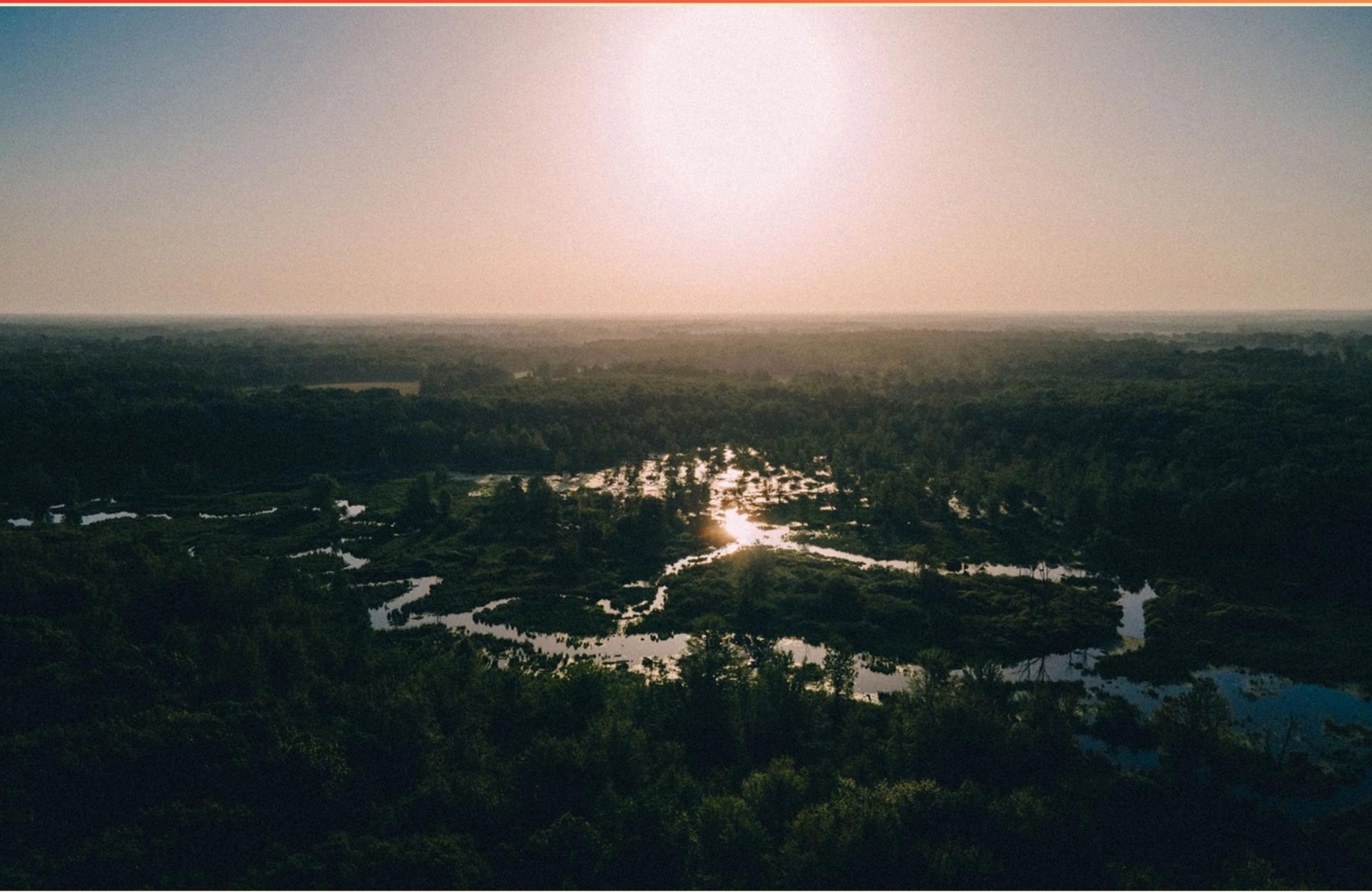


# **MICHIGAN VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT (CATEGORY 7D) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)**

**STUDY GUIDE**



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://mivertebratepestcontcat7d.examzify.com>



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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 permit is issued to businesses, agencies, and organizations that are not licensed by the MDA as commercial pesticide applicators and must be obtained from the DNR Wildlife Division office?**
  - A. Wildlife Damage Investigation and Control Permit
  - B. Restricted Wildlife Damage and Nuisance Control Permit
  - C. Project Control Permit
  - D. No permit required
- 2. How many litters per year and typical litter size do voles have?**
  - A. 1-5 litters per year; 3-6 young per litter
  - B. 6-8 litters per year; 1-2 young per litter
  - C. 2-3 litters per year; 8-12 young per litter
  - D. 0-1 litter per year; 1-3 young per litter
- 3. For aluminum phosphide application in a main burrow, how should the tablets be placed?**
  - A. Place 1-2 tablets at the burrow entrance and loosely cover with soil.
  - B. Place 2-4 tablets deep into a main burrow and plug openings with crumpled newspapers, then pack with loose soil; do not cover tablets with soil; inspect 24-48 hours later and retreat.
  - C. Scatter tablets on the ground near the burrow.
  - D. Use tablets on multiple alternative burrow openings.
- 4. Mice can travel hanging upside down from hardware mesh of what size?**
  - A. 1/2 inch
  - B. 1/4 inch
  - C. 3/8 inch
  - D. 1/8 inch
- 5. What instruction must be provided to customers regarding site preparations and precautionary measures?**
  - A. Instructions to discuss site preparations and precautionary measures with the pesticide applicator
  - B. Instructions for filing taxes
  - C. Instructions for selecting paint colors
  - D. Instructions for booking future services

