

BANK 8 — PRE-MAP FINAL (50)

1 Wildlife management

Definition: Science of managing wildlife populations and habitats.

Example: Setting hunting regulations.

 *Hands balancing animals.*

Cue: Manage wildlife.

2 Harvest

Definition: Removal of individuals from a population.

Example: Legal hunting season.

 *Tag on animal.*

Cue: Take from population.

3 Hunting regulations

Definition: Rules governing harvest.

Example: Bag limits.

 *Rulebook + animal.*

Cue: Harvest rules.

4 Bag limit

Definition: Maximum number harvested per person.

Example: One deer per season.

 *Number limit sign.*

Cue: Max allowed.

5 Season

Definition: Time period when harvest is legal.

Example: Fall hunting season.

 *Calendar highlighted.*

Cue: Legal time.

6 Quota

Definition: Total allowable harvest.

Example: Regional harvest cap.

 *Counter stopping.*

Cue: Total limit.

7 Population objectives

Definition: Desired population levels.

Example: Maintain stable deer numbers.

 *Target icon.*

Cue: Desired level.

8 Adaptive harvest management

Definition: Adjusting harvest based on monitoring.

Example: Changing quotas annually.

 *Dial adjusted.*

Cue: Adjust harvest.

9 Monitoring

Definition: Tracking population trends.

Example: Annual surveys.

 *Clipboard.*

Cue: Track trends.

10 Population indices

Definition: Measures indicating population size.

Example: Track counts.

 *Gauge meter.*

Cue: Indicator only.

1 1 Census

Definition: Complete count of a population.

Example: Counting all individuals.

 *Full tally.*

Cue: Total count.

1 2 Sampling

Definition: Estimating population using a subset.

Example: Transect surveys.

 *Highlighted area.*

Cue: Estimate.

1 3 Mark-recapture

Definition: Estimating population by marking individuals.

Example: Tagged animals recaptured.

 *Tagged animal.*

Cue: Mark & recapture.

1 4 Observation error

Definition: Error due to imperfect detection.

Example: Missed animals during surveys.

 *Blurred vision.*

Cue: Not all seen.

1 5 Detection probability

Definition: Likelihood of observing an individual.

Example: Hard-to-see species.

 *Eye icon with %.*

Cue: Chance to detect.

1 6 Bias

Definition: Systematic error in data collection.

Example: Surveying only roads.

 *Tilted scale.*

Cue: Skewed data.

1 7 Precision

Definition: Consistency of measurements.

Example: Similar survey results.

 *Tight cluster.*

Cue: Repeatability.

1 8 Accuracy

Definition: Closeness to true value.

Example: Estimate near actual size.

 *Bullseye hit.*

Cue: Correctness.

1 9 Survey design

Definition: Planning how data are collected.

Example: Random sampling design.

 *Blueprint.*

Cue: Plan surveys.

2 0 Random sampling

Definition: Each unit has equal chance of selection.

Example: Random plots.

 *Dice icon.*

Cue: Equal chance.

2 1 Stratified sampling

Definition: Sampling within defined strata.

Example: Forest vs grassland samples.

 *Layered map.*

Cue: Sample by strata.

2 2 Index vs estimate

Definition: Relative measure vs calculated population size.

Example: Tracks vs mark-recapture.

 *Gauge vs number.*

Cue: Relative vs absolute.

2 3 Habitat management

Definition: Manipulating habitat to meet objectives.

Example: Controlled burns.

 *Tools + habitat.*

Cue: Manage habitat.

2 4 Prescribed fire

Definition: Planned use of fire to manage habitat.

Example: Fuel reduction burns.

 *Controlled flames.*

Cue: Planned fire.

2 5 Mechanical treatment

Definition: Physical alteration of habitat.

Example: Mowing vegetation.

 *Machinery icon.*

Cue: Physical control.

2 6 Chemical treatment

Definition: Use of chemicals to manage vegetation.

Example: Herbicides.

 *Spray bottle.*

Cue: Chemical control.

2 7 Biological control

Definition: Using organisms to control pests.

Example: Predators controlling pests.

 *Predator-prey.*

Cue: Living control.

2 8 Human dimensions

Definition: Social factors influencing management.

Example: Public attitudes toward hunting.

 *People + animals.*

Cue: People matter.

2 9 Stakeholders

Definition: Individuals or groups affected.

Example: Hunters, landowners.

 *Group icons.*

Cue: Affected groups.

Public acceptance

Definition: Support for management actions.

Example: Approval of harvest plans.

 *Thumbs up.*

Cue: Support.

Compliance

Definition: Following rules and regulations.

Example: Obeying bag limits.

 *Checkmark.*

Cue: Follow rules.

Enforcement

Definition: Ensuring compliance.

Example: Wildlife officers.

 *Badge icon.*

Cue: Enforce rules.

Education

Definition: Informing public to improve compliance.

Example: Hunter education courses.

 *Book + wildlife.*

Cue: Teach rules.

Outreach

Definition: Communicating with stakeholders.

Example: Public meetings.

 *Megaphone.*

Cue: Communicate.

3 5 Incentives

Definition: Benefits encouraging desired behavior.

Example: Access programs.

 *Reward icon.*

Cue: Encourage action.

3 6 Evaluation

Definition: Assessing effectiveness of actions.

Example: Reviewing harvest outcomes.

 *Magnifying glass.*

Cue: Did it work?

3 7 Feedback

Definition: Information used to adjust management.

Example: Survey results guiding changes.

 *Loop arrow.*

Cue: Learn & adjust.

3 8 Adaptive management

Definition: Iterative decision-making using feedback.

Example: Adjusting plans annually.

 *Continuous loop.*

Cue: Adjust over time.

3 9 Sustainability

Definition: Long-term maintenance of populations.

Example: Balanced harvest.

 *Infinite loop.*

Cue: Long-term balance.

4 0 Multiple-use management

Definition: Managing land for several uses.

Example: Wildlife + recreation.

 *Multiple icons.*

Cue: Many uses.

4 1 Trade-offs

Definition: Gains in one area cause losses in another.

Example: Development vs habitat.

 *Balancing scale.*

Cue: Give & take.

4 2 Decision-making

Definition: Choosing among management options.

Example: Selecting harvest strategies.

 *Decision tree.*

Cue: Choose option.

4 3 Risk management

Definition: Identifying and reducing risks.

Example: Avoiding overharvest.

 *Warning sign.*

Cue: Reduce risk.

4 4 Uncertainty

Definition: Incomplete knowledge affecting decisions.

Example: Unknown population size.

 *Question mark.*

Cue: Unknowns.

4 5 Precautionary principle

Definition: Avoid actions with potential harm when uncertain.

Example: Conservative harvest limits.

 *Brake pedal.*

Cue: Better safe.

4 6 Science-based management

Definition: Decisions guided by scientific data.

Example: Data-driven quotas.

 *Graph + checkmark.*

Cue: Use science.

4 7 Evidence-based policy

Definition: Policies informed by research.

Example: Studies shaping regulations.

 *Documents + data.*

Cue: Evidence guides.

4 8 Transparency

Definition: Open access to information.

Example: Public reporting.

 *Open window.*

Cue: Open info.

4 9 Accountability

Definition: Responsibility for decisions.

Example: Agencies reporting outcomes.

 *Checklist.*

Cue: Responsible.

5 0 Continuous improvement

Definition: Ongoing refinement of management.

Example: Annual plan updates.

 *Upward spiral.*

Cue: Always improve.