

CLEAN WATER

NATURAL BEAUTY

EAGLE ROOSTS

BIRD WATCHING

OXYGEN

BASEBALL BATS

100,000 JOBS

OUR HOMES

SPIRITUAL INSPIRATION

TOILET PAPER

HUNTING

SCRATCHING POSTS

CRITTER HOMES

BOOKS

CLEAN AIR

LIFE

HIKING

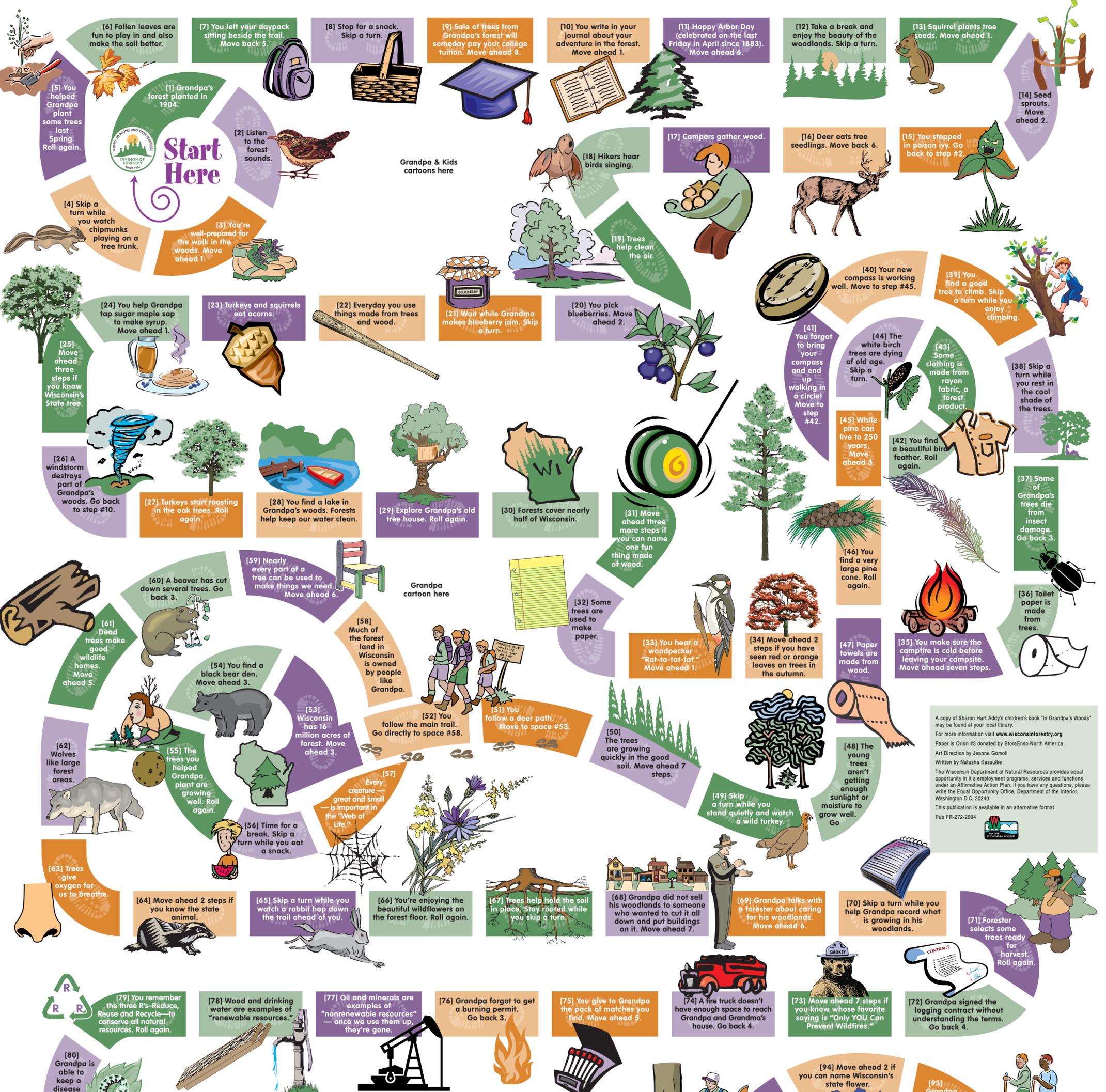
SNOWMOBILING

FURNITURE

GARDEN MULCH

WISCONSIN FORESTRY  
**CELEBRATING  
100 YEARS**  
OF GROWING AND GIVING

A LITTLE R&R



# In Grandpa's Woods

## The forest trail of discovery

**For ages 4 to 8.** To play this game you will need one dice and game pieces of your choice (we recommend a seed, pine cone or other forest products) to move along the trail. Roll the dice and move your game piece ahead. Follow the directions written on the footprints. To win, you must be the first person to take 100 steps (representing 100 years of forestry in Wisconsin) "In Grandpa's Woods" as you learn about Wisconsin's forests. Roll the exact number to land on Grandpa's cabin.

**For ages 9 and older** or students who want a great challenge, visit [www.wisconsinforestry.org](http://www.wisconsinforestry.org) to print off game trivia cards. At each turn, roll the dice and move your game piece (an item that you have found outside) ahead. Answer a question from the game card that matches the spot you've reached. If you answer correctly, you can move ahead on your next turn. If not, try another question on your next turn. The first person to reach Grandpa's cabin wins the game.

[81] Grandpa protects an endangered plant. Move ahead 4.

[82] You spend the weekend helping pull invasive plants from Grandpa's woods. Move ahead 2.

[83] Deer like the area where Grandpa harvested aspen. Roll again.

[84] You helped Grandpa plant some shrubs to provide food for wildlife. Move ahead 4.

[85] Great horned owls are nesting. Roll again.

[86] Have fun on the trip to the lumberyard with Grandpa to buy lumber for a playhouse. Move ahead 2.

### You Win!

[97] Timber theft! Three of Grandpa's prize walnut trees are stolen. Go back 3.

[98] Skip a turn while you rest and read a book. Did you know that Wisconsin is the top paper making state?

[99] Tree frogs are singing. It's getting late. Skip a turn.

[100] Grandpa's cabin. You win!

[91] You and Grandpa take a hunters' safety class together. Roll again.

[92] A hawk circles in the sky above the trees.

[93] Grandpa allows other people to enjoy his woodlands. Move ahead 1.

[94] Move ahead 2 if you can name Wisconsin's state flower.

[95] Grandpa enrolls his woodlands in the Managed Forest Law. Move ahead 1.

[96] You and Grandpa have fun collecting mushrooms from the forest. Move ahead 3.

[98] Skip a turn while you rest and read a book. Did you know that Wisconsin is the top paper making state?

[99] Tree frogs are singing. It's getting late. Skip a turn.

[100] Grandpa's cabin. You win!

A copy of Sharon Hart Addy's children's book "In Grandpa's Woods" may be found at your local library.  
 For more information visit [www.wisconsinforestry.org](http://www.wisconsinforestry.org)  
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**Forest  
Animals,  
Insects  
& Plants**

**The largest Wisconsin resident mammal is the:**

- A. Black bear
- B. Elk
- C. White tail deer

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**B.** The black bear was Wisconsin's largest resident mammal until recently. In the last few years, elk have been reintroduced to the state, moving the bear out of the largest mammal category. Adult male black bears average 250 to 350 pounds and females average 120 to 180 pounds. Black bears can run over 30 miles per hour and climb a tree in a flash. An estimated 12,700 bears call Wisconsin home.

**The fox snake's name comes from:**

- A. How it smells
- B. It has been known to eat a fox whole
- C. Its slyness and speed

---

**A.** The fox snake's name comes from the odor it emits when it is disturbed. It has a musky fox or skunk-like odor. The snake can be 36 to 56 inches long. And is covered with large dark blotches with smaller spots on the sides with a light gray to yellow background. The belly is yellow with square shaped dark blotches. It is not poisonous, is a great rodent eater, and generally lives in dens found in old tree stumps, in humus (leaf litter), or under logs.

**Porcupines defend themselves by:**

- A. Shooting their quills through the air.
- B. Injecting poisonous venom into the intruder by stabbing them with quills.
- C. Embedding their quills upon contact.

---

**C.** Porcupines do not shoot their quills through the air. They turn and swing their barbed-quill tails at predators, thereby embedding the quills in the intruder on contact. Their main predator is the fisher. Quills are really modified hairs attached loosely to the porcupine so they come out easily.

**Bobcats mark their territory by:**

- A. Using chalk marks on trees
- B. Scratching trees to leave marks
- C. Their feces, urine and gland secretions

---

**C.** Thick forested areas in northern Wisconsin house bobcats. They like alder thickets, coniferous swamps with black spruce, white cedar or balsam fir. In southern areas of their range, they prefer uplands. They mark their territories with feces, urine and gland secretions. Some may wander 100 miles to find an unoccupied territory. Historically, bobcats were abundant in Wisconsin. Today, bobcat populations are kept in check by management and regulated hunting.

**A pellet is a:**

- A. An owl's hairball
- B. Type of woodland flower
- C. Another name for bear droppings

---

**A.** The barred owl is a woodland resident and its keen senses allow it to navigate through low branches and forest treetops to zero in on prey. If the prey is small enough, it gets eaten in a single gulp, bones and all. About every six hours, the owl will spit up a "pellet," a 1 to 2-inch hairball with bones and skulls that the bird's stomach cannot digest. Sometimes you will find them at the base of a nesting tree along with a few gray feathers.

**One of the following is not an insect that harms trees.**

- A. Emerald Ash Borer
- B. Forest Tent Caterpillar
- C. The Lampyridae beetle

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**C.** Also known as fireflies, most people are fascinated by how these insects, which are members of the beetle family *Lampyridae*, produce light. But we should also be aware that fireflies are beneficial insects that help to control pests. Although the adult stage is very familiar to most people, it is the larval stage which is most beneficial. The larvae are active at night and feed on things like snails, slugs and cutworms.

**Forest  
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### Luna moths live:

- A. Five years
  - B. One week
  - C. Six months
- 
- B.** If you see a fluorescent-green large moth in the moonlight, it is probably a Luna moth. The adult Luna moth only lives for a week. The Luna is a type of giant silk moth and its wings span from 3 to nearly 8 inches across. You'll find them in almost any area with deciduous trees, hanging out near lights at night.

### Timber wolf (*Canis lupus*) populations in Wisconsin are:

- A. Making a comeback
  - B. Decreasing
  - C. Unknown
- 
- A.** Making a comeback. Before Wisconsin was settled in the 1830s there was an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 wolves in the state. Explorers, trappers and settlers transformed Wisconsin's habitat into farmland, hunted elk and bison, and reduced deer populations. As their food source declined, wolves began to feed on livestock. In response, the Wisconsin Legislature passed a state bounty in 1865, offering \$5 for every wolf killed. In 1974, however, the value of timber wolves was recognized on the federal level and they were given protection under the Endangered Species Act. In 1975, the Wisconsin DNR declared timber wolves endangered. A wolf research program was initiated in 1979. About 327 wolves existed in Wisconsin in late winter 2002.

### The trillium gets its name from:

- A. From the name of the person who discovered it
  - B. The insect that pollinