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INTRODUCTORY FORESTRY

KEY POINTS

- Forest is an area set aside for the production of timber and / or other forest produce, or maintained under woody vegetation for certain indirect benefits which it provides, e.g., climatic or protective
- Forest is an area of land proclaimed to be a forest under a forest law
- Forest is a plant community predominantly of trees and other woody vegetation, usually with a closed canopy
- Forestry is the theory and practice of all that constitutes creation, conservation, scientific management of forests and utilization of their resources
- Pole is a young tree from the time when the lower branches begin to fall off to the time when the rate of height growth begins to slow down and crown expansions become marked.
- Seedling is a plant grown from seed till it attains a height of about one meter.
- Sapling is a young tree from the time when it reaches about one meter (3 feet) in height till the lower branches begin to fall.
- Fuel wood species - *Acacia* spp., *Casuarina* spp., *Prosopis* spp., *Eucalyptus* spp., *Leucaena leucocephala*, etc.
- Major timber species - Teak, Sal, Rosewood, Pterocarpus, Terminalias, Cedar
- Major fodder trees - *Acacia*, *Albizia*, *Hardwickia*, *Pterocarpus*, *Robinia* etc.
- India has a potential of 175 million tonnes of carbon to be sequestered annually through land use and forestry operations.
- Stump is a specially prepared seedling in which shoots are cut above the collar region and roots are pruned leaving primary roots at defined length.
- Spacing is defined as the distance between the plants put out in a plantation or standing crop.
- Tending is defined as an operation carried out for the benefit of a forest crop at any stage of its life between the seedling and the mature stages.
- Weeding is defined as a tending operation done in the seedlings stage in nursery or in a forest crop
- Girdling is defined as cutting through bark and other living layers of woods in a continuous incision all around the pole of a tree.

- Improvement felling refers to the removal of less valuable trees in a crop in the interest of valuable individuals. It is applicable to mixed as well as irregular crops.
- Pruning refers to the removal of live or dead branches or multiple leaders from standing trees for the improvement of the trees or its timber.
- Bud pruning is a special kind of pruning which is defined as the rubbing off the lateral buds to prevent the development of branches as a measure to obtain knot-free timber.
- The total industrial wood demand for the year 2020 - 153 million m³
- Fuel wood alone amounts to approximately 90 per cent total wood production in India.
- The total estimated wood consumption in India - 69 million cum per year.
- A rotation period is a planned number of years or the time period between the establishment of a stand of trees and to the harvestable stage of the same stand or the final felling.
- Short rotation is the term refers to species that are fast growing and are harvested in a very short period of time i.e., within 5 - 6 years.
- Medium rotation species are those that are harvested between 7 and 15 years where the species acquires the harvestable property at that age.
- Long rotation crops have the rotation age of more than 15 years, where the species is harvested only after 20 years of age.
- Bamboo production in India - 5.38 million m³
- Total Timber production - 70.9 million m³
- Annual production of timber from TOF - 44.34 million m³
- Total wood production - 456.15 million m³
- Total Annual wood consumption - 402.00 million m³
- Total Annual Timber consumption - 69.00 million m³

