



**People,
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Organizations**



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Wisconsin's first state tree nursery was founded at:

- A. Trout Lake
- B. DeForest
- C. La Crosse

A. Wisconsin's first state nursery was established in 1911 at Trout Lake near Woodruff. For decades, pioneers and woodsmen had been cutting trees to make way for agriculture, so to plant more trees was unthinkable. Despite the prevailing attitudes of the time, state conservation leaders recognized the importance of reforestation of land denuded by wildfires and unrestricted timber harvesting. Trout Lake Nursery was followed by the establishment of additional nurseries throughout the state. Although Trout Lake was closed in 1963, one of its many benefits can still be seen at Star Lake in Vilas County where the first trees grown at the nursery were planted in 1913.

This group turned 25 in 2004 and its mission is forest landowner education:

- A. Friends of Wisconsin Forests
- B. Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association
- C. Department of Natural Resources' Forestry Program

B. In addition to school children, forest landowners (especially the individuals and families who own 57% of the forest resource in Wisconsin today) have been the beneficiary of Wisconsin's long-term commitment to forestry education. Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association, an organization whose mission is forest landowner education, celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2004.

Wisconsin's state forest tree nurseries have produced enough trees to encircle the globe:

- A. Once
- B. 25 times
- C. 70 times

C. Since the beginning of the state nursery program in Wisconsin, the state forest tree nurseries have produced well over a billion tree seedlings. Spaced at normal tree spacing of eight feet, this would be enough trees to encircle the globe almost 70 times.

LEAF stands for:

- A. Learning, Experiences and Activities in Forestry
- B. Learning Everything About Forests
- C. Let Every Acorn Fall

A. A new program called LEAF (Learning, Experiences and Activities in Forestry) debuted in 2004. It is a Wisconsin-specific program that complements Project Learning Tree, a national program that uses forests to teach children about the environment. LEAF is a partnership of the Wisconsin Center for Environmental Education and the Wisconsin DNR – Division of Forestry.

This nonprofit organization was founded in 1944 and reforested much of northern Wisconsin and educated landowner and citizens about the need for proper forest management:

- A. The Boy Scouts of America
- B. 4-H
- C. Trees For Tomorrow

C. In 1944, Trees For Tomorrow was founded by a group of Wisconsin paper and electric utility companies for the purpose of reforesting northern Wisconsin and educating landowners and citizens about the need for proper forest management. The organization used the recovering forests to teach students, their teachers and the public about proper forestry practices. To learn more, visit <http://www.treesfortomorrow.com/> Today, Trees For Tomorrow in Eagle River, Wisconsin continues to be one of the Midwest's leading natural resource specialty schools and is widely known for their effectiveness in teaching conservation and management concepts.

This famous University of Wisconsin student is recognized as the founder of the Sierra Club and his efforts lead to the establishment of the Yosemite National Park and other areas as national parks.

- A. John Muir
- B. Harvey Yosemite
- C. Fred Wilson

A. John Muir founded the Sierra Club



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A swamper is someone who:

- A. Lives in a swampy area
 - B. Cuts the limbs off trees
 - C. Wrestles alligators for a hobby
-
- B.** Historically, logging crews consisted of the felling and bucking crews, 2 sawyers and a swamper who cut limbs off the trees. Oxen or horses with sleighs were used to move logs in the early days. As the logging era progressed, they were floated down rivers as is or on rafts and hauled by railroad. In 1870, the first railroad in the state, the Wisconsin Central, entered Northern Wisconsin.

Aldo Leopold wrote this famous book:

- A. *Of Mice and Men*
 - B. *Wisconsin's Forest History*
 - C. *A Sand County Almanac*
-
- C.** Aldo Leopold (1887–1948) is considered the father of wildlife ecology and a true Wisconsin hero. He was a renowned scientist and scholar, exceptional teacher, philosopher, and gifted writer. It is for his book, *A Sand County Almanac*, that Leopold is best known with keen observations of the natural world. In 1924, he accepted a transfer to the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison where he served as associate director, and began teaching at the University of Wisconsin in 1928. Leopold died when he suffered a heart attack while fighting a grass fire near his central Wisconsin farm.

Increase Lapham was:

- A. The first state forester
 - B. A past Wisconsin governor
 - C. An author and naturalist
-
- C.** Increase Lapham (1811–1875) has been called the “father of forest conservation in Wisconsin.” He was born in New York but in 1936 moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was an author and naturalist and is widely considered the founder of the conservation movement in Wisconsin. In 1855 he urged state legislators to authorize a natural history survey “before any more of the native species become extinct,” and he warned about the devastation of the state’s forests a half century before it became an issue. Since his death, many landmarks throughout the southeastern Wisconsin area have been named after him, including Lapham Peak, the highest point in Waukesha County and University of Wisconsin buildings and streets.

This is Wisconsin’s largest State Forest:

- A. Devil’s Lake State Park
 - B. Black River State Forest
 - C. Northern Highland–American Legion State Forest
-
- C.** Established in 1925 to protect the headwaters of the Wisconsin, Flambeau and Manitowish Rivers, the Northern Highland–American Legion State Forest (NHAL) occupies more than 222,000 acres. This is the largest state property in Wisconsin and also receives the most visitors. Over two million people come to this state forest each year to enjoy a wide array of recreational activities. There are over 900 lakes that lie within the forest boundary.

This man was Wisconsin’s first Chief State Forester and began his job on February 1, 1904.

- A. E.M. Griffith
 - B. Aldo Leopold
 - C. Increase Lapham
-
- A.** E.M. Griffith began the state forestry programs that are still leading forest conservation efforts in Wisconsin 100 years later.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was formed in 1933 under President Franklin D. Roosevelt to:

- A. Teach forest management in schools.
 - B. Remove dams to allow logs to float freely down stream to mills.
 - C. Provide employment for young men
-
- C.** The CCC Program employed young men and veterans from cities to fight forest fires and plant trees as well as do timber stand improvement, build truck trails, construct fire lanes and lookout towers and more. The CCCs were disbanded in 1942.



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This man who developed a deep love of wilderness during his childhood in Wisconsin has become one of the country's most influential conservation voices:

- A. Sigurd Olson
- B. Paul Bunyan
- C. Smokey Bear

A. In 1906, the family of a 7-year-old Sigurd Olson moved from Chicago to Sister Bay in Door County. Moving to Prentice in 1909 and then to Ashland in 1912, Olson developed a deep love of wilderness during his childhood in Wisconsin. After leaving Wisconsin for Minnesota in 1923, Olson devoted his life to preserving scenic wilderness areas and became one of the country's most influential conservation voices.

In 1929, this competition was held at Washburn:

- A. The first national lumberjack competition
- B. First Women's world logrolling championship
- C. Forest products bake-off

B. First women's world logrolling championship

This laboratory in Madison opened in 1910 as a laboratory of practical research.

- A. Woodlands Research Institute
- B. Wisconsin Land Management Lab
- C. Forest Products Laboratory

C. The Forest Products Lab (FPL) began operating in Madison in 1910. The Forest Service created the Forest Products Laboratory to develop new uses for waste wood. Their inventions over the years have become the industry standard.

Anna Leadbetter was the president of this club, which promoted forestry in the 1930s.

- A. Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs
- B. Wisconsin Women's Civic Club
- C. Girl Scouts of America

A. While the General Federation of Women's Clubs promoted forestry almost from its beginnings, its efforts became particularly extensive and committed after 1930. The General Federation of Women's Club's forestry campaign centered on the observance of the Washington bicentennial in 1932. In order to commemorate it, the General Federation initiated a series of tree-planting campaigns. The first took place in Wisconsin's Nicolet National Forest. Anna Leadbetter, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, and Wilhelmine LaBudde, chair of the Conservation Committee of the Milwaukee County Federation of Women's Clubs, spearheaded the project.

This man founded Earth Day:

- A. Gaylord Nelson
- B. Emmett Hurst
- C. Fred Wilson

A. Gaylord Nelson was born in Clear Lake in 1916. Nelson developed a love for the outdoors that was reflected in his later work as a senator, governor and U.S. Senator. Nelson founded Earth Day in 1970.

In 1934, this place was dedicated as the world's oldest center for restoring lost landscapes:

- A. University of Wisconsin Arboretum
- B. Mitchell Park Domes and Conservatory
- C. Olbrich Botanical Gardens

A. UW Arboretum in Madison