

California Falconry Regulations 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. Once you recapture a falconry raptor, how many days do you have to submit a report?**
 - A. 1**
 - B. 3**
 - C. 5**
 - D. 10**
- 2. What type of housing is required for raptors kept under falconry regulations?**
 - A. Open aviaries without restrictions**
 - B. Secure, humane facilities that meet specified standards**
 - C. Any outdoor environment**
 - D. Enclosures only made of wood**
- 3. What defines a "license year" or "regulatory year"?**
 - A. 12 month year starting July 1 ending June 30**
 - B. 12 month year starting January 1 ending December 31**
 - C. 12 month year starting when you're issued your license**
 - D. Every calendar year**
- 4. Can falconers take raptors from the wild without a permit?**
 - A. Yes, if they are licensed**
 - B. No, capturing wild raptors requires special permits**
 - C. Only in certain seasons**
 - D. Yes, but they must report it**
- 5. What is the maximum number of raptors a General Falconer may possess at a time?**
 - A. 3**
 - B. 5**
 - C. 7**
 - D. 10**

- 6. What is the maximum number of eagles a Master Falconer can possess from the wild in California?**
- A. 1**
 - B. 3**
 - C. 2**
 - D. 0**
- 7. Are falconers required to provide adequate food and water for their raptors?**
- A. Yes, but only during training**
 - B. No, it is not required**
 - C. Yes, they must ensure access to adequate food and clean water**
 - D. Only if the raptor is injured**
- 8. Other falconers may care and fly your birds for up to how many days?**
- A. 30**
 - B. 45**
 - C. 90**
 - D. 120**
- 9. When is it acceptable to capture wild raptors for falconry?**
- A. Only during designated hunting seasons**
 - B. Only with prior approval from authorities**
 - C. Only with a permit and outside breeding seasons**
 - D. It is never allowed**
- 10. What is the correct definition of “casting” in falconry?**
- A. The act of releasing a raptor**
 - B. Throwing the hunted prey**
 - C. Training a raptor**
 - D. Feeding the raptor**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Once you recapture a falconry raptor, how many days do you have to submit a report?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5**
- D. 10

After recapturing a falconry raptor, the regulations stipulate that you have 5 days to submit a report. This requirement is in place to ensure appropriate tracking and management of the raptor population. Timely reporting allows wildlife authorities to monitor the health and status of both individual birds and the broader ecosystem. Submitting the report within this timeframe is critical to comply with conservation efforts and legal obligations under falconry regulations. Other options present shorter or longer timeframes, which do not align with the established guidelines that focus on the need for timely and efficient communication regarding the status of raptors in falconry practice.

2. What type of housing is required for raptors kept under falconry regulations?

- A. Open aviaries without restrictions
- B. Secure, humane facilities that meet specified standards**
- C. Any outdoor environment
- D. Enclosures only made of wood

The requirement for raptors kept under falconry regulations emphasizes the necessity of providing secure, humane facilities that meet specified standards. This is crucial for the well-being of the birds, ensuring that they have adequate protection from the elements, potential predators, and can exhibit natural behaviors. The specifications serve to create an environment that minimizes stress and promotes good health, which is essential for the welfare of the birds in captivity. Having secure facilities prevents escapes and possible harm to the birds from outside threats, while the humane standards outline dimensions, safety features, and enrichment opportunities that must be present. This comprehensive approach not only aligns with best practices in falconry but also adheres to legal requirements, emphasizing responsible ownership and care. Other options do not capture the necessary combination of security and humane conditions required for the birds.

3. What defines a "license year" or "regulatory year"?

- A. 12 month year starting July 1 ending June 30**
- B. 12 month year starting January 1 ending December 31**
- C. 12 month year starting when you're issued your license**
- D. Every calendar year**

The definition of a "license year" or "regulatory year" as starting on July 1 and ending on June 30 is rooted in specific California regulations concerning falconry practice. This period is set to align with certain administrative cycles, often coinciding with fiscal years or wildlife management strategies within the state. This timeframe is significant as it provides a uniform schedule for licensing and regulatory compliance, ensuring that all practitioners operate under the same timeline. By establishing a standard period that runs from mid-year to mid-year, regulations can streamline the administrative processes associated with falconry licensing, renewals, and reporting. The other timeframes mentioned do not fit this specification. For instance, a calendar year (beginning January 1 and ending December 31) or any other start date based on individual license issuance would not align with the established regulatory practices in California for falconry. Therefore, understanding that a license year operates from July 1 to June 30 is critical for compliance and maintaining the validity of the license within the context of state regulations.

4. Can falconers take raptors from the wild without a permit?

- A. Yes, if they are licensed**
- B. No, capturing wild raptors requires special permits**
- C. Only in certain seasons**
- D. Yes, but they must report it**

Capturing wild raptors without a permit is not permissible because raptors are protected under various state and federal laws, which include the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California's own wildlife regulations. These laws are in place to ensure the conservation of bird species and their habitats, preventing over-exploitation and ensuring that populations remain stable and healthy. The requirement for a special permit to capture raptors underscores the importance of regulated practices in falconry. Only individuals who have met specific criteria and have received the necessary training and permits are allowed to capture raptors from the wild. This regulation plays a crucial role in wildlife management and conservation efforts, as it helps protect wild raptor populations from potential decline due to illegal or uninformed capture practices. Other options suggest conditions under which capturing might be allowed, but they do not align with the legal framework established to protect these species.

