

California Falconry License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. Which term is used for the process of adjusting a bird's metabolism and physical condition for hunting?**
 - A. Hacking**
 - B. Conditioning**
 - C. Imping**
 - D. Training**

- 2. Are falconers allowed to take raptors from the wild in California?**
 - A. No, it is strictly prohibited**
 - B. Yes, at any time without a permit**
 - C. Yes, but only during specific seasons and with a permit**
 - D. Yes, but only endangered species**

- 3. If you lose your raptor due to death or escape, who must you report it to within 10 days?**
 - A. Your sponsor**
 - B. A fellow falconer**
 - C. The police or law enforcement**
 - D. The department responsible for wildlife**

- 4. What key factor affects the choice of raptor species for falconry?**
 - A. The availability of prey**
 - B. The raptor's physical size**
 - C. The bird's training adaptability**
 - D. All of the above**

- 5. True or False: You are allowed to have other unlicensed people care for and fly your raptors while on vacation.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only with permission**
 - D. Depends on the duration**

- 6. If a raptor is injured during trapping, what is the appropriate action to take?**
- A. Immediately get it treated at a vet or rehab place.**
 - B. Pay for all vet expenses whether you keep it or not.**
 - C. Choose to keep it and put it on your license or transfer it to a licensed vet or rehab.**
 - D. All of the above**
- 7. What must every falconry bird be tagged with?**
- A. A name tag**
 - B. A federal or state identification leg band**
 - C. A GPS tracker**
 - D. An ownership certificate**
- 8. What is the term used for a raptor that has been hand raised by humans from a young age?**
- A. Passage**
 - B. Imprint**
 - C. Haggard**
 - D. Nestling**
- 9. Who may be exempt from taking the falconry exam?**
- A. Individuals with a valid foreign license**
 - B. State exam passers from the last 5 years**
 - C. Members of recognized tribes with a valid license**
 - D. All of the above**
- 10. If a raptor dies, what must you leave on the bird before dealing with it?**
- A. The wings**
 - B. The ID bands/microchips**
 - C. The beak**
 - D. The talons**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term is used for the process of adjusting a bird's metabolism and physical condition for hunting?

A. Hacking

B. Conditioning

C. Imping

D. Training

The term "conditioning" specifically refers to the process of adjusting a bird's metabolism and physical fitness to optimize its performance for hunting. This involves a structured program of physical exercise, dietary management, and sometimes even mental stimulation to ensure that the bird is in peak physical shape. Conditioning is essential for a falconer's bird as it helps maintain its strength, endurance, and overall health, which directly affects its hunting capabilities. In contrast, hacking refers to the process of allowing a bird to fly free while still being fed by the falconer, which is not focused on adjusting physical condition for hunting. Imping involves repairing feathers to ensure proper flight, which is related to the bird's physical condition but not specifically about its metabolic adjustment or overall fitness for hunting. Training is a broader term that encompasses various skill-building activities but does not singularly focus on the physical conditioning aspect necessary for hunting performance.

2. Are falconers allowed to take raptors from the wild in California?

A. No, it is strictly prohibited

B. Yes, at any time without a permit

C. Yes, but only during specific seasons and with a permit

D. Yes, but only endangered species

Falconers in California are allowed to take raptors from the wild during specific seasons and only with the appropriate permits. This system is designed to ensure the conservation of raptor populations and maintain ecological balance. Permitting helps manage the number of birds taken, ensuring that it does not negatively impact raptor species and their habitats. The requirement of a permit ensures that falconers adhere to regulations that govern the protection of wildlife, which is crucial for sustaining raptor populations in the wild. Additionally, the seasonal restrictions are part of efforts to prevent overharvesting during critical breeding times, allowing raptor populations to reproduce and thrive. This regulated approach balances the tradition of falconry with the need for environmental stewardship.

3. If you lose your raptor due to death or escape, who must you report it to within 10 days?

- A. Your sponsor**
- B. A fellow falconer**
- C. The police or law enforcement**
- D. The department responsible for wildlife**

When a raptor is lost due to death or escape, it is essential to report this incident to the department responsible for wildlife. This authority is tasked with managing the regulations surrounding wildlife, including falconry practices. Reporting to them ensures that there is a record of the event, which helps in maintaining accurate statistics about wildlife and managing populations. Furthermore, this reporting is crucial for compliance with legal requirements, as maintaining the health and stability of raptor populations can have significant ecological implications. The other options do not fulfill the legal obligation regarding wildlife reporting. While informing your sponsor or a fellow falconer can be beneficial for personal or community support, it does not meet the legal requirements set by wildlife management authorities. Reporting to law enforcement could be appropriate in certain circumstances involving criminal activity, but it is not the primary authority in this situation. Therefore, the responsibility lies with the wildlife department, ensuring proper documentation and adherence to regulations is upheld.