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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| <p>1. The word FOREST is derived from the Latin word</p> <p>(a) Foris (b) Fores
(c) Forex (d) Forix</p> <p>2. The first Conservator of Indian Forests.</p> <p>(a) Trevor (b) Troupe
(c) Watson (d) Hartig</p> <p>3. Reserved forest are constituted under the provision of _____</p> <p>(a) National Forest Policy, 1988
(b) Forest Policy, 1952
(c) Indian Forest Act, 1927
(d) Forest Conservation Act, 1980</p> | <p>4. The first Inspector General of Indian Forests _____</p> <p>(a) Dietrich Brandis
(b) Watson
(c) Chathu Menon
(d) O'Conolly</p> <p>5. In India, Plantation forestry was started in the year _____</p> <p>(a) 1942 (b) 1842
(c) 1947 (d) 1847</p> <p>6. First Teak plantation in India is established at _____</p> <p>(a) Nilambur (b) West Bengal
(c) Siwalik (d) Gorakhpur</p> |
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7. A general appearance of forest community is called _____
(a) Physiognomy
(b) Physiology
(c) Phenology
(d) Phenotypes
8. _____ is the first forest policy of independent India
(a) Indian Forest policy 1950
(b) Indian Forest policy 1951
(c) Indian Forest Policy 1952
(d) Indian Forest Policy 1953
9. Tallest tree species of the world is seen at _____
(a) Tropical seasonal forests
(b) Temperate forests
(c) Mangrove Forests
(d) Subtropical Forest
10. Indian forests are classified into forest types in the year _____
(a) 1947 (b) 1935
(c) 1952 (d) 1988
11. First Indian Forest Act was enacted during ____
(a) 1882 (b) 1865
(c) 1894 (d) 1852
12. The head of a circle in Forest Administration
(a) Ranger (b) Forester
(c) Conservator (d) DFO
13. The lowest Administrative unit in Forest Administration
(a) Section (b) Beat
(c) Range (d) Division
14. Forest is source of _____
(a) Wood (b) Food
(c) Timber (d) All the above
15. Function of Forest: Pick the odd man out
(a) Productive function
(b) Ameliorative function
(c) Deforestation function
(d) Protective function
16. The yield of teak plantation in one hectare is 200 tonnes. The approximate carbon sequestered by the plantation is _____.
(a) 25 tonnes (b) 50 tonnes
(c) 75 tonnes (d) 100 tonnes
17. Protective role of forest: Pick the odd man out
(a) Soil improvement
(b) Carbon Sink
(c) Ecological Security
(d) NTFP Production
18. Indian Forests are classified into forest types based on _____classification
(a) Mayr
(b) Koppen
(c) Seth and Khan
(d) Champion and Seth
19. _____ is one of the mega biodiversity country is in the world.
(a) USA (b) India
(c) England (d) Korea
20. A unit of vegetation which possesses (broad) characteristics in physiognomy and structure sufficiently pronounced to permit its differentiation from other such units
(a) Forest type
(b) Forest
(c) Forestry
(d) Agroforestry
21. The systems of classification of vegetation: Pick the odd man out
(a) Vegetation
(b) Climate
(c) Ecosystem
(d) Energy
22. The plant grown from seed till it attains a height of about one metre
(a) Seedling (b) Sapling
(c) Pole (d) Tree

23. Choose the correct order: Stages of Growth and Development
 (a) Seedling, Sapling, Tree, Pole
 (b) Seedling, Sapling, Pole, Tree
 (c) Sapling, Seedling, Tree, Pole
 (d) Tree, Pole, Sapling, Seedling
24. Formation of new organs in a plant is referred as
 (a) Growth (b) Development
 (c) Shoot (d) Root
25. The diameter increment is attributable to
 (a) Vertical Growth
 (b) Horizontal Growth
 (c) Meristematic Growth
 (d) None
26. Factors of locality: Pick the odd man out
 (a) Climatic factor
 (b) Edaphic factor
 (c) Biotic factor
 (d) Vegetation factor
27. Biotic factor is related to
 (a) Temperature (b) Plants
 (c) Soil (d) Rainfall
28. Edaphic factor is related to
 (a) Temperature (b) Wind
 (c) Soil (d) Rainfall
29. The influence of living organisms on the vegetation is due to
 (a) Climatic factors
 (b) Edaphic factors
 (c) Biotic factors
 (d) Topographic factors
30. _____ is the movement and exchange of organic and inorganic matter back into the production of matter.
 (a) Nitrogen cycling
 (b) Bio-geochemical cycle
 (c) Nutrient cycling
 (d) Water cycle
31. Nutrient cycling: Pick odd man out
 (a) Nitrogen cycling
 (b) Phosphorus cycle
 (c) Carbon cycling
 (d) Water cycle
32. Micronutrient : Pick odd man out
 (a) Ca (b) Zn
 (c) Cu (d) Mn
33. N, P and K are called as
 (a) Macro nutrients
 (b) Micro nutrients
 (c) Secondary nutrients
 (d) Herbicides
34. One of the suggested measure for reducing emission level is utilizing ____
 (a) Coal (b) Petrol
 (c) Diesel (d) Biofuel
35. The major impacts of global warming
 (a) Melting of polar ice
 (b) Rising of sea level
 (c) Erratic rainfall pattern
 (d) All of these
36. Climate change is mainly caused due to
 (a) Natural Forest area
 (b) Plantations
 (c) Greenhouse gases
 (d) Biodiversity
37. The most ideal mitigation measures for climate change
 (a) More utilization of fossil fuels
 (b) Afforestation
 (c) Industrial Development
 (d) Urbanization
38. JFM first implemented at _____
 (a) Jabalpur (b) Ayyalur
 (c) Jhansi (d) Arabari
39. National Forest Policy (N.F.P), 1952 envisages that _____ per cent of the forest in the hilly region.
 (a) 33 (b) 60
 (c) 20 (d) 30

