

Standard DSC 1 Question Bank AUGUST 2020

- 1. What are normally the last deer to change from winter coat into summer coat?**
 - a. Male deer
 - b. Young deer
 - c. Female deer
 - d. Old deer

- 2. Which male antlered deer usually cast their antlers first?**
 - a. Kids
 - b. Old animals
 - c. Perruques
 - d. Yearlings

- 3. Under what circumstances do female deer usually give birth to their young?**
 - a. In the middle of the herd for protection
 - b. Quietly and alone in cover
 - c. Out in the open where she can see danger approaching
 - d. With the buck in close attendance waiting to breed afterwards

- 4. The antler casting cycle is mainly governed by which hormone?**
 - a. Adrenaline
 - b. Testosterone
 - c. Progesterone
 - d. Oestrogen

- 5. For a few days after their birth, young deer generally:**
 - a. Are left alone in cover by their mothers between suckling bouts
 - b. Run with their mothers from an hour or two after birth
 - c. Join in groups with other newly born deer
 - d. Are led to low ground without delay

- 6. A female deer will not conceive unless:**
 - a. She is in her home range
 - b. She reaches a certain threshold body weight
 - c. She is at least 4 years old
 - d. She has been covered by at least two males

- 7. What is the primary limiting factor of a deer's life span?**
 - a. Loss of its territory
 - b. Being killed by other deer
 - c. Its teeth wearing out so that it cannot feed efficiently
 - d. The strain of growing antlers or producing young

- 8. A buck whose antlers in season are a spongy mass of velvet (a perruque head) should:**
 - a. Be culled as it may become infected and he will probably die
 - b. Be protected and must not be shot
 - c. Be preserved as good breeding stock
 - d. Soon come into hard antler and produces a normal head

- 9. Why do deer ruminate?**
 - a. It helps them to rest
 - b. It is essential to their digestion
 - c. It is a reaction to stress
 - d. It eliminates indigestible food

- 10. What is the preferred habitat of most species of deer in the United Kingdom?**
 - a. Woodland margins
 - b. Moorland
 - c. Pasture
 - d. Wetlands

11. The effect of rising numbers of deer in an area is likely to be first noticed through?

- a. Reduced diversity of plants at ground level and increased crop damage
- b. Reduced birth rate
- c. Increased antler quality
- d. Reduced birth weight

12. How are deer wallows best described?

- a. Pure and sweet smelling
- b. Dry and dusty
- c. Muddy and often scented with urine
- d. Rocky with fast flowing water

13. Deer under normal undisturbed conditions will:

- a. Feed continuously all day long
- b. Only feed at night
- c. Feed in cycles of a few hours with peaks at dawn/dusk
- d. Only feed in daylight

14. Deer are rarely seen to drink. This is because:

- a. They drink once every few days
- b. They get most of the water they need from their food
- c. In hot weather they stay in the shade
- d. They only drink at night

15. Scent glands in most UK deer are located:

- a. Behind the ears and under the chin
- b. Between hooves, in corner of eye and outside hock
- c. All along the neck and spine
- d. On their chest and shoulders

16. Fraying is the term used to describe which activity of a male deer?

- a. Rubbing the bark from trees and shrubs with antlers
- b. Eating the bark of trees and shrubs
- c. Making territorial marks on the ground using hooves
- d. Changing coat

17. What is the term used to describe the covering of a deer's growing antlers?

- a. Guard hair
- b. Under coat/fur
- c. Velvet
- d. Bare skin

18. A reasonable estimation of the age class of a deer when it has been killed can be gained from:

- a. The number of points on its antler
- b. The amount of fat around its kidneys
- c. The amount of wear on its hooves
- d. The amount of wear on its teeth

19. 'Browsing' is the term, which describes:

- a. Deer feeding on leaves and buds
- b. Deer feeding on grass and herbs
- c. Deer raiding cereal crops
- d. Deer eating root crop

20. Where are a deer's antlers shed and regrown from each year?

- a. The burr
- b. The coronet
- c. The pedicle
- d. The beam

21. Which of the following descriptions apply to deer droppings?

- a. Often black or dark brown, shiny when fresh often with ends pointed or indented
- b. Always perfectly cylindrical
- c. Always round and fibrous
- d. Pale in colour and similar to small fox droppings

22. After the shot, a deer hunches its back and walks slowly into cover. This is a typical reaction from an animal, which has been hit in:

- a. The heart
- b. The lungs
- c. The gut
- d. The neck

23. If you suspect that you have wounded a deer and it has disappeared from sight, what should you do?

- a. Wait for 10-15 minutes before going forward to the place where it was standing when you shot
- b. Wait for 1 minute before going forward to the place it was standing when shot
- c. Go straight to where you last saw it before it disappeared
- d. Go round behind where you last saw it and approach the place from there

24. After the shot, the deer kicks out its hind legs and rushes into cover with neck outstretched. Traces of pink and frothy blood are found. Where has it been hit?

- a. The heart
- b. The lungs
- c. The liver
- d. The kidneys

25. After a shot, the deer falls down and gets up almost immediately or staggers before rushing away. Only a few drops of blood, some short hair and a long splinter of bone is found. Where has it been hit?

- a. The gut
- b. The lungs
- c. The leg
- d. The spine

26. You are stalking in woodland and spot a deer from a range of about 40 metres behind a large tree. All you can see is the animal's head looking sideways. What is the recommended procedure for taking a shot?

- a. Shoot at its eye
- b. Wait until it exposes the chest area and take a heart/lung shot
- c. Shoot at a point half way between the eye and base of the ear
- d. Make a noise so it looks at you before shooting it between the eyes

27. Which is the best point of aim to ensure a humane kill at most sensible distances?

- a. The centre of the head
- b. Half way up the body just behind the shoulder
- c. High in the neck
- d. Low in the neck

28. If you intend to shoot one deer, how much ammunition should you carry whilst stalking?

- a. One round loaded in the rifle
- b. One round loaded in the rifle and one in the pocket
- c. One round loaded in the rifle and one in the magazine
- d. One round loaded in the rifle, more than one in the magazine and some spare in the pocket

29. What is the main purpose of stalking to within easy range of a deer?

- a. To ensure a humane kill
- b. To check the quality of the antlers before taking the shot
- c. To test the stalkers ability to get in close
- d. To increase the chances of spotting an additional shootable deer

30. What is the advantage of a telescopic sight?

- a. Very long shots can be taken with ease
- b. You can aim more precisely at all ranges
- c. You do not need to carry binoculars to identify the deer
- d. It enables you to see and shoot the deer through undergrowth

31. Within woodlands, at what range are the majority of deer shot?

- a. Under 100 metres
- b. 100 – 150 metres
- c. 150 – 200 metres
- d. 200 – 300 metres

32. A wounded stag is struggling hard but seems unable to run away and could possibly be approached. Should it be?

- a. Returned to later, accompanied by a dog
- b. Shot again if safe to do so
- c. Left to die in peace
- d. Held down to be finished off with a knife

33. When a deer drops instantly to the shot, what should you do?

- a. Rush up to it ready to finish it off if it's not dead
- b. Immediately shoot at it again where it lies
- c. Remain where you are, ready to shoot again if it seems about to rise
- d. Unload and prepare to gralloch because it is dead for sure

34. After successfully shooting a deer from a group, what should you do?

- a. Stay still until the remaining deer in the immediate area have moved out of sight
- b. Stand up and frighten the rest of the deer away quickly
- c. Rush up and bleed the carcass before the heart has stopped beating
- d. Drag the carcass away from the other deer as soon as possible

35. Which of the following factors are most important for safety in the choice of a stalker's knife?

- a. Non-slip handle
- b. Curved blade for skinning
- c. Appearance
- d. Serrated blade for cutting through bone

36. Which of the following items is the most important for a sensible stalker to carry with him whilst out stalking?

- a. A pull through and cleaning patch
- b. A box of matches
- c. A bottle of gun oil
- d. A screwdriver

37. What is the advantage in using a high seat?

- a. The deer may not see the stalker
- b. The deer may not smell the stalker
- c. The shot is likely to be safer than one taken from ground level
- d. All of the above

38. When stalking alone on leased ground, which of the following is essential to carry?

- a. Carcass tags
- b. Legal deer seasons menu card
- c. Spare targets
- d. Permission to stalk signed by the landowner/occupier or holder of the stalking right

39. The use of a stick (or split sticks) as a stalking aid is:

- a. Sensible because it makes shooting steadier
- b. Helpful to reduce inaccuracy
- c. An advantage as it helps to create a steady shooting platform
- d. All of the above

40. You are on a steep bank looking down on a deer, which shooting position is likely to be the most comfortable and stable?

