



**Tree  
Bee**

**FOREST CONSERVATION QUESTION BANK  
2020**

## Forest Conservation Question Bank

Prepare you students for a Tree Bee competition while improving their knowledge of forest management, tree identification and forest history with the following Forest Literacy Question Bank. Teachers are encouraged to create practice quizzes using these questions.

The questions in the official Tree Bee test will be pulled from this question bank. Questions may be modified slightly, or the response order changed, for the test. **Correct answers are highlighted in yellow.**

1. What percentage of Canada's forest is owned and managed by provincial governments?
  - a. Less than 25%
  - b. 50%
  - c. 65%
  - d. More than 85%**
2. What is the most common tree species in Ontario?
  - a. Sugar maple
  - b. Black spruce**
  - c. White elm
  - d. Lombardy poplar
3. Ontario's forest sector generated how much revenue in 2018?
  - a. \$6 billion
  - b. \$12 billion
  - c. \$18 billion**
  - d. \$24 billion
4. Which of the following is not derived from wood or contain wood by-products?
  - a. Silk**
  - b. Paper
  - c. Pencil crayons
  - d. Artificial vanilla
5. Which of the following trees must be exposed to considerable heat to release its seeds?
  - a. White spruce
  - b. Red pine
  - c. Jack pine**
  - d. White pine
6. Which of the following is not a nut-bearing tree?
  - a. Ginkgo
  - b. Black locust**
  - c. Beech
  - d. Shagbark hickory

7. What is the indicator of a mature pinecone?
  - a. Turns from green to brown
  - b. Falls from the tree
  - c. Opens and drops its seeds
  - d. Becomes woody
  
8. The portion of a tree composed of the limbs, twigs, leaves, buds, flowers and fruit is called ...
  - a. The vascular system
  - b. The roots
  - c. The crown
  - d. The foliage
  
9. What triggers leaves to change colour in the fall?
  - a. Decreased amount of sunlight
  - b. Decrease in temperature
  - c. Decrease in chlorophyll
  - d. All of the above
  
10. Leaves appear green because of a pigment called ...
  - a. Xanthophyll
  - b. Chlorophyll
  - c. Carotenoid
  - d. Greenen
  
11. What species of tree survived the atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan during the Second World War?
  - a. Ginkgo
  - b. Large toothed aspen
  - c. Ironwood
  - d. Dogwood
  
12. Where was paper invented in 10 A.D.?
  - a. Greece
  - b. Rome
  - c. China
  - d. North America
  
13. The weathering away of soil by wind or water is known as ...
  - a. Corrosion
  - b. Erosion
  - c. Pollution
  - d. Landscaping



14. How many liters of maple sap are required to produce one liter of maple syrup?
- a. 20
  - b. 40**
  - c. 60
  - d. 100
15. Which of the following is Canada's oldest forest-based industry?
- a. Pulp & paper production
  - b. Christmas tree farming
  - c. Saw milling
  - d. Fur trapping**
16. Which of the following coniferous trees is **not** an evergreen?
- a. Tamarack**
  - b. Hemlock
  - c. Blue spruce
  - d. Scotts pine
17. If a spile is driven into a living maple tree today to collect sap, where will be on the tree in 5 years?
- a. Higher
  - b. Lower
  - c. Same height**
  - d. On the other side of the tree
18. Which of the following is **not** used to identify trees?
- a. Shape of leaves
  - b. Bark
  - c. Branching of leaves and twigs
  - d. Estimated weight of tree**
19. What word describes a group of trees growing at the same site with a similar structure and composition?
- a. Forest
  - b. Stand**
  - c. Habitat
  - d. Dessert
20. The people who study the management of forested lands in university are known as what?
- a. Lumberjacks
  - b. Arborists
  - c. Foresters**
  - d. Forest rangers



