

Quiz 1: Introduction to Silviculture

*** Please note that there is now a \$20 testing fee to receive a certificate for each module. If you would like to receive a certificate for completing this module, please send a cheque or money order (payable to the Minister of Finance) along with the completed quiz or workbook to Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources Stewardship and Outreach P.O. Box 698 Halifax, NS B3J 2T9**

Name: _____ Address: _____
Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

Circle the answer that best suits each statement.

1. 50% of Nova Scotia's forested land base is made up of small, private woodlots T F

2. 60 % of the roundwood harvested in Nova Scotia comes from small private woodlots. T F

3. Trees help reduce the greenhouse effect by storing carbon and absorbing carbon dioxide. T F

4. High-grading is the practice of removing all poor quality trees. T F

5. All softwoods are evergreens. T F

6. What are the two native tree species in Nova Scotia with opposite leaves and buds? **(2 points)**
a) _____ b) _____

7. What is a forest stand? **(2 points)** _____

8. Which of the following is a biological factor that can affect the forest?
a) soil structure and drainage
b) temperature and rainfall
c) insects and disease

9. A site's physical factors do not affect the growth of a forest. T F

10. What are the three major phases of tree development? **(3 points)**
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

11. Stocking refers to the number of trees desired in a given area. T F

12. Diameter and volume growth of the stand are both directly related to stocking. T F

13. Tolerant trees are able to grow in sites with various shade conditions. T F

14. Spacing treatments remove undesirable trees and allow for better crops T F

15. Match the descriptions below to the proper tree species provided (7 points)

a) A medium-sized conifer with a dense foliage of pointed needles, reddish scaly bark and drooping, upturned lower branches. It is very tolerant and has shallow roots. This species is Nova Scotia's provincial tree and is abundant throughout the province. _____

b) Small to medium-sized conifer with soft blue-green deciduous foliage that is shed in fall. Very intolerant species that grows mostly in poor sites. It is also referred to as "Juniper". _____

c) Medium-sized deciduous tree with yellow curly bark, oblong, sharp-pointed leaves and a wintergreen taste to its twigs. A very valuable hardwood in Nova Scotia and is abundant throughout the province. _____

d) Medium to large deciduous tree with dense, compound, opposite leaves and smooth grey bark with deep vertical furrows. Wood quality is excellent and is most frequently used for baseball bats and hockey sticks due to its flexibility and shock absorption. Usually found mixed with other species. _____

e) A small to medium steeple-shaped conifer with flat needles and prominent resin blisters on smooth grey-brown bark. Very tolerant and grows best on moist, well-drained soils. Most often used as Christmas trees. _____

f) Small to medium branchy deciduous tree with grey scaly bark. Its opposite leaves have 3-5 lobes, are toothed, and can turn red in the fall. It is the most abundant hardwood in Nova Scotia. _____

g) A tall, five-needled conifer, with long, cigar-shaped cones. Its upper branches have upcurved tips. Medium tolerance. Settlers used this tree for shipbuilding, especially for masts. _____

Tree Species: **Red Maple** **Yellow Birch** **Tamarack** **Balsam Fir**
 White Ash **Red Spruce** **White Pine**