- a. Prone
- b. Sitting
- c. Freehand
- d. Standing

41. When should the bolt be removed from the rifle whilst stored in the home?

- a. All the time to avoid its use by an unauthorized person e.g. child/thief
- b. Only when you wish to clean the bolt
- c. Only when necessary to avoid a build-up of condensation
- d. Occasionally to ease pressure on the striker spring

42. When should you take off the safety catch whilst deer stalking?

- a. When you load the rifle and set off with it safely slung over your shoulder
- b. When you start the final approach on a stalk
- c. When you enter thick cover and silence is essential
- d. When you are in the aim and about to squeeze the trigger

43. Someone offers you a rifle with the bolt closed. What should you do?

- a. Refuse to accept the rifle until he/she proves that it is unloaded
- b. Take the rifle and ask him/her if it is loaded before pulling the trigger to check
- c. Point it in a safe direction and pull the trigger to check
- d. Open the bolt and look inside to prove it empty

44. When shooting deer in woods or on level ground safety can be improved by?

- a. Lying down to take every shot
- b. Using a high seat
- c. Only shooting at deer with a screen of bushes behind them to break up the bullets
- d. Only shooting into open spaces e.g. down rides

45. If you accidentally plug your barrel with peat or snow, what should you do?

- a. Fire a shot to clear it
- b. Carry on and take more care of your rifle
- c. Unload all cartridges at once and properly clean the bore
- d. Push the obstruction down the barrel as far from the muzzle as possible

46. When approaching a deer you have shot and that you believe to be dead, what should your first action be?

- a. Stick a knife into the base of the neck to bleed it
- b. Make sure it is dead by touching an eyeball with a stick and watching for 'eye-blink' reaction
- c. Grab the back leg to restrain it in case it is still alive
- d. Shoot it in the head to make sure it is dead

47. If you have to shoot an injured deer at close range by shooting it again, what should you do?

- a. Lie down to ensure a steady shot at the neck outlined clearly against the sky
- b. Get close enough so you can rest the rifle muzzle against the deer's skin
- c. Ensure there is a soft safe backstop behind the deer to stop the bullet
- d. Get someone to hold a leg to keep the animal still

48. A safe backstop is required before you take a shot at a deer. What is the best form of backstop?

- a. Clear air, i.e. a silhouette target with nothing behind the deer
- b. A dense screen of bushes and scrub.
- c. A belt of trees or a thick plantation
- d. A rising bank of soft ground

49. When stalking deer in thick cover should you?

- a. Use a slow, heavy calibre bullet to cut through the twigs and underbrush
- b. Use a fast light calibre bullet to cut through the twigs and underbrush
- c. Use solid (full metal jacket) bullets to avoid bullet break-up on twigs
- d. Not take any shots at deer that are not fully visible and without a safe backstop.

50. What if the maximum distance that a bullet from a deer rifle might travel if there is no solid backstop?

- a. 500 – 1000 metres
- b. 3500 – 5000 metres
- c. 5500 – 6000 metres
- d. 10,000 metres

51. When crawling towards deer with a companion what best describes the recommended condition for the rifles?

- a. Only the leader's rifle should be loaded and pointing forwards
- b. Both rifles should be loaded in case other deer appear behind you
- c. Neither rifle should be loaded until the firing position is reached
- d. Only the second person should have a loaded rifle, the leader should be selecting the route

52. Stalking in fog is:

- a. Easy because you can approach the deer unseen
- b. Dangerous because you cannot be sure of a safe backdrop
- c. Safer because walkers will not be on the hill
- d. More exciting because you cannot be sure where the deer are

53. Carrying a rifle with the firing pin resting on a chambered round is:

- a. Always dangerous and must never be done
- b. Acceptable only in woodland stalking
- c. Acceptable if the rifle is in its case
- d. Acceptable if the safety catch is applied thus locking the bolt

54. Before you climb into a high seat what should you do?

- a. Ensure that the rifle is loaded in case you see a deer as you climb the ladder
- b. Cut some branches to improve your concealment as you climb
- c. Check the ladder and seat for damage and unload your rifle before climbing into the seat
- d. Rest the loaded rifle against the base of the seat and pull it up on a cord when you are safely seated

55. In England and Wales what is the minimum muzzle energy required from a rifle to be legal for stalking all species of deer?

- a. 1600 ft/lbs. (2168 joules)
- b. 1700 ft/lbs. (2305 joules)
- c. 1750 ft/lbs. (2373 joules)
- d. 1800 ft/lbs. (2439 joules)

56. In England and Wales which of the following rifle and ammunition combinations is ILLEGAL for use to kill deer?

- a. .222 Remington 45gr hollow point bullet (ME: 1000 ft lbs/1356 joules)
- b. .243 Winchester 100gr soft nose bullet (ME: 2090 ft lbs/2831 joules)
- c. 30 – 30 Winchester 170gr soft nose bullet (ME: 1765 ft lbs/2397 joules)
- d. 30 – 06 Springfield 180gr soft nose bullet (ME: 2914 ft lbs/3948 joules)

57. In England and Wales it is illegal to shoot any deer at night unless injured. How is "night" defined in law?

- a. When you cannot read a car number plate at 25 metres
- b. Between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise
- c. During official "lighting up time" as published in the local newspapers
- d. Between 2000 hours GMT and 0800 hours GMT

58. Red stags are grazing on the edge of an airfield during the hours of darkness. The deer pose a threat to public safety if they are not dealt with. Who in England would issue a night shooting licence:

- a. Defra
- b. Civil Aviation Authority
- c. Natural England
- d. The airport owners

59. If you wish to net or trap deer in England from whom, is permission obtained?

- a. You can net or trap wild deer without permission
- b. The owner of the land where the deer are to be trapped
- c. The Forestry Commission
- d. Through Natural England

60. If you wish to net or trap deer in Wales from whom, is permission obtained?

- a. You can net or trap wild deer without permission
- b. The owner of the land where the deer are to be trapped
- c. The Forestry Commission
- d. Natural Resources Wales

61. What is the minimum legal calibre for a roe deer rifle in England and Wales?

- a. .222"
- b. .243"
- c. .240"
- d. .270"

62. What is the minimum legal calibre for a muntjac and CWD deer rifle in England and Wales?

- a. .220"
- b. .243"
- c. .240"
- d. .270"

63. What is the legal Open Season for roe bucks in England and Wales?

- a. 1 March - 20 October
- b. 1 March – 31 October
- c. 1 April – 31 October
- d. 1 April – 20 October

