**Forestry Review Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. List five (5) systems of silivicultrue that can be used to harvest and grow new trees

within a forest stand. Which would be considered a Best Management Practice?

2. Name and explain at least eight (8) benefits of trees in an urban landscape.

3. Describe the stages of secondary succession in a plowed field in Northern Utah.

4. List 3 pros and 3 cons of grazing on a forest ecosystem.

5. What does DBH stand for? Why is it important for a forester to know this?

6. What would be considered a “climax forest” in Northern Utah?

7. Give two methods for determining the age of a tree. What else can be determined from these methods?

8. Name at least four (4) ways that tree seeds can be dispersed.

9. Why is the recovery of the forest biome slow even when trees are replanted?

1. How can the number of board feet in a tree be determined? Be specific.
2. Give three reasons why wilderness and road less areas are important.
3. Give five ways you can help reduce the amount of lumber products you use.
4. Name 3 conifers (softwoods).
5. Name 3 deciduous trees (hardwoods).
6. Leaves are made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% water.
7. Tree sap is a mixture of:
8. Give four (4) sources of organic matter in a forest ecosystem.
9. Explain the process of photosynthesis in plants.
10. Explain how hardwood trees survive northern winters.
11. What does a knot on a piece of lumber indicate?
12. Name three (3) things that can be determined by studying tree rings.
13. What are two most important industrial uses for wood?
14. Explain the 10% rule of trophic pyramids.
15. Label the following diagram of a tree cookie.

