True/False Questions

1. Livestock grazing in woodlots is not a significant problem in Indiana.
   True
   False

2. The "figure" in a wood generally refers to the distinct markings on the face of a wood sample.
   True
   False

3. Photosynthesis is the process in the leaf cells that uses light, carbon dioxide and water to produce simple sugars.
   True
   False

4. The Tuliptree has perfect flowers (both male and female parts).
   True
   False

5. Most of Indiana’s forest land is found in the Hoosier National Forest.
   True
   False

6. If seedlings cannot be planted within a few days, they should be "heeled in" in a cool shady location.
   True
   False

7. Female flowers are also called pistilate flowers.
   True
   False

8. Red Cedar seeds are scattered mostly by water.
   True
   False

Revised 9/17/13
(changed “Scotch Pine” to Scotch Pine and “redcedar” to red cedar)
Revised 9/17/13

(changed “Scotch Pine” to Scotch Pine and “redcedar” to red cedar)
9. Cottonwood, willow and maple seeds are scattered mostly by wind.
   True
   False

10. Red and black oaks are the top ranked hardwood species used by Indiana sawmills.
    True
    False

11. Osage-orange is used in the manufacture of archery bows.
    True
    False

12. Habitat is the sum of all conditions that a species needs to survive and usually includes food, water, shelter and space.
    True
    False

13. The soft maples have scaly red, blunt buds; the buds of the hard maples are brown and pointed.
    True
    False

14. Pines are seldom used to reclaim eroded soils.
    True
    False

15. A cord is a pile of wood, bark and air spaces 4 feet high, 4 feet wide and 8 feet long.
    True
    False

16. Firewood should be stored away from the sides of buildings to increase drying rate and decrease the chance of insect infestation in the building's wooden structure.
    True
    False

17. Intolerant species are those which prefer to grow in the shade of other trees
    True
    False

18. Timber stand improvement (TSI) is designed to improve species composition, growth and quality of crop trees in an immature stand.
    True
    False

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19. A stand table shows the volume per acre by species and DBH classes, while a stock table shows the number of trees per acre by species and DBH class.
   - True
   - False

20. Slope measures the angle of an area relative to the horizontal.
   - True
   - False

21. Ash and maple seeds are distributed mainly by water.
   - True
   - False

22. Black Walnut has dark brown, chambered pith.
   - True
   - False

23. Honeylocust is the only tree with doubly compound leaves found in Indiana.
   - True
   - False

24. Osage-orange is used extensively in the manufacture of paper.
   - True
   - False

25. Both sugar maple and Boxelder produce their seeds in the fall.
   - True
   - False

26. Most of Indiana's forestlands are owned by state or federal governments.
   - True
   - False

27. Oak regeneration is often hampered on good sites by competition from other species.
   - True
   - False

28. American beech and sugar maple are examples of intolerant species.
   - True
   - False

29. Tree species normally grow to heights greater than 20 feet.
   - True
   - False
30. Black cherry can be dangerous to livestock.
   True
   False

31. Nearly 4,000,000 acres of forest land are found in Indiana.
   True
   False

32. Stem decay fungi are responsible for almost 80% of the disease losses in standing hardwoods.
   True
   False

33. A standard cord of wood occupies 128 cubic feet.
   True
   False

34. The goal of best management practice approach (BMP) is to avoid soil erosion and water pollution.
   True
   False

35. Basal area is the total diameter of all trees at ground level in a sample area.
   True
   False

36. Foliage height diversity refers to the number of layers of vegetation in a particular area.
   True
   False

37. Jack Pine, Red Pine and Black Walnut are well-suited for planting on coarse sands and gravelly soils.
   True
   False

38. Male flowers are called pistilate flowers.
   True
   False

39. Wildlife can benefit forests by eating insects and burying tree seeds.
   True
   False

40. Soft maple seeds ripen in the fall and hard maple seeds ripen in the spring.
   True

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41. The top three hardwood species used in Indiana sawmills are red oaks, black oaks, and black cherry.
   True
   False

42. Hickory is used as fuel for meat smoking.
   True
   False

43. Slippery Elm has very rough leaves and gray twigs, American Elm has slightly rough leaves and brown twigs.
   True
   False

44. Conservation means to keep something to enjoy and study.
   True
   False

45. Preservation means use of non-renewable minerals and harvesting
   True
   False

46. Sweet Gum is often found growing with Pin Oak in the low, wet woods of Southern Indiana.
   True
   False

47. Acorns are a kind of mast.
   True
   False

48. Both male and female flowers are born on the same tree in the case of pines, hickories and walnuts.
   True
   False

49. Tree plantings for erosion control are usually five to six feet apart.
   True
   False
50. Salvage cuttings are made to remove trees killed or damaged by insects, disease, wind, fire or other injurious agencies.
   True
   False

51. Diplodia Tip Blight is an important disease in pines, especially Austrian pine.
   True
   False

52. Farmers own approximately 70% of forested land in Indiana.
   True
   False

53. Most forested land in Indiana is found in the southern half of the state.
   True
   False

54. Wildlife feed on the fruits of trees such as flowering dogwood and persimmon during the winter.
   True
   False

55. Wildlife feed on the fruits of trees such as red mulberry and black cherry during the winter.
   True
   False

56. Most forest fires in Indiana are caused by lightning strikes.
   True
   False

57. The cambium is a thin, green layer just inside the inner bark.
   True
   False

58. Black Walnut leaves are compound.
   True
   False

59. Livestock should be left to roam the forests to fertilize the soils.
   True
   False

60. Bark is considered the "armor" of a tree.
   True
   False

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61. Willow wood is heavy, hard and strong with a high shock resistance and is typically used for flooring.
   True
   False

62. White Ash is commonly used to make ball bats, handles, oars and hockey sticks.
   True
   False

63. The seeds of elms, soft maples, willows and cottonwood ripen mostly in August.
   False
   True

64. Tulip tree and Boxelder seeds are scattered mostly by the wind.
   True
   False

65. Perfect flowers are those that have both male and female parts.
   True
   False

66. Outbreaks of insect damage are more common in mixed species stands than pure stands of one tree species.
   False
   True

67. Tree volumes can be estimated using the DBH and number of 12-foot lots.
   True
   False

68. Black Cherry and Red Mulberry seeds are scattered mostly by animals.
   True
   False

69. More mills in Indiana use Northern Red Oak and Black oak than Black Walnut
   True
   False

70. Tuliptrees and hard maples are the top ranked hardwood species used by Indiana sawmills.
   False
   True

71. American Basswood is better than White Ash for making baseball bats.
   True

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72. Black Cherry is used for furniture, paneling, caskets, and veneer.
    True
    False

73. Osage-orange is used in the manufacture of archery bows
    True
    False

74. Cottonwood is often used for face veneer paneling and bowling pins.
    True
    False

75. Osage-orange wood is used for fence posts and archery bows.
    True
    False

76. Willow wood is heavy and hard and is used for flooring.
    True
    False

77. Male flowers are also called staminate flowers.
    True
    False

78. Pines mature in 6 years.
    True
    False

79. Tree flowers that get pollinated never develop seeds.
    True
    False

80. Cottonwood, willow and maple seeds are scattered mostly by animals.
    True
    False

81. Basal Area is the area in square feet of the cross section of a tree stem a DBH.
    True
    False

82. Branch pruning is a cutting that removes lateral branches from crop trees to improve the value of one or more logs
    True