64. What is the legal Open Season for red stags in England and Wales?

- a. 1 August – 30 April
- b. 1 July – 31 March
- c. 1 August – 28 February
- d. 1 July – 21 October

65. What is the legal Open Season for fallow bucks in England and Wales?

- a. 1 July – 21 October
- b. 1 August – 30 April
- c. 1 August – end February
- d. 1 July – 31 March

66. What is the legal Open Season for sika stags in England and Wales?

- a. 1 July – 21 October
- b. 1 July – 31 March
- c. 1 August – end February
- d. 1 August – 30 April

67. What is the legal Open Season for red hinds in England and Wales?

- a. 1 November – 31 March
- b. 1 October – 31 March
- c. 21 October – 15 February
- d. 1 October – end February

68. What is the legal Open Season for sika hinds in England and Wales?

- a. 1 October – end February
- b. 1 October – 31 March
- c. 1 November – 31 March
- d. 21 October – 15 February

69. What is the legal Open Season for fallow does in England and Wales?

- a. 1 October – end February
- b. 1 November – 31 March
- c. 21 October – 15 February
- d. 1 October – 31 March

70. What is the legal Open Season for roe does in England and Wales?

- a. 1 November – 31 March
- b. 1 October – 31 March
- c. 21 October – 15 February
- d. 1 October – end February

71. What is the legal Open Season for Chinese Water deer in England and Wales?

- a. 1 November – 31 March
- b. 1 October – 31 March
- c. 21 October – 15 February
- d. 1 October – end February

72. In England and Wales in certain circumstances shotguns firing non-spherical projectiles (slug) weighing more than 350 grains or certain shot may be used to kill deer which are not injured but doing serious damage to crops. Which of the following may be used?

- a. A 20 bore shotgun or larger with AAA shot or legal slug
- b. A 12 bore shotgun or larger with SSG shot only
- c. A 12 bore shotgun or larger with AAA shot only or legal slug
- d. A .410 bore but with slug only

73. Under what circumstances is it legal for an occupier to shoot uninjured deer out of season in England?

- a. If you were unable to do so in the open season due to illness (certified by a doctor)
- b. If deer of the same species are seriously damaging your agricultural crops and you cannot prevent further damage by other means, and you shoot them where the damage is occurring
- c. If the game keeper would not let you do so in the open season due to risk of disturbing the pheasant shooting
- d. If they are eating all the bluebells and other wild flowers

74. In England what type of appropriate calibre rifle bullets may legally be used to kill deer?

- a. Any soft nosed or hollow nosed bullet
- b. Any bullet weighing over 50 grains
- c. Any bullet with a metal jacket totally covering the lead core
- d. Only a bullet over 100 grains with a metal jacket totally covering the lead core

75. Shooting deer from a vehicle in England & Wales is?

- a. Legal anywhere
- b. Only legal from a stationary vehicle with the engine switched off
- c. Legal at night without the occupier's written permission but with a DEFRA permit
- d. Illegal in all circumstances

76. Which of the following is illegal to use for shooting muntjac in England & Wales?

- a. A .222 and 50 grain soft nosed ammunition
- b. Any rifle and bullet combination legal for other species of deer
- c. A .22 LR with hollow-point bullets
- d. A 5.56 mm using 50 grain soft-nosed or hollow-point bullets

77. What is the legal Open Season for red hinds in Scotland?

- a. 21 October – end February
- b. 1 November – 31 March
- c. 21 October – 15 February
- d. 1 November – end February

78. What is the legal Open Season for red stags in Scotland?

- a. 1 June – 31 October
- b. 1 August – 31 October
- c. 1 July – 20 October
- d. 1 August – end February

79. What is the legal Open Season for sika hinds in Scotland?

- a. 21 October – 15 February
- b. 21 October – end February
- c. 1 November – end February
- d. 1 November – 31 March

80. What is the legal Open Season for fallow does in Scotland?

- a. 21 October – end February
- b. 21 October – 15 February
- c. 1 November – end February
- d. 1 November – 31 March

81. What is the legal Open Season for roe does in Scotland?

- a. 21 October – 15 February
- b. 1 November – 31 March
- c. 1 November – 15 February
- d. 21 October – 31 March

82. To sell venison legally in Scotland, a person who is not a licensed venison dealer:

- a. May sell it only to a licensed venison dealer unless it was bought from one
- b. Must own the land where it was shot and keep records
- c. May sell it to an hotel or restaurant or butchers shop even if it does not have a venison dealer's license
- d. May barter it for something else

83. Which is the statutory body responsible for the conservation and control of deer in Scotland?

- a. The Forestry Commission
- b. The British Deer Society
- c. The Association of Deer Management Groups
- d. Scottish Natural Heritage

84. What is the minimum legal muzzle velocity allowed for a bullet to shoot deer in Scotland?

- a. 1700 ft/sec
- b. 1750 ft/sec
- c. 1900 ft/sec
- d. 2450 ft/sec

85. What is the minimum legal bullet weight for use on sika deer in Scotland?

- a. 50 grains
- b. 75 grains
- c. 100 grains
- d. 150 grains

86. What is the minimum legal muzzle energy of a bullet for use on red deer in Scotland?

- a. 1000 ft/lbs
- b. 1700 ft/lbs
- c. 1750 ft/lbs
- d. 2450 ft/lbs

87. Shooting any species of deer in Scotland is allowed on a Sunday:

- a. Under no circumstances
- b. Only if the shooting would be legal on any other day of the week
- c. Only if authorised by a Church Official
- d. Only with permission from the Police

88. Under what circumstances may a deer be killed in England, Scotland and Wales with a .22 rimfire without breaking the law?

- a. When it is marauding in a suburban garden
- b. By a foreign visitor
- c. At night using a spotlight
- d. When injured to prevent further suffering

89. If serious deer damage to crops or trees is being suffered by foresters or tenant farmers on fenced land in Scotland, what are their legal options?

- a. They can shoot deer at night without permission
- b. They can shoot deer at night with the landowner's written permission
- c. They can apply to Scottish Natural Heritage for a night shooting permit
- d. They can trap or snare the deer concerned because shooting at night is not allowed

90. Deer marauding into crops in Scotland may legally be?

- a. Snared
- b. Shot using any firearm/ammunition legal for that species under normal circumstances
- c. Shot using any shotgun and size of shot
- d. Shot using a 12 bore loaded with a single spherical ball

91. As a land owner or holder of the shooting rights, you can release big red stags on your land to improve the wild stock?

- a. Anywhere in Scotland
- b. Nowhere in Scotland
- c. Anywhere except the Hebrides and some Western Isles
- d. Anywhere with permission from Scottish Natural Heritage

92. Who issues Firearms Certificates in Scotland?

- a. Scottish Natural Heritage
- b. The Scottish Office
- c. The local Chief Officer of Police
- d. The local District Council

93. In England, Scotland and Wales if a deer has been injured on the road?

- a. It may be killed at night or out of season without permission by any means
- b. Only a RSPCA officer may kill it out of season
- c. The police must be called to authorise its humane dispatch at night
- d. Only the landowner may kill it

94. You are visiting an estate in Scotland to stalk hinds in December. The stalker tells you to shoot a red stag (out of season) because it is marauding on some turnips:

- a. You may do so only if it is actually in the turnip field
- b. You may only do so if you have been named on an authority from Scottish Natural Heritage
- c. You may only do so if you have actually seen the damage yourself and judge it to be serious
- d. It would never be legal for a paying guest to do so

