

This *Journal of Forestry* quiz is approved for 7.0 continuing forestry education (CFE) hours in Category 1-CF by the Society of American Foresters. Successful completion of the self-assessment, defined as a cumulative score of at least 70%, is required to earn CFE credit. CFE approval is valid for one year from the issue date of publication and participants may submit the quiz at any time during that period.

1. Lewis et al. found that younger survey participants with extensive experience managing fire were more likely to:
  - a) prefer pine forests over bunchgrass grasslands.
  - b) burn larger areas, common-use areas, and other areas to improve foodstuffs.
  - c) misunderstand the impact(s) of fire use on traditional foodstuffs.
2. Federal tribal relations specialists view informal relationships as an important component of building partnerships with American Indian tribes. According to Dockry et al., informal relationships can be built by:
  - a) writing a letter to the tribal government explaining a project proposal and asking for tribal input.
  - b) holding an open public meeting and sending an invitation to tribal natural resource departments.
  - c) attending a tribal community event like a feast, pow wow, or school science fair.
3. Dockry et al. found that relationships between American Indian tribes and federal agencies can be strengthened by:
  - a) frequent personnel turnover.
  - b) collaborating to design and implement on-the-ground land management projects of mutual benefit.
  - c) exclusively working with intertribal groups.
4. Which objective did all three case studies analyzed by Pitt and Schultz eventually include?
  - a) Provide students a summer job
  - b) Provide students opportunities to explore potential careers
  - c) Collect usable data
5. Which student project discussed in Pitt and Schultz resulted in a management action?
  - a) Coyote fecal sampling resulted in the prohibition of lethal predator management.
  - b) Identification of a native Cutthroat trout population resulted in the redesign of a fuels treatment in the same watershed.
  - c) A recorded increase in human–sage grouse interactions at a campground resulted in campsite redesign.
6. Scouse et al. found the benefit of combining American Community Survey Public Micro-data Samples with input-output analysis is to:
  - a) better quantify the supply-chain relationships between industries.
  - b) increase resolution at the household level of the social-accounting matrix.
  - c) describe how individual earnings compare to household earnings.
7. As described by Scouse et al., North Carolina household earnings multipliers describe:
  - a) the variability of wages within a sector.
  - b) the earnings generated by an increase in industry sales.
  - c) how employee wages change based on firm profit.
8. According to Nowak and Greenfield, the states with the greatest amount of urban/community land are:
  - a) Texas, California, Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania.
  - b) New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maryland.
  - c) Alaska, California, Texas, Florida, and Arizona.
9. Nowak and Greenfield report that urban growth in the United States between 2010 and 2060 is projected to be slightly larger than the state of:
  - a) Montana.
  - b) Massachusetts.
  - c) Maine.
10. Southern pine beetle most likely spread into the northeast according to the Dodds et al. article because of:
  - a) movement of firewood.
  - b) warming climates.
  - c) a shift in host tree preference.
11. Dodds et al. found a management technique that can reduce susceptibility of an uninfested pine stand to southern pine beetle is:
  - a) pheromone trapping.
  - b) suppression cutting.
  - c) stand thinning.
12. What is Importance Performance Analysis as used by Fulmer et al.?
  - a) A means to determine graphically the size of response to be sent to a particular fire.
  - b) A chart used by federal agencies to decide what type of equipment to use.
  - c) A technique used to graph the mean importance of and performance results for particular attributes.

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- 13. Fulmer et al. chose to use the data-centered rather than the scale-centered technique for cross-hair placement on the matrix because:
  - a) they wanted to choose aspects with inherently high importance and ignore other aspects that they perceived as less important.
  - b) researchers could be confident in the management suggestions for that attribute.
  - c) LMR managers wanted to identify the most problematic attributes that needed to be addressed relative to other attributes.
- 14. O'Herrin et al. analyzed postings for presence of 43 knowledge areas comprising the SAF body of knowledge for urban forestry. Which knowledge area appeared in less than 5% of postings?
  - a) Managing interaction of trees with overhead and underground utilities
  - b) Identifying and diagnosing problems related to pests
  - c) Managing personnel
- 15. What primary result did O'Herrin et al. find by interviewing new hires who had filled some of the job postings collected?
  - a) There are significant aspects of an urban forestry position that are not represented in job postings.
  - b) Urban foresters are significantly underpaid.
  - c) Most new hires had not previously worked in arboriculture or urban forestry.
- 16. Walker and McKeand recommend which of the following for selecting rust-resistant loblolly pine seedlings?
  - a) Choose seedlings resulting from crosspollination of parents selected in surrounding stands.
  - b) Plant the most rust-resistant seedlings in areas with historically high hazard for fusiform rust.
  - c) Follow the 2015 USDA Forest Service maps that were updated using FIA plot data.

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