



**Forest
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Most of a tree's roots are:

- A. Found in the top 18 inches of soil.
 - B. Growing deep straight below the tree.
 - C. Wrapped tightly around the base of the tree.
-
- A.** 90 percent of any tree's roots are in the top 18 inches of soil. This is why it's important not to compact the soil or disturb the ground beneath the tree. Roots grow mostly sideways and can extend up to three times the height of the tree.

Arbor Day is celebrated in Wisconsin on the last Friday of:

- A. June
 - B. April
 - C. September
-
- B.** The last Friday in April. In fact, Wisconsin's annual celebration of Arbor Day began in the late 1800s as a special day set aside for planting trees and reflecting on their importance. In 1970, Wisconsin and the nation celebrated the first Earth Day. The time period between Earth Day (April 22) and Arbor Day (the last Friday in April) is celebrated as Forest Appreciation Week in Wisconsin

A mature, healthy tree can have:

- A. 100 leaves
 - B. 200,000 leaves
 - C. 1 million leaves
-
- B.** A mature, healthy tree can have 200,000 leaves. During 60 years of life, such a tree would grow and shed 3,600 pounds of leaves, returning about 70 percent of their nutrients to the soil.

Smokey Bear was introduced in:

- A. 1944
 - B. 1962
 - C. 1990
-
- A.** Smokey's campaign was launched in 1944, which means Smokey Bear turned 60-years-old in 2004. Smokey's theme in 2004 was "Years of Vigilance" and he'll continue his "Only YOU Can Prevent Wildfires" message for many more years. Visit <http://www.smokeybear.com/> to learn more about Smokey's history.

Autumn colors occur when:

- A. The wood elves get out their paintbrushes
 - B. There is an increase in the amount of chlorophyll
 - C. There is less daylight and cooler temperatures
-
- C.** Autumn colors occur when there is less daylight and cool temperatures that result in less production by leaves of green pigment (chlorophyll). Other leaf pigments like yellow (xanthophyll), orange (carotene) and red (anthocyanin) become more prominent. The intensity of color in a leaf depends on the amount of sugar stored in the leaf and the amount of autumn sunlight it gets. Brown pigment (tannin) remains after all other pigments have disappeared.

Trees absorb water from the soil and release clean water vapor into the air through the process of:

- A. Perspiration
 - B. Evapo-transpiration
 - C. Wilting
-
- B.** Through the process of evapo-transpiration, the 200,000 leaves on a healthy 100-foot tree can take 11,000 gallons of water from the soil and "breathe" it into the air in a single growing season. The cooling effect of all that air is said to be the equivalent of air conditioning for 12 rooms.



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How much of Wisconsin is covered by forestland today?

- A. 22%
- B. 46%
- C. 93%

B. Nearly half of Wisconsin (46%) is covered by forests today.

Bark tends to be:

- A. About the same thickness no matter what the species.
- B. Tasty
- C. Various thickness depending on the species.

C. Bark can be very thin or very thick. The bark of a birch tree may be only ¼ inch thick, while the bark of a giant sequoia can be as much as two feet thick.

Of Wisconsin's estimated 2300 species of vascular plants, what percent of the plant species are introduced exotics?

- A. Approximately 22%
- B. Nearly 100%
- C. Under 5%

A. Approximately 22 percent of the plant species in Wisconsin are introduced exotics.

In one growing season, a healthy sugar maple produces:

- A. The equivalent for a candy bar's worth of sugar.
- B. Enough sugar for a bottle of maple syrup.
- C. 2 tons of sugar.

C. A mature, healthy sugar maple tree produces about 2 tons of sugar through photosynthesis during a growing season.

The only part of the tree trunk that is alive is:

- A. The bark
- B. The cambium
- C. The brain

B. The cambium is the only part of a tree trunk that is alive. The cambium is a thin layer of growing cells just under the bark.

Trees shade our homes and office buildings and reduce air conditioning usage by up to:

- A. 30 percent
- B. 50 percent
- C. 100 percent

A. 30 percent



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A common lumber measurement is:

- A. Board foot
 - B. Board meter
 - C. Board inch
-
- A.** Board foot. One board foot is a piece of lumber that is 1 foot wide, 1 foot long and 1 inch thick, or its volumetric equivalent.

Felling and bucking are:

- A. The process of cutting down standing timber and then cutting it into specific lengths.
 - B. Something horses do when turned loose in the woods
 - C. Games pioneer children played in the woods
-
- A.** The process of cutting down timber and then cutting it into specific lengths.

A "bole" is another word for:

- A. A insect that harms a tree
 - B. The trunk of a tree
 - C. A nest built in a tree
-
- B.** Tree trunk.

The phloem is:

- A. An endangered bird that calls northern Wisconsin forests home.
 - B. A device used to climb trees for trimming.
 - C. The layer of tree tissue just inside the bark that conducts food from the leaves to the stem and roots.
-
- C.** Layer of tree tissue just inside the bark that conducts food from the leaves to the stem and roots.

A conifer is a:

- A. Cone-bearing trees having needles or scale-like leaves, usually evergreen, and producing wood known commercially as 'softwoods'.
 - B. Trees with leaves that turn beautiful colors as the weather cools in the fall.
 - C. A tree with a canopy shaped like an upside down cone.
-
- A.** Cone-bearing trees having needles or scale-like leaves, usually evergreen, and producing wood known commercially as 'softwoods'. Deciduous trees are perennial plants that are normally leafless for some time during the year. Hardwood trees also are generally deciduous, broad leafed species such as oak, alder or maple.

This term is used to describe the manual removal of tree parts:

- A. Pruning
 - B. Plucking
 - C. Posting
-
- A.** Pruning is the manual removal, close to or flush with the stem, of side branches, live or dead, and of multiple leaders from standing trees. Pruning is carried out to improve the market value of the final wood product by producing knot-free wood.