4. What key factor affects the choice of raptor species for falconry?

- A. The availability of prey**
- B. The raptor's physical size**
- C. The bird's training adaptability**
- D. All of the above**

The choice of raptor species for falconry is influenced by a combination of several key factors, which include all of the aspects mentioned. The availability of prey is crucial as it determines the bird's ability to hunt successfully and thrive in its environment. Different raptor species have varying dietary needs and prey preferences, so understanding what is accessible in a given area is essential for the raptor's health and hunting efficiency. The physical size of the raptor also plays an important role in falconry. Larger birds may be better suited for bigger game, while smaller birds may excel at catching smaller prey. This size consideration impacts not only hunting strategy but also the type of training and handling required for the bird. Training adaptability is another significant factor. Some raptor species are more amenable to training than others, which can affect how easily a falconer can establish a working relationship with the bird. Certain raptors have instincts that lend themselves well to falconry practices, making them more desirable for training and hunting scenarios. By recognizing that all these factors—prey availability, physical size, and training adaptability—are interrelated, one can see that selecting the appropriate species for falconry involves a comprehensive consideration of multiple elements, leading to the

5. True or False: You are allowed to have other unlicensed people care for and fly your raptors while on vacation.

A. True

B. False

C. Only with permission

D. Depends on the duration

The statement is false because, under California falconry regulations, only individuals who hold a valid falconry license are legally permitted to care for and handle raptors. Falconry laws are designed to ensure that raptors are managed by knowledgeable and trained individuals who understand the specific needs and welfare of the birds. Allowing unlicensed persons to care for or fly these birds poses risks to the health and safety of the raptors and can lead to violations of both state and federal laws. Therefore, regardless of circumstances such as going on vacation or duration of absence, the responsibility for care and handling of raptors must remain with the licensed falconer.

6. If a raptor is injured during trapping, what is the appropriate action to take?

A. Immediately get it treated at a vet or rehab place.

B. Pay for all vet expenses whether you keep it or not.

C. Choose to keep it and put it on your license or transfer it to a licensed vet or rehab.

D. All of the above

When a raptor is injured during trapping, it is crucial to ensure the welfare of the bird, and all listed actions reflect responsible behavior. Seeking immediate veterinary care is essential because an injury can compromise the bird's health and well-being. If you choose to keep the injured raptor, you must follow regulatory requirements, including obtaining an appropriate license and ensuring proper treatment for the animal. Additionally, if you choose to transfer the raptor to a licensed veterinarian or rehabilitation center, you are contributing to its recovery while also complying with legal and ethical obligations regarding wildlife. The provision of covering veterinary costs highlights the responsibility falconers have to ensure that the welfare of the birds is prioritized. Thus, taking any of these steps—getting the bird treated, paying for vet expenses, or transferring it to a professional—demonstrates a comprehensive approach to handling the situation.

7. What must every falconry bird be tagged with?

- A. A name tag
- B. A federal or state identification leg band**
- C. A GPS tracker
- D. An ownership certificate

Every falconry bird must be tagged with a federal or state identification leg band to comply with regulations that govern the practice of falconry. This requirement ensures that each bird can be uniquely identified and traced back to its legal owner, which is crucial for wildlife conservation and management. The identification band helps authorities track the bird's origin, ownership, and history, thereby preventing issues such as illegal trade or the mismanagement of bird populations. Utilizing a leg band meets legal obligations imposed by wildlife agencies and allows for responsible falconry practices by promoting accountability among falconers regarding the birds they handle.

8. What is the term used for a raptor that has been hand raised by humans from a young age?

- A. Passage
- B. Imprint**
- C. Haggard
- D. Nestling

The term for a raptor that has been hand raised by humans from a young age is "imprint." When a bird is imprinted, it forms a strong social bond with its human caregivers rather than with its own species. This process typically occurs during a critical period in the chick's development when it is most impressionable. Imprinted birds may behave more like humans and often have difficulty interacting with other raptors, which can affect their ability to behave normally in the wild. In contrast, other names pertain to specific conditions of raptors. "Passage" refers to a raptor that is in its first year after fledging and is typically still learning to hunt and survive in the wild. "Haggard" describes a raptor that is older and has been captured as an adult, often implying it has been in the wild for some time. "Nestling" refers to a young bird that is still in the nest and dependent on its parents. Each of these terms highlights different stages and experiences in a raptor's life, making "imprint" the correct choice for a bird raised by humans.

9. Who may be exempt from taking the falconry exam?

- A. Individuals with a valid foreign license**
- B. State exam passers from the last 5 years**
- C. Members of recognized tribes with a valid license**
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer reflects the fact that there are several categories of individuals who may be exempt from taking the falconry exam in California. Individuals with a valid foreign license are acknowledged as already having undergone rigorous training and testing, as falconry practices can be similar across different countries. This recognition allows them to be exempt from the state-specific exam. State exam passers from the last five years have already demonstrated their knowledge and proficiency in falconry, thus they are not required to retake the exam if their certification is still within the renewal period. This exemption helps streamline the licensing process for experienced falconers. Members of recognized tribes with a valid license may also be exempt from taking the exam because tribal regulations can govern their practices, acknowledging their unique cultural contexts and approaches to falconry. Since all these groups are recognized under California's regulations as being sufficiently qualified to practice falconry without the additional requirement of retaking the exam, the collective inclusion of all these conditions makes the answer comprehensive and correct.

10. If a raptor dies, what must you leave on the bird before dealing with it?

- A. The wings**
- B. The ID bands/microchips**
- C. The beak**
- D. The talons**

Leaving the ID bands or microchips on a deceased raptor is crucial for a few reasons. Firstly, these forms of identification are essential for tracking and managing raptor populations. When a bird dies, the ID bands or microchips provide vital information about the bird's origin, including whether it was captive-bred or wild, and the specific individual's history. This data is important for conservation efforts and helps wildlife management agencies track the health and demographics of raptor populations. Additionally, keeping the identification on the bird aids in reporting the death to the appropriate authorities. Properly identifying the raptor can provide insight into mortality causes and may help dictate future regulations or changes to management practices. On the other hand, removing the wings, beak, or talons would not serve the same purpose in terms of identification and would hinder the process of data collection and reporting.

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://californiafalconry.examzify.com>

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

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