- 6. Which combination of symptoms is characteristic of the early phase of Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS)?**
- A. Fatigue, fever, and muscle aches
  - B. Severe coughing, high fever, and rash
  - C. Nausea only
  - D. Headache and dizziness only
- 7. In severe damage areas, how far apart should hair bags be hung on the outer branches of each tree?**
- A. 1 foot
  - B. 2 feet
  - C. 3 feet
  - D. 4 feet
- 8. What is true about traps that smell 'mousy'?**
- A. They catch more mice
  - B. They catch fewer mice
  - C. They are not effective
  - D. They attract non-target animals
- 9. Which statement correctly describes the Project Control Permit's scope regarding pest birds?**
- A. It applies to outdoor pesticide proposals for control of feral pigeons, starlings, and English sparrows
  - B. It applies to control of all wildlife statewide
  - C. It applies only to indoor pesticide proposals
  - D. It requires no permit for any pest birds
- 10. For Ornitrol, prebaiting with whole corn should last about how long?**
- A. 3 days
  - B. 1 week
  - C. 2 weeks
  - D. 1 month

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which permit is issued to businesses, agencies, and organizations that are not licensed by the MDA as commercial pesticide applicators and must be obtained from the DNR Wildlife Division office?**

- A. Wildlife Damage Investigation and Control Permit**
- B. Restricted Wildlife Damage and Nuisance Control Permit
- C. Project Control Permit
- D. No permit required

*The key idea is that organizations that aren't licensed by the MDA as commercial pesticide applicators must obtain oversight from the DNR for wildlife damage work. The Wildlife Damage Investigation and Control Permit is the credential that allows a business, agency, or other organization to conduct wildlife damage investigations and carry out control activities under DNR guidance. This ensures activities are regulated specifically for wildlife damage rather than through the pesticide licensure route. The other options don't fit because they don't match the official permit issued through the DNR Wildlife Division for this purpose, and claiming no permit is required would be incorrect for organizations handling wildlife damage management.*

**2. How many litters per year and typical litter size do voles have?**

- A. 1-5 litters per year; 3-6 young per litter**
- B. 6-8 litters per year; 1-2 young per litter
- C. 2-3 litters per year; 8-12 young per litter
- D. 0-1 litter per year; 1-3 young per litter

*Voles reproduce quickly, allowing their populations to grow rapidly when conditions are favorable. They have multiple litters each year, and each litter contains a relatively small to moderate number of offspring. The combination of several litters annually and about 3–6 young per litter fits what is typically observed for voles in field situations. This pattern explains why vole populations can rebound quickly after declines. While some species may vary a bit, the range of 1–5 litters per year with 3–6 young per litter best matches their general reproductive strategy.*

**3. For aluminum phosphide application in a main burrow, how should the tablets be placed?**

- A. Place 1-2 tablets at the burrow entrance and loosely cover with soil.
- B. Place 2-4 tablets deep into a main burrow and plug openings with crumpled newspapers, then pack with loose soil; do not cover tablets with soil; inspect 24-48 hours later and retreat.**
- C. Scatter tablets on the ground near the burrow.
- D. Use tablets on multiple alternative burrow openings.

*When using aluminum phosphide, the goal is to generate phosphine gas inside the burrow system so the gas can spread through the tunnels and affect the target animals. Placing 2–4 tablets deep in the main burrow positions the source of gas where it will reach the most extensive network rather than just the entrance. Plugging openings with crumpled newspapers helps block surface air and encourages the gas to move through the burrow system rather than escape to the surface. Packing with loose soil around the area helps hold the tablets in place and maintain contact with the tunnel environment, but you should not bury the tablets completely by covering them with soil; they need access to moisture and air to release gas and diffuse through the tunnels. Waiting 24–48 hours before retreating allows time for the gas to act throughout the burrow network, after which you assess effectiveness and safety.*

**4. Mice can travel hanging upside down from hardware mesh of what size?**

- A. 1/2 inch
- B. 1/4 inch**
- C. 3/8 inch
- D. 1/8 inch

*Opening size on hardware mesh determines whether a mouse can pass through or simply grip and crawl along the surface. A house mouse is small enough to squeeze through openings about one-quarter inch in diameter, and it can also cling to and travel along the underside of mesh of that size. That's why hardware cloth with one-quarter inch openings is the standard threshold used to exclude mice: larger openings are easy for them to breach, while smaller openings improve exclusion. In practice, using one-quarter inch or smaller mesh prevents them from moving through or along the barrier.*

