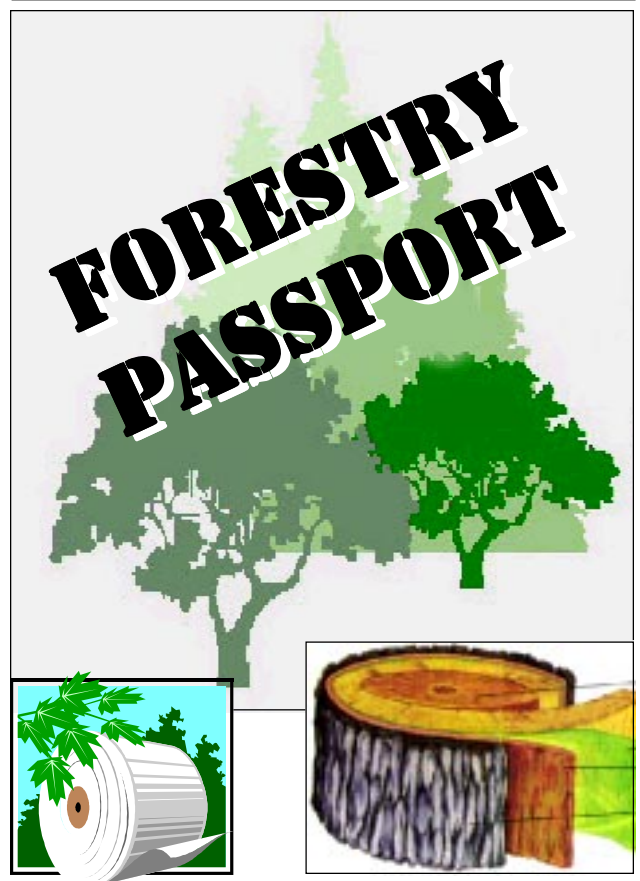
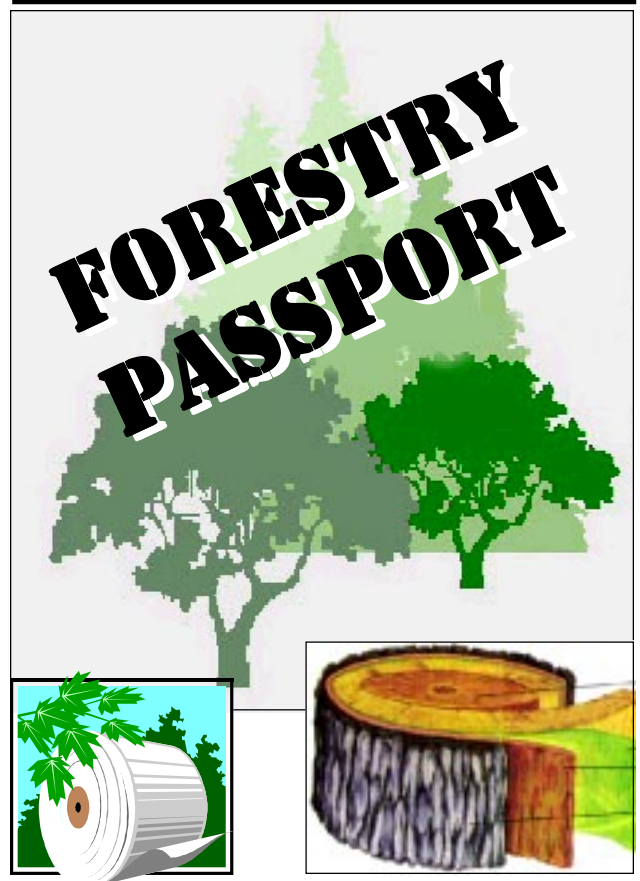


Visit the "Scouting with Mr. R." web site at www.relia.net/~thedane/scouting.html



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NOTEBOOK-COLLECTION (1)

1) Prepare a field notebook, make a collection, and identify 15 species of trees or wild shrubs in a local forested area. Include a written description of:

- a) Identifying characteristics of leaf, twig, and fruit samples
- b) The habitat in which these trees or shrubs are found
- c) Chief ways each tree or shrub is used by human or wildlife



overgrazing _____

improper harvest _____

What can be done to reduce these damages?

Tell what you should do if you discover a forest fire and how to control it: _____

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DAMAGE TO FORESTS (6)



Describe the damages to forests that result from:

wildfire _____

insects _____

tree disease _____

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SUCCESSIONAL STAGES (1d)

Stage 1:	Years:
----------	--------

Small plants germinate quickly on open soil: mosses, lichens, herbaceous herbs (a plant that has no woody stem above the ground). Shrub and tree seedlings begin to establish in the soil. Insects and small rodents feed on grasses, herbaceous plants and seeds. Songbirds feed on insects and seeds. Predatory birds feed on small rodents.

Stage 2:	Years:
----------	--------

Tree seedlings establish. Larger shrubs shade out many herbaceous plants. Shrubs and fallen trees provide nesting cover for birds, rodents and small mammals. The smaller animals attract larger predators, such as coyotes, weasels, and bobcats. Deer feed on shrubs and saplings. Larger predators are also attracted, such as cougars and bears.

Stage 3:	Years:
----------	--------

Forest canopy begins to form with mostly deciduous trees. The quantity of shrubs and herbaceous plants decreases. Young evergreens grow up on the shaded floor. Some wildlife species (some larger mammals) reduce because of a reduction of the kinds of food available. New species take advantage of the resources. Beavers use young trees for food and lodges.

