, and Dirt
76. Is it acceptable to carry your deer around on your truck hood? No, it causes spoilage and may offend the non-hunting public.
77. Are all muzzleloaders rifles? No
78. Is it ok to use modern smokeless powder in muzzleloaders? No, use only black powder or Pyrodex.
79. What are 4 types of in-line muzzleloader actions? Turnbolt, Lever, Rolling Block, and Hinge
80. What types of projectiles are used in muzzleloaders? Round ball, Bullets, Sabot bullets, Powerbelt bullets, Shot pellets
81. What is the most accurate type of muzzleloader projectile? Bullet
82. The earliest country known to use black powder firearms is? China
83. The flintlock was invented when? 1600's
84. What are 3 ways to unload a muzzleloader? Discharge, CO2, Un-priming
85. What is the safest way to unload a muzzleloader? CO2 discharger
86. What are the 3 types of bows? Longbow, Recurve, Compound
87. The parts of an arrow are? Arrowhead, Shaft, Crest, Fletching, and Nock
88. A head shot is a good shot in archery? No, skulls of large animals are too thick and the brain is small.
89. The earliest recorded use of bow and arrow was when? 3000 B.C.
90. Types of arrowheads are what? Bullet Point, Blunt, Field, Judo, Fish, Broadhead and Mechanical
91. In proper hunt planning, you should? Be ready, Know location, Prepare for safety, Tell others

92. What is the best all-around fabric for cold weather hunting clothes? Wool
93. Survival kits should include what? Shelter material, Fire building materials, First-aid kit, Flashlight, Compass, Water, Food, Knife
94. A good orienteering compass has what parts? Mirror, Magnetic needle, Orienteering lines, Magnifying lens, Base plate, Direction of travel arrow, Scale, Azimuth ring, Orienteering arrow
95. What are the 3 most important priorities in survival? Shelter, Fire, Signal
96. _____ occurs when your body loses heat faster than it can produce it? Hypothermia
97. When your body becomes over-heated it is called? Hyperthermia
98. With bleeding, what should you do? Apply direct pressure.
99. You should apply butter to a burn? False
100. You should tie a tourniquet above a snake-bite? False
101. You should always pack the heaviest items in the bottom of your backpack to keep your center of gravity low? False
102. A long handled double bit axe would be more practical for chopping fire wood than a hatchet when backpacking? False
103. A muskrat has a triangle shaped cross section of their tail? True
104. Nutria have round tails? True
105. Flint and steel, waterproof matches, and magnesium fire starters are all acceptable ways to start campfires? True
106. Either a portable water purifier or purification tablets can be used to make water safe to drink? True
107. Ibuprofen, thread, lighter, fish hooks, flashlight, space blanket, nylon cord, and insect repellent are good items to have in a survival kit? True
108. GPS units have made compasses obsolete? False
109. Panther, cougar, and mountain lion are all names for the same animal? True

110. What does Crepuscular mean? Primarily active at dawn and dusk. (deer, moose, rabbits, mice, squirrels, ferrets, rats)
111. What does Diurnal mean? Primarily active in the daytime. (fishers, marmots, quail, doves, hawks, eagles, coyotes)
112. What does nocturnal mean? Primarily active at night. (owls, bats, badgers, skunks, mink, flying squirrels, opossums, raccoons)
113. What are birds of prey called? Raptors
114. What is the largest North American bear? Polar
115. What is the largest land mammal? American Bison
116. What are the types of wild goats? Mountain goats
117. What are the wild sheep of North America? Rocky mountain bighorn, Desert bighorn, Stone sheep, Dall)
118. What is the fastest mammal in North America? Pronghorn antelope-55 MPH
119. What is the fastest duck? Red Breasted Merganser-100 MPH then Canvasback at 72 MPH
120. What are the most common turkey sounds? Gobble, cluck, put, purr, kee kee, spit/drum, yelp
121. Animals that chew their cud are called? Ruminants
122. Do all cloven hooved animals have four stomach compartments? No
123. The four stomach compartments of a ruminant are? Rumen, omasum, abomasum, reticulum
124. Can you legally hunt Trumpeter swans in North America? No
125. Which species of swan can be harvested? Tundra
126. What is the largest waterfowl native to the U.S.? Trumpeter swan
127. What is the largest land mammal in North America? Bison
128. What is the largest member of the deer family in North America? Moose

129. What is the largest upland game bird in U.S.? Turkey
130. What is the largest rodent in U.S.? Beaver
131. What is the largest fish in U.S.? Sturgeon – up to 1800 lbs.
132. What is the largest turtle? Alligator snapping turtle
133. What is the largest member of the weasel family? Sea otter is the heaviest. River otter is the longest.
134. Which member of the weasel family preys on prairie dogs and depends on their burrows to survive? Black footed ferret which is a protected species
135. Which swans are legal to hunt in North America? There are 3 species- Trumpeter(illegal), Tundra(legal), Mute(is an invasive species-legal)
136. What kind of ducks run on the water to take off? Diving ducks
137. What management practices are used to maintain healthy habitat? Selective timber harvest, burning, food plots.
138. What are gallinaceous birds? Primarily terrestrial birds. Pheasant, turkey, grouse.
139. What is the population of 2 muskrats after 1 year with no mortality? They have up to 3 litters per year and 8 pups per litter. You could assume a population of 26.
140. What is the population of 2 whitetail deer after 10 years with no mortality? They usually have twins. 1 buck fawn and 1 doe fawn. Population could be 112.
141. How many stomachs does a deer have? 1 stomach with 4 compartments. They are the rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum.
142. This duck uses its big spatulate bill for skimming the surface of water to find food? Northern Shoveler- feeds on aquatic plants, mollusks, insects, crustaceans, and small fish.
143. This alpine resident lives where most animals could never take a hold? Mountain Goat- relies heavily on its climbing ability to escape from predators and to forage. Has very sharp eyesight and hearing. Has long white hair and dark slightly curved horns.
144. This bear can be identified by its shoulder hump? Grizzly Bear

145. This is a medium sized bear that sometimes has a white chest patch? Black Bear- can be black, brown, blond, or cinnamon colored. Has no shoulder hump. Weighs up to 660 lbs.
146. Antlers are made up of? Calcium, phosphorus, and as much as 50% water. Grows faster than any other bone. Sheds annually.
147. Horns are made up of? Horns are two part structures with an interior bone portion that is an extension of the skull. There is also a horn sheath made up primarily of keratin(same as fingernails). Sheep, goats, and bison have horns. Most animals never shed their horns and continue to grow for their lifetime. The Pronghorn is the only animal that sheds its horns.
148. Which North American game species have antlers? Mule Deer, Whitetail, Elk, and Moose. They shed and grow back after their breeding period each year.
149. Which mammals or game birds are Precocial? This means able to move and see almost immediately after birth. Turkeys, pheasants, ducks, and deer are examples.
150. Which North American species are Altricial? These animals are blind, hairless, or incapable of moving around on their own for a period of time after birth or hatching. Squirrels, bobcats, rabbits, mice, owls, hawks, and eagles are examples. Most predators have altricial young.