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False
83. Canopy is the cover of branches and foliage formed by the crowns of trees.
   True
   False

84. Aerial photographs are useful for making timber inventory maps.
   True
   False

85. Ohio buckeye has compound leaves with five leaflets.
   True
   False

86. Upper leaf surfaces of Slippery Elm are rougher than those of American Elm leaves.
   True
   False

87. Black Tupelo (Blackgum) fruits look like spiny balls.
   True
   False

88. Shagbark Hickory leaves usually have seven leaflets.
   True
   False

89. Boxelder leaves are arranged opposite to one another.
   True
   False

90. Eastern Cottonwood and Quaking Aspen leaf stems are long compared to the leaf stems of River Birch.
   True
   False

91. Both Black Oak and Northern Red Oak have bristle-tipped leaves.
   True
   False

92. Sassafras, Red Mulberry, and Boxelder have oppositely arranged leaves.
   True
   False

93. Sugar Maple leaves have rounded leaf crotches.
   True
   False

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94. Both Black Locust and Honeylocust have doubly compound leaves.
  False
  True

95. Silver maple is one of the so-called "soft maples."
  True
  False

96. Bur Oaks have acorns with a hairy fringe on the cap.
  True
  False

97. Sycamore, Tuliptree, and black willow have leaf clasps at the base of the leaf stem.
  True
  False

98. Typical logging crew consists of at least one tree feller and one skidder operator.
  True
  False

99. White oaks produce a reliable crop of acorns which is an important food source for birds and mammals.
  True
  False

100. Leaving dead trees or snags enhances the habitat of cavity nesting birds.
  True
  False

101. Thinning is the removal of trees in an overstocked woods.
  True
  False

102. Scotts Pine and Eastern White Pine are the most common Christmas trees grown in Indiana
  True
  False

103. Shearing is the least important cultural activity involved in producing a high quality Christmas tree.
  True
  False

104. Livestock can be grazed successfully without harm to Christmas tree plantations
  True
  False

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105. April and May are generally the best months to plant bare-root walnut seedlings so they can establish a root system before the following winter.
   True
   False

106. Recommended spacing for walnut plantations is 12 x 12 feet
   True
   False

107. About 67% of Indiana's forested land is owned by coal companies, water companies, sawmill companies and other private owners, while farmers own about 22%.
   True
   False

108. Most of Indiana's forest land is found on private land.
   True
   False

109. Scotch pines are the most commonly grown Christmas trees in Indiana.
   True
   False

110. Plants should be heeled in if it is going to be a week or longer till planting.
   True
   False

111. Evergreen windbreaks increase home heating costs.
   True
   False

112. Evergreen windbreaks provide winter cover for quail, pheasant, and songbirds.
   True
   False

113. Windbreaks stop 25 - 50% of the winter wind?
   True
   False

114. The ultimate goal of the tree measuring stick is to estimate the number of board feet of lumber in a tree
   True
   False

115. The Doyle rule is the most commonly used volume scale for timber in Indiana.

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116. Trees with over 75% defective are considered cull.
   True
   False

117. Diffuse porous woods include oaks, elms and ash.
   True
   False

118. Wood rays serve to transport substance laterally through the tree
   True
   False

119. A given volume of a hardwood, such as cottonwood, will produce more heat than a light wood, such as hickory.
   True
   False

120. A standard cord of wood measures 4 x 4 x 8 feet while a rick has a variable width.
   True
   False

121. Freshly cut wood is .43 pounds water and .57 pounds dry wood.
   True
   False

122. Erosion after timber harvest can be decreased by seeding of grasses on bare soils.
   True
   False

123. Sedimentation caused by silvicultural activities can carry nutrients and pesticides into streams and reservoirs.
   True
   False

124. Shelterwood cutting is the slow removal of an entire wood.
   True
   False

125. Trees are best planted in the spring.
   True
   False

126. Fall is the best time to plant bare root trees and shrubs
Multiple Choice Questions

1. The following has/have doubly compound leaves:
   a. Red Mulberry
   b. Coffee-Tree
   c. Black Walnut
   d. B and C
   c. A and B

2. DBH is measured:
   a. 4 feet above ground
   b. 3.5 feet above ground
   c. 4.5 feet above ground
   d. 5 feet above ground
   e. None of the above

3. When using the Doyle Log Rule, what is the minimum diameter that is considered for volume estimates?
   a. 16 inches
   b. 12 inches
   c. 10 inches
   d. 8 inches
   e. 6 inches

4. Which species fruit does not belong in the following group?
   a. Persimmon
   b. Redbud
   c. Honey Locust
   d. Coffee-Tree
   e. Black Locust

5. The tree species best suited for planting in severely eroded places in southern Indiana is:
   a. Black Walnut
   b. Black Locust
   c. Virginia Pine
   d. Red Pine
   e. Norway Spruce

6. Bristle-tipped leaves are found on:
   a. Pin Oak
   b. Black Oak
   c. Red Oak

Revised 9/17/13
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d. Shingle Oak

e. All of the above
7. Aspect is:
   a. a measure of slope angle
   b. the direction toward which a slope faces
   c. an indicator of the amount of sunlight an area receives
   d. B and C
   e. None of the above

8. Parenchyma are:
   a. plant cells which store food
   b. animal cells which store food
   c. leaf clasps
   d. guard hairs on animal pelts
   e. None of the above

9. The best fuel wood among those listed below is:
   a. Catalpa
   b. Sycamore
   c. Hackberry
   d. White Oak
   e. Sassafras

10. What is most dangerous in burning scrap lumber for firewood?
    a. poisonous wood preservatives
    b. nails in wood
    c. insect infestation
    d. pieces are too large
    e. None of the above

11. Wood ash can be used as a lawn and garden fertilizer. Which of the following elements is most abundant in wood ash?
    a. Nitrogen
    b. Phosphorus
    c. Iron
    d. Potassium
    e. Magnesium

12. The gradual reduction in tree diameter from the stump to the top log is called:
    a. gradation
    b. slant
    c. taper
    d. cull
    e. defect

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13. Which of the following species is most suitable for plantings in muck and prairie soils?
   a. Tuliptree
   b. Shrub willows
   c. Autumn olive
   d. Austrian Pine
   e. B and D

14. Which of the following terms best describes a hardwood tree which is 1 to 5 inches diameter at DBH?
   a. small saw timber
   b. fledgling
   c. pole timber
   d. sapling
   e. cull

15. Insect outbreaks are likely in:
   a. pure stands of one tree species
   b. even-age plantations
   c. spring and summer
   d. stands weakened by wind
   e. all of the above

16. Which of the following insects damage tree roots directly?
   a. pine weevils
   b. tent caterpillars
   c. bagworms
   d. white grubs (June beetle larvae)
   e. inden loopers

17. Height of dominant trees at 50 years of age is used to calculate:
   a. suppression
   b. silviculture
   c. rotation
   d. site index
   e. niche

