

“TREEVIA” Forest Ecology Quiz

- Canadian scientists run long-term studies to look at effects of forest harvesting techniques on watersheds and fish habitat. Techniques studied are:
 - Clear cutting
 - Strip cutting
 - Leaving seed trees
 - Selective horse logging
 - All 4 (a, b, c and d)
 - Which of the following forest regions in Canada has the most threatened ecosystem?
 - Boreal
 - Deciduous
 - Montane
 - True or False: Fire can be beneficial to a forest.
 - When deciduous trees are defoliated (leaves eaten) by insects they generally respond by:
 - Growing new leaves
 - Dying
 - Going dormant until next season
 - Trees make their own food. What is this process called?
 - Respiration
 - Transpiration
 - Photosynthesis
 - Because trees make their own food, ecologists refer to them as:
 - Primary Producers
 - Primary Consumers
 - Decomposers
 - Trees give off excess water through microscopic holes in the leaves called:
 - The Palisade Layer
 - The Epidermis
 - The Stomata
 - Leaves are green because of a pigment called:
 - Xanthophyll
 - Chlorophyll
 - Carotene
 - Why do green leaves change colour in the fall?
 - Less chlorophyll production
 - Short day length
 - Cooler weather
 - All 3 (a, b and c)
 - Why might the cones of conifers be viewed as flowers?
 - Their scales are like hard flower petals
 - The female cones produce pollen and the male cones produce seeds
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 - What are three key parts of a seed?
 - Seed coat, outer germ layer, embryo
 - Seed coat, pistil, stamen
 - Seed coat, stored food, embryo
 - On average, what percentage of a tree biomass falls to the forest floor and becomes “litter” each year?
 - <10%
 - >10%
 - >20%
 - On average, what percentage of the plant “litter” on the forest floor is eventually turned into soil?
 - 5%
 - 25%
 - 99%
 - What is the key difference between hardwood and softwood trees?
 - Their seeds
 - Their leaves
 - Their cellular structure
 - All 3 (a, b and c)
 - What is an old growth forest?
 - A forest with old trees
 - A forest logged >100 years ago
 - A forest with no young trees
 - All 3 (a, b and c)
- Bonus question:** In what ways do trees communicate with one another?
 - Chemicals from leaves
 - Chemicals from roots
 - Mycorrhizae
 - All 3 (a, b and c)