

This *Journal of Forestry* quiz is approved for 9.0 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. Saul et al. compared their production system scenarios across a variety of attributes using findings from all project components to evaluate tradeoffs from multiple perspectives and found which of the following?
 - a) All three scenarios had economic benefits for rural communities, although the regional-use scenario, had fewer economic benefits in most communities.
 - b) Although significant regionally, job creation was not large enough to benefit small communities and complement the local and regional wood products industries.
 - c) The regional-use scenario was least likely to secure stakeholder support.
2. Based on the results of their study, Shrestha and Mehmood conclude that every \$1 million spent in restoration activities created how many jobs in the regional economic area?
 - a) 39
 - b) 99
 - c) 19
3. Parajuli et al. emphasize that IMPLAN practitioners should describe their methodology, particularly the contribution analysis method employed, so that future analyses can be compared with previous studies. They state which of the following as an example of how a particular contribution method may change the results?
 - a) Job turnover is common within practicing institutions, and proper documentation will allow for transfer of institutional memory.
 - b) The model customization method can yield a comparatively lower total economic contribution value when sectors of interest include those with greater intra-sector transactions.
 - c) The matrix inversion contribution analysis method always adjusts original direct effect values upward to account for intra-sector SAM multipliers.
4. When compared to other tree species within its range, Smith et al. describe eastern hemlock as having:
 - a) low regional stumpage values with low wood quality characteristics for lumber.
 - b) moderate regional stumpage values with moderate wood characteristics for lumber.
 - c) high regional stumpage values with desirable wood characteristics for lumber.
5. The growth of pathogenic bacteria in bedding samples of eastern hemlock in the Smith et al. study was statistically:
 - a) higher than bedding samples of eastern white pine.
 - b) lower than bedding samples of eastern white pine
 - c) no different than bedding samples of eastern white pine.
6. According to Ward et al., which three policy incentives arose after private landowners' early resistance to enforcement of the ESA on their lands?
 - a) Working Lands for Wildlife, Safe Harbor Agreements, and Habitat Conservation Plans
 - b) Safe Harbor Agreements, Habitat Conservation Plans, and No Surprises
 - c) Habitat Conservation Plans, Working Lands for Wildlife, and Partners for Fish and Wildlife
7. Ward et al. found that financial programs may hold a greater appeal for landowners in the context of the ESA than financial programs for sustainable forestry practices. This may be because:
 - a) most landowners are more interested in wildlife than in growing trees.
 - b) tax incentives are already in place for forestry through current use tax programs.
 - c) financial incentives can counterbalance economic disincentives engendered by the ESA.
8. As described in the Ascanio-Lárraga et al. article, what is the main regeneration method employed by ejido Monte Sinai II?
 - a) Clear-cutting
 - b) Group selection
 - c) Seed tree
9. Which of the following is not a problem of community forestry at the Sinai landscape?
 - a) Facilitated regeneration of harvested species
 - b) Reduction in the complexity of forest structure and tree species diversity
 - c) The expansion of coffee production
10. Street trees were larger on average than park trees in terms of DBH and CPA in the North et al. study, yet regardless of tree location what site characteristic had a significant influence on tree growth?
 - a) A positive relationship between soil surface area and tree growth
 - b) A negative relationship between soil compaction and tree growth
 - c) A negative relationship between trunk damage and tree growth

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11. What rationale do North et al. present for the need to create BRATIO and TPI as performance metrics?
 - a) Tree assessments based on qualitative methods have a high variability between assessors making meaningful comparison difficult.
 - b) The quantitative assessments provided by BRATIO and TPI allow for absolute predictions of future growth.
 - c) Tree ring analysis is the only reliable way to measure growth through time.

12. Several characteristics of forestland have been shown to affect surrounding property values. According to the Reeves et al. article, key characteristics of forestland that affect surrounding property value include:
 - a) percent of upland forest, forest views, and proximity to the forest.
 - b) forest patch size, forest views, and the heterogeneous nature of forestland.
 - c) forest patch size, forest views, and percent of coniferous trees.

13. In their review of peer-reviewed literature, Rivers et al. found the most commonly studied pollinator group was:
 - a) bees, wasps, and beetles.
 - b) bees only.
 - c) bees, moths, and butterflies.

14. The Rivers et al. analysis revealed that three topical areas are both understudied by scientists and perceived by managers to be highly relevant to the management of conifer forests. Which of the following is one?
 - a) General aspects of pollinator ecology in all forest types
 - b) Direct and indirect effects of wildland fire on pollinators
 - c) Understanding the consequences of actions that occur after natural disturbance

15. Effective VEB designs are based on site-level air-dynamics, tertiary odor mitigation principles, and in cold regions snow management. In addition to these, Tyndall and Randall designed VEB-Econ to:
 - a) match appropriate tree species to soil conditions
 - b) incorporate landowner preference regarding tree species.
 - c) analyze growth rates of tree species selected by the model user.

16. The Schelhas et al. study found that heirs' property and forestry are issues that:
 - a) are separate and should not be addressed simultaneously.
 - b) have little impact on each other.
 - c) can be synergistic when addressed together.

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