18. Which of the following is desirable for a good field notebook or journal?
   a. writer's name
   b. date
   c. location
   d. B and C
   e. all of the above
19. Alternate leaf arrangement is a characteristic of:
   a. maples
   b. ashes
   c. dogwoods
   d. oaks
   e. red pine

20. Oaks, hickories, maples, and beeches are all:
   a. hardwoods
   b. mast producers
   c. alternate leaves
   d. A and B
   e. B and C

21. Which species does not belong in the following group?
   a. Quaking Aspen
   b. Eastern Cottonwood
   c. Swamp Cottonwood
   d. Tulip-poplar
   e. Bigtooth Aspen

22. Indiana's most valuable hardwood species (per board foot) is:
   a. Mockernut Hickory
   b. White Oak
   c. Black Walnut
   d. Black Cherry
   e. Yellow-poplar

23. Palmately compound leaves are found on:
   a. Shagbark Hickory
   b. Ohio Buckeye
   c. Butternut
   d. Boxelder
   e. White Ash

24. A board foot is:
   a. 1” x 12” x 12”
   b. 2” x 4” x 18”
   c. 1” x 6” x 24”
   d. 144 cubic inches
   e. All of the above
25. The best fuel wood among those listed is:
   a. White Pine
   b. Pignut Hickory
   c. Quaking Aspen
   d. American Basswood
   e. Eastern Cottonwood

26. The tree part that captures energy from the sun is:
   a. cambium
   b. photosynthesis
   c. leaves
   d. xylem
   e. heterphagous sclera

27. Trees with distinctly variable leaf shapes include:
   a. Sassafras
   b. Red Mulberry
   c. Boxelder
   d. A and B
   e. All of the above

28. All trees that shed their leaves each fall are:
   a. hardwoods
   b. broad-leaves
   c. colored by frost
   d. all the above
   e. none of the above

29. Even-age management is:
   a. based on selecting single trees to harvest
   b. used to establish intolerant species
   c. not really useful in Indiana hardwood management
   d. B and C
   e. all of the above

30. Forest insect pests can be controlled by:
   a. chemical insecticides
   b. insect parasites
   c. insect diseases
   d. mechanical controls
   e. all of the above
31. Infectious leaf diseases:
   a. seldom cause tree death
   b. may be caused by fungi
   c. may be caused by bacteria
   d. may be viral
   e. all of the above

32. Trees that emerge from the majority of the forest canopy belong to the _______ crown class.
   a. intermediate
   b. dominant
   c. co-dominant
   d. only B and C
   e. all of the above

33. An organism's "job" in the community is its:
   a. site index
   b. tolerance
   c. habitat
   d. niche
   e. trophic level

34. The state tree of Indiana is:
   a. Northern Cardinal
   b. Red Mulberry
   c. Peony
   d. Northern Red Oak
   e. Tuliptree

35. Which of the following has winged seeds?
   a. Honeylocust
   b. Ohio Buckeye
   c. Tuliptree
   d. Black Oak
   e. Kentucky Coffeetree

36. Which of the following needles are four to six inches long?
   a. White Pine
   b. Red Pine
   c. Scotch Pine
   d. Jack Pine
   e. Virginia Pine

Revised 9/17/13
(changed “Scotch Pine” to Scotch Pine and “recedear” to red cedar)
37. Which species does not belong in the following group based on leaf arrangement?
   a. Silver Maple
   b. Black Willow
   c. Black Walnut
   d. Butternut
   e. Black Oak

38. Which of the following trees has a different fruit type from the others?
   a. Black Locust
   b. Kentucky Coffeetree
   c. Eastern Redbud
   d. Honeylocust
   e. Black Cherry

39. Two methods used to reproduce even-aged stands are:
   a. clear cutting and branch pruning
   b. clear cutting and shelter wood
   c. selection and shelter wood
   d. selection and branch pruning
   e. branch pruning and shelter wood

40. Which of the following is not very important for a "Notice of Timber Sale?"
   a. legal description of where timber is located
   b. deadline for receipt of bids
   c. history of timber stand improvement practices
   d. minimum property damage insurance carried by purchaser
   e. estimated volume of timber in trees marked for harvest

41. The Doyle Log Rule gives estimates of timber volume in board feet using:
   a. log length and species
   b. log length and DBH
   c. species and DBH
   d. DBH and small inside bark diameter
   e. log length and small inside bark diameter

42. Which of the following is also known as Mockernut Hickory?
   a. Shagbark Hickory
   b. White Hickory
   c. Bitternut Hickory
   d. Pignut Hickory
   e. None of the above

Revised 9/17/13
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43. Which of the following does not have winged seeds?
   a. White Ash
   b. Boxelder
   c. Ohio Buckeye
   d. Sugar Maple
   e. Silver Maple

44. Which of the following is best suited to fertile, limestone-derived soils?
   a. Norway Spruce
   b. Black Locust
   c. Black Walnut
   d. Jack Pine
   e. Tuliptree

45. Which of the following has spiny cones?
   a. Red Pine
   b. White Pine
   c. Scotch Pine
   d. Jack Pine
   e. Virginia Pine

46. Which species does not belong in the following group based on leaf arrangement?
   a. Boxelder
   b. Black Walnut
   c. Honey Locust
   d. Black Locust
   c. Shingle Oak

47. Which of the following trees often grows in wet or poorly drained soils?
   a. Pin Oak
   b. Chestnut Oak
   c. White Hickory
   d. Pignut Hickory
   e. None of the above

48. Which of the following trees has ring-porous wood?
   a. Sycamore
   b. Tuliptree
   c. Sugar Maple
   d. Beech
   e. Northern Red Oak

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49. Which of the following is a relatively heavy wood in terms of weight per volume?
   a. Butternut
   b. Dogwood
   c. Boxelder
   d. Basswood
   e. Willow

50. Wood ash can be used as a lawn and garden fertilizer. Which of the following statements is false? Wood ash...
   a. contains mostly calcium.
   b. contains about 5 - 15% nitrogen.
   c. can be used to maintain soil pH of 6 to 7, especially on acidic soils.
   d. contains more potassium than phosphorus.
   e. is usually white, gray or black in color.

51. Which of the following can minimize insect damage to trees?
   a. remove infested slash
   b. change tree species composition
   c. allow insect-damaged trees to die in place
   d. A and B
   e. A and C

52. Which of the following insects damage conifers?
   a. Locust leaf miners
   b. Tent caterpillars
   c. Carpenter worms
   d. Colombian timber beetles
   e. Bagworm

53. Non-infectious diseases of trees can be caused by all the following except:
   a. mechanical injuries
   b. sudden change in temperature
   c. air pollution
   d. anthracnose
   e. water pollution

54. Which of the following is not used commonly for pulpwood?
   a. Black Walnut
   b. Tuliptree
   c. Sycamore
   d. Largetooth Aspen
   e. Black Tupelo

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55. Which of the following should not be planted on dry, somewhat eroded soils?
   a. White Pine
   b. Jack Pine
   c. Scotch Pine
   d. Red Pine
   e. Eastern Red cedar

56. Which of the following is not an example of a primary wood-using industry?
   a. lumber
   b. veneer
   c. cabinet-making
   d. cooperage
   e. paper

57. Which of the following woods is not hard, heavy, and strong?
   a. Eastern Red cedar
   b. Hard Maple
   c. Tuliptree
   d. White Ash
   e. Honeylocust