40. Tree suitable for Plywood production
 (a) *Pungam*
 (b) *Santalum album*
 (c) *Casuarina*
 (d) *Melia dubia*
41. Global warming is attributable primarily due to
 (a) CO (b) SO₂
 (c) CO₂ (d) NO₂
42. _____ is forestry for the people, by the people and of the people.
 (a) Urban Forestry
 (b) Production Forestry
 (c) Social Forestry
 (d) Protection Forestry
43. World Wetlands Day
 (a) 2nd February
 (b) 20th March
 (c) 23rd May
 (d) 5th June
44. World Sparrow Day
 (a) 2nd February
 (b) 20th March
 (c) 23rd May
 (d) 5th June
45. World Turtle Day
 (a) 2nd February
 (b) 20th March
 (c) 23rd May
 (d) 5th June
46. An example of a multipurpose tree species.
 (a) Teak (b) Neem
 (c) Sandal (d) Redsanders
47. World Wood day
 (a) 20th March
 (b) 21st March
 (c) 20th April
 (d) 21st April
48. ITTO Stands for
 (a) International Timber Trade Organization
 (b) International Tropical Timber Organization
 (c) Indian Timber Trade Organization
 (d) Indian Tropical Timber Organization
49. The Headquarters of FAO
 (a) Italy (b) England
 (c) France (d) Finland
50. Bamboo exempted from trees list by amendment in IFAAct, 1927 in the year
 (a) 2000 (b) 2006
 (c) 2010 (d) 2017
51. Identify the Potential fodder trees
 (a) Kadam (b) Teak
 (c) Casuarina (d) Eucalyptus
52. Leucaena is preferred species for
 (a) Dendroenergy
 (b) Timber
 (c) Plywood
 (d) Match splint
53. FSI Stands for
 (a) Forest Survey of India
 (b) Forest Survey Institute
 (c) Forest Society of India
 (d) Social Forest Institute
54. Species suitable for plywood
 (a) *Melia dubia*
 (b) *Casuarina equisetifolia*
 (c) *Albizia lebbek*
 (d) *Prosopis juliflora*
55. Short Rotation Species (Pick the odd man out)
 (a) Teak (b) Casuarina
 (c) Sandal (d) Redsander
56. Jatropha is a
 (a) Plywood species
 (b) Pulpwood species
 (c) Biofuel species
 (d) Matchwood species

57. The wood of Albizia is suitable for
 (a) Wood Antique
 (b) Pulpwood
 (c) Plywood
 (d) Packing cases
58. World Elephant Day is celebrated on
 (a) 12th August (b) 16th September
 (c) 18th May (d) 13th June
59. _____ is the nitrogen fixing non legume tree
 (a) *Alnus nepalensis*
 (b) *Larix decidua*
 (c) *Fagus sylvatica*
 (d) *Ulmus americana*
60. The tree with the rotation age of 6 to 10 years is termed as
 (a) Short rotation
 (b) Medium rotation
 (c) Long rotation
 (d) Very long rotation
61. _____ is the productivity of Indian Forests
 (a) 0.5 m³/ha/yr
 (b) 1 m³/ha/yr
 (c) 5 m³/ha/yr (d) 10 m³/ha/yr
62. FRI (Forest Research Institute) located at
 (a) Uttarakhand (b) Dehradun
 (c) Faridabad (d) Haryana
63. "Vanamahotsav" the planting festival is Initiated by
 (a) P.K. Nair
 (b) K.M. Munshi
 (c) Captain Watson
 (d) M.D. Chaturvedi
64. Topographic factor (Pick the odd man out)
 (a) Aspect (b) Altitude
 (c) Slope (d) Temperature
65. The Forest cover in India as per 2017 classification _____
 (a) 24.16% (b) 21.54%
 (c) 23.18% (d) 23.78%
66. The increase in temperature of the atmosphere in earth surface
 (a) Desertification
 (b) Global Warming
 (c) Climate moderation
 (d) Climate change
67. Social forestry is attributable to
 (a) Dietrich Brandis
 (b) Westoby
 (c) Chathu Menon
 (d) Watson
68. Forest Conservation Act came into force
 (a) 1974 (b) 1980
 (c) 2006 (d) 2001
69. _____ is the state having largest forest cover in India
 (a) Madhya Pradesh
 (b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Maharashtra
 (d) Karnataka
70. _____ is the short form of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006
 (a) Forest Conservation Act
 (b) Forest Protection Act
 (c) Forest Right Act
 (d) Indian Tribal Act
71. The plant whose stem is always green and tender and height is usually not more than one meter
 (a) Herb (b) Shrub
 (c) Tree (d) Pole
72. A woody perennial plant differing from a perennial herb in its persistent and woody stem and less definitely from a tree in its low stature and its habit of branching from the base is
 (a) Herb (b) Shrub
 (c) Tree (d) Pole