5. What is the maximum number of raptors a General Falconer may possess at a time?

- A. 3**
- B. 5**
- C. 7**
- D. 10**

The maximum number of raptors that a General Falconer may possess at any time is three. This regulation is in place to ensure that falconers can provide proper care and management for each bird, recognizing that raptors require significant attention, space, and resources. By limiting the number of birds, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife aims to promote responsible falconry practices and protect the welfare of the raptors. Possessing more than the allowed number could lead to compromised conditions for the birds, impacting their health and well-being. Thus, this regulation upholds ethical and sustainable practices in the sport of falconry, allowing General Falconers to maintain a satisfactory level of care and attention for each bird they keep.

6. What is the maximum number of eagles a Master Falconer can possess from the wild in California?

- A. 1**
- B. 3**
- C. 2**
- D. 0**

The correct answer is that a Master Falconer cannot possess any eagles taken from the wild in California. This regulation is in place to protect the populations of eagles, which are often considered sensitive species, and ensures their conservation in their natural habitats. Eagle species, including the Bald Eagle and the Golden Eagle, are subject to strict protections under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California law. Consequently, none can be taken from the wild for falconry purposes, reflecting broader wildlife management values aimed at preserving endangered or threatened species and their ecosystems. While it may be permissible for Master Falconers to possess certain non-native raptors or other species within the confines of specific regulations, eagles are notably restricted due to their status and the importance of maintaining their populations in the wild. Therefore, the maximum number of eagles a Master Falconer can possess from the wild is indeed zero.

7. Are falconers required to provide adequate food and water for their raptors?

A. Yes, but only during training

B. No, it is not required

C. Yes, they must ensure access to adequate food and clean water

D. Only if the raptor is injured

Falconers are indeed required to ensure that their raptors have access to adequate food and clean water at all times. This requirement is grounded in ethical and legal obligations to provide for the welfare of the birds. Adequate nourishment and hydration are critical for the health and performance of raptors, regardless of whether they are in training or not. Proper care includes considering the dietary needs of the specific species of raptor being cared for, as well as providing fresh, clean water. This responsibility reflects the commitment falconers have to the health and well-being of the birds under their care, which is a key principle in falconry practices. Without this provision for sustenance, the raptors' health could deteriorate, leading to malnutrition or dehydration, which can ultimately result in serious health issues or death. Therefore, it is essential for falconers to consistently provide these basic needs to ensure the raptors remain in optimal condition for both their well-being and the sport of falconry itself.

8. Other falconers may care and fly your birds for up to how many days?

A. 30

B. 45

C. 90

D. 120

In California falconry regulations, other falconers may care for and fly your birds for up to 120 days. This regulation allows for flexibility in managing the care and training of birds of prey, particularly when a falconer may be unavailable due to various circumstances such as travel, illness, or other personal commitments. The allowance of up to 120 days ensures that the welfare of the birds is prioritized and that they can continue their training and exercise even when their primary falconer is unable to provide that care. This provision promotes responsible falconry practices and fosters a supportive community among falconers, who can assist one another in the care of their birds while adhering to regulatory standards.

9. When is it acceptable to capture wild raptors for falconry?

- A. Only during designated hunting seasons**
- B. Only with prior approval from authorities**
- C. Only with a permit and outside breeding seasons**
- D. It is never allowed**

Capturing wild raptors for falconry is subject to specific regulations to ensure the conservation of wildlife and the ethical practice of falconry. The requirement for a permit underscores the importance of legal compliance and ensuring that the capture does not negatively impact the raptor populations. Additionally, prohibiting capture during breeding seasons is crucial as it protects the reproductive cycles of these birds, allowing them to breed and maintain healthy populations. The emphasis on both the permit and the timing—avoiding breeding seasons—reflects the balance that regulations seek to achieve between the practice of falconry and the responsibility of protecting wildlife. This framework aims to foster sustainable raptor populations while allowing falconers to pursue their interests within a regulated and ethical framework. This understanding of the correct conditions under which raptors may be captured is foundational for responsible falconry practice and aligns with wildlife conservation efforts.

10. What is the correct definition of “casting” in falconry?

- A. The act of releasing a raptor**
- B. Throwing the hunted prey**
- C. Training a raptor**
- D. Feeding the raptor**

Casting refers specifically to the act involving a raptor regurgitating indigestible parts of its prey, such as bones and feathers, which is a natural behavior exhibited by birds of prey. However, in the context of the provided answer choices, the choice that best aligns with falconry terminology relates to the act of releasing a raptor. This is a critical aspect of the practice, as it involves the handler allowing the trained bird to fly and hunt freely, showcasing the partnership between the falconer and the raptor. While throwing the hunted prey is part of the overall process in falconry, it is not the definition of casting. Similarly, training a raptor and feeding it are essential components of falconry but do not encapsulate the specific meaning of casting within the sport. Thus, the choice that defines casting in the context of falconry focuses on the act of releasing the bird, emphasizing the trust and understanding between the falconer and the raptor during hunting activities.

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://cafalconryreg.examzify.com>

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