



MONTANA OUTDOORS MAGAZINE LITERACY PROGRAM EVALUATION

“Macro and Micro”

Name: _____

1. Read the article first. In your own words state what you think is the main point of the article.

2. Provide two examples that support the statement, “Even hunters care about suffering.”

3. What is “biophilia?”

4. Ken McDonald is the head of the Wildlife Division for Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP). What did he recently do to accommodate a couple of barn swallows as a result of his own biophilia?

5. On a professional level, Ken and other FWP employees involved with the management of wildlife must focus on the macro, not the micro. Explain.

6. What is the balance that FWP is tasked with maintaining when it comes to Montana’s wildlife?

7. According to McDonald, “The most effective way for FWP to allocate its limited resources is to work at the population level.” What types of resources is he talking about?



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8. FWP understands that people care about the suffering of individual animals. FWP's Wildlife Center in Helena is evidence of this. List two types of animals that are often taken in, rehabilitated, and then released into the wild.

9. Explain what an "ambassador bird" is.

10. List six types of animals that the Wildlife Center does *not* accept.

11. Why does FWP make it illegal to hunt certain species at certain times of the year?

12. Why is it important for FWP to demonstrate its value as a management agency to those who care about wildlife but don't care to hunt?

13. Read the box titled "Life, Short-Lived." Why is death necessary in animal populations?

14. Read "The Paradox of Care." Give two reasons why it is illegal to capture or care for orphaned or injured wild animals.



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Teachers:

1. Here are some possible bell-ringers.
 - a. What does the word “paradox” mean?
 - b. What is the difference between “macro” and “micro”?
 - c. What is biophilia?
2. Give students a copy of the article. Have them read it silently, read it as a class, or read it to them.
3. Give students a copy of the evaluation (worksheet), and have them answer the questions.
4. If the assignment seems to be too much for the grade level you teach, consider assigning a certain number of questions (you decide how many, and then each student gets to pick which ones they answer). Any questions they answer correctly beyond the required number can count as extra credit.

Answer Key

1. The focus of FWP is on doing what is best for populations of animals, not individual animal.
2. They practice marksmanship to make sure their shot causes the animal to die quickly, with minimal suffering. They track down wounded animals to put them out of their misery.
3. Biophilia is our tendency to empathize with animals (care about their feelings).
4. He kept his garage door open all summer so the adult barn swallows could have constant access to the nest they had built there.
5. They focus on the health of wildlife populations, rather than individual animals.
6. Making sure there is enough wildlife to see, hunt, and enjoy, while making sure there aren't too many animals, which would cause problems for landowners and others.
7. Money and employees
8. Bears and birds of prey
9. Ambassador birds are birds (too injured to be released) that are kept for school groups to appreciate up close.
10. Rabbits, squirrels, songbirds, young or injured elk, deer, or moose.
11. They want to reduce the chance that young animals will be orphaned before they are ready to survive on their own.
12. People who care about wildlife may be an important source of funding in the future.
13. If some animals didn't die, populations would grow too large, leading to starvation.
14. Animals will begin to associate humans with food, causing problems in the future. Wild animals may carry diseases that can be transmitted to pets or humans.