

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

- 1. Which bird was reintroduced to Arkansas by the Game and Fish Commission in the 20th century?**
 - A. The Wild Turkey**
 - B. The Northern Bobwhite**
 - C. The Greater Prairie Chicken**
 - D. The California Quail**
- 2. Which Arkansas lizard has the ability to lose its tail to escape predators?**
 - A. Green Anole**
 - B. Five-Lined Skink**
 - C. Eastern Fence Lizard**
 - D. Broad-headed Skink**
- 3. What type of insect, sometimes called a "ladybird," is actually a beneficial beetle that eats garden pests?**
 - A. The Ladybug (Lady Beetle)**
 - B. The Mosquito**
 - C. The Hoverfly**
 - D. The Grasshopper**
- 4. Which venomous snake in Arkansas is the smallest rattlesnake species in North America?**
 - A. Eastern Massasauga**
 - B. Western Pygmy Rattlesnake**
 - C. Timber Rattlesnake**
 - D. Western Diamondback**
- 5. What is the official state tree of Arkansas, commonly found in many forests?**
 - A. The Pine Tree**
 - B. The Loblolly Pine**
 - C. The Oak Tree**
 - D. The Cedar Tree**

- 6. Which large mammal was reintroduced to Arkansas in the 20th century after being eliminated?**
- A. Mountain Lion**
 - B. Bison**
 - C. Elk**
 - D. Black Bear**
- 7. What is a common feature of the state's economic dependency on natural resources?**
- A. Manufacturing Dominance**
 - B. High Technology**
 - C. Agricultural Production**
 - D. Tourism Growth**
- 8. Which native tree in Arkansas produces acorns that are a significant food source for wildlife?**
- A. Pine**
 - B. Maple**
 - C. Oak**
 - D. Walnut**
- 9. What is the capital city of Arkansas?**
- A. Fayetteville**
 - B. Little Rock**
 - C. Hot Springs**
 - D. Fort Smith**
- 10. The White River in Arkansas is world-famous for which kind of fishing?**
- A. Bass Fishing**
 - B. Catfish Fishing**
 - C. Trout Fishing**
 - D. Crappie Fishing**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which bird was reintroduced to Arkansas by the Game and Fish Commission in the 20th century?

- A. The Wild Turkey**
- B. The Northern Bobwhite**
- C. The Greater Prairie Chicken**
- D. The California Quail**

The Wild Turkey was successfully reintroduced to Arkansas by the Game and Fish Commission in the 20th century, particularly between the 1970s and 1980s. This effort was part of a broader wildlife management initiative aimed at restoring populations of native species that had declined due to overhunting and habitat loss. The reintroduction project has since resulted in a significant rebound of Wild Turkey populations in the state, making them a symbol of wildlife conservation success. The other bird species mentioned—such as the Northern Bobwhite, Greater Prairie Chicken, and California Quail—have their own conservation histories, but it is the Wild Turkey that was specifically emphasized as part of the significant reintroduction efforts by the Game and Fish Commission during that period. This achievement showcases the effectiveness of wildlife management programs in not just preserving but revitalizing animal populations.

2. Which Arkansas lizard has the ability to lose its tail to escape predators?

- A. Green Anole**
- B. Five-Lined Skink**
- C. Eastern Fence Lizard**
- D. Broad-headed Skink**

The Five-Lined Skink is well-known for its ability to lose its tail as a defense mechanism against predators. This process, known as autotomy, allows the skink to escape while its detached tail distracts the predator. The tail has the ability to regenerate over time, though it may not perfectly resemble the original tail. This adaptation is particularly advantageous for survival, as it gives the skink a chance to flee when threatened. In contrast, the other lizard species listed do not share this particular characteristic or do not exhibit the same level of tail autotomy as part of their defense strategy.

3. What type of insect, sometimes called a "ladybird," is actually a beneficial beetle that eats garden pests?

- A. The Ladybug (Lady Beetle)**
- B. The Mosquito**
- C. The Hoverfly**
- D. The Grasshopper**

The Ladybug, also known as a Lady Beetle, is recognized for its ecological benefits, particularly in gardens and agricultural settings. This insect is a natural predator of various pests, including aphids, spider mites, and scale insects, which can damage plants. Ladybugs feed on these harmful pests, helping to control their populations and reduce the need for chemical pesticides. Their presence not only promotes plant health but also contributes to the overall balance of the ecosystem. This makes them a highly valued ally for gardeners and farmers who seek to maintain a healthy environment for their plants.

4. Which venomous snake in Arkansas is the smallest rattlesnake species in North America?

- A. Eastern Massasauga**
- B. Western Pygmy Rattlesnake**
- C. Timber Rattlesnake**
- D. Western Diamondback**

The Western Pygmy Rattlesnake is indeed the smallest rattlesnake species found in North America, including Arkansas. Adult Western Pygmy Rattlesnakes typically measure around 18 to 30 inches in length. This size distinction is important because it highlights their unique adaptation within their habitat. They are often found in pine forests and open grasslands, where their smaller size allows them to navigate and hunt effectively. Their coloration, which typically features a pattern of gray, brown, or tan with darker bands and spots, provides effective camouflage against the forest floor, further aiding in their survival. Understanding the characteristics of the Western Pygmy Rattlesnake helps in the identification and differentiation from other rattlesnake species, which tend to be larger and have different environmental preferences.

