



**Forest  
Management**



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**Most forested land in Wisconsin is owned by:**

- A. Individuals
- B. Government
- C. Corporations

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**A.** Most forested land in Wisconsin (57 percent) is owned by individual landowners like farmers, homeowners, hunting partners, investors and others. About 32 percent is owned by federal, state, county or tribal governments and 11 percent is owned by private corporations.

**There are more than 340 of these in Wisconsin:**

- A. School forests
- B. Species of conifers
- C. Miles of logging roads

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**A.** School forests are working outdoor classrooms located in 67 of Wisconsin's 72 counties.

**The amount of Wisconsin's forestland is:**

- A. Growing
- B. Disappearing
- C. Remaining fairly stable

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**A.** Unlike some parts of the world, Wisconsin has been gaining forest acreage, not losing. After heavy logging early in the 20th century, much land was burned and converted to agriculture. But, since the 1930s, marginal crop and pastureland has been planted with trees.

**The first school forest in Wisconsin was founded in:**

- A. Madison
- B. Hayward
- C. Laona

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**C.** On a spring day in 1928, a group of school children near the northern Wisconsin lumber town of Laona marched out to a desolate and burnt over area south of town to plant a tree. So started the school forest movement in Wisconsin. The Laona forest was one of the first three started in Wisconsin that spring, the others being Crandon and Wabeno. Legislation was passed in 1935 mandating that conservation education be taught in all high schools, vocational schools and universities or colleges.

**More trees in Wisconsin will die this year from:**

- A. Logging
- B. Disease and weather
- C. Squirrel damage

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**B.** Of every 1,000 live trees over 10 feet tall in Wisconsin this year, 80 will die from severe weather, insect damage, crowding, disease or old age. Four of the thousand will be harvested by loggers.

**This program was established in 1941 to provide recognition to woodland owners for good forestry practices.**

- A. American Tree Farm Program
- B. High-Fives for Foresters
- C. Woodland Winners

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**A.** The American Tree Farm program combines education, recognition and certification to create the most popular landowner organization in the nation. Wisconsin's first tree farm was registered in 1944.



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**Prescribed burning is:**

- A. Something a doctor requests from a pharmacy to cure poison ivy.
  - B. A campfire that has gotten out of control
  - C. A natural resources management practice
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- C. Prescribed burning site preparation is a tool sometimes used to reestablish forest stands. More commonly, prescribed burns are done to maintain and improve grassland, wetland, and upland habitats for many wildlife species. Periodic fires are a natural component in these plant communities and have only in recent times been suppressed by humans. The prescribed burns encourage native prairie, wetland, and woodland plants and reduce some of the introduced, non-native plants. Prescribed burning is a technical job requiring a knowledge of fire behavior, suppression techniques, and the environmental effects of fire.

**Managed Forest Law is:**

- A. A law requiring a tax to be charged for people who mismanage their woodlands.
  - B. A law that specifies what trees you are allowed to grow on your land.
  - C. A law that reduces the property tax burden on woodland enrolled in the program.
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- C. This law, enacted in 1985, offers reduced property taxes to woodland owners in exchange for a commitment to implementing a plan for good forest management on the property. Landowners may choose a 25 or 50-year contract. Over 25,000 landowners, owning more than 2.5 million acres are enrolled in Wisconsin's forest tax law programs.

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**A BMP is a:**

- A. Border Making Principle
  - B. Board Marking Procedure
  - C. Best Management Practice
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- C. Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs) are practical and cost-effective guidelines to help loggers, equipment operators, landowners and natural resource managers protect water quality during forestry operations, such as timber harvesting near water, and building and maintaining forest roads and skid trails.

**As part of the 1990 Farm Bill, this program was created to identify and protect environmentally important private forestlands:**

- A. Forest Information Committee
  - B. Trees for Tomorrow
  - C. Forest Legacy Program
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- C. Congress created the Forest Legacy Program to identify and protect environmentally important private forestlands threatened with conversion to nonforest uses – such as subdivision for residential or commercial development. To help maintain the integrity and traditional uses of private forests, the Forest Legacy Program promotes the use of conservation easements. These easements provide a new approach to preserve the heritage of private forests across the nation.

