

# Wyoming Falconry 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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**SAMPLE**

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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. What is the correct action if a falconer is unsure of the danger of electrocution?**
  - A. Release the bird anyway**
  - B. Run tests on the power lines**
  - C. Avoid releasing the bird**
  - D. Consult another falconer**
- 2. What does it imply if a hawk repeatedly bobs its head after a meal?**
  - A. It is bored and restless.**
  - B. It is hungry for more food.**
  - C. It is "putting over" food into its stomach.**
  - D. It is ready to take flight again.**
- 3. A general-class permittee may possess how many raptors at any one time?**
  - A. 1 with no replacements**
  - B. 3 with 2 replacements**
  - C. 5 with no replacements**
  - D. 2 with 1 replacement**
- 4. What is the result of feeding raptors decomposing food?**
  - A. Enhanced feather growth**
  - B. Weight gain**
  - C. Sour crop**
  - D. Improved flying skills**
- 5. Where can bells be properly fastened on a trained raptor?**
  - A. Wings and tail**
  - B. Beak and neck**
  - C. Tail, neck, and legs**
  - D. Feet and wings**

- 6. What is the term for a male hawk or falcon?**
- A. Tiercel**
  - B. Eyases**
  - C. Haggard**
  - D. Brancher**
- 7. What is one of the significant risks associated with jesses on a raptor?**
- A. Increased flight speed**
  - B. Risk of entanglement**
  - C. Decreased ability to hunt**
  - D. Improved grooming**
- 8. What does the term "mews" refer to in falconry?**
- A. A type of hunting ground**
  - B. An indoor facility for keeping raptors**
  - C. The training area for birds**
  - D. A type of food for the birds**
- 9. What does the term 'mandible' refer to in raptors?**
- A. The upper jaw and beak**
  - B. The lower claw of the foot**
  - C. The body structure that supports flight**
  - D. The protective covering of the feathers**
- 10. What condition is bumblefoot associated with in raptors?**
- A. Internal bleeding**
  - B. Hyperthermia**
  - C. A bacterial infection**
  - D. A viral contamination**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the correct action if a falconer is unsure of the danger of electrocution?**

- A. Release the bird anyway**
- B. Run tests on the power lines**
- C. Avoid releasing the bird**
- D. Consult another falconer**

Avoiding the release of the bird is the correct action to take if a falconer is unsure of the danger of electrocution. Falcons and other raptors are often released to hunt in environments where power lines may be present, and these lines can pose a significant risk to the birds. Electrocution can occur when a bird makes contact with power lines, especially if it touches two lines simultaneously or if it lands on equipment that can complete a circuit. By choosing to refrain from releasing the bird until the risks are fully understood, the falconer prioritizes the safety and wellbeing of the raptor. This careful consideration is essential in falconry, which emphasizes responsible handling and care for the birds. Ensuring the environment is safe before releasing the bird not only protects the falcon but also aligns with best practices in falconry. It reflects a mindset committed to the bird's welfare and the principles of ethical hunting, reinforcing the need for caution and forethought in situations where potential dangers may exist.

**2. What does it imply if a hawk repeatedly bobs its head after a meal?**

- A. It is bored and restless.**
- B. It is hungry for more food.**
- C. It is "putting over" food into its stomach.**
- D. It is ready to take flight again.**

Head bobbing in hawks after a meal often indicates a physiological behavior known as "putting over" food into their stomach. This process helps the bird digest its meal more effectively by moving the food into the gizzard, which aids in breaking down the food further. The head bobbing can signal that the bird is adjusting its throat and esophagus to accommodate the food it has just consumed, ensuring it is properly positioned for digestion. This behavior is particularly important for raptors, as they often consume whole prey that can be larger than their throats. By moving their heads in this manner, they can optimize their physical state for digestion. This is a natural instinctive behavior linked to their feeding process rather than signs of boredom, hunger, or readiness for flight, which are indicated by different behaviors. Understanding this behavior helps falconers monitor the health and well-being of their birds, allowing them to adjust feeding practices and care as needed.

**3. A general-class permittee may possess how many raptors at any one time?**

- A. 1 with no replacements**
- B. 3 with 2 replacements**
- C. 5 with no replacements**
- D. 2 with 1 replacement**

The correct answer indicates that a general-class permittee may possess a maximum of three raptors at any one time, along with two replacements. This reflects the regulations set forth for falconry practices, which ensure that falconers maintain responsible ownership and management of their birds. Having three raptors allows general-class permittees a level of flexibility in their training and hunting activities, while the provision for two replacements acknowledges that accidents or health issues can arise with birds of prey, facilitating a smoother transition should a raptor be injured or unable to participate. This structure supports the welfare of the birds and promotes ethical falconry practices within the limits of the law. The other options suggest lower numbers of raptors, which do not align with the regulations for general-class permittees. Option B strikes a balance between allowing sufficient raptors for various falconry activities while ensuring the bird's well-being through the provisions for replacements.

**4. What is the result of feeding raptors decomposing food?**

- A. Enhanced feather growth**
- B. Weight gain**
- C. Sour crop**
- D. Improved flying skills**

Feeding raptors decomposing food can lead to the development of a condition known as sour crop. This occurs when the food becomes spoiled, leading to fermentation in the bird's crop, which can result in discomfort, digestive issues, and even serious health risks. Raptors have sensitive digestive systems, and consuming spoiled or decomposing food can disrupt the natural balance required for proper digestion. Sour crop can manifest as a foul odor, swelling, and regurgitation, making it a significant concern for anyone caring for these birds. Other possible outcomes, such as enhanced feather growth, weight gain, or improved flying skills, do not align with the effects of feeding raptors rotting food and can lead to false interpretations of raptor health and well-being. Healthy dietary practices are essential for birds of prey to thrive, ensuring that their nutritional needs are met through fresh and appropriate food sources.