73. A large woody perennial plant having a single well defined stem (bole or trunk) and a more or less definite crown is
 (a) Herb (b) Shrub
 (c) Tree (d) Pole
74. A young tree from the time when it reaches about one meter (3 feet) in height till the lower branches begin to fall
 (a) Sapling (b) Seedling
 (c) Stem (d) Pole
75. The principal axis of plant from which buds and shoots are developed is
 (a) Sapling (b) Seedling
 (c) Stem (d) Pole
76. A young tree from the time when the lower branches begin to fall off to the time when the rate of height growth begins to slow down and crown expansion become marked.
 (a) Sapling (b) Seedling
 (c) Stem (d) Pole
77. The plant grown from seed till it attains a height of about one meter is
 (a) Sapling (b) Seedling
 (c) Stem (d) Pole
78. The upper branchy part of a tree above the pole is
 (a) Bole (b) Clean Bole
 (c) Crown (d) Pole
79. The part of the bole that is free of branches
 (a) Bole (b) Clean Bole
 (c) Crown (d) Pole
80. Captain Watson appointed as first Conservator of forest in the year
 (a) 1759 (b) 1806
 (c) 1857 (d) 1906
81. Indian Forest Act passed in the year
 (a) 1785 (b) 1878
 (c) 1865 (d) 1934
82. Scientific forest management started in India during the year
 (a) 1864 (b) 1875
 (c) 1907 (d) 1909
83. First Indian Forest policy is enunciated in the year
 (a) 1894 (b) 1927
 (c) 1945 (d) 1948
84. Indian Forest Act enacted during
 (a) 1894 (b) 1927
 (c) 1945 (d) 1948
85. The estimated wood demand for the year 2020 is (as per FAO)
 (a) 100 mill m³ (b) 152 mill m³
 (c) 110 mill m³ (d) 169 mill m³
86. The Tree Outside Forest area in India as per the FSI 2017
 (a) 72546 sq km (b) 57643 sq km
 (c) 10675 sq km (d) 93815 sq km
87. The tree is termed as fast grower if the productivity is
 (a) > 10 m³/ha/yr (b) < 10 m³/ha/yr
 (c) 5-10 m³/ha/yr (d) 1-5 m³/ha/yr
88. The wood demand for short rotation species during 2020 (as per FAO)
 (a) 87.70 mil. m³ (b) 65.10 mil. m³
 (c) 52.52 mil. m³ (d) 93.65 mil. m³
89. The current per capita consumption of paper in India
 (a) 5.5 kg (b) 7.5 kg
 (c) 15.5 kg (d) 11 kg
90. The National Biofuel Policy suggested the blending of biofuel during 2017
 (a) 5% (b) 10%
 (c) 20% (d) 30%
91. CIAF stands for
 (a) Consortium of Industrial Agroforestry
 (b) Cogeneration of Industrial Agroforestry
 (c) Consortium of Industries and Allied sectors
 (d) Consortium of Industrial Areas

2

GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES

KEY NOTES

- Global net forest loss - 129 million ha (between 1990 and 2015)
- Global annual forest loss - 7.6 million ha
- Total global forest area - 3999 million ha
- Total global wooded land - 1204 million ha
- Global Natural Forest – 3695 million ha
- Global Planted Forest - 291 million ha
- Global Forest growing Stock - 531 billion m³ or 129 m³ per ha
- Forest area of Africa – 624 million ha
- Forest area of Asia – 593 million ha
- Forest area of Europe – 1015 million ha
- Forest area of North & Central America – 751 million ha
- Forest area of Ocenania – 174 million ha
- Forest area of South America – 842 million ha
- Forest Monitoring and assessment report was prepared by FAO
- Highest Forest area -
 - 1st Russia (814.931 million ha)
 - 2nd Brazil (493.538 million ha)
 - 3rd Canada (347.069 million ha)
 - 4th USA (310.09 million ha)
 - 5th China (208.321 million ha)
- India ranked 10th position in forest area (70.682 million ha)
- The world forest are classified into 9 major types
- Amazon forest contribute 1/3 of the tropical forest in the world
- Savannahs - Tropical grass lands in which trees are distributed sporadically throughout the tropical region.
- Savannahs are distributed predominantly in Africa, Australia and south East Asia.
- Desert – An area which receives less than 10 inches of rainfall coupled with extreme dryness
- Deserts are predominantly distributed in Africa, Australia, North America and Asia.