58. Which of the following is an insect which damages tree stems directly?
   a. anthracnose
   b. tent caterpillars
   c. Verticillium wilt
   d. Diplodia Tip Blight
   e. Carpenter worms

59. Which of the following trees needs to be planted in deep, fertile, well-drained soils?
   a. Black Walnut
   b. Scotch Pine
   c. Virginia Pine
   d. Red Pine
   e. Norway Spruce

60. Which is not of the Red Oak family?
   a. Black oak
   b. Pin oak
   c. Bur oak
   d. Shingle oak

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61. Which one of the following trees have fruits scattered mostly by wind?
   a. Black Locust
   b. Northern Red Oak
   c. Yellow-poplar or Tuliptree
   d. Osage-orange
   e. Black Cherry

62. Which one species does not belong in the following group based on seed dispersal mechanisms?
   a. Persimmon
   b. Red Maple
   c. White Ash
   d. Boxelder
   e. Cottonwood

63. Which one species does not belong in the following group based on seed dispersal mechanisms?
   a. Persimmon
   b. Dogwood
   c. Black Cherry
   d. Black Walnut
   e. Cottonwood

64. Which of the following is an insect which damages foliage?
   a. Tent caterpillar
   b. Locust borer
   c. Verticillium wilt
   d. Diplodia Tip Blight
   e. Carpenter worm

65. Which tree has perfect flowers?
   a. Black locust
   b. Walnut
   c. Basswood
   d. A & C

66. Basal area per acre is:
   a. a measure of the bare ground between trees
   b. the area in square feet of the cross section of tree stems at ground level
   c. the area in square feet of the cross section of tree stems at DBH
   d. percent crown cover
   e. None of the above

(Revised 9/17/13)
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67. Which of the following is desirable for a woodland management plan?
   a. history of past management
   b. management objectives
   c. maps
   d. B and C
   e. All of the above

68. "A group of trees having similar characteristics which will allow for treatment as a single unit in a management plan":
   a. understory
   b. saw timber
   c. rotation
   d. forest stand
   e. overstory

69. In Indiana we use this formula \( v = (D-4)^2 \) to decide the volume in board-feet of a log is called?
   a. Volume of a tree
   b. Doyle Log Rule
   c. Tree measuring stick
   d. Indiana's Rule

70. What tool is used to estimate board-feet in standing timber?
   a. Chainsaw
   b. Clinometer
   c. Tree calipers
   d. Tree measuring stick
   e. Brunton compass

71. The following has opposite leaves:
   A. Red Mulberry
   B. Persimmon
   C. Boxelder
   D. Sassafras
   E. A and B

72. The following oak leaves are bristle-tipped:
   A. Black
   B. Swamp white oak
   C. Pin
   D. All of the above
   E. A and C
73. Which of the following does not have compound leaves?
   A. Honeylocust
   B. Mockernut Hickory
   C. Black Walnut
   D. Boxelder
   E. Sycamore

74. The following has/have toothed margins:
   A. Red Mulberry
   B. American elm
   C. Black gum
   D. Sassafras
   E. A and B

75. Which of the following trees have two leaves per cluster?
   A. White Pine
   B. Red Pine
   C. Scotch Pine
   D. B and C
   E. A and C

76. Which of the following oaks does not have bristle-tipped leaves?
   A. Pin Oak
   B. Black Oak
   C. Red Oak
   D. Shingle Oak
   E. Bur Oak

77. Which months are generally best for planting Black Walnut trees?
   A. December - February
   B. March, April, May
   C. June, July
   D. August, September
   E. October, November

78. pH level for walnuts should be?
   A. 6.5 to 7.2
   B. 7.2 to 8.5
   C. 5.2 to 6.5
   D. None
79. Stanley Coulter, one of the early conservationists of the state, reported in that approximately ______ percent of Indiana was covered by hardwood forests before settlement by Europeans:
   A. 10
   B. 30
   C. 55
   D. 87

80. Today, approximately ______ percent of Indiana is covered by hardwood forests:
   A. 10
   B. 20
   C. 30
   D. 40
   E. 50

81. Pines are used for:
   A. Stopping erosion
   B. planting on worn out land
   C. Wind breaks
   D. A, B, and C

82. Hardwood seedlings that are shipped after one year in the seed bed are called ________:
   A. 1-0 stock
   B. 2-0 stock
   C. 2-1 stock
   D. 2-2 stock
   E. None of the above

83. Which of the following can ruin a tree planting?
   A. rabbits
   B. fire
   C. cattle grazing
   D. A and C
   E. All of the above

84. Windbreaks can provide all except the following benefits:
   A. increased wildlife habitat
   B. decreased home heating costs
   C. increased property values
   D. increased fire protection
   E. None of the above
85. The three steps in using the tree measuring stick are:
   A. measure tree diameter (DBH), estimate 6-foot logs, read tree volume from stick
   B. measure tree diameter at DBH, estimate 12-foot logs, read tree volume from stick
   C. measure tree volume (DBH), estimate 12-foot logs, read tree diameter from stick
   D. measure DBH volume, estimate 12-foot logs, read tree volume from stick
   E. None of the above

86. When estimating number of 12-foot logs with a tree measuring stick one usually paces off ___ feet from the base of the tree:
   A. 25
   B. 50
   C. 75
   D. 100
   E. None of the above

87. If someone offered you free wood, which would you take to heat your home?
   A. Boxelder
   B. Catalpa
   C. Aspen
   D. Cottonwood
   E. White Oak

88. Which of the following actions is best to help firewood dry faster?
   A. cut wood into large pieces
   B. drive nails into wood
   C. pile small pieces in single rows
   D. store wood against a building
   E. bury in the ground

89. If someone offered you free wood, which would you take to heat your home?
   A. Basswood
   B. Sycamore
   C. Beech
   D. Catalpa
   E. Sassafras

90. Which of the following is a relatively light wood in terms of weight per volume?
   A. Black Walnut
   B. Flowering Dogwood
   C. Common Persimmon
   D. Northern Catalpa
   E. Osage-orange

Revised 9/17/13
(changed “Scotch Pine” to Scotch Pine and “redcedar” to red cedar)
National FFA Questions

1. The purpose of a Hypo-Hatchet is to:
   A. Apply a blaze to trees to mark boundaries
   B. Cut small trees quickly
   C. Girdle a tree
   D. Inject a tree with herbicide

2. To view an area in three dimensions use:
   A. A pair of aerial photographs and a magnifying lens
   B. A pair of aerial photographs and a stereoscope
   C. A pair of topographic maps and a magnifying lens
   D. A pair of topographic maps and a stereoscope

3. You are using a clinometer to determine tree height on level ground from a distance of 100’. Your reading to the top of the tree is +75%; the bottom reading is -5%. What is the height of the tree?
   A. 70’
   B. 75’
   C. 80’
   D. 100’

4. Amber glass wedge prisms are more useful than clear glass prisms:
   A. At night
   B. Bright sunlight
   C. In low light and hazy conditions
   D. Both A & B

5. Chain saw chaps protect the wearer by:
   A. Bouncing the saw off the leg and away from the body
   B. Clogging the moving chain with cut-resistant fabric
   C. Preventing the wearer from becoming tangled in briars
   D. Using a thin layer of metal to prevent the chain from cutting through

6. One way in which white oaks differ from red oaks is that the acorns of white oak:
   A. Mature in one season
   B. May take five or more years to reach maturity
   C. Remain on the tree for three years
   D. Take two seasons to mature

7. Which of the following pest management strategies is categorized as a biological method?
   A. Fumigate nursery beds before sowing or planting
   B. Harvest diseased timber.
   C. Release parasites or predators to reduce pest populations
   D. Remove bark from wood that may harbor or attract beetle.