95. What is the minimum bullet weight, which may be legally used to shoot roe deer only in Scotland?

- a. 50 grains
- b. 55 grains
- c. 90 grains
- d. 100 grains

96. What is the minimum legal muzzle energy allowed for a bullet to shoot roe deer only, in Scotland?

- a. 950 ft/lbs
- b. 1000 ft/lbs
- c. 1500 ft/lbs
- d. 1750 ft /lbs

97. Your deer rifle needs adjusting by a gunsmith but you are busy. What are your legal options?

- a. You can tell your partner to take it in as long as he/she is over 17 and takes your Firearm Certificate with him/her
- b. You can send it by normal parcel post
- c. You can send it by a firearms registered carrier
- d. You can tell anyone over 21 to take it in as long as they have your FAC with them and your instructions in writing

98. Why have muntjac no legal Close Season in Britain?

- a. They have the status of pests and must be shot on sight
- b. They breed all the year round and therefore a Close Season will not protect new-born fawns
- c. You cannot tell the sexes apart so could not obey a Close Season
- d. The fawns are self sufficient from birth therefore do not need parental support

99. Under what circumstances can you have a rifle and ammunition for it in your car on the public road?

- a. At any time in case you find a deer injured by a traffic accident
- b. If you can prove you have lawful authority and reasonable excuse
- c. If you are visiting a farm where you hope to get permission to stalk
- d. If you have the bolt removed from the rifle

100. What is the legal position in regard to shooting deer with a bow and specially designed hunting arrows?

- a. It is not legal anywhere in UK
- b. It is only legal in an enclosed deer park
- c. It is legal in Scotland but not England or Wales
- d. It is legal for foreigners with a permit from the Tourist Board

101. You stalk a roe doe and her buck kid during January. You intend to cull the doe can you also cull the buck kid?

- a. No roe bucks are out of season in January
- b. No unless you have a license to shoot out of season
- c. Yes if the landowner tells you too
- d. Yes – the law allows dependent young to be culled in such circumstances.

102. Who owns wild deer while they are alive?

- a. The owner of the land on which they are found
- b. The Government
- c. The holder of the deer stalking rights over the land on which they are found
- d. No one

103. From where would you obtain written permission to shoot deer on land which does not belong to you?

- a. The Police
- b. DEFRA
- c. Holder of the deer stalking rights
- d. The Local County Council

104. If you are unable to produce your Firearm Certificate when a Police Officer asks you for it?

- a. He/she may legally seize and hold your firearms until you produce it
- b. He/she may require that you produce your certificate at a police station within 24 hours
- c. You are liable to prosecution for failure to carry a valid certificate with you
- d. He/she must accept a photocopy of your certificate instead

105. In the UK where may you release sika into the wild?

- a. Anywhere with the landowner's permission
- b. Anywhere except England and Wales
- c. Not at All
- d. Anywhere except Western Isles but only if you have a license

106. Which of the following types of full bore rifle is illegal in the United Kingdom?

- a. Lever action rifle
- b. Single shot rifle
- c. Bolt action rifle
- d. Semi – automatic rifle

107. Your stalking partner has asked you to store his rifle in your gun cabinet whilst he is on holiday, because there have been a number of burglaries in the area. What is the legal position?

- a. You may do so for up to three weeks
- b. You may do so only if you inform the police by registered letter within seven days
- c. You may not do so only if he removes the bolt so that you cannot use the rifle illegally
- d. You may do so only if your FAC has his rifle entered on it

108. Your 14 year old son passed the written assessment of the Deer Stalking Certificate (Level One) and shoots well with a .22" in the Cadet Corps. He now wants to go deer stalking but has no Firearm Certificate. What are your legal options? (Not used in Northern Ireland)

- a. You can lend him your rifle, he having first obtained a Firearms Certificate for the rifle
- b. You can lend him your rifle without a Certificate as long as you supervise him closely
- c. You can allow him to buy a rifle himself having first obtained a Firearms Certificate
- d. You send him out under supervision of a local game keeper whose estate rifle he will borrow

109. The holder of a Firearm Certificate may legally:

- a. Purchase a rifle or ammunition when they are 14
- b. Purchase a rifle or ammunition when they are 16
- c. Purchase a rifle or ammunition when they are 17
- d. Purchase a rifle or ammunition when they are 18

~~**110. You are a keen target shooter as well as a stalker and find that your expanding bullet stalking ammunition is very accurate. What are your legal options?**~~

- ~~a. You can use the expanding ammunition in your target rifle at competitions~~
- ~~b. You can use the expanding ammunition only in connection with stalking, vermin control and estate management~~
- ~~c. You can use expanding ammunition at the Club range competitions, but only in your stalking rifle~~
- ~~d. You can use any ammunition/rifle combination for any purpose~~

111. A heart shot deer runs 80 metres before falling dead in the middle of a neighbour's field. What are your legal options?

- a. You can retrieve it without asking permission
- b. You can retrieve it without asking permission, but only if you leave your rifle on your side of the boundary
- c. You can retrieve it only with permission from the neighbour
- d. You can retrieve it only if you can prove that it was shot on your side of the boundary if anyone stops you

112. In the UK, where may you release a rehabilitated muntjac into the wild?

- a. ~~Anywhere with permission of the landowner~~
- b. ~~Anywhere except Scotland with permission of the landowner~~
- c. ~~In sixteen counties of England within 1 km of where it was taken with a license from Natural England~~
- d. Nowhere

113. An injured Muntjac deer taken into an animal sanctuary and now fully recovered (New question)

- a. May be released but only after it has been certified fit and healthy by a vet
- b. May never be released back in to the wild
- c. May be released with permission from the County Council
- d. Maybe released but only within 2 km of where it was taken

114. You have bought a farm and woods in North Wales but there are no deer on it and you would like to investigate a release programme. Which of the following best describes the option open to you?

- a. You may release any species of deer there without permission
- b. You may not release any deer there without permission
- c. You may only release red, roe or fallow deer without a license
- d. You can get permission from DEFRA to release any deer there

115. What is the minimum bullet weight, which may be legally used to take deer in Northern Ireland?

- a. 50 grains
- b. 80 grains
- c. 100 grains
- d. 130 grains

116. Within Northern Ireland (NI) what is the primary legislation giving protection to deer?

- a. The Firearms (NI) Order 1981 and subsequent amendments
- b. The Wildlife (NI) Order 1985 and subsequent amendments
- c. The Deer Act 1991
- d. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and subsequent amendments

117. What is the minimum bullet diameter, which may be used to take deer in Northern Ireland?

- a. 0.236"
- b. 0.240"
- c. 0.243"
- d. 0.270"

118. What is the legal Open Season for red hinds in Northern Ireland?

- a. 1 November – end March
- b. 1 October – 31 March
- c. 21 October – 15 February
- d. 1 October – end February

119. What is the legal Open Season for fallow bucks in Northern Ireland?

- a. 1 July – 21 October
- b. 1 August – 30 April
- c. 1 August – end February
- d. 1 July – 31 March

120. What is the legal Open Season for sika stags in Northern Ireland?

- a. 1 August – end February
- b. 1 July – 31 March
- c. 1 August – 30 April
- d. 1 July – 21 October

121. In Northern Ireland and in certain circumstances shotguns firing a single non-spherical projectile weighing more than 350 grains (22.68 grammes), or AAA shot (.230 inches) may be used to kill deer which

are not injured but doing serious damage to crops. Which of the following gauge of shotgun may be used?

- a. A 20 bore shot gun or larger
- b. A 16 bore shotgun or larger
- c. A 12 bore shotgun or larger
- d. A 410 bore may be used but with slug only

122. "In Northern Ireland, you may accompany and supervise a person who is using your deer rifle as long as you are over 21 and have held a Firearm Certificate for at least twelve months for the rifle being used. What other conditions need to be met so as not to commit an offence?