- Chaparrals are found in California (North America), around Mediterranean Sea and along the southern coast of Australia.
- 80% of forestland is owned by edijos or comunidades forestales in Mexico.
- Mexican forests contain most pine and oak species in the world.
- Tundra means rolling treeless plains.
- Mexico's total timber production is only about 2% of the US's and 5% of Canada's production volumes.
- Central America is part of the Mesoamerican biodiversity hotspot, boasting 7% of the world's biodiversity.
- The cloud forest of Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala, is the largest forest in Central America.
- Secondary forests of Africa is dominated by parasol trees (*Musanga ceropiodes*)
- Queensland has the largest area of Australia's forest (51.0 million hectares—41% of Australia's forest)
- More than 80 per cent of Australia's native forest area is dominated by Eucalypt and Acacia forests
- Russia has 1/4 of the world's reserves of wood
- The total forest area of Russia - 885 million hectares, representing 45% of the total area of the country.
- China is the world's third largest country (9.6 million square kilometers).
- The area of natural forest in China is 121.84 million ha
- Shunan Bamboo Forest (Shunan Zhuhai) is the oldest and biggest bamboo forest in China (120 square kilometers)
- China is homed with around 400 types of bamboo
- Forest area of Japan - 62.3 million acres covering 2/3 of the country's mountainous land area.
- FSI - preparation of State Forest Report once in every two years
- FSI provides assessment of latest forest cover in the country.
- FSI develops thematic map on 1:50000 scale
- ICFRE was established in the year 1986
- Headquarters of ICFRE - Dehradun
- ICFRE has nine regional research institutes and five centres in the country.
- Botanical Survey of India (BSI) was established in 1890
- The objectives of BSI was exploring the plant resources of the country and identifying plant species with economic virtue.
- Central Agroforestry Research Institute (NRCAF) was established in 1988 at Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
- The functioning of zoos in India is regulated by an autonomous statutory body called Central Zoo Authority
- The CZA consists of a Chairman, ten members and a Member Secretary.
- Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture was established in 1985.
- The Forest Research Institute (FRI) is an institute of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education.

- FRI is located at Dehradun in Uttarakhand
- FRI is one of the oldest forestry institutions.
- FRI was founded in 1878 as the British Imperial Forest School by Dietrich Brandis.
- In 1906, FRI was reestablished as the Imperial Forest Research Institute, under the British Imperial Forestry Service.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Scientific Name of larch
(a) *Larix sibirica*
(b) *Quercus robur*
(c) *Populus deltoides*
(d) *Betula nigra*
- Congolese forests
(a) China (b) Central Africa
(c) Australia (d) Russia
- Largest Forest cover in the world
(a) China (b) Central Africa
(c) Australia (d) Russia
- Central America is part of the Mesoamerican biodiversity hotspot, boasting ___ of the world's biodiversity.
(a) 7% (b) 17%
(c) 27% (d) 37%
- _____ has the largest area of Australia's forest
(a) South Australia
(b) New South Wales
(c) Queensland
(d) Western Australia
- Bamboo Forest was predominantly found in
(a) China (b) Australia
(c) Russia (d) Japan
- Eucalyptus Forest is robust in
(a) China (b) Australia
(c) Russia (d) Japan
- Identify the Coniferous Tree
(a) *Betula platyphylla*
(b) *Pinus roxburghii*
(c) *Quercus glauca*
(d) *Tectona grandis*
- Identify the Birch
(a) *Betula platyphylla*
(b) *Pinus roxburghii*
(c) *Quercus glauca*
(d) *Tectona grandis*
- World Agroforestry Centre is located at _____
(a) Peru (b) Uganda
(c) Kenya (d) Italy
- Shunan Bamboo Forest (Shunan Zhuhai) is the oldest and biggest bamboo forest in
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) India (d) Russia
- Forest Area of Japan
(a) 52.3 million acres
(b) 72.3 million acres
(c) 62.3 million acres
(d) 42.3 million acres
- The main vegetation features of Central Africa is
(a) Rain Forest
(b) Central African Mangrove
(c) Swamp and Flooded Forests
(d) Cross river forest
- Secondary forests of Africa is dominated by _____ tree
(a) *Khaya* spp. (b) *Prunus africana*
(c) *Musanga ceropiodes*
(d) *Araucaria angustifolia*

