

Silviculture: Practice Test

Name _____

Date _____

Matching: Match the forestry vocabulary words to their definitions

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1) _____ Non Renewable | a) a plant community mostly made up of trees and other woody vegetation growing fairly close together with an associated animal community |
| 2) _____ Ecosystem | 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) _____ Coniferous | 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) _____ Heartwood | e) Trees that need fire to clear out the underbrush so that they may grow well: may need heat to open their cones |
| 6) _____ Seed Tree | 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) _____ Forest | h) Dead wood that gives trees strength and rigidity |
| 9) _____ Shelterwood | i) Selected trees are left standing, in a cutblock, to provide natural regeneration |
| 10) _____ Harvesting | j) The cutting and removal of trees from a forested area |

The Forest

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

- 1) Two layers of the tree that are made up of dead cells are the bark and the _____.
- 2) Sunlight enters the forest at this level _____.
- 3) In the _____ level of the forest, you will find earthworms breaking humus into soil, roots, bacteria and other decomposers.
- 4) In the _____ level of the forest shrubs compete for low level light and animals find protection in lower branches.
- 5) Water enters a tree at the roots and travels up the tree to the branches through these cells _____.
- 6) Two examples of decomposers are _____ and _____.
- 7) Trees with fleshy fruit and leaves are this type of tree _____.
- 8) Four things all plants need are: _____ water, carbon dioxide and nutrients
- 9) In the process of _____ water and carbon dioxide are combined with sunlight to produce sugar and oxygen.

Silvicultural Systems and Meet a Tree

True and False: Write T or F in the space provided

- 1) _____ Seed Tree silvicultural systems leave many trees of various ages and heights to repopulate the forest
- 2) _____ Clearcutting silvicultural systems are necessary for some species of pine that need direct sunlight to grow successfully
- 3) _____ Selection Logging is used frequently because it allows for easy removal of trees from the forest
- 4) _____ Shelterwood Silvicultural Systems leave natural habitats for birds and other woodland life
- 5) _____ Shelterwood Silviculture Systems leave behind only the largest mature trees
- 6) _____ Water and nutrients are carried through the trunk of the tree
- 7) _____ Herbaceous plants are short plants with soft stems
- 8) _____ The stem or trunk of the tree anchors it to the ground
- 9) _____ Heartwood protects the tree from fire, pests and diseases
- 10) _____ If you carve your initials in a tree at 2M they will grow up the tree over time getting higher and higher from the ground

Trees and Nutrient Cycling

Create a flowchart which shows how nutrients are cycled through a tree (4 marks)

Create a diagram that shows all of the layers of a tree Sapwood, Cambium Cell Layer, Outer Bark, Heartwood and Inner Bark layers) (6 marks)

Silvicultural Systems and Meet a Tree

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

Provide detailed and organized notes to explain everything in your picture

Image	Detailed Notes (Keep these organized)

5 Marks

5 Mark