- a. The person must be over 14 years of age and resident on the land in question
- b. The person must be over 16 years of age and the usage is for sporting purposes
- c. The person must be over 18 years, not be a "prohibited person" and must be in your presence when using the rifle
- d. The person can be of any age but must be resident on the land over which you are planning to shoot

123. In Northern Ireland it is illegal to shoot any deer at night unless injured. How is "Night" defined in law?

- a. When you cannot read a car number plate at 25 metres
- b. Between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise
- c. During official "lighting up time" as published in the local newspapers
- d. Between 2000 hours GMT and 0800 hours GMT

124. Which type of rifle bullet must be used to cull deer in Northern Ireland?

- a. Soft point bullets of up to 90 grains
- b. Hollow point bullets of over 120 grains with a muzzle energy of 1650 ft/lbs
- c. A bullet of more than 100 grains designed to expand in a predictable manner upon entering tissue
- d. Full metal jacket bullets designed to tumble on impact and thereby increase the knock down effect on striking a deer

125. If a shot at a deer for no apparent reason misses or does not hit where expected, before shooting at another deer a responsible stalker should do what?

- a. Thump the rifle butt gently to settle the action back into its bedding
- b. Give the rifle a thorough cleaning and oiling
- c. Fire carefully at a target to check the rifle is still correctly zeroed
- d. Try a different bullet weight to see if things improve

126. If your rifle is zeroed "spot on" at 100 yards, approximately where will your shots at 200 yards go?

- a. A few inches high
- b. A few inches low
- c. 15 inches low
- d. 30 inches low

127. When taking a shot in the field it is good practice and an aid to accuracy?

- a. To rest the barrel of your rifle on top of a hard surface for support
- b. To push the barrel of your rifle up against a fence wire for support
- c. To push the barrel of your rifle sideways against a tree for support
- d. To place the hand holding the fore-stock between a firm surface and the stock for support

128. Before zeroing your rifle what should you do?

- a. Clean the bore and check the bedding and mounting screws are tight
- b. Alter trigger pressure to maximum
- c. Oil the bore and ammunition lightly and release the bedding screws half a turn
- d. Alter the trigger pressure to minimum

129. If your rifle is shooting 3 inches left when you sight in at 25 yards, at 100 yards where will it shoot?

- a. 3 inches left
- b. 6 inches left
- c. 9 inches left
- d. 12 inches left

130. If firing at a deer 100 yards away with a strong 30 mph wind blowing from left to right and you have to take the shot, where should you aim?

- a. 3 inches right
- b. 3 inches left

- c. At the usual place
- d. In the centre of the body to ensure a hit

131. Continental or metric rifle calibres are often described with two numbers e.g. 6.5 x 57; 7 x 57; 7 x 64.

What does the second figure refer to?

- a. The amount of powder in grains
- b. The bullet weight in grains
- c. The case length in millimetres
- d. Barrel length in centimetres

132. If, on a telescopic sight one click of the adjustment knob will move the bullet impact 1 centimetre at 100 metres. How far will bullet impact move per click at 25 metres?

- a. ¼ centimetre
- b. 1 centimetre
- c. 2 centimetres
- d. 8 centimetres

133. Define what zeroing a rifle and telescopic sight involves?

- a. Adjusting your sight so that your aim coincides with your group at a chosen range
- b. Moving the sight adjustment knobs to zero before firing a test group
- c. Aligning the bore with a collimator
- d. Ensuring the rifle shoots small groups

134. If you leave oil in your barrel what is likely to happen to your first shot at 100 metres?

- a. It will go to the point where the rifle is normally zeroed
- b. It will go exactly where you aim
- c. It will go somewhere other than where the rifle is normally zeroed
- d. It will decrease wear and tear on the barrel

135. What is the spin imparted to a bullet by the rifling intended to do?

- a. Increase its velocity
- b. Improve its stability in flight
- c. Help its penetration on the target
- d. Increase the muzzle energy

136. What is the definition of the term “headspace”?

- a. The distance between your head and the telescopic sight on your rifle, when the reticule is in focus
- b. The distance between the closed bolt face and a datum point on the chambered cartridge case
- c. The size of a deer’s head in relation to the reticule
- d. The distance between the firing pin and the primer when the rifle is cocked

137. Describe what a bullet’s trajectory is?

- a. The height of the bullet above the line of sight at half the zeroed range
- b. The height of the bullet above the line of sight at twice the zeroed range
- c. The path of the bullet in flight
- d. The drop below the line of sight after zero range has been reached

138. You are offered some ammunition hand loaded by a stalker which he finds performs well in his rifle.

What should you do?

- a. Test the ammunition when you next go to the range
- b. Politely refuse the offer
- c. Disassemble the round to check the components
- d. Place an order for another 100 rounds

139. Obturation is necessary to form an effective seal between the cartridge case and the chamber of your rifle. How might an ineffective seal be indicated?

- a. A misfire
- b. Black streaks from the neck down the outside of the case
- c. Flattened primer
- d. Excessive flash from muzzle

140. Following the roe rut there is a delay before any fertilised eggs implant in the wall of the uterus and develop. When would you normally expect to see at least one foetus in the womb of a pregnant doe?

- a. Mid September-October
- b. Mid October-November
- c. Mid November-December

d. Mid December-January

141. When is a roe buck's testosterone levels highest?

- a. January
- b. March
- c. July
- d. October

142. Scrapes below a fraying stock are associated with the territorial marking behaviour by the male of which the following deer species?

- a. Fallow deer
- b. Sika deer
- c. Roe deer
- d. Red deer

143. When do mature roe bucks usually start to clean the velvet from their antlers?

- a. By the end of December
- b. By the end of January
- c. By the end of March
- d. By the end of May

144. Which of the following deer species has no visible tail?

- a. Red deer
- b. Roe deer
- c. Muntjac deer
- d. Fallow deer

145. What are the rough knobbls running up the majority of mature roe buck antlers called?

- a. Coronets
- b. Pearling
- c. Pedicles
- d. Beams

146. Which of the following female deer species frequently has twins?

- a. Red deer
- b. Fallow deer
- c. Roe deer
- d. Muntjac deer

147. Delayed implantation of the fertilised egg is associated with which deer species?

- a. Muntjac deer
- b. Chinese water deer
- c. Roe deer
- d. Sika deer

148. At what time of the year do most roe bucks cast their antlers?

- a. April/May
- b. September/October
- c. November/December
- d. February/March

149. In which month are most roe kids born?

- a. March
- b. April
- c. May
- d. July

150. Roe bucks and does tend to defend a territory throughout the summer months. Under normal circumstances which is most likely?

- a. For a buck's territory to overlap with that of another buck
- b. For a buck's territory to be the same size and shape throughout its life
- c. For a buck to hold a territory trying to exclude all other mature bucks
- d. For a doe to hold an exclusive territory trying to exclude all other does including the kids of that year

151. In what month does the roe rut usually begin?

- a. July
- b. August
- c. September
- d. October

152. In winter you see a roe deer without antlers but showing a downward projecting tuft of hair below the rump patch (caudal disc). What does this indicate?

- a. A buck who has shed or not yet grown antlers
- b. A hummel roe buck
- c. A buck kid which has not yet become fertile
- d. A doe

153. What are the best weather conditions for calling roe bucks during the rut?

- a. Humid and still
- b. Cool and breezy
- c. Heavy rain and wind
- d. Foggy

154. The white throat markings found on some roe deer are called?

- a. Blazers
- b. Collars
- c. Gorget patches
- d. Throat glands

155. What is the normal reaction if a roe is frightened and runs off?

- a. It usually sticks its tail straight up in the air
- b. Its white rump patch is usually fluffed out
- c. It whistles as a warning to other deer
- d. It hides its white rump patch to confuse predators

156. In the summer, you see a small deer without antlers look at you over a bush. It has pointed ears which are rimmed in black and a muzzle with white patches on its chin and upper lips. What is it?

