FOR 100 Worksheet: Chapter 11 – Forest Measurements

1. List two synonyms for "forest measurements."

2. Be sure that you understand the Rectangular Survey System sufficiently well to be able to:
   A. write the legal description of a tract of land depicted on a map, and
   B. locate a tract of land on a map from its legal description.

3. Compute the basal area of a white oak tree that has dbh = 15 inches. Be sure to specify the units in which basal area is expressed.

Multiple Choice: Circle the <u>ONE</u> best response.

4. Primary wood products include
   A. bolts.
   B. chips.
   C. sawlogs.
   D. all of the above.
   E. furniture.

5. Log rules
   A. should account for log taper.
   B. should account for sawmill waste.
   C. are used to predict the volume of wood that will be sawn from logs.
   D. all of the above.
   E. none of the above.

6. Forest cover type maps
   A. show forest stand locations.
   B. show road and stream locations.
   C. can be used to measure forest stand areas.
   D. all of the above.
   E. none of the above.

7. Foresters can measure tree diameters with
   A. d-tapes.
   B. calipers.
   C. Biltmore sticks.
   D. electronic devices.
   E. all of the above.

8. Foresters can measure tree heights with
   A. clinometers.
   B. height poles.
   C. Abney levels.
   D. electronic devices.
   E. all of the above.

See over ➔

9. **T F** Scaling is the measurement of primary wood products.

10. **T F** A chain, of the type used in forestry, is 100 feet in length.

11. **T F** The U.S. Rectangular Survey System was Benjamin Franklin's idea.

12. **T F** The U.S. Rectangular Survey System was used to survey Kentucky when it was being settled by Europeans and established as a state.

13. **T F** "Timber Cruising" is forest stand sampling to estimate wood quantity & quality.

14. **T F** Foresters usually determine a tree's age by cutting it down at ground level and counting the rings.

15. **T F** "Ingrowth" in a permanent sample plot, for a time interval, is determined directly from the total volume of those trees that are present at the end of the interval but not at the beginning of the interval.

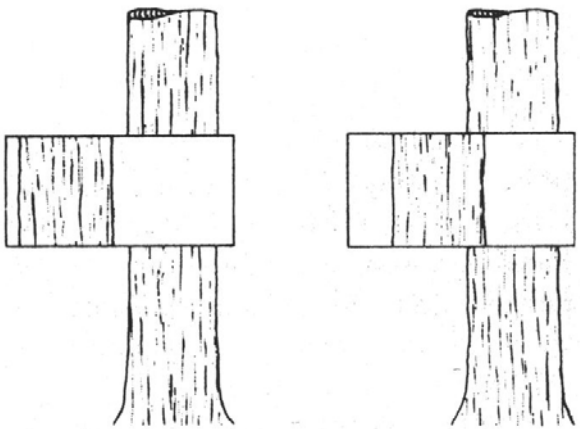
16. **T F** "Survivor growth" in a permanent sample plot, for a time interval, is determined from the difference in total volume of those trees that are present both at the beginning and also at the end of the interval.

17. **T F** "Mortality" in a permanent sample plot, for a time interval, is determined directly from the volume of those trees that were present at the beginning of the interval but that died naturally before the end of the interval.

18. **T F** "Cut" in a permanent sample plot, for a time interval, is determined directly from the volume of those trees that were present at the beginning of the interval but that were harvested before the end of the interval.

19. **T F** "Site Index" is a numerical measure of site quality used by foresters. It is the average height achieved by canopy trees of a given species at a specified index age.

20. **T F** If the images below represent 2 trees viewed with a point-sampling prism from the center of a sample plot, a timber cruiser should consider the tree on the left as "in" the plot and the tree on the right as "out" of the plot.



Images from Young & Giese (1990), an earlier edition of your textbook