**5. Where can bells be properly fastened on a trained raptor?**

- A. Wings and tail**
- B. Beak and neck**
- C. Tail, neck, and legs**
- D. Feet and wings**

Bells are used in falconry to help locate a bird in flight and to monitor its movements. The preferred places for fastening bells on a trained raptor include the tail, neck, and legs. Fastening bells on the tail allows for audible feedback when the bird is in flight, showing the falconer where the bird is as it moves through the air. Bells attached to the neck can also provide sound when the bird is on the perch, making it easier to keep track of the bird's position. Additionally, placing bells on the legs can help ensure that they do not interfere with the bird's mobility or hunting capabilities, while still allowing the sound to be heard during flight. This arrangement is specifically designed to avoid any discomfort or hindrances to the bird's ability to hunt or fly, making it the most effective way to utilize bells in falconry.

**6. What is the term for a male hawk or falcon?**

- A. Tiercel**
- B. Eyases**
- C. Haggard**
- D. Brancher**

The term for a male hawk or falcon is "Tiercel." This term is derived from the Latin word "tertius," meaning "third," which reflects the fact that male birds of prey are often slightly smaller than their female counterparts. In falconry, recognizing the sex of the bird is crucial for proper training and handling, as males and females can exhibit different behaviors and temperaments. In contrast, "Eyases" refers to a young hawk or falcon that is still in its nest, while "Haggard" describes an adult bird that has finished its first molt and is fully matured. "Brancher" refers to a young bird that has recently fledged but is still dependent on its parents for food. Understanding these terms helps with identifying the different stages and sexes of birds of prey in falconry practices.

**7. What is one of the significant risks associated with jesses on a raptor?**

- A. Increased flight speed**
- B. Risk of entanglement**
- C. Decreased ability to hunt**
- D. Improved grooming**

The risk of entanglement associated with jesses on a raptor is significant because jesses are straps that are attached to the bird's legs to secure it when not in flight. If a raptor is not properly handled or if the jesses become tangled in vegetation, equipment, or other obstacles, the bird can get caught and struggle to free itself. This can lead to injury or even death if the bird cannot escape. Effective falconry practices involve ensuring that the jesses are properly fitted and that the bird is monitored to prevent such entanglements. Therefore, understanding the implications of jesses is critical for fostering the safety and well-being of raptors in falconry.

**8. What does the term "mews" refer to in falconry?**

- A. A type of hunting ground**
- B. An indoor facility for keeping raptors**
- C. The training area for birds**
- D. A type of food for the birds**

The term "mews" in falconry specifically refers to an indoor facility for keeping raptors. This is a crucial aspect of falconry as it provides a safe and controlled environment where birds of prey can be housed when they are not flying or hunting. The mews is designed to protect the birds from the elements and potential threats while also allowing for necessary space and comfort. In a mews, the conditions are tailored to meet the needs of the birds in terms of temperature, ventilation, and cleanliness, contributing to their overall health and wellbeing. Proper management of the mews is essential for any falconer, as it influences the health, behavior, and performance of the raptors. The other options do not align with the definition of "mews." A type of hunting ground pertains more to the locations where falconry takes place rather than where the birds are kept. The training area is typically an outdoor space or designated location used for encouraging and developing the bird's flying and hunting skills, which is separate from where they are housed. A type of food for the birds would refer to the diet provided to the raptors, and while feeding is an important part of falconry, it does not define what mews means.

**9. What does the term 'mandible' refer to in raptors?**

- A. The upper jaw and beak**
- B. The lower claw of the foot**
- C. The body structure that supports flight**
- D. The protective covering of the feathers**

The term 'mandible' in the context of raptors specifically refers to the jaw structure that comprises the upper and lower parts of the beak. In avian anatomy, the upper mandible is the top part of the beak, while the lower mandible is the bottom part. This structure is crucial for feeding, as raptors use their beaks to tear apart prey, facilitating their physiological needs. The beak is not only an essential tool for hunting but also plays a role in grooming and nest construction. Understanding the mandible helps in the comprehension of a raptor's feeding mechanics and overall behavior in the wild. The other options pertain to different aspects of a raptor's anatomy but do not accurately define the mandible. The lower claw of the foot is a distinct anatomical feature that serves a different function. The body structure that supports flight refers to the wings and skeletal system, while the protective covering of the feathers relates to the plumage of the bird, which is separate from the definition of the mandible.

**10. What condition is bumblefoot associated with in raptors?**

- A. Internal bleeding**
- B. Hyperthermia**
- C. A bacterial infection**
- D. A viral contamination**

Bumblefoot, also known as pododermatitis, is a condition commonly seen in raptors that results from a bacterial infection. This infection typically arises due to various factors, including poor perches, obesity, or prolonged stress. The bacteria can invade the foot, leading to inflammation, abscesses, and potentially severe tissue damage if left untreated. This condition is more prevalent when the birds are kept in environments where they cannot properly exercise their feet or when they stand on unsanitary surfaces. The symptoms generally involve swelling, redness, and sores on the feet of the raptor, highlighting the importance of proper care and hygiene in falconry practices to prevent such infections. Understanding the risk factors and signs of bumblefoot is essential for falconers to ensure the health and well-being of their birds of prey, making this information crucial for effective management and treatment of raptors. Other conditions like internal bleeding, hyperthermia, and viral contamination relate to different health issues that do not share the same causative factors as bumblefoot, emphasizing the unique nature of this bacterial infection.

## 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://wyfalconry.examzify.com>**

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