- a. A muntjac doe
- b. A chinese water deer
- c. A fallow doe
- d. A roe doe

157. Which of the following best describes the behaviour of newly born roe deer kids?

- a. They follow the doe closely as soon as they are born
- b. They are closely guarded by the buck while the doe feeds
- c. They run away swiftly if discovered the first week after birth
- d. They are left hidden between feeds by their mother until strong enough to follow her

158. How is roe deer rutting activity frequently initiated?

- a. By the doe enticing the buck to follow her until mating can take place
- b. By the buck herd moving into the doe's feeding ground
- c. By bucks and their rutting stands barking at the does
- d. By does coming into season within days of giving birth

159. During which month would you observe your roe deer to determine the previous year's recruitment to the population?

- a. October
- b. March
- c. June
- d. August

160. In summer you see saplings frayed at 30 – 70 centimetres above ground level and an associated triangular scrape. This is most likely to have been done by male deer of which species?

- a. Red
- b. Fallow
- c. Chinese water
- d. Roe

161. What is the minimum recommended height of tree shelter to be used in new plantations where roe deer are the only species present?

- a. 0.4 metre
- b. 1.5 metres
- c. 0.9 metres
- d. 1.2 metres

162. A male roe buck kid which develops and casts very small knob antler in its first winter is called?

- a. A spiker
- b. A button-buck
- c. A royal
- d. A staggie

163. In late winter, roe deer:

- a. Are seen in larger mixed sex groups
- b. Remain as solitary individuals
- c. Form all male groups
- d. Form all female groups

164. When do most roe does eject their last season's kids?

- a. January
- b. February
- c. April
- d. July

165. How many points does EACH antler of a typical mature roe buck have?

- a. 1 point
- b. 3 points
- c. 6 points
- d. 12 points

166. Between March and August, mature roe bucks are generally?

- a. Territorial
- b. Herding
- c. Wide-ranging
- d. Nomadic

167. How is the feeding pattern of roe deer generally described?

- a. Bulk
- b. Omnivorous
- c. Grazing
- d. Selective

168. Which of the following mature female deer is territorial during the summer months?

- a. Sika
- b. Roe
- c. Red
- d. Fallow

169. The natural life-span of a roe deer is usually no longer than?

- a. 10 years
- b. 15 years
- c. 4 years
- d. 5 years

170. "Pronking" is a gait usually associated with which species of deer?

- a. Roe
- b. Fallow
- c. Red
- d. Chinese water deer

171. The female deer of which species is correctly called a doe as opposed to a hind or cow?

- a. Red deer

- b. Fallow deer
- c. Sika deer
- d. Reindeer

172. A pronounced hanging “tassel” and “Adam’s apple” are associated with the males of which of the following deer species?

- a. Red deer
- b. Sika deer
- c. Fallow deer
- d. Roe deer

173. Good, mature fallow bucks usually carry antlers which are?

- a. Narrow and eight pointed
- b. Wide and flattened or palmated
- c. Wide, round and multi pointed
- d. Short stubby and six pointed

174. How would you describe the rump markings of a “common” variety of fallow deer?

- a. A white disc with black horseshoe-shaped mark round the upper side and a broad black stripe on the tail
- b. A white disc with pale brown horseshoe-shaped mark round the upper side and a white tail
- c. A pale ginger rump with no markings
- d. A pale yellow rump which stretches well up the back

175. What does the call of a rutting fallow buck on his stand sound like?

- a. A sharp single bark that is not repeated
- b. A terrier like bark repeated continuously
- c. A whistle rising and falling in pitch
- d. A rhythmic belching noise repeated continuously for some minutes

176. The male of which deer species usually holds a rutting “stand”?

- a. Red deer
- b. Chinese water deer
- c. Muntjac deer
- d. Fallow deer

177. When are the majority of fallow fawns born?

- a. March/April
- b. April/May
- c. June/July
- d. August/September

178. When is the peak of the fallow rut?

- a. May
- b. July/August
- c. October/November
- d. December

179. The adult coat of which of the following species usually displays many white spots in the summer?

- a. Roe deer
- b. Fallow deer
- c. Muntjac deer
- d. Red deer

180. In the spring fallow deer are usually found?

- a. In groups comprising a mix of all age groups and both sexes
- b. In groups containing either young or old animals but seldom both
- c. In groups with the does and fawns living separately from the older bucks
- d. As single animals or a doe and fawn but seldom in groups

181. In what month do the majority of fallow bucks usually start to shed their velvet?

- a. July
- b. August
- c. September
- d. October

182. What is the correct name for black coloured fallow deer?

- a. Menil

- b. Common
- c. Melanistic
- d. Blue coats

183. What colour are the caudal markings and back stripe on menil fallow?

- a. Black
- b. Dark grey
- c. Light brown
- d. Pink

184. Compared to sika deer, fallow deer have:

- a. A longer tail
- b. A shorter tail
- c. A similar length of tail
- d. No tail at all

185. The top points along the palm of a fallow buck's antlers are called?

- a. Spellers
- b. Tops
- c. Pearls
- d. Offers

186. For the rut the neck of a fallow buck looks much thicker because?

- a. A mane has grown
- b. Neck muscles have enlarged
- c. Fat has been deposited under the skin
- d. The skin has become very much thicker

187. With which other species will fallow deer hybridise?

- a. Red
- b. Sika
- c. Roe
- d. None of the above

188. Which of these species seldom has upper canine teeth when mature?

- a. Red
- b. Muntjac
- c. Fallow
- d. Sika

189. The complete permanent dentition of a fallow deer consists of how many teeth?

- a. 30
- b. 32
- c. 36
- d. 38

190. Which of these deer form large social groups?

- a. Muntjac
- b. Roe
- c. Chinese water
- d. Fallow

191. Male fallow deer have usually left their mother's social group by the age of?

- a. 9 months
- b. 12 months
- c. 18 months
- d. 2 years

192. During the rut fallow bucks:

- a. Gorge themselves to put on weight
- b. Spend more time than usual lying around in all male groups
- c. Feed much less than usual
- d. Develop thin scrawny necks

193. By what age do fallow deer generally attain a full set of erupted permanent teeth?

- a. 11 – 13 months
- b. 16 – 19 months

- c. 24 – 30 months
- d. 34 – 38 months

194. A fallow buck is killed in autumn. The end of the penis sheath is black/brown and looks like dry cracked earth. What is this a sign of?

- a. Venereal disease
- b. Normal rutting condition
- c. Congenital abnormality
- d. Infection after damaging the skin

195. Which of the following species of deer is considered native to the British Isles i.e. resident in these Isles since the Ice Age?

