

This *Journal of Forestry* quiz is approved for 5.5 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. The objective of the Swihart et al. analysis was to:
  - a) enable comparison of scholarly performance across disciplines.
  - b) define disciplines of highest scholarly productivity.
  - c) show that scholar productivity is best measured by bibliometric data alone.
2. Swihart et al. found the best predictors of scholar performance among those considered in their analysis were:
  - a) academic age, sex of faculty member, and research discipline.
  - b) academic age, rank, and number of courses taught.
  - c) academic age, percentage research appointment, and research sub-discipline.
3. Maletsky et al. discuss the evaluation of JFSP Fire Science Exchange Network, which found that:
  - a) practitioners have significantly increased their use of fire science on the job.
  - b) fire scientists have significantly increased their respect of practitioners.
  - c) practitioners have significantly contributed to fire science research topics.
4. According to Jeronimo et al., one example of a situation where lidar individual tree detection should be used instead of an area-based approach is:
  - a) estimating aboveground biomass.
  - b) stand delineation.
  - c) characterizing tree clumps and canopy openings.
5. How did using the tree-approximate object concept improve the lidar analysis for restoration planning in Crater Lake National Park?
  - a) By eliminating the tallest trees to get a clearer picture of density and ladder fuels
  - b) By providing a consistent object of analysis across the structurally variable project area
  - c) By providing more accurate results across the structurally variable project area
6. Of the 23 loggers represented in the Regula et al. study, how many made a profit on the assessed logging job?
  - a) 18
  - b) 9
  - c) 3
7. As discussed by Regula et al., if contract rates reside in a realistic range, the key to logger profitability resides more in the:
  - a) ability of the contractor to negotiate favorable rates.
  - b) productivity of the operation and job characteristics.
  - c) amount of down-time due to unfavorable weather.
8. Among survey respondents, Markowski-Lindsay et al. found which of the following regarding FFO interest in legacy planning for their land?
  - a) 66% do not want commercial or residential development.
  - b) 49% do not want their property subdivided.
  - c) 46% think it is extremely or very important to designate the future use of the land.
9. Which of the following management issues do Wynveen et al. indicate place attachment may help address?
  - a) Stakeholder perception of forestry
  - b) Stakeholder sensitivity to environmental impacts
  - c) Stakeholder likelihood to participate in community forums
10. What was one of the potential pitfalls to comparing place attachment of stakeholders in different contexts identified by Wynveen et al.?
  - a) Place attachment measurement scales were not designed to be used in surveys distributed to large numbers of individuals.
  - b) People are only attached to natural environments, hence comparing attachment between an urban and rural forest is not advised.
  - c) The definition and connotation of a specific survey question may not be understood in the same way among different groups of people.
11. As discussed by Sample, sustained-yield forest management in the early 20th century was predicated on:
  - a) the Leopold land ethic focused on preserving the integrity, stability, and beauty of biotic communities.
  - b) the Clementsian ecological theory of succession toward a single, steady-state climax condition.
  - c) Gleason's theory that forest development was a function of conditions and random events specific to a given site.
12. Sample concludes that ecological forestry accepts that the results of human management interventions in forest ecosystems are:
  - a) stable, linear, and predictable after disturbances.
  - b) more difficult to predict than was generally assumed for much of the 20th century.
  - c) necessary to produce the goods and services demanded by contemporary society.

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- 13. Thompson et al. describe a set of foundational principles that could help lead the federal fire management agency toward improved safety and effectiveness of their fire response. The collective principles are encapsulated in the term:
  - a) Essential risk management
  - b) Experiential risk management
  - c) Enterprise risk management
- 14. Thompson et al. describe an iceberg analogy comprising broad themes that drive the federal fire management system behavior. In order of decreasing leverage, these drivers are:
  - a) mental models, system structure, patterns, events
  - b) system structure, patterns, mental models, events
  - c) events, patterns, system structure, mental models
- 15. The case study described by Rittenhouse et al. indicates that decision-support tools with delivery methods that clearly show the model structure and thresholds utilized may:
  - a) be viewed more favorably by managers and more conducive to adherence to recommendations.
  - b) provide better transparency to the decisionmaking process.
  - c) offer a more consistent and rigorous framework.
- 16. Rittenhouse et al. describe range thresholds as a good way to:
  - a) increase the decision-support tool quality.
  - b) decrease disagreement about factors not considered by the decision-support tool.
  - c) facilitate managers adding their experience and knowledge of the site to the decisionmaking process.

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