15. Australia's native forests are grouped into ____
 (a) Twelve types (b) Sixteen types
 (c) Eight types (d) Six types
16. Australia's native forest area is dominated by
 (a) Acacia forest only
 (b) Eucalypt forest only
 (c) Eucalypt and Acacia forest
 (d) Casuarina forest only
17. Chir pine
 (a) *Pinus wallichiana*
 (b) *Pinus sylvestris*
 (c) *Pinus roxburghii*
 (d) *Pinus nigra*
18. The total geographical area of India
 (a) 121.36 million ha
 (b) 258.85 million ha
 (c) 328.73 million ha
 (d) 468.22 million ha
19. Identify the oak species
 (a) *Pinus roxburghii*
 (b) *Acer platanoides*
 (c) *Alnus incana*
 (d) *Quercus robur*
20. Identify the Larch species
 (a) *Lagerstroemia speciosa*
 (b) *Leucaena leucocephala*
 (c) *Larix occidentalis*
 (d) *Lannea coromendalica*
21. Identify the birch species
 (a) *Betula papyrifera*
 (b) *Butea monosperma*
 (c) *Boswellia serrata*
 (d) *Bombax ceiba*
22. Blue pine
 (a) *Pinus wallichiana*
 (b) *Pinus nigra*
 (c) *Pinus sylvestris*
 (d) *Pinus roxburghii*
23. Identify the Spruce
 (a) *Picea smithiana*
 (b) *Prosopis juliflora*
 (c) *Pinus roxburghii*
 (d) *Populus tremuloides*
24. Identify the fir
 (a) *Alnus nepalensis*
 (b) *Abies pindrow*
 (c) *Alstonia scholaris*
 (d) *Artocarpus heterophyllus*
25. National Wildlife week
 (a) 1st week of August
 (b) 1st week of October
 (c) 2nd week of March
 (d) 2nd week of June
26. International year of Forest
 (a) 2011 (b) 2013
 (c) 2012 (d) 2014
27. IUFRO is located in
 (a) Denmark (b) Berlin
 (c) Finland (d) Austria
28. The species grown in desert and xeric shrublands
 (a) *Eucalyptus globulus*
 (b) *Rhizophora mangle*
 (c) *Cedrus deodara*
 (d) *Prosopis juliflora*
29. The scientific name of Douglas fir
 (a) *Abies pindrow*
 (b) *Abies concolor*
 (c) *Pseudotsuga nigra*
 (d) *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
30. China has homed with ____ number of bamboo species
 (a) 200 species (b) 300 species
 (c) 400 species (d) 500 species
31. *Avicennia racemosa* is a
 (a) Red mangrove
 (b) Black mangrove
 (c) White mangrove
 (d) Green mangrove

32. The net forest loss during the period between 1990 and 2015 has been estimated at _____ in the world.
 (a) 129 million ha (b) 92 million ha
 (c) 152 million ha (d) 189 million ha
33. The total forest area in the world based on 2015 assessment
 (a) 3999million ha (b) 1204 million ha
 (c) 284 million ha (d) 3695 million ha
34. The Natural forest area in the world based on 2015 assessment
 (a) 3999million ha (b) 1204 million ha
 (c) 284 million ha (d) 3695 million ha
35. The Planted forest area in the world based on 2015 assessment
 (a) 658 million ha (b) 291 million ha
 (c) 284 million ha (d) 695 million ha
36. The growing stock of forest in the world
 (a) 623 billion m³ (b) 531 billion m³
 (c) 389 billion m³ (d) 547 billion m³
37. The forests area in Russia
 (a) 814.93 million ha
 (b) 493.54 million ha
 (c) 347.07 million ha
 (d) 310.09 million ha
38. The forests area in China
 (a) 214.44 million ha
 (b) 208.32 million ha
 (c) 310.09 million ha
 (d) 319.79 million ha
39. _____ forests are occupied in the area between tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn.
 (a) Tropical Forest
 (b) Temperate Forest
 (c) Alpine forest
 (d) Tundra Forest
40. _____ are the tropical grass lands in which trees are distributed sporadically throughout the tropical region.
 (a) Chaparral (b) Savannahs
 (c) Desert (d) Tundra
41. _____ grass lands are known as Prairie
 (a) Chaparral grass land
 (b) Temperate grass land
 (c) Polar grass land
 (d) Tundra grass land
42. The United States and Canada together have about _____ of the world's total forest cover.
 (a) 8.5% (b) 12.5%
 (c) 15.5% (d) 20.5%
43. 80% of forestland is common property land owned by edijos or comunidades forestales in _____ country
 (a) Mexico (b) US
 (c) Canada (d) Africa
44. The forest area of Australia
 (a) 100 million hectares
 (b) 125 million hectares
 (c) 150 million hectares
 (d) 175 million hectares
45. Australia has _____ largest forest cover in the world.
 (a) 7th (b) 9th
 (c) 11th (d) 13th
46. The forest area of China
 (a) 174.91 million hectares
 (b) 156.32 million hectares
 (c) 198.33 million hectares
 (d) 132.23 million hectares
47. The forest area of Africa
 (a) 624 million ha
 (b) 751 million ha
 (c) 593 million ha
 (d) 1015 million ha
48. The forest area of Asia
 (a) 624 million ha
 (b) 751 million ha
 (c) 593 million ha
 (d) 1015 million ha