- a. Red
- b. Sika
- c. Fallow
- d. Reindeer

196. The male of which of the following species “roars” during the rut?

- a. Roe deer
- b. Red deer
- c. Fallow deer
- d. Sika deer

197. What type of antler growth does a red deer “hummel” have?

- a. Only one antler
- b. No antlers
- c. Two antlers without any points above the brow tines
- d. Spikes covered in sponge velvet

198. A yeld red hind is one which has?

- a. Twin calves at heel that year
- b. One calf that year and a follower from the year before at heel
- c. No calf being suckled that year
- d. One calf being suckled that year

199. To what is the term “knobber” in red deer attributed to?

- a. A mature stag which never grows antlers
- b. A young stag growing his first antlers
- c. An old stag who has shed his antlers early
- d. A stag which cannot shed the velvet off his antlers

200. Mature highland red stags and hinds:

- a. Form separate single sex herds except during the rut
- b. Occupy the same core area and remain in mixed herds all the year
- c. Can be found in mixed herds but only on the best feeding areas in the summer
- d. Pair for life and are usually found together

201. The male of which of the following species grows a mane in the rut?

- a. Red deer
- b. Roe deer
- c. Fallow deer
- d. Muntjac deer

202. The majority of highland red deer when resting:

- a. Usually lie down watching uphill
- b. Usually lie down watching downhill
- c. Don't appear to favour any direction
- d. Turn round constantly to keep a look-out in all directions

203. When feeding on the open hill red deer:

- a. Generally keep their backs to the wind
- b. Keep their heads into the wind
- c. Often do so lying down to stay out of the wind
- d. Have no special feeding pattern

204. What is the feeding pattern of mature red stags during the peak of the rut?

- a. They feed heavily all the time to keep up their strength

- b. They feed at night when rutting activity stops
- c. They feed very little and lose weight
- d. They feed by day but are guarding their hinds at night

205. When do the majority of red stags normally cast their antlers?

- a. December – February
- b. March – May
- c. May – July
- d. September – November

206. In what month is the usual peak of the red deer rut?

- a. August
- b. October
- c. November
- d. December

207. How would you best describe the rump patch of red deer in winter coat?

- a. It is yellowish and runs up onto the back above the tail
- b. It is more prominently white than roe or sika
- c. It is surrounded by a prominent black border
- d. It has a black stripe down the tail

208. In daytime during July/August in Scotland, highland red stags are usually found:

- a. In stag herds on the low grounds where there is good feeding
- b. In stag herds on the high ground
- c. In mixed herds with the hinds
- d. Alone on the river flats feeding to put on fat

209. What is the general movement pattern of open hill red deer?

- a. They move to higher ground during the hours of darkness
- b. They move to lower ground during the hours of darkness
- c. They change their range very little day or night
- d. They never move at night

210. Which of the following statements best describes the damage inflicted on trees by red deer?

- a. Red deer eat tree bark by stripping it off using their lower incisors
- b. Red deer cannot eat bark because they have no upper incisors
- c. Red deer never damage tree bark, they only eat shoots
- d. Red deer only damage bark by thrashing with antlers

211. When are most highland red deer calves born?

- a. April
- b. June
- c. July
- d. August

212. How many offspring will wild red deer hinds produce?

- a. They will often bear twin calves
- b. They will usually bear twin calves
- c. They will very rarely bear twin calves
- d. They will never bear twin calves

213. At what distance can red deer detect human wind-borne scent?

- a. No more than 100 yards
- b. No more than 500 yards
- c. No more than 800 yards
- d. Over a mile under certain conditions

214. Wallowing by red deer?

- a. Is done by both stags and hinds
- b. Is done only by stags
- c. Is done only by hinds
- d. Is only rarely done and never in daylight

215. In red deer, a “Royal” head is?

- a. 14 points with 4 in a “crown” on each top
- b. 12 points with 3 in a “crown” on each top

- c. 10 points with a good fork on each top
- d. 20 points with 10 on each antler

216. After having bred once, a highland red hind is likely to?

- a. Bear a calf every year without fail
- b. Occasionally miss a year and not bear a calf
- c. Bear a calf at any time of the year
- d. Bear a calf only if there are plenty of stags around

217. During the red deer rut, the most hinds are likely to be held by:

- a. The lighter faster stags
- b. The young energetic stags
- c. The stags with the most points on their antlers
- d. The heaviest stags with the best body condition

218. What is indicated by a red deer which watches intently and stamps its foot?

- a. It is trying to dominate a younger animal close by
- b. It is suspicious at something seen, but not identified
- c. It is stirring up the peat prior to wallowing
- d. It is trying to shake off ticks

219. When do red stags usually stand on their hind legs and box with their forefeet?

- a. At the height of the rut
- b. After they have cast their antlers
- c. When at a winter feed site
- d. When dominating a hind

220. If a red deer calf is orphaned early in the open hind season, might it?

- a. Survive well because it is independent of its dam
- b. Pine away for lack of parental attention
- c. Be adopted and fed by another hind
- d. Be taken by a mature stag to join the stag herd

221. What best describes a red hind's alarm call?

- a. A deep bark
- b. A loud sharp squeal
- c. A short whistle
- d. A low whicker

222. How is a newly-born red deer calf coloured?

- a. Pale ginger all over
- b. Covered in black woolly fur
- c. Chestnut coloured with dappled white spots
- d. Just like a miniature adult in colour

223. Which of the following best describes the behaviour pattern within a red deer hind herd?

- a. There is a definite pecking order of dominance
- b. All animals are equal and share feeding
- c. The lightest and quickest animals are dominant
- d. Calves are always allowed to take precedence

224. In order to contain or exclude red deer an effective fence should be?

- a. 1 metre high
- b. 1.3 metres high
- c. 1.7 metres high
- d. 2 metres high

225. To which species are sika deer most closely related to?

- a. Red deer
- b. Roe deer
- c. Fallow deer
- d. Muntjac deer

226. Which colour configuration do Japanese sika hinds appear to have in winter coat?

- a. A golden brown colour all over
- b. A two-tone colouring – chestnut brown on top – mushroom grey below
- c. A fresh red and white dappled coat

d. A drab sooty grey colour all over with paler underbelly

227. Sika hinds usually?

- a. Give birth to a single calf
- b. Give birth to twins
- c. Do not breed till they are three years old
- d. Have multiple births

228. What colour is the velvet covering the antlers of Japanese sika stags?

- a. Dark red
- b. Pale brown
- c. Black
- d. Russet

229. The metatarsal gland on the outer side of the hock of a mature Japanese sika deer is?

- a. Conspicuous, 2 inch long and white or pale grey in colour
- b. Darker than the rest of the hock
- c. Very hairy and gummed up with secretions
- d. Not easy to see at all

230. When are most sika calves born?

- a. April
- b. June
- c. August
- d. October

231. Which species are sika deer closest in size to?

- a. Red deer
- b. Fallow deer
- c. Roe deer
- d. Muntjac deer

232. How many points on their antlers do mature Japanese sika stags normally have?

- a. 2 point heads
- b. 4 point heads
- c. 8 point heads
- d. 12 plus point heads

233. What is the colour of Japanese sika deer's summer coat?

- a. Black and brown with faint spots
- b. Nondescript grey and pale belly
- c. Chestnut with white spots and pale belly
- d. Foxy red all over

234. Which deer gives a repeated rising and falling whistle in the rut?

- a. Muntjac deer
- b. Roe deer
- c. Sika deer
- d. Red deer

235. A deer which has a pronounced "U" or "V" shaped pale line across its brows and frowns when it looks at you is likely to be what?

