2004 OHIO FORESTRY CDE EXAM
Saturday October 4, 2003- Hocking Technical College

PART I- GENERAL KNOWLEDGE EXAM- 40 multiple choice questions.
Record answer on provided bubble sheet supplied by committee.

1. Roots do not perform the function of___
   a) support   b) manufacturing plant food
   c) absorbing moisture   d) absorbing plant nutrients

2._____ gives support and strength to the tree.
   a) outer bark   b) sapwood
   c) heartwood   d) cambium layer

3. Which are not deciduous trees ?
   a) oaks   b) firs
   c) ashes   d)willows

4. Identification of trees according to species is called _____.
   a) forestry   b) silvics
   c) ecology   d) dendrology

5. A tree sprout arising from the root or stump is called____.
   a) slash   b) bole
   c) sucker   d) sappler

6. Which has the characteristic of being the most shade tolerant ?
   a) hackberry   b) pin oak
   c) honey locust   d) white ash

7. Which has the greatest resistance to drought ?
   a) white ash   b) green ash
   c) basswood (linden)   d) sugar maple

8. Which evergreen has a pendulous appearance when mature ?
   a) white fir   b) blue spruce
   c) scotch pine   d) Norway spruce

9. _____and _____may most easily be planted as cuttings from a parent tree.
   a) maples and oaks   b) walnuts and elms
   c) poplars and willows   d) pines and spruces

10. Mulching newly planted trees will help survival rates and growth rates by_____.
    a) conserving moisture   b) reducing erosion
    c) cooling the soil in summer   d) A- B- and C

11. The haga altimeter will measure_____.
    a) tree height   b) DBH
    c) basal area   d) board feet

12. The tool used to measure land area is_____
    a) chaining tape   b) diameter tape
    c) calipers   d) clinometer

13. Which tool is not found on a cruiser stick ?
    a) biltmore stick   b) Meritt Hypsometer
    c) log scale stick   d) cruiser tape

14. A tool with a pointed tip used to push logs is _____.
    a) cant hook   b) pickaroon
    c) chaining pin   d) tubeling

15. All of these tools are used to plant seeds into for later transplanting of seeedlings except _____.
    a) tubeling   b) paper pot
    c) styrofoam block   d) spud

16. There are_____feet in a rod.
    a) 9   b) 12   c) 16.5   d) 18

17. There are_____feet in a chain.
    a) 22   b) 33   c) 44   d) 66   e) 88

18. There are____square feet in an acre.
    a) 28,400   b) 43,560   c) 52,700   d) 66,000   e) 85,460

19. There are ____acres in one square mile.
    a) 250   b) 320   c) 500   d) 640   e) 1,000

20. A square mile is commonly called a ____
    a) quarter   b) section   c) township   d) region   e) four square unit

21. The average number of forest fires each year in U.S. is currently_____
    a) increasing   b) decreasing   c) remaining the same   d) no data to support answer

22. Closely spaced growth rings indicate_____.
    a) fast growth   b) slow growth   c) short trees   d) nothing about growth   e) true buckeye fans

23. The study of insects is called_____.
    a) insectology   b) entomology   c) pestology   d) ornothology   e) buckeyeology

24. Chemicals used to control only insects are called_____.
    a) pesticides   b) herbicides   c) insecticides   d) fungicides   e) bugbegoneicides

25. Chemicals used to control unwanted plants are classified as_____.
    a) pesticides   b) herbicides   c) insecticides   d) fungicides   e) noplanticides

26. Cutting burnt or damaged trees before they become completely worthless is called_____.
    a) improvement cutting   b) salvage cutting   c) scalping   d) pole cutting

27. Cutting large trees which are shading small trees is called_____.
    a) thinning   b) selective cutting   c) shade tree cutting   d) release cutting

28. Removing a part of the stand to promote faster growth of the remaining stand is called _____.
    a) thinning   b) release cutting   c) improvement cutting   d) understory cutting

29. Removal of mature trees which are the highest quality and most valuable is known as_____.
    a) clear cutting   b) selective cutting   c) type cutting   d) mature cutting   e) old time cutting

30. Removing trees damaged by fire-insects or disease-or other things which might damage the stand is called a _____.
    a) salvage cut   b) clear cut   c) clean cut   d) sanitation cut   e) F I D cut

31. Cost sharing cannot be used for_____.
    a) planting labor   b) cost of trees to be planted
    c) weed and grass control for one year   d) areas to be grazed