21. Beech Bark disease is caused by a fungus that is carried from tree to tree by what?

- a. Insects
- b. Rain
- c. Wind
- d. Squirrels

22. The central portion of a tree or log is called...

- a. Sapwood
- b. Hardwood
- c. Bark
- d. Heartwood

23. The continuous growth and care of tree crops is called...

- a. Horticulture
- b. Agriculture
- c. Silviculture
- d. Apiculture

24. Which tree has prominent gum blisters on its bark?

- a. Balsam fir
- b. White spruce
- c. Balsam poplar
- d. Red pine

25. Which of the following products is **not** derived from trees?

- a. Turpentine
- b. Chewing gum
- c. Phonographic records
- d. Peanuts

26. Which trees' inner bark and twigs tastes like wintergreen?

- a. Yellow birch
- b. Sassafras
- c. White birch
- d. Norway maple

27. On average, an urban street tree expected to live how long?

- a. 8 years
- b. 12 years
- c. 14 years
- d. 20 years or more

28. Leaves which have leaflets on leaflets are what?

- a. Simple
- b. Compound
- c. Double compound
- d. Triple compound

29. Which of the following tools is used to determine the age of a tree?
- Calipers
  - Increment borer
  - Measuring tape
  - Compass
30. How do foresters determine the age of a tree?
- Measure the height of a tree
  - Carbon dating
  - Measure the width of a tree
  - Count the rings found in the tree trunk
31. Habitat is ...
- The way an animal lives
  - The location in which an animal lives
  - The things an animal does
  - All of the above
32. What are the characteristics of a biodiverse forest?
- Better able to withstand stress
  - Comprised of many different species
  - Productive
  - All of the above
33. The leaf stem of which maple releases milky fluid when broken?
- Sugar maple
  - Silver maple
  - Norway maple
  - Manitoba maple
34. Which tree can be identified by fruit that resembles dangling pencils?
- Catalpa
  - Staghorn sumac
  - Honey locust
  - Black locust
35. What are knots in lumber caused by?
- Branches
  - Insects
  - Lightning strikes
  - A lack of rain

36. Which of the following actions is **not** part of tending a new forest?
- Thinning
  - Weeding
  - Fertilizing
  - Prescribed burns (however, can be used to burn back young oak seedlings which then re-sprout with better growth)
37. What type of wood is most often used in the furniture industry?
- Driftwood
  - Hardwood
  - Softwood
  - They are all used equally
38. Which of the following trees has seeds with wings to aid in dispersal?
- Maple
  - Ash
  - Basswood
  - All of the above
39. Shade tolerant tree species are:
- Able to grow in shaded conditions
  - Unable to grow in shaded conditions
  - Require a mixture of shade and sun
  - None of the above
40. How has Emerald Ash Border, an invasive non-native insect, spread across Ontario?
- Birds
  - Natural migration
  - The transportation of infected firewood by people
  - Squirrels
41. Canada's boreal forest home to how many tree species?
- 10
  - 20
  - 30
  - 40
42. How many household items are made from wood or wood by-products?
- Less than 400
  - 750
  - 2,500
  - Over 5,000



43. Girdling a tree refers to what action?
- Removing the lower branches from a tree
  - Bracing a tree up
  - Building a fence around a tree
  - Removing a strip of bark from around a tree
44. A watershed is defined as:
- A building used to store water
  - An area in which all water feeds into a river and its tributaries
  - A constructed stormwater management system
  - A reservoir
45. Forests help to slow spring melt so that:
- Fish are able to spawn earlier in the year
  - Flooding is reduced
  - More habitat is created for forest animals
  - Additional dams must be built to maintain water levels
46. Comprising approximately 80% of our forested land, what is the largest forest region in Canada?
- Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest region
  - Subalpine forest region
  - Boreal forest region
  - Deciduous forest region
47. What is the longest-lived tree species found in Canada?
- Red cedar
  - Sugar maple
  - White Pine
  - White cedar
48. Southern Ontario is the northernmost edge of which tree's range?
- Tulip tree
  - Trembling aspen
  - Basswood
  - Sugar maple
49. What are the two broadest categories of trees?
- Coniferous & serotinous
  - Deciduous & herbaceous
  - Serotinous & herbaceous
  - Deciduous & coniferous
50. Annually, what percent of Canada's forests are harvested?
- Less than 1%
  - 15%
  - 40%
  - More than 60%





51. What group of artists, active in the 1920's, was made famous for their works depicting Canadian landscapes?
- a. The Canadian Group of Painters
  - b. The Willowdale Group of Artists
  - c. The Group of Seven**
  - d. North Toronto Group of Artists
52. Which of the following is the cause of most forest fires in Canada?
- a. Lightning strikes
  - b. Excess sunlight
  - c. Human activity**
  - d. Windstorms
53. How does climate change impact forests?
- a. Changes forest composition
  - b. Increases mortality rates
  - c. Increases fire activity
  - d. All of the above**
54. Which of the following maple species is native to Ontario?
- a. Norway Maple
  - b. Striped Maple**
  - c. Japanese Maple
  - d. Big Leaf Maple
55. What can you do to help protect urban trees?
- a. Water trees, especially in hot & dry periods
  - b. Do not remove bark, leaves or branches from trees
  - c. Avoid putting nails and other objects through tree bark
  - d. All of the above**
56. Trees provide many benefits including:
- a. Reduction of air pollution
  - b. Improved mental health
  - c. Food and shelter for wildlife
  - d. All of the above**
57. How many tree species are native to Ontario?
- a. 25
  - b. 43
  - c. 67**
  - d. 92



58. What action(s) can cause the spread of invasive species?
- a. Transporting goods for sale
  - b. Gardening with non-native plants
  - c. Releasing animals intentionally to control a pest
  - d. All of the above
59. Why is biodiversity important?
- a. It allows animals to only eat from one plant
  - b. It helps populations adapt to ecological changes
  - c. It reduces the number of insects in an ecosystem
  - d. It increases at each level of the food chain
60. Why do invasive, non-native species negatively impact forests?
- a. They have no predators so their population can grow quickly
  - b. Native species have no defenses against them
  - c. They can often outcompete native species for resources
  - d. All of the above