**5. What instruction must be provided to customers regarding site preparations and precautionary measures?**

- A. Instructions to discuss site preparations and precautionary measures with the pesticide applicator**
- B. Instructions for filing taxes
- C. Instructions for selecting paint colors
- D. Instructions for booking future services

*The central idea is that customers must be told to discuss site preparations and precautionary measures with the pesticide applicator. This ensures everyone understands what needs to be done on the site before and during treatment, so safety and effectiveness are maximized. By talking through preparations, the applicator can identify hazards, arrange access or restricted areas, and outline steps to protect people, pets, and non-targets, as well as any environmental concerns. It also helps ensure the work follows label directions and local rules. Other options—like filing taxes, choosing paint colors, or booking future services—don't relate to safe pesticide use or site readiness.*

**6. Which combination of symptoms is characteristic of the early phase of Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS)?**

- A. Fatigue, fever, and muscle aches**
- B. Severe coughing, high fever, and rash
- C. Nausea only
- D. Headache and dizziness only

*The early phase of Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome presents with nonspecific flu-like symptoms, and the classic combination is fatigue, fever, and muscle aches. This trio reflects the systemic response that occurs before the lungs are involved, making it the best indicator of the initial stage. Other patterns don't fit this early phase well: severe coughing with a high fever and a rash aren't typical at the outset, nausea alone isn't the characteristic presentation, and headaches or dizziness can occur but aren't the defining cluster. Recognizing fatigue, fever, and muscle aches helps distinguish early HPS from other illnesses and highlights the need to assess potential hantavirus exposure, especially in people who have contacted rodent-infested environments.*

**7. In severe damage areas, how far apart should hair bags be hung on the outer branches of each tree?**

- A. 1 foot
- B. 2 feet
- C. 3 feet**
- D. 4 feet

*Hair bags deter deer by releasing odor from the collected hair, creating a scent cue that discourages browsing when it surrounds the tree. To be effective, the scent needs to create a continuous, overlapping field around the outer branches that deer approach. Placing bags about three feet apart around each tree provides enough overlap to maintain a deterrent while avoiding unnecessary waste. If you space them farther apart, gaps can form where the scent isn't strong enough to warn deer; placing them much closer would use more bags without giving much extra benefit. In areas with heavy damage, this 3-foot spacing around the outer canopy helps protect more of the tree's vulnerable browse zone by maintaining a consistent scent boundary.*

**8. What is true about traps that smell 'mousy'?**

- A. They catch more mice**
- B. They catch fewer mice
- C. They are not effective
- D. They attract non-target animals

*A mouse-scent in traps taps into how mice explore and locate resources with their sense of smell. When a trap carries a smell that resembles a mouse, it signals a familiar food source or the presence of others, which draws mice in and increases the chance they will investigate and enter the trap. Because mice rely heavily on scent to guide their movement and foraging, this kind of lure tends to boost captures, making it the best description of what happens. The other ideas imply reduced effectiveness or non-target attraction, which aren't as consistent with how a mouse-like odor influences mouse behavior.*

**9. Which statement correctly describes the Project Control Permit's scope regarding pest birds?**

- A. It applies to outdoor pesticide proposals for control of feral pigeons, starlings, and English sparrows**
- B. It applies to control of all wildlife statewide
- C. It applies only to indoor pesticide proposals
- D. It requires no permit for any pest birds

*The Project Control Permit is specifically about outdoor pesticide proposals for controlling certain pest birds that commonly cause problems in urban and outdoor settings. It targets feral pigeons, starlings, and English sparrows, recognizing these species as the typical pests in outdoor environments where developers or managers might plan control work. This scope isn't about all wildlife statewide, nor does it cover indoor pesticide proposals, and there is a permit requirement for pest bird control rather than no permit. So the statement that the permit applies to outdoor pesticide proposals for control of those three bird species accurately reflects its intended scope.*

**10. For Ornitrol, prebaiting with whole corn should last about how long?**

- A. 3 days
- B. 1 week**
- C. 2 weeks
- D. 1 month

*Prebaiting aims to condition pests to the bait so they will consume the toxic bait reliably once it's offered. For Ornitrol, using whole corn as a non-toxic prebait is typically kept for about a week. That duration gives pests enough time to locate the corn, feed on it multiple times, and become comfortable with the food source, which reduces bait shyness and improves uptake of the poisoned bait when it's introduced. If the prebait period is too short, some individuals may not start feeding on the bait; if it's too long, issues like spoilage or shifts in pest activity can occur. A week strikes a practical balance, making the transition to the toxic bait more effective.*

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## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

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

<https://mivertebratepestcontcat7d.examzify.com>

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

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