- a. A chinese water deer
- b. A fallow deer
- c. A red deer
- d. A sika deer

236. When do most mature sika stags cast their antlers?

- a. January
- b. March
- c. May
- d. June

237. How is a sika stags rutting activity in woodland best described?

- a. Herding hinds into a harem
- b. Using a rutting stand to attract hinds
- c. Defence of a territory

- d. A mixture of all three strategies

238. How is sika deer feeding behaviour best described?

- a. Mainly browsing
- b. Only grazing
- c. A mixture of browsing and grazing
- d. Subsisting on tree bark

239. The word hind is correctly applied to the female of which of the following deer species?

- a. Roe deer
- b. Sika deer
- c. Fallow deer
- d. Muntjac

240. Which of the following species most obviously flares out the hair on its rump patch when alarmed?

- a. Fallow deer
- b. Sika deer
- c. Chinese water deer
- d. Red deer

241. Which of the following deer wallow most readily?

- a. Roe deer
- b. Muntjac deer
- c. Sika deer
- d. Chinese water deer

242. What is included in a territorial display typical of a sika stag in woodland?

- a. Roaming continuously during daylight hours
- b. Leaving piles of droppings on the rides surrounding their territories
- c. Scoring the bark of trees deeply with their antler points
- d. Chewing up fir cones and regurgitating the product at their territory boundaries

243. How do sika stags mark out territories in the rut?

- a. With wallows and scrapes in which they often urinate
- b. By fraying trees
- c. With both of the above
- d. With piles of droppings

244. On which coat do wild sika deer have readily visible white spots?

- a. Winter coat only
- b. Summer coat only
- c. Neither coat
- d. Both coats

245. A sika/red hybrid often shows traits of both species. Which characteristic if found on an adult red deer might suggest it is a sika/red hybrid?

- a. A yellowish rump patch
- b. A broad muzzle
- c. Long narrow hairy ears
- d. Prominent white (metatarsal) glands on outside of hocks

246. Which male deer sometimes shed “milky tears” during the rut?

- a. Roe deer
- b. Fallow deer
- c. Red deer
- d. Sika deer

247. How would you describe a sika hind’s alarm call?

- a. A deep resounding bark
- b. A single loud bark
- c. A long wailing whistle
- d. A short sharp squeak

248. A mature sika stag typically:

- a. Lives a solitary life all year except during the rut
- b. Lives in a stag herd except during the rut
- c. Lives in a mixed age and sex group all year round

d. Lives in a tight family group with a hind and her round

249. Tree bole scoring with antler points is predominantly done by which of the following species?

- a. Muntjac
- b. Roe
- c. Sika
- d. Fallow

250. From approximately what age are muntjac does able to conceive?

- a. 14 months
- b. 18 months
- c. 12 months
- d. 7 months

251. In what respect are adult muntjac bucks different from the males of native deer species?

- a. They have tusks that are visible externally
- b. They do not have antlers
- c. They have no visible tail
- d. Their ears are round and hairy

252. Which species of deer does not have a raised patch of hairs on the hocks?

- a. Sika
- b. Fallow
- c. Roe
- d. Muntjac

253. Which species of deer has scent glands at all of these sites: frontal, interdigital and in the reproductive tract?

- a. Fallow
- b. Muntjac
- c. Sika
- d. Roe

254. A mature muntjac buck's home range:

- a. Is a myth – muntjac are not territorial
- b. Usually includes the home ranges of several females
- c. Changes radically with the seasons
- d. Is shared with a number of other mature bucks

255. Which of these foods is least preferred by muntjac?

- a. Buds and leaves of deciduous shrubs
- b. Flowers
- c. Conifer leaves
- d. Fungi

256. By what age have muntjac fawns virtually lost their spots?

- a. One month
- b. Two months
- c. Three months
- d. Four months

257. What is the typical live body weight for an adult female muntjac?

- a. 8 kg
- b. 12 kg
- c. 16 kg
- d. 18 kg

258. At approximately what age will a muntjac buck cast his first antlers?

- a. 6 months
- b. 9 months
- c. Between 1 year and 2 years
- d. Between 2 years and three years

259. A muntjac buck's first antlers

- a. Always have small coronets and brow tines
- b. Are usually simple thin spikes with no coronets or brow tines
- c. Are always long thick spikes with no brow tines

d. Are cast on a date depending on the animals date of birth

260. Muntjac are:

- a. Seldom seen alone
- b. Usually seen in ones and twos
- c. Usually seen in small herds
- d. Usually seen in large herds

261. Which of these male deer might be seen mating when they have just cast their antlers?

- a. Roe
- b. Sika
- c. Muntjac
- d. Fallow

262. How often can muntjac females bare a fawn?

- a. Once a year in February
- b. Twice a year in June and December
- c. Every three months
- d. Every seven months

263. What noise do mature muntjac make when suspicious or disturbed?

- a. A shrill sharp squeak
- b. A high pitched repetitive bark
- c. A single deep bark
- d. A triple toned whistle

264. What is the typical antler configuration for the adult male muntjac?

- a. No antlers
- b. Long palmated antlers
- c. Short hooked antlers
- d. 6 point stubby antlers

265. What is the normal period between the birth of a muntjac fawn and the end of lactation?

- a. About 2 months
- b. About 6 months
- c. About 7 months
- d. About 9 months

266. A small deer runs away from you in thick cover with its tail straight up in the air the underside is pure white. Which species is it likely to be?

- a. Muntjac deer
- b. Roe deer
- c. Chinese water deer
- d. Red deer

267. Why is a heavily pregnant female muntjac an ideal class to cull?

- a. Because they will not have a dependant fawn
- b. Because their venison is the most tender
- c. Because they are less wary so easier to stalk
- d. Because they spend more time in the open

268. Which species of deer breed regularly throughout the year?

- a. Muntjac
- b. Red
- c. Sika
- d. Chinese water deer

269. How would you describe the colour of an adult muntjac in summer coat?

- a. It is heavily spotted all over
- b. It has a row of spots either side of the spine
- c. It has a dark grey coat with block markings
- d. It is a chestnut colour brown with white under parts

270. During which period are muntjac born?

- a. All through the year
- b. December – March
- c. April – May

d. The month of July

271. During which period are muntjac bucks fertile?

- a. All through the year
- b. June – August
- c. December – March
- d. October – November

272. A muntjac seen in velvet in December must be?

- a. Growing his first antlers
- b. Very old
- c. In poor health
- d. A typical adult

273. Which species of deer in UK has black lines and bony ridges running from its eyes to its antler bases?

- a. Sika deer
- b. Muntjac deer
- c. Chinese water deer
- d. Fallow deer

274. During which period of the year are muntjac normally antlers cast?

- a. During the month of August
- b. All through the year
- c. May – July
- d. November – December

275. Which of these species has the most limited distribution in Britain?

- a. Sika
- b. Chinese water deer
- c. Muntjac
- d. Fallow

276. Which species of deer is associated with reed-bed habitats?

- a. Sika
- b. Fallow
- c. Chinese water deer
- d. Muntjac

277. Which species of deer has hind legs that appear to be longer than their forelegs?

- a. Fallow deer
- b. Roe deer
- c. Chinese water deer
- d. Sika deer

278. Which species of male deer has prominent tusks and no antlers?

- a. Muntjac deer
- b. Roe deer
- c. Chinese water deer
- d. Sika deer

279. Which species of deer has scent glands in the groin (inguinal glands)?

- a. Fallow
- b. Sika
- c. Chinese water deer
- d. Roe

280. A deer is described to you as having black button eyes and nose with round ears, resembling a teddy bear. What species of deer is it likely to be?

- a. Chinese water deer
- b. Roe deer
- c. Muntjac deer
- d. Fallow deer

281. During which month do Chinese water deer rut?

- a. July
- b. September

- c. October
- d. December

282. Chinese water deer usually drop their fawns during the period?

- a. March /April
- b. May /June
- c. August/September
- d. All year round

283. Which species of deer often produce “multiple births” of three or more fawns?

- a. Roe deer
- b. Chinese water deer
- c. Muntjac deer
- d. Sika deer

284. Chinese water deer does mature and may have their first fawns at the age of?

- a. Six months
- b. One year old
- c. Two years old
- d. Three years old