49. The forest area of Europe
 (a) 624 million ha
 (b) 751 million ha
 (c) 593 million ha
 (d) 1015 million ha
50. The forest area of North and Central America
 (a) 624 million ha
 (b) 751 million ha
 (c) 593 million ha
 (d) 1015 million ha
51. The forest area of Ocenania countries
 (a) 174 million ha
 (b) 624 million ha
 (c) 593 million ha
 (d) 1015 million ha
52. The forest area of South America
 (a) 707 million ha
 (b) 174 million ha
 (c) 842 million ha
 (d) 593 million ha
53. The world forest cover was assessed by
 (a) FRI (b) FSI
 (c) FAO (d) ICRAF
54. The world forest cover assessment was conducted once in every _____ years
 (a) 3 Years (b) 5 Years
 (c) 7 Years (d) 10 Years
55. The total forest cover of India
 (a) 70803 sq.km
 (b) 72365 sq.km
 (c) 65983 sq.km
 (d) 85246 sq.km
56. The total forest and tree cover of India as per the 2017 assessment of FSI
 (a) 21.63% (b) 24.54%
 (c) 22.85% (d) 23.56%
57. Three Leaf pine
 (a) *Pinus wallichiana*
 (b) *Pinus nigra*
 (c) *Pinus sylvestris*
 (d) *Pinus roxburghii*
58. Five leaf pine
 (a) *Pinus wallichiana*
 (b) *Pinus nigra*
 (c) *Pinus sylvestris*
 (d) *Pinus roxburghii*
59. Center for International Forestry Research is located at _____
 (a) Italy (b) Indonesia
 (c) China (d) Kenya
60. International Tropical Timber Organization is located at _____
 (a) Japan (b) China
 (c) Germany (d) Africa
61. IUCN was established in
 (a) 1942 (b) 1956
 (c) 1948 (d) 1964
62. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is founded during
 (a) 1961 (b) 1963
 (c) 1965 (d) 1967
63. International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) is located at _____
 (a) Japan (b) China
 (c) Germany (d) Africa
64. International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) is established in _____
 (a) 1995 (b) 1997
 (c) 2000 (d) 2003
65. FSC Stands for
 (a) Forest Stand Council
 (b) Forest Stand Certification
 (a) Forest Stewardship Council
 (b) Forest Stewardship Certification
66. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is established in the year
 (a) 1993 (b) 1997
 (c) 2008 (d) 2013

67. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was first established in _____
 (a) 1978 (b) 1988
 (c) 1998 (d) 2008
68. The old name of IUCN was _____
 (a) International Union for the Protection of Nature
 (b) World Conservation Union
 (c) Both a and b
 (d) IUCN has no old name
69. Identify the Acidophilous oak
 (a) *Quercus robur*
 (b) *Sorbus aucuparia*
 (c) *Picea abies*
 (d) *Betula pendula*
70. The species found in Mexican forests is
 (a) Teak and Sandal
 (b) Poplars and Pines
 (c) Pine and Oak species
 (d) Pines only
71. The alternate name for Californian chaparral is _____
 (a) Mediterranean Shrub
 (b) Hot desert
 (c) Cold desert
 (d) Tropical savanna
72. Identify the Douglas fir
 (a) *Pseudotsuga* (b) *Abies*
 (c) Pines (d) Oaks
73. The scientific name of Red mangrove
 (a) *Rhizophora mangle*
 (b) *Avicennia germinans*
 (c) *Laguncularia racemosa*
 (d) *Conocarpus erectus*
74. The scientific name of White mangrove
 (a) *Rhizophora mangle*
 (b) *Avicennia germinans*
 (c) *Laguncularia racemosa*
 (d) *Conocarpus erectus*
75. Identify the Scotch pine
 (a) *Pinus wallichiana*
 (b) *Pinus nigra*
 (c) *Pinus sylvestris*
 (d) *Pinus roxburghii*
76. Identify the Aspen
 (a) *Populus tremuloides*
 (b) *Ulmus species*
 (c) *Alnus incana*
 (d) *Pinus nigra*
77. Identify the elm species
 (a) *Populus tremuloides*
 (b) *Ulmus species*
 (c) *Alnus incana*
 (d) *Picea smithiana*
78. Identify the alder species
 (a) *Populus tremuloides*
 (b) *Ulmus species*
 (c) *Alnus incana*
 (d) *Picea smithiana*
79. Identify the Blue pine
 (a) *Pinus wallichiana*
 (b) *Pinus nigra*
 (c) *Pinus sylvestris*
 (d) *Pinus roxburghii*
80. Identify the Spruce
 (a) *Populus tremuloides*
 (b) *Ulmus species*
 (c) *Alnus incana*
 (d) *Picea smithiana*
81. Identify the Deodar
 (a) *Pinus patula*
 (b) *Cedrus deodara*
 (c) *Alnus incana*
 (d) *Acer palmatum*
82. Identify the maple
 (a) *Acer palmatum*
 (b) *Cedrus deodara*
 (c) *Pinus nigra*
 (d) *Fagus crenata*

83. Identify the beech
 (a) *Acer palmatum*
 (b) *Cedrus deodara*
 (c) *Pinus nigra*
 (d) *Fagus crenata*
84. International Year of Ecotourism (IYE)
 (a) 2000 (b) 2002
 (c) 2004 (d) 2006
85. International Year of Biodiversity
 (a) 2000 (b) 2005
 (c) 2010 (d) 2013
86. International Year of Forests
 (a) 2010 (b) 2011
 (c) 2012 (d) 2013
87. International Year of Soils
 (a) 2011 (b) 2013
 (c) 2015 (d) 2017
88. International Energy Day
 (a) 3rd May (b) 3rd June
 (c) 3rd July (d) 3rd August
89. World Biodiversity Day
 (a) 18th May (b) 22nd May
 (c) 18th March (d) 22nd March
90. World Pollution Day
 (a) 8th April (b) 9th May
 (c) 10th June (d) 11th July
91. International Mangrove Day
 (a) 1st August (b) 11th September
 (c) 26th July (d) 29th October
92. International Tiger Day
 (a) 14th December (b) 18th May
 (c) 27th October (d) 29th July
93. World Elephant Day
 (a) 12th August (b) 11th September
 (c) 26th May (d) 26th February
94. World Ozone Day
 (a) 3rd January (b) 30th November
 (c) 21st February (d) 16th September
95. World Energy Conservation Day
 (a) 6th October (b) 14th November
 (c) 13th April (d) 16th September
96. World Soil Day
 (a) 6th March (b) 6th May
 (c) 5th December (d) 5th September
97. United Nations Decade on Biodiversity
 (a) 2011-2020 (b) 2008-2020
 (c) 2015-2020 (d) 2013-2020
98. International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction
 (a) 13rd October (b) 30rd June
 (c) 17rd July (d) 23rd August
99. International Year of Deserts and Desertification
 (a) 2004 (b) 2005
 (c) 2006 (d) 2007
100. Total mangrove forest cover in India as per the ISFR, 2017
 (a) 4921 Sq.km
 (b) 5200 Sq.km
 (c) 4500 Sq.km
 (d) 5100 Sq.km
101. The tree species wisely used for resin tapping in India
 (a) Chir pine (b) Blue pine
 (c) Khasi pine (d) Deodar

ANSWERSHEET
2. Global Forest Resources

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (c)
21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (d) 30. (c)
31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (a) 34. (d) 35. (b) 36. (b) 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (b) 45. (a) 46. (a) 47. (a) 48. (c) 49. (d) 50. (b)
51. (a) 52. (c) 53. (c) 54. (b) 55. (a) 56. (b) 57. (d) 58. (a) 59. (b) 60. (a)
61. (c) 62. (a) 63. (b) 64. (b) 65. (c) 66. (a) 67. (b) 68. (c) 69. (a) 70. (c)
71. (a) 72. (a) 73. (a) 74. (c) 75. (c) 76. (a) 77. (b) 78. (c) 79. (a) 80. (d)
81. (b) 82. (a) 83. (d) 84. (b) 85. (c) 86. (b) 87. (c) 88. (a) 89. (b) 90. (d)
91. (c) 92. (d) 93. (a) 94. (d) 95. (b) 96. (c) 97. (a) 98. (a) 99. (c) 100. (a)
101. (a)