

Silviculture: Pre-Test

Name _____

Date _____

Matching: Match the forestry vocabulary words to their definitions

- 1) _____ Coniferous a) a plant community mostly made up of trees and other woody vegetation growing fairly close together with an associated animal community
- 2) _____ Shelterwood b) A system or community of plants, animals and other organisms and their environment, which interacts and functions as a unit
- 3) _____ Resource c) Something that cannot replenish or restock itself when used. Oil and Aluminum are examples
- 4) _____ Non Renewable d) Any harvest cutting of a more or less regular and mature crop, designed to establish a new even-aged crop under the protection of the old.
- 5) _____ Seed Tree e) Trees that need fire to clear out the underbrush so that they may grow well: may need heat to open their cones
- 6) _____ Heartwood f) A supply of a naturally occurring raw material, includes trees
- 7) _____ Fire Dependent g) Cone baring trees having needles or scale-like leaves that are shed annually. Known commercially as softwoods.
- 8) _____ Harvesting h) Dead wood that gives trees strength and rigidity
- 9) _____ Ecosystem i) Selected trees are left standing, in a cutblock, to provide natural regeneration
- 10) _____ Forest j) The cutting and removal of trees from a forested area

10 Marks

Meet a Tree and Anatomy of a Tree

Fill in the blanks: Provide the missing word(s) 1 mark per question

1. A stem on a tree is called a _____
2. Herbaceous Plants are different from trees because they do not have _____, but instead have a softer outside layer.
3. The roots of trees have two functions: They anchor the tree to the ground and they take up _____ and _____ from the soil to feed the tree.
4. The tree's outer bark is made of _____ cells.
5. _____ is the green colour in leaves that aids in the process of photosynthesis.
6. The _____ consists of a series of straw like tubes that transport sap from leaves to all of the living cells in a tree.
7. _____ are the world's largest plants.
8. Maple sap can be turned into this sugary treat _____.
9. Dying sapwood turns into this center layer of the tree over time _____

10 Marks

Silvicultural Systems and Meet a Tree

In the space below draw a picture of a selective logging silvicultural system

Provide detailed and organized notes to explain everything in your picture

Image	Detailed Notes (Keep these organized)

5 Marks

Draw a clearly labeled tree illustration that shows the 5 layers of the tree:
Sapwood, Cambium Cell Layer, Outer Bark, Heartwood and Inner Bark

5 Marks

Short Answer Questions: Resources

Why does the salmon industry need to be protected? How can this be done

3 Marks

List 4 different renewable resources. Give an example of each resource and describe how humans use it.

4 Marks

List three different ways to conserve resources, and give an example of each one.

3 Marks

10 Marks

Tree Book Challenge

Tree #1 _____ 1 Mark (Lots of clues)

I grow in the southeast corner of B.C. and am common in Lake Country.

I have needles that are dark yellowish-green in colour, are usually over 12 cm long and grow in clusters of three.

I am a type of coniferous tree.

I grow between the altitudes of 300 m and 1 200 m

Tree #2 _____ 2 Marks

Part of my Latin name is Menziesii

I am a deciduous tree

I have dark glossy green leaves that are 7-12 cm long

Tree # 3 _____ 2 Marks

I am a large coniferous tree and can grow to a height of 60 m

West Coast and Northwest Coast Indians value my wood and used it in canoes and lodges.

I grow on the coast and in the interior