

Silviculture: 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 bearing 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. Herbaceous plants have this outside layer _____, not bark
2. Most trees and plants bring water into their cells through their _____
3. Bark protects trees from _____ and _____
4. The cambium cell layer of plants is made of _____ cells.
5. Chlorophyll is the green colour in leaves that aids in the process of _____
6. The outer bark consists of a series of straw like tubes that transport _____ from leaves to all of the living cells in a tree.
7. _____ is the dead center of a tree that provides strength and rigidity
8. Xylem is found in this layer of the tree _____
9. Dying _____ turns into heartwood over time

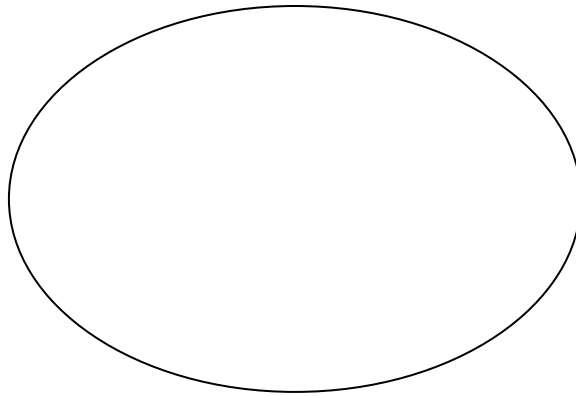
10 Marks

Short Answer Questions: Resources and Levels of the Forest

Provide a clear definition for the term natural resource

2 Marks

Explain how nutrients are cycled (move through) the levels of the forest.



Draw a detailed image which shows the plants and animals that live at one level of the forest. The more you show and describe correctly the higher your mark will be! Indicate which forest level you have chosen. 4 Marks

10 Marks

Tree Book Challenge

Tree #1 _____ 1 Mark (Lots of clues)

I grow in the lower half of British Columbia, but not in the North

I have needles that are flat with a pointed tip

I have 5 to 11 cm cones

I am a type of fir tree

Tree #2 _____ 2 Marks

I grow in valleys and on the lower slopes of the southern interior mountains

My new needles are soft green and turn yellow later

I can grow to 80 m and live to 850 years

Tree # 3 _____ 2 Marks

I grow under taller trees like the Douglas fir and Western Hemlock

Straits Salish people use me to make tanning agents and Thompson people use me to make dyes

I grow only on the coast of Vancouver and Vancouver island

5 Marks