Revised 9/17/13

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8. Which of the following pest management strategies is categorized as a silvicultural method?
   A. Coat uninfested wood with paint, wax, varnish, or oil.
   B. Harvest mature trees or stands
   C. Use conventional insecticides
   D. Open hardwood stands

9. Which type of habitat most greatly benefits Woodcock?
   A. Dense coniferous forests
   B. Moist woodlands
   C. Open brushy areas
   D. Open hardwood stands

10. Forest and open meadows provide ideal habitats for:
    A. American Bison
    B. American Elk
    C. Mountain Goat
    D. Pronghorn Antelope

11. A _______ is the type of control burn best used for hazard reduction in young stands with a heavy layer of litter.
    A. Back fire
    B. Flank fire
    C. Ring fire
    D. Strip head fire

12. Tsuga canadensis is the scientific name for:
    A. Black Walnut
    B. Eastern Hemlock
    C. Longleaf Pine
    D. Pecan

13. Which of the following would be considered a method of direct visitor management in managing outdoor recreation areas?
    A. Eligibility requirements
    B. Enforcement of regulations
    C. Information distribution
    D. Physical alterations

14. Rain, snow, sleet and hail are forms of:
    A. Evaporation
    B. Infiltration
    C. Precipitation
    D. Transpiration
15. The mid-summer water temperature in a stream flowing through a clear cut would be ________ the temperature of the water prior to the cut.
   A. Higher than
   B. Lower than
   C. The same as

16. Which of the following would be considered mechanical tree damage?
   A. Frost crack
   B. Girding roots
   C. Powdery mildew
   D. Sunscald

17. A restricted-use pesticide may only be purchased and used by:
   A. Adults over 18 years old
   B. Certified applicators
   C. Cooperative Extension Agents
   D. Licensed foresters and arborists

19. Which of the following species has dark brown heartwood?
   A. Hickory
   B. Magnolia
   C. Redwood
   D. White Pine

20. ________ are desirable pulp species because they can be bleached easily.
   A. Cedar and Firs
   B. Oaks and Hickories
   C. Pines and Firs
   D. Spruces and Hemlocks

21. White Pine, Ponderosa Pine and Red cedar sawdust and shavings are particularly useful for:
   A. Animal bedding
   B. Dyes
   C. Metal finishing
   D. Sawdust- cement concrete

22. A topographic divide is a mechanism for defining
   A. Forest management areas
   B. Housing developments
   C. Rangelands
   D. Watersheds

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23. Doyle, Scribner and International Rules are:
   A. Codes governing ethical behavior by foresters around the world
   B. Means by which log volumes are determined
   C. Rules used in logging competitions
   D. Regulations concerning how timber is marked for sale

24. Merchantable height is that height from the stump to:
   A. A specified minimum top diameter
   B. Half-way between the first branch and the top of the tree
   C. That point which is 2/3 of the total height of the tree
   D. The very top of the tree

25. Which of the following is not commonly used for planting tree seedlings?
   A. Auger
   B. Dibble
   C. Mattock
   D. Pulaski

26. An advantage of natural forest regeneration is:
   A. Better access for fire equipment
   B. Better early root system development by seedlings
   C. Good control over stocking and spacing
   D. Less need for precommercial thinning

27. Mechanized felling:
   A. Is most useful when logs are to be handled individually after the felling process
   B. Is slower and more expensive than manual felling
   C. May be a disadvantage in areas of thick brush
   D. May improve efficiency by increasing felling production

28. An articulated log skidder is:
   A. A modified farm tractor
   B. Less maneuverable than a non-articulated skidder
   C. One with a hinge in the midsection
   D. Suitable only for gentle terrain

29. Which of the following is a fixed cost of a logging operation?
   A. Electricity
   B. Fuel
   C. Rent for office space
   D. Telephone

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30. A source of revenue for a logging operation is:
   A. Depreciation
   B. Income Tax
   C. Log Sales
   D. Vehicle insurance

31. Any chemical purchased for commercial use will be accompanied by details relating to chemical make-up, first aid instructions, proper disposal, and health concerns. This information is contained in the:
   A. Material Safety Data (MSD) Sheets
   B. Safe Materials Use (SMU) Sheets
   C. Chemical Safety Data (CSD) Sheets
   D. Safe Pesticide Application (SPA) Sheets

32. A good way to improve urban and suburban wildlife habitats is to:
   A. Plant flower gardens
   B. Plant specimen trees.
   C. Reduce mowed areas
   D. Remove or decrease under story

33. Trees planted along city streets are valuable for increasing:
   A. Particulate collections and gas removal
   B. Summer air temperatures
   C. Summer temperatures of sidewalks and road surfaces.
   D. Wind velocity

34. Safety gear, such as hard hats and goggles should meet ANSI standards. ANSI represents:
   A. American National Standards Institute
   B. American Naval Safety Inspectors
   C. American National Safety Institute
   D. Association of North American Safety Inspectors

35. Workplace safety is overseen by OSHA. This acronym stands for:
   A. Occupational Safety and Health Administration
   B. Occupational Safety and Health Association
   C. Office of Safety and Health Affairs
   D. Organization of Safety and Health Affairs

36. If you have 13 paces per chain, how many paces are in two miles?
   A. 26
   B. 208
   C. 1716
   D. 2080

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37. Square blocks measure six miles per side. The blocks are called:
   A. Corners
   B. Rangers
   C. Sections
   D. Townships

38. What is the site quality of a Slash Pine tree that is 25-years-old and 60 feet tall?
   A. 25
   B. 60
   C. 65
   D. Cannot determine without a site quality curve

39. How many sections are in a township?
   A. 32
   B. 36
   C. 64
   D. 640

40. If you are traveling at an azimuth reading of 315 you are heading:
   A. Northeast
   B. Northwest
   C. Southeast
   D. Southwest

41. An example of a defoliating insect is a:
   A. Aphid
   B. Bark Beetle
   C. Pine Sawfly
   D. Wasp

42. Which of the following is the correct format for writing a legal description of a land parcel?
   A. NE ¼ of SE ¼, R2E, T4N, S16
   B. NW ¼ of SW ¼, S16, T4N, R2E
   C. R2E, S16, T4N, NW ¼ of SW ¼
   D. S16, T4N, R2E, NE ¼ of SE ¼

43. The function of the cambium in the tree is ___________.
   A. Development
   B. Growth in height of tree
   C. Growth of wood and bark cells
   D. Production of carbohydrates

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44. Homeowners can reduce cooling costs by:
   A. Not planting any trees at all
   B. Planting trees on the east and west sides of the house
   C. Planting trees on the north side of the house
   D. Planting trees on the south and west sides of the house