5. What is the official state tree of Arkansas, commonly found in many forests?

- A. The Pine Tree**
- B. The Loblolly Pine**
- C. The Oak Tree**
- D. The Cedar Tree**

The Loblolly Pine is designated as the official state tree of Arkansas. This tree is commonly found in many of the state's forests and is particularly valued for its timber. The Loblolly Pine thrives in the warm climate and fertile soils of Arkansas, making it a prominent species in the region's landscapes. This tree not only contributes to the state's ecology by providing habitat for various wildlife species, but it also plays a significant role in the pine production industry, which is vital to Arkansas's economy. Understanding the importance of the Loblolly Pine in both ecological and economic contexts highlights why it has been chosen as the state tree, distinguishing it from other tree species that may also be present in Arkansas but do not hold the same level of significance.

6. Which large mammal was reintroduced to Arkansas in the 20th century after being eliminated?

- A. Mountain Lion**
- B. Bison**
- C. Elk**
- D. Black Bear**

The reintroduction of elk to Arkansas in the 20th century marks an important conservation effort aimed at restoring the state's natural ecosystem. Elk were once native to Arkansas but were eliminated due to overhunting and habitat loss by the late 1800s. Their reintroduction in the 1980s, particularly in the Buffalo River area, was part of a broader restoration initiative that aimed to enhance biodiversity and create sustainable populations of native species. Elk play a vital role in their ecosystem, contributing to plant diversity through their grazing habits and acting as prey for predators, thus maintaining a balanced food web. The success of this reintroduction is evident, as elk populations have since grown, leading to opportunities for viewing and hunting, thereby fostering a connection between wildlife and the community. The other large mammals listed either were never eliminated from Arkansas or were not the focus of reintroduction efforts during that century.

7. What is a common feature of the state's economic dependency on natural resources?

- A. Manufacturing Dominance**
- B. High Technology**
- C. Agricultural Production**
- D. Tourism Growth**

The economic dependency of Arkansas on natural resources is strongly reflected in its agricultural production. Historically, Arkansas has been known for its rich soil and favorable climate, which allow for the cultivation of a variety of crops and the raising of livestock. Agricultural production is not only a vital part of the state's economy but also a significant source of employment and income for many residents. Crops such as rice, soybeans, and cotton are major contributors to the state's agricultural output. This dependency on agriculture also shapes the state's identity and culture, as farming practices and rural lifestyles are integral to the way of life in many communities. The presence of vast natural resources, such as forests and water bodies, supports not only agriculture but also related industries like timber and fishing, further emphasizing the importance of natural resources to the state's economy. Other economic features such as manufacturing dominance, high technology, and tourism do exist in Arkansas, but they do not represent the same deep-rooted connection to natural resources that agricultural production does.

8. Which native tree in Arkansas produces acorns that are a significant food source for wildlife?

- A. Pine**
- B. Maple**
- C. Oak**
- D. Walnut**

The native tree in Arkansas that produces acorns, recognized as a significant food source for wildlife, is the oak tree. Acorns serve as a vital resource for various species, including deer, squirrels, birds, and other mammals. Oaks produce large quantities of acorns, especially during mast years, where they can support the diet of wildlife and contribute to the ecosystem by providing necessary nutrients. This characteristic of oaks sets them apart from other trees such as pines, maples, and walnuts, which do not have acorns and have different types of seeds that may not serve as a comparable food source for wildlife. Understanding the role of oak trees in the food web can enhance conservation efforts and wildlife management practices in Arkansas.

9. What is the capital city of Arkansas?

- A. Fayetteville**
- B. Little Rock**
- C. Hot Springs**
- D. Fort Smith**

The capital city of Arkansas is Little Rock, which serves as the political and administrative center of the state. It is well-known for being the site of important government buildings, including the Arkansas State Capitol, and plays a crucial role in the state's history and culture. Little Rock also houses various museums, parks, and educational institutions, making it a vibrant urban area within Arkansas. Fayetteville, while an important city known for the University of Arkansas and its cultural offerings, does not hold the status of capital. Hot Springs is famous for its natural hot springs and as a historic spa city, but it is also not the capital. Fort Smith is a significant city with historical military significance but is not the administrative center of the state. Little Rock's designation as the capital reflects its central role in the governance and identity of Arkansas.

10. The White River in Arkansas is world-famous for which kind of fishing?

- A. Bass Fishing**
- B. Catfish Fishing**
- C. Trout Fishing**
- D. Crappie Fishing**

The White River in Arkansas is particularly renowned for trout fishing due to its cold, clear waters which create optimal conditions for trout populations. The river is stocked with rainbow and brown trout, making it a prime destination for anglers looking to catch these species. The combination of the river's natural habitat and the management practices implemented by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission helps sustain a healthy trout fishery, attracting both local and visiting fishers. This is what sets it apart as a world-famous destination specifically for trout fishing, rather than for other types of fish that may also be present in the waters.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://agfc.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!