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**Smart growth is:**

- A. A process used to help trees grow faster and healthier.
  - B. An annual award given to students in Wisconsin who excel in forest studies
  - C. A land use approach that considers connections between development, quality of life and the environment.
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- C. Smart growth is an approach to land-use planning and growth management that recognizes connections between development, the environment and quality of life.

**Sustainable forestry is:**

- A. Managing a forest with the sole concern being its economical worth.
  - B. Managing forests to meet the needs of today and the future.
  - C. Managing a forest to sustain itself if faced with a forest fire.
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- B. Sustainable forestry refers to caring for forests in such a way that they continue to meet the ecological, social and economic needs of today while providing for the needs of future generations.



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**Gypsy moth infestations are largely controlled by:**

- A. Burning
  - B. Hand-picking the moths off trees
  - C. A bacterial insecticide
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- C. The gypsy moth, brought to the United States from Asia in 1869 in a failed attempt to start a silkworm industry, has become a scourge, feeding on more than 300 species of trees and shrubs in the eastern half of the United States and Southeastern Canada. Gypsy Moth caterpillars feed on the leaves of many trees, especially oaks, and their populations can grow so quickly that they can strip all the leaves off of entire stands of trees, damaging them severely. To control the destructive moths, state and local authorities spray Btk (*Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki*) over millions of acres annually. Btk is grown from soil bacteria that occur naturally worldwide. The active ingredient is a protein toxin formed by bacteria that caterpillars must eat for it to work. Numerous studies have documented no harm to humans, pets, wild animals, birds or fish from Btk.

**This tool was developed during World War II at the University of Wisconsin:**

- A. Shovel
  - B. Tree planter
  - C. Backhoe
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- B. The tree planter was developed by Fred Trenk in 1944. Trenk was a University of Wisconsin extension forester and demonstrated his planter at various Wisconsin counties over the next few years.

**Rachel Carson published this book in 1962 to bring to light the devastating environmental impacts of DDT and other pesticides:**

- A. *Lord of the Rings*
  - B. *Sand County Almanac*
  - C. *Silent Spring*
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- C. The ban on DDT, like the modern environmental movement, grew out of the book *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson. In 1971, Wisconsin became one of the first states to ban DDT. Concentrations of DDT had built up in birds of prey including bald eagles and peregrine falcons, causing them to lay eggs with very thin, fragile shells.

**An arborist is:**

- A. Another name for a tree farmer
  - B. A lawyer for tree rights
  - C. Someone who works to improve the condition of trees through pruning, insect control and more
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- C. An arborist is someone who, through education and training is qualified to practice arboriculture. Arboriculture is the application of standards and techniques developed to improve the condition of shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Practices include pruning, cabling, bracing, fertilization, aeration and the control of insects and diseases. The arborist is knowledgeable about the typical growth habits and preferred site location and conditions of healthy trees and is able to diagnose problems from the obvious insect infestation to the less obvious environmental stresses such as changes in soil grade or drought that may affect tree health.

**This is the science of calculating a tree's age by its rings:**

- A. Dendrochronology
  - B. Endochronology
  - C. Psychology
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- A. Dendrochronology is the science of calculating a tree's age by its rings.

**If attacked by Dutch elm disease, a well-established 100-year-old American elm can be killed in:**

- A. Two weeks
  - B. Two months
  - C. Two years
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- A. Dutch elm disease was introduced into the U.S. from Europe about 1930 and has now destroyed over half the elm trees in the northern U.S. The disease is caused by a fungus that is transmitted by two species of bark beetles or by root grafting. Once the fungus is established within a tree, it spreads rapidly via the water-conducting vessels. The tree forms gum within these vessels in response to the presence of the fungus, causing the tree to wilt and die. Exotic fungal diseases have devastated three North American tree species – American chestnut, butternut and American elm – over the last century.