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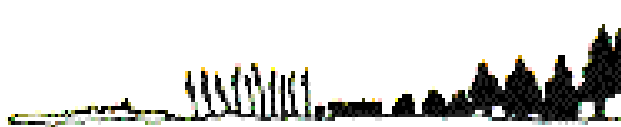
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Stage 4:	Years:
<p>A few large evergreen species dominate the ecosystem. Large deciduous trees die and fall leaving openings in the forest canopy. Shrubs and herbaceous plants take advantage of the sunlight and attract small birds and mammals, creating a diverse ecosystem.</p>	

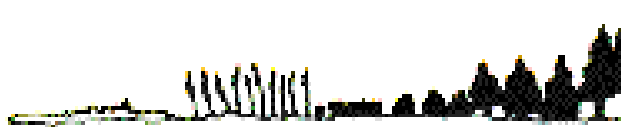
Stage 5:	Years:
<p>Large evergreens, which are able to grow in their own shade, grow in height and diameter. Fewer big trees take up more area so there are fewer trees per acre. Dead trees, called snags, provide nesting sites for woodpeckers and other animals. Animals move in utilizing available resources. Fallen trees add to the diversity of habitats and provide additional resources while adding soil nutrients. A climax forest could also be made up of large deciduous trees such as maple or oak.</p>	



Age in years	0-5	6-25	26-50
Community Type	Forbs	Shrubs	Young Forest (Aspen)
Stage	----- Early -----		----- Middle -----

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FORESTER VISIT (7c)

Visit with one of the local foresters and write a brief report including:

education _____

qualifications _____

career opportunities _____

objectives relating to forestry _____

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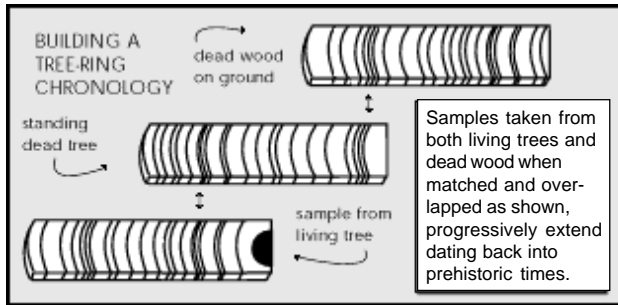
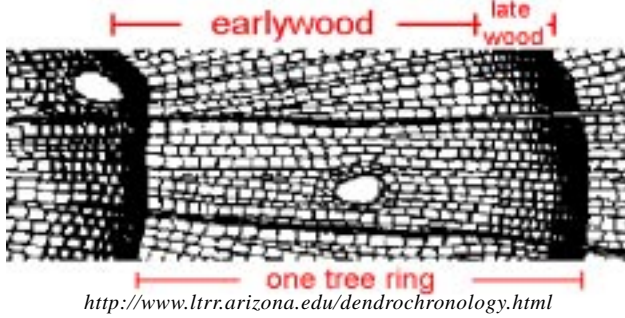
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DENDROCHRONOLOGY (2b)

Dendrochronology: the dating & study of trees' annual rings:

- *ology*: the study of
- *chronos*: time, or more specifically events in past time
- *dendros*: using the growth rings of trees



[@](http://www.sonic.net/bristlecone/dendro.html#@)

Even-aged and uneven-aged management and silvicultural systems associated with each type: _____

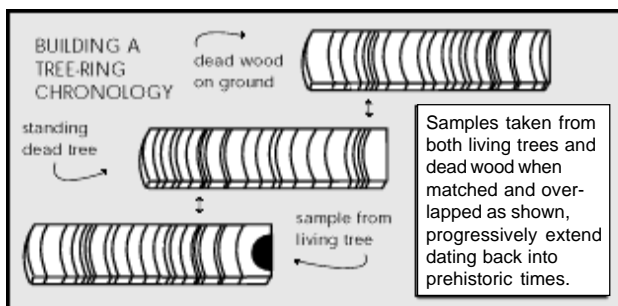
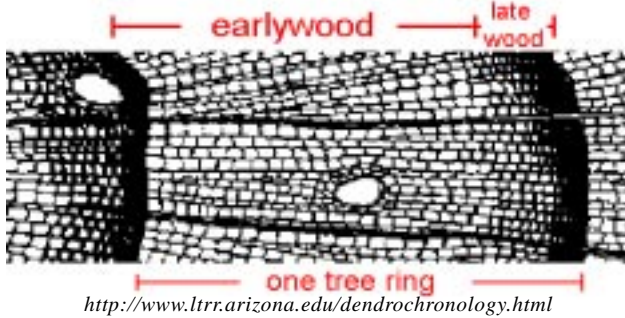
Intermediate cuttings: _____

How are **prescribed burning** and related forest management practices used? _____

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FOREST MANAGEMENT (4)



Describe the following:

forest management: _____

multiple-use management: _____

Find and examine several stumps or logs that show variations in growth rate in their ring patterns. Prepare a field notebook describing their location and discuss possible reasons for the variations.

Tree Location	Possible Reasons

FOREST MANAGEMENT (4)



Describe the following:

forest management: _____

multiple-use management: _____

Find and examine several stumps or logs that show variations in growth rate in their ring patterns. Prepare a field notebook describing their location and discuss possible reasons for the variations.

Tree Location	Possible Reasons

About how old would you estimate this tree to be?
With a pencil mark off every 5 rings and estimate:



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WORD SCRAMBLE

ERET	<i>TREE</i>
EOFSTR	
SCLLLURTUAIIV	
EE-PILTUSLUM	
MMAGTENNAE	
LIRFIEWD	
OVAGZIRGNRE	
OLADU-RUFGS	
NIPE	
SCK-UBALTCOL	
LAEMP	
LEDXOR-BE	
PUCSRE	
OKA	
ERIPNJU	
REIBLM	
DOTCTOWNOO	
LWIWOL	
SRFOB	

WORD SCRAMBLE

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