45. Which of these tree species has compound leaves?
   A. American Holly (lex opaca)
   B. Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
   C. Common Sassafras (Sassafras albidum)
   D. White Ash (Fraxinus Americana)

46. A soil profile is made of different soil layers. The proper term for a soil layer is:
   A. Horizon
   B. Strata
   C. Vertical
   D. Zone

47. The greatest amount of distortion on an aerial photograph occurs at:
   A. The bottom half of the photo
   B. The center of the photo
   C. The edges of the photo
   D. The top half of the photo

48. During forestry operations, buffer strips should be left along streams to reduce erosion and
    provide shade for fish. These buffer strips are called:
   A. Broad-Based Dip Zones (BDZ)
   B. Forest Preservation Zones (FPZ)
   C. Regeneration Shade Zones (RSZ)
   D. Streamside Management Zones (SMZ)

49. The final stage of fire suppression is called:
   A. Backfire
   B. Direct attack
   C. Initial attack
   D. Mop-Up

50. To determine site index two measurements are needed. They are:
   A. Age and diameter
   B. Diameter and distance from the closest tree
   C. Height and age
   D. Height and diameter
51. A Pulaski is used in firefighting for:
   A. Felling and clearing
   B. Grubbing and chopping
   C. Raking and sweeping
   D. Scraping and raking

52. Convulsions, secretions from nose and ears, loss of consciousness and inability to breathe are symptoms of:
   A. Heat stroke
   B. Hypothermia
   C. Severe pesticide poisoning
   D. Smoke inhalation

53. The greatest amount of forest plantation regeneration occurs in which region of the United States?
   A. North Eastern
   B. Pacific Coast
   C. Rocky Mountain
   D. Southern

54. If a tree farmer plants seedlings on 8’X 10’ spacing, he/she will plant _______ seedlings per acre.
   A. 450
   B. 545
   C. 4356
   D. 5445

55. Reducing a felled tree into marketable size logs is called:
   A. Bucking
   B. Felling
   C. Limbing
   D. Skidding

56. To locate and map points, the best tool to use would be the:
   A. Aerial photograph
   B. GPS receiver
   C. Hand compass
   D. Topographic map

57. The contour interval on a topographic map indicates the:
   A. Difference in elevation represented by adjoining contour lines
   B. Different types of contour lines
   C. Elevation at a specific point
   D. Elevation of a general area

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58. Your company plans a prescribed burn on a tract of land that is 20 chains by 10 chains. The cost of prescribed burning in your area is $5.00/acre. Under typical conditions, how much will it cost to prescribe burn your land?
   A. $15
   B. $100
   C. $500
   D. $1000

59. Which of the following would be a biological pest management strategy?
   A. Coating uninfested wood with paint
   B. Harvesting mature trees or stands
   C. Releasing parasites or predators
   D. Spraying with conventional pesticides

60. A defoliator is an insect that:
   A. Chews bark and wood
   B. Chews leaves
   C. Feeds on buds
   D. Feeds on the tips of twigs

61. Which of the following is considered a parasitic cause of disease?
   A. Drought
   B. Fungi
   C. Ice Storm
   D. Salt

62. How many acres are in an area 25 chains long and 20 chains wide?
   A. 0.5 acres
   B. 5.0 acres
   C. 50 acres
   D. 500 acres

63. In a forest ecosystem a tree with a small crown receiving light from above and almost none from the sides would be considered.
   A. Co-dominant
   B. Dominant
   C. Inferior
   D. Intermediate

64. Thinning overstocked stands in order to manage or control pests is a _______ pest management strategy.
   A. Biological
   B. Chemical
   C. Regulatory
   D. Silvicultural

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65. A conifer with scales rather than needles is the:
   A. Cedar
   B. Fir
   C. Spruce
   D. Yew

66. An example of a stem canker disease is:
   A. Chestnut blight
   B. Dutch elm disease
   C. Fomes annosus
   D. White pine blister rust

67. Soil with a pH of 7.0 is considered:
   A. Acidic
   B. Alkaline
   C. Neutral
   D. None of the above

68. What is the legal description for the tract of land shown below?

   A. N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 30, Township, Range
   B. NE ¼ of the SW ½ of Section 30, Township, Range
   C. S ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 30, Township, Range
   D. S ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 30, Township, Range

69. What is the size of the area described above?
   A. 20 acres
   B. 40 acres
   C. 80 acres
   D. 100 acres

70. A genus of tree noted for its great size and long life is:
   A. Alnus
   B. Betula
   C. Salix
   D. Sequoia

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71. Magnetic declination is the:
   A. Angle of difference between True North and Magnetic North
   B. Angle of difference between True North and True South
   C. Angle of slope on a hill
   D. Standard error for pacing

72. A primary benefit to selection cutting as a harvest method is that:
   A. All trees are removed at once, thus giving the owner maximum value
   B. Erosion is at a minimum
   C. It is the most cost effective
   D. None of the trees left uncut are disturbed

73. The term “chlorosis” or “chlorotic” refers to:
   A. A plant containing chlorine
   B. Build up of chlorophyll
   C. Excessive leaf drop
   D. Yellowing of the leaves

74. Growth at the end of the stem is called:
   A. Preliminary growth
   B. Primary growth
   C. Terminal growth
   D. Turgid growth

75. A very highly valued wood used in furniture construction is:
   A. Alder
   B. Hackberry
   C. Walnut
   D. Yew

76. The plant hardiness zone map is a map, developed by the USDA, which divides the country into ten zones based on:
   A. Average summer temperatures
   B. Average winter temperatures
   C. Geographic region
   D. Species location

77. Aggressive reproduction, rapid growth, and high quality wood have made _____ the most managed pine of the northern forest.
   A. Loblolly Pine
   B. Longleaf Pine
   C. Red Pine
   D. White Pine

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78. A GPS utilizes _________ to locate points
   A. Computerized maps
   B. Magnetic North
   C. Satellites
   D. True North

79. Birch is most easily recognized by its:
   A. Bark
   B. Form
   C. Fruit
   D. Leaf Shape

80. Tree species that have male and female flowers on separate trees are called:
   A. Bioecious
   B. Dioecious
   C. Monoecious
   D. Triecious

81. About two-thirds of the U.S. forest is considered:
   A. Commercial
   B. Non-commercial
   C. Park lands
   D. Wilderness areas

82. Forest pathology is the study of:
   A. Forest habitats
   B. Forest insects
   C. Tree identification
   D. Tree diseases

83. The term “kerf” refers to:
   A. A piece of protective clothing worn by chain saw operators
   B. The amount of time it takes to saw through a log completely
   C. The size of a log
   D. The width of a cut made by a saw

84. The abbreviation “IPM” stands for:
   A. Integral Pest Maintenance
   B. Integral Pest Management
   C. Integrated Pest Management
   D. Integrated Product Management
85. A cant that measures 12” X 12” X 40” contains _________ board feet of timber.
   A. 40  
   B. 144  
   C. 400  
   D. 4800

86. Pinus palustris is the scientific name for:
   A. Eastern White Pine  
   B. Longleaf Pine  
   C. Ponderosa Pine  
   D. Spruce Pine

87. The process of heating seasoned wood in a preservative for several hours and quickly
    submerging the wood in a cold preservative and allowing it to remain there for several hours
    more is called:
   A. Cold-soaking  
   B. Double diffusion  
   C. Extraction  
   D. Hot-cold bath

88. Best Management Practices include all of the following EXCEPT:
   A. Allowing goats to graze in newly planted areas to protect seedlings from weed
      competition  
   B. Control of logging during wet seasons  
   C. Temperatures of sidewalks and road surfaces  
   D. Using buffers

89. Which of the following would be considered a public employment opportunity?
   A. Audubon Society  
   B. Bureau of Land Management  
   C. International Paper  
   D. Weyerhaeuser

90. Chromated zinc chloride is superior to zinc chloride due to its
   A. Lower cost  
   B. Lower fire hazard  
   C. Resistance to flaking  
   D. Resistance to leaching

91. Surveys of the boundaries of a timber tract are done to
   A. Determine stand classification  
   B. Establish exact property lines  
   C. Find the volume of time on the tract  
   D. Locate fences and firebreaks

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92. Piling used in docks, wharves, bridges, and foundations must have a minimum quality
   A. Class A
   B. Class B
   C. Class C
   D. Class D

93. The width of a cut made by a saw is called the
   A. Cant
   B. Gap
   C. Kerf
   D. Notch

94. The first consideration in using chemical pesticides should always be
   A. Ease of application
   B. Economic feasibility
   C. Safety
   D. Timing of the application

95. The most widely known and used hardwood is
   A. Ash
   B. Hickory
   C. Maple
   D. Oak

96. The weight of the complete tree that can be used to produce energy is called:
   A. Biomass
   B. Energy flow
   C. Energy fuel value
   D. Thermal unit

97. The oldest and most common method of remote sensing used in forestry is:
   A. Aerial photography
   B. Electromagnetic radiation
   C. Ground cruise
   D. Thermal scan

98. John’s normal pace is 2.9 feet long. How many paces would he need to measure three chains?
   A. 15
   B. 30
   C. 68
   D. 72
99. Which of the following is NOT considered a primary wood industry?
   A. Furniture manufacturing
   B. Plywood plant
   C. Pulp mill
   D. Sawmill

100. Which of the following insects is NOT a serious problem in the Northeast?
    A. Forest tent caterpillar
    B. Gypsy moth caterpillar
    C. Mountain pine beetle
    D. Spruce budworm

101. Which of the following is true with regard to crown fires?
    A. They almost always start as surface fires
    B. They are more common in deciduous forests
    C. They are the most common type of forest fires
    D. They are the slowest spreading of all fires

102. As a general rule, the market demand for hardwood
    A. Far exceeds that for softwood
    B. Has been declining at a steady rate since the 1980’s
    C. Is greatest in the Southeast
    D. Varies between regions

103. The 1986 Tax Reform Act affected forest investments by
    A. Allowing forest owners to charge annual management costs against current income
    B. Establishing differential tax rates for all types of long-term capital gains income
    C. Keeping the economic climate for long-term forest investments the same
    D. Phasing out differential tax rates for all types of long-term capital gains income

104. Which of the following is NOT true with regard to the topographic Abney level?
    A. It contains a scale that directly corresponds to the correction graduations on a slope tape.
    B. It is used primarily on normal terrain
    C. It is used to supplement slope tapes on very steep terrain
    D. It measures the angle between the horizontal plane and line of sight along the scope

105. A growth-removal ratio of 1:27 means that
    A. Growth exceeded removal by 27 percent
    B. Removal exceeded by growth by 27 percent
    C. 27 trees were planted for every one tree cut
    D. One tree was planted for every 27 trees cut

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106. The current trend in Forest Service ecosystem management policy is
   A. Allocation of resources
   B. Clear cutting as much as possible
   C. Holistically assessing each situation
   D. Implementing geographical boundaries to separate various uses

107. Oriented Strand Board (OSB) is:
   A. Made from recycled plastic chips
   B. Made from wood chips
   C. More expensive to produce than plywood veneers
   D. Showing a rapid decline in use in the United States

108. Abnormal tissue growth on trees that is caused by insects or mites is called
   A. Conk
   B. Fungus
   C. Gall
   D. Pitch

109. Which of the following is NOT considered a naturally durable wood?
   A. Black Walnut
   B. Cedar
   C. White Oak
   D. White Pine

110. A standard cord of wood measures:
   A. 128 cubic feet
   B. 128 square feet
   C. 160 cubic feet
   D. 160 square feet

111. Which of the following statements is true with respect to forest ecosystem?
   A. A disease outbreak is likely to do more damage to a mixed ecosystem than a single-
      species plantation
   B. A single-species plantation is more resistant to insect damage than a mixed one
   C. One natural disaster in the stand will not result in a total loss in timber resources
   D. The more diverse and ecosystem, the more resistant it is to insect damage

112. The life span of the adult gypsy moth is usually about
   A. 1 day
   B. 7 days
   C. 15 days
   D. 45 days

Revised 9/17/13
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113. The most damaging pollutant in the United States is currently thought to be
   A. Lead
   B. Nitrates
   C. Ozone
   D. Zinc

114. The part of the logging operation in which logs are dragged from where they were cut to a central location for loading is called
   A. Bucking
   B. Felling
   C. Snagging
   D. Skidding

115. In rangeland management, an animal unit month (AUM) is
   A. The amount of organic fertilizer deposited by a 1,000 pound cow in one month
   B. The amount of forage needed to feed a 1,000 pound cow for one month
   C. The number of cattle grazing in a specific area for one month
   D. The number of cattle sold during one month

116. The first chief of the United States Forest Service was:
   A. Franklin B. Hough
   B. Gifford Pinchot
   C. James Audubon
   D. John McSweeney

117. A compass needle points to magnetic north, which is the same as
   A. The North Pole
   B. True North
   C. 1,300 miles from True North
   D. 13,000 miles from True North

118. Removing trees that have been or may be killed or damaged due to insects, ice, fire, and other agents is called
   A. Liberation
   B. Pruning
   C. Salvage Cutting
   D. Sanitation Cutting

119. Paper was first made from ground mulberry bark by the:
   A. Native Americans (indigenous people of the Americas)
   B. Chinese
   C. Egyptians
   D. Incas

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120. Water combined within the cell wall in wood is called
   A. Bound water
   B. Fiber water
   C. Free water
   D. Suppressed water

121. When planting trees, a spacing of 8 X 8 feed will result in how many trees per acre?
   A. 340
   B. 680
   C. 3400
   D. 6800

122. The most destructive of all forest insects are
   A. Borers
   B. Gall mites
   C. Leaf feeders
   D. Plant-sucking mites

123. The scientific name for post oak is
   A. Quercus falcate
   B. Quercus lyrata
   C. Quercus phellos
   D. Quercus stellata

124. Of all of the environmental factors that influence the growth of trees, the most limiting is
   A. Topography
   B. Moisture
   C. Soil quality
   D. Temperature

125. Which of the following is not a correct procedure to use in planting seedling?
   A. Always pack soil firmly around the roots
   B. Plant only one tree in a given spot
   C. Plant seedlings in an upright position, with the roots double up
   D. Plant seedlings slightly deeper than they grew in the nursery

126. Which of the following would NOT make you more successful in a forestry career?
   A. Demonstrating knowledge and skills
   B. Doing everything by yourself, including team assignments
   C. Good communication skills
   D. Looking professional

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127. Which of the following is NOT considered a common method of testing improved seeds or seedlings?
   A. Clone Testing
   B. Progeny Testing
   C. Provenance Testing
   D. Regulation Testing

128. Which of the following is an accurate portrayal of the stages of succession?
   A. Annual weeds, perennials, shrubs, young trees
   B. Annual weeds, shrubs, perennials, young trees
   C. Annual weeds, young trees, shrubs, perennials
   D. Perennials, annual weeds, shrubs, young trees

129. The Material Safety Data (MSD) sheet contains information about all of the following EXCEPT:
   A. Chemical make-up
   B. Cost per application
   C. First aid instructions
   D. Proper disposal

130. Which of the following careers would most likely involve managing timberland for private landowners?
   A. Forest Engineer
   B. Professional Consulting Forester
   C. Research Forester
   D. Urban Forester

131. Maps that convert three-dimensional feature into a two-dimensional representation are:
   A. Contour
   B. Raised-relief
   C. Relief
   D. Topographic

132. A tree with very heavy, strong and durable wood that has a rich dark brown color is:
   A. Ash
   B. Hickory
   C. Maple
   D. Walnut

133. Which of the following is not usually considered a part of fire management?
   A. Presuppression
   B. Prevention
   C. Retarding
   D. Suppression

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134. The Federal agency that studies and monitors geology and publishes topographic maps is the:
   A. Department of the Interior
   B. Environmental Protection Agency
   C. Department of Agriculture
   D. Geological Survey (USGS)

135. The first National Park established in the United States was:
   A. Grand Canyon
   B. Smoky Mountain
   C. Yellowstone
   D. Yosemite

136. Outgrowths which cause trees to grow in irregular patterns that result in beautifully grained woods are called:
   A. Burls
   B. Forbs
   C. Junglones
   D. Spalts

137. A “shake and bake” is a:
   A. Drip Torch
   B. Fire Plow
   C. Fire Shelter
   D. Soil Dryer

138. Which of the following is a significant problem in nurseries that grow coniferous seedlings?
   A. Damping Off
   B. Needle Cast
   C. Pitch Canker
   D. Slime Flux

139. Which of the following U.S. presidents created the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps)?
   A. Dwight D. Eisenhower
   B. Franklin D. Roosevelt
   C. Theodore Roosevelt
   D. Woodrow Wilson

140. Using containerized seedlings rather than bare root seedlings usually results in:
   A. A much shorter planting season
   B. Easier handling and transportation
   C. Improved rates of survival and growth
   D. Lower initial cost for seedlings
Forestry CDE Questions Requiring Math Calculations

The formulas for these questions come from Forest and Forestry, 6th edition.

Problem 1
A. Your company plans a prescription burn on a tract of land that is 20 chains by 10 chains. The cost of prescription burning in your area is $5.00/acre. Under typical conditions, how much will it cost to prescription burn this tract of land?

- a. $ 15
- b. $ 100
- c. $ 500
- d. $ 1,000

must know: 1 acre = 10 square chains

\[
20 \text{ chains} \times 10 \text{ chains} = 200 \text{ [sq. chains]} \\
\frac{200 \text{ [sq. chains]}}{10 \text{ [sq chains/acre]}} = 20 \text{ acres} \\
20 \text{ acres} \times \$5/\text{acre} = \$100.00
\]

B. You have a tract of land that is 30 chains by 25 chains. The cost to prescription burn this area is $6/acre. Under typical conditions, how much will it cost to prescription burn this area?

- a. $ 265
- b. $ 330
- c. $ 450
- d. $4500

must know: 1 acre = 10 chains

\[
30 \text{ chains} \times 25 \text{ chains} = 750 \text{ chains}^2 \\
\frac{750 \text{ chains}^2}{10 \text{ chains}^2/\text{acre}} = 75 \text{ acres} \\
75 \text{ acres} \times \$6/\text{acre} = \$450.00
\]

Problem 2
A. John’s normal stride is 2.9 feet long. How many paces would he need to measure 3 chains?

- a. 15 paces
- b. 30 paces
- c. 68 paces
- d. 72 paces

must know: 1 chain = 66 feet

\[
3 \text{ chains} \times 66 \text{ feet/chain} = 198 \text{ feet} \\
\frac{198 \text{ feet}}{2.9 \text{ (feet/pace)}} = 68.3 \text{ paces} \\
\text{(round to 68 paces)}
\]

B. Tracy’s normal stride is 3.3 feet. How many paces would she need to measure 2 chains?

- a. 6.6 paces
- b. 26 paces
- c. 32 paces
- d. 40 paces

must know: 1 chain = 66 feet

\[
2 \text{ chains} \times 66 \text{ [feet/chain]} = 132 \text{ feet} \\
\frac{132 \text{ feet}}{3.3 \text{ [feet/pace]}} = 40 \text{ paces}
\]

Problem 3
A. If you have 13 paces per chain, how many paces are in two miles?

- a. 26 paces
- b. 208 paces
- c. 1,216 paces
- d. 2,080 paces

must know: 1 mile = 80 chains (5280 [ft]/66 [feet/chain])

\[
1 \text{ chain} = 13 \text{ paces} \\
1 \text{ mile} = 80 \text{ chains so 2 miles} = 160 \text{ chains} \\
160 \text{ chains} \times 13 \text{ paces/chain} = 2,080 \text{ paces}
\]
B. If you have 11 paces per chain, how many paces are in 3 miles?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 642 paces</td>
<td>1 mile = 80 chains, 1 chain = 11 paces, 3 miles = 240 chains, 240 chains x 11 paces/chain = 2,640 paces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 2,640 paces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 4,062 paces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 6,204 paces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem 4

A. If a tree farmer plants seedlings on a 12’ x 12’ spacing, he/she will plant _____ seedlings per acre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 144 seedlings</td>
<td>1 acre = 43,560 feet², (12 feet x 12 feet) per seedling = 144 feet²/seedling, 43,560 feet²/144 feet²/seedling = 303 seedlings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 288 seedlings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 303 seedlings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 426 seedlings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. If a tree farmer plants seedlings on a 8’ x 10’ spacing, he/she will plant _____ seedlings per acre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 544 seedlings</td>
<td>1 acre = 43,560 feet², (8 feet x 10 feet) per seedling = 80 square feet/seedling, 43,560 square feet /80 square feet/seedling = 544.5 seedlings (can’t plant ½ seedling and you don’t have enough space for another seedling. Therefore, round down)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 588 seedlings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 608 seedlings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 644 seedlings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Problem 5

A. How many acres are in an area 25 chains long and 20 chains wide?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. ½ acre</td>
<td>10 chains² = 1 acre, 25 chains x 20 chains = 500 chains², 500 chains²/10 (chains²/acre) = 50 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 5 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 50 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 500 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. How many acres are in an area 10 chains by 15 chains?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 10 acres</td>
<td>10 square chains = 1 acre, 10 chains x 15 chains = 150 square chains, 150 square chains/10 (square chains/acre) = 15 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 12 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 14 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 15 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>