32. When referring to wood to be used for fenceposts-the term " durable "
    refers to the wood's ability to withstand _____.
    a) brbbing by livestock   b) decay
    c) weight of fencing material   d) low temperatures without breaking

33. When preseratives are applied to fenceposts by brushing or spraying-penetration of the
    preserative into the sapwood is considered to be_____.
    a) excellent   b) good   c) fair   d) poor   e) something good for buckeye fans spirit

34. Which is an advantage of pressure treatment for fenceposts ?
    a) very easy to do in the farm shop   b) low investment in equipment
    c) a very good penetration is achieved   d) A- B- and C

35. The most practical way to treat wood on the farm is _____.
    a) hot and cold bath   b) spraying   c) pressure treatment   d) cold soaking

36. High quality furniture would likely be made from _____wood.
    a) silver maple   b) white pine   c) black walnut   d) black spruce

37. A tree which is commonly used for utility poles is_____.
    a) red(Norway) pine   b) tamarack   c) white pine   d) jack pine

38. Black spruce is used extensively for _____.
    a) lumber   b) veneer   c) pulpwood   d) windbreaks

39. A wood often used to make drawing boards is _____.
    a) aspen   b) basswood   c) cherry   d) hickory

40. Excelsior (shredded wood) is most commonly made from _____
    a) aspen and basswood   b) red oak and white oak
    c) white pine and red pine   d) all kinds of elm

Reference prices from pages 5 and 6 to be used in solving problems.

Ohio Timber Price Report- July 14, 2003 – official reference

41. Southeastern Ohio Lumber is willing to pay top dollar for prime walnut delivered. Using the SPRING 2003 MEDIAN price supplied, what would be the gross amount of the check received for 9,000 board feet of prime walnut lumber sawlogs ?

   a) $ 8,415   b) $ 8,550   c) $ 10,800   d) $ 11,133   e) no correct choice listed

42. Central Ohio Lumber will be paying top dollar for No.1 common white oak sawlogs. Using the SPRING 2003 MEAN price supplied, how much income will be received for the 200,000 board foot of white oak sawlogs using No. 1 common data supplied ?

   a) $96,000   b) $ 86,800   c) $ 85,000   d) $ 80,000 e) no right answer listed

43. Southwestern Ohio Lumber has agreed to pay the 2003 SPRING MEDIAN price listed in in the July 14, 2003 reference supplied for No.2 cherry sawlogs. Dr Tressel has a 12 acre woods that yielded 150,000 total board feet of cherry sawlogs for the entire plot of ground in Youngstown. How much is the gross check form the 12 acre woodlot ?

   a) $ 63,750   b) $ 66,000   c) $ 71,250   d) $ 75,000   e) no right answer listed

44. Northwestern Ohio Lumber has purchased a contract for a speciality project using only prime hickory sawlogs. Using the SPRING 2003 MEDIAN price for prime hickory sawlogs, how much would the company pay for 450,000 board feet of lumber to honor the contract ?

   a) $ 101,250   b) $ 103,500   c) $ 146,250   d) $ 164,700   e) sorry, no correct choice listed

45. Northeastern Ohio Lumber is close to the lake and wants to purchase basswood sawlogs for a special community service project in Cleveland, Ohio. A special USDA grant has been received for purchase of blocking grade basswood sawlogs. What will it cost the Northeastern Ohio Lumber Company to purchase 500,000 board feet of blocking grade basswood lumber using the SPRING 2003 MEAN price supplied by the Division of Forestry on July 14, 2003 ?

   a) $ 79,000   b) $ 84,500   c) $ 112,500   d) $ 154,000   e) can't seem to find right answer

ANSWER KEY TO BE PASSED OUT AFTER CDE COMPLETED 10-4-03

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. A
13. D
14. B
15. D
16. C
17. D
18. B
19. D
20. B
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. C
25. B
26. B
27. D
28. A
29. B
30. D
31. D
32. B
33. D
34. C
35. D
36. C
37. B
38. C
39. B
40. A
41. C- $10,800   (9 X $1200)
42. B- $ 86,800   (200 X $434)
43. D- $ 75,000 (150 X $500)
44. C- $ 146,250 (450 X $325)
45. A- $ 79,000   (500 X $158)

#41- #45 reference- Ohio Timber Price Report …….July 14, 2003- Division of Forestry