

Quiz

Journal of Forestry Quiz

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This *Journal of Forestry* quiz is approved for 4.0 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.

The quiz contains questions from these 5 articles:

The Effects of the New Hampshire Timber Yield Tax on Potential Financial Returns from Forest Management on Private Land
Practicing Collaborative Natural Resource Management with Federal Agencies: Keys to Success across Partnership Structures
Use of Science and Modeling by Practitioners in Landscape-Scale Management Decisions
Real-Time Monitoring with a Tablet App Improves Implementation of Treatments to Enhance Forest Structural Diversity

Youth Engagement in Forest Planning: Fulfilling the 2012 Planning Rule

1. In his analysis, Howard held prices constant for all cuttings because price changes in the region over the last 30 years generally exhibit:
 - a) a rise at only slightly more than the rate of inflation.
 - b) wide fluctuations year to year that skew a cash flow analysis.
 - c) a slight real decrease in price with time.
2. Which of the following reasons influenced why Howard chose not to use the Faustmann formula for his economic analysis for a New Hampshire woodlot?
 - a) Land and timber in the study area behave and are managed as two separate assets with different expectations regarding pricing and rates of return.
 - b) It is assumed that the prescription for future management of the land is known and will be repeated in perpetuity.
 - c) With elimination of the yield tax, growing timber is more profitable than selling the land for commercial development.
3. Bothwell's research on collaborative natural resource management found which of the following?
 - a) Codes resulting from interviews were rarely shared across multiple cases.
 - b) Six themes emerged to form the basis for successful collaboration.
 - c) Supplemental data sources were not helpful in clarifying or reinforcing the codes that came out of interview responses.
4. The greatest concern identified in all cases examined by Bothwell was:
 - a) uncertainty about funding.
 - b) the bureaucratic nature of dealing with federal agencies.
 - c) ideological differences.
5. In their study, White et al. found what percentage of aggregate respondents stated they did not participate in any of the 3 direct engagement activities with scientists?
 - a) 30%
 - b) 10%
 - c) 14%
6. Respondents consistently among those reporting the least-frequent engagement with science and scientists in the White et al. study included:
 - a) wildlife specialists, silviculturists/timber program managers, and fish biologists.
 - b) fire/fuels management specialists, recreation specialists, and archeologists.
 - c) recreation specialists, fish biologists, and silviculturists/timber program managers.
7. Maher et al. describe ICO implementation as involving calculating the total number of:
 - a) individual trees of different sizes per acre and tree clumps in the entire stand to be retained post treatment.
 - b) individual trees and tree clumps of different sizes to be retained post treatment per acre.
 - c) individual trees and tree clumps of different sizes to be retained post treatment in the entire stand.
8. As discussed by Maher et al. differences between ICO and FS approaches were most apparent due to which of the following?
 - a) FS trials missed clump targets primarily due to the absence of the largest two clump sizes in all trials.
 - b) FS trial crew members returned to already-marked portions of the stand to mark additional leave trees when they thought they were falling short of large clump targets.
 - c) ICO trials more frequently fell outside the target envelope for desired sizes and numbers of openings.
9. In addition to exposing them to the USFS and the complexities of land management, the workshop reported on by Wynveen and McMahan was also designed to elicit information about the values and perceptions the students held for forests and other natural resource areas. Facilitators reported which considerations were most often expressed by the students?
 - a) Wildlife
 - b) Environmental

- c) Economic
10. Wynveen and McMahan conclude that activities designed to engage youth in forest planning should:
- a) clearly communicate the complexity of forest management.
 - b) use the same approach for all participants regardless of age to maintain consistency.
 - c) use an imaginary forest to depict forest management.