

This *Journal of Forestry* quiz is approved for 6.0 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. Conrad et al. found that loggers are working fewer days per year and logging capacity utilization is often low. What are the consequences of increased downtime and low logging capacity utilization?
 - a) Increased per-unit logging costs and reduced profits
 - b) Reduced fixed costs and improved environmental performance
 - c) Increased profits and improved ability to recruit employees
2. Which of the following best describes the trends in the size and production levels of U.S. logging businesses according to Conrad et al.?
 - a) Fewer businesses with increased production per business
 - b) Consistent number of businesses with increased production per business
 - c) Increased number of businesses with reduced production per business
3. Demchik et al. found that for oak trees in the 14–18 inch dbh classes:
 - a) higher levels of crown release resulted in higher internal rates of return.
 - b) given the same level of release, larger trees had higher internal rates of return.
 - c) releasing trees on 2–3 sides was generally the best for individual tree internal rate of return.
4. Results from Demchik et al. showed that IRR did decline as tree size increased and the highest potential product class had been achieved. They thus suggest that under current market specifications, oak trees with maximum grade 1 potential should not be released after they reach:
 - a) 20" dbh.
 - b) 18" dbh.
 - c) 16" dbh.
5. What is the relationship between the historical natural communities map and ecological condition model described by Trager et al.?
 - a) The historical natural communities map shows where red-cockaded woodpeckers occur.
 - b) The ecological condition model results were used to make the historical natural communities map.
 - c) The historical natural communities map provides spatially explicit desired reference conditions to compare to current conditions.
6. Ecological conditions can be evaluated in multiple ways. Which factor was not directly included in the model developed by Trager et al.?
 - a) Ground cover plant species composition
 - b) Shrub density
 - c) Estimated pine basal area
7. As described by Daniels et al., stewardship contracts differ from traditional timber sales in that timber receipts in excess of service work:
 - a) remain with the forest.
 - b) return to the US Treasury.
 - c) form the basis of SRS payments to counties.
8. The two contracts analyzed by Daniels et al. contributed over 36 jobs and \$4million in economic output. However, some county governments remain averse to stewardship contracts because:
 - a) retained receipts may be spent on restoration projects outside of forest boundaries.
 - b) benefits accrue to local economies through business and individual tax payments and spending, but revenues are not distributed directly to county governments.
 - c) forest collaborative groups take a share of the 25% timber revenue sharing system.
9. A forest management plan is often a precondition for enrollment in a preferential property tax classification focused on promoting the sustainability of private forests. According to Kilgore, et al., what portion of states nationwide require a management plan as prerequisite for preferential property tax treatment?
 - a) About one-third
 - b) About half
 - c) About two-thirds
10. Preferential property tax programs focused on forest resources often require the administrative engagement of multiple agencies at various levels of government. Kilgore et al. describe which of the following as an accurate nationwide description of this agency landscape?
 - a) Agencies of state and local governments are the least frequent types of agencies involved.
 - b) Federal agency roles in property tax program administration are focused primarily on periodic property inspections to ensure compliance with forest management plans.
 - c) Government agencies engaged in the administration of property tax programs focused on private forests average about five agencies per state nationwide.

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11. As discussed by Cushing and Newman, their study found the largest impact on LEV is:
 - a) property tax.
 - b) severance tax.
 - c) federal income tax.
12. Benez-Secanho et al. found that a pine stand with medium density Chinese Privet (*Ligustrum sinense* Lour.) in the understory can be most cost effectively treated by spraying:
 - a) Razor Pro using a backpack sprayer.
 - b) Escort XP using a skidder.
 - c) Arsenal AC using a helicopter.
13. According to Belair and Ducey, what was the most common non-incidentual harvesting technique applied on FIA plot locations in the Northeast?
 - a) High-grade
 - b) Shelterwood
 - c) Commercial clearcutting
14. As discussed by Belair and Ducey, which best describes current compared to past disturbance regimes in coastal and southern New England?
 - a) Widespread use of large openings accurately mimics the natural disturbance regime.
 - b) Widespread use of partial harvesting accurately mimics the natural disturbance regime.
 - c) Widespread use of no or partial harvesting poorly mimics the natural disturbance regime.
15. The Flores et al. findings reveal that the most racially diverse regions in the US are more likely to have:
 - a) higher inequity gaps than regions with lower levels of diversity.
 - b) lower inequity gaps than regions with lower levels of diversity.
 - c) no statistically significant differences after within-group analysis between regions with lower levels and higher levels of diversity.
16. Flores et al. suggest the USDA Forest Service can use the inequity gap as a tool to achieve what goal?
 - a) To make strategic resource allocation decisions to make critical investments and better serve the racial or ethnic majority currently enjoying public lands
 - b) To monitor equity better nationwide and use this gap as justification for increased federal funding
 - c) To make strategic resource allocation decisions for investments and programs that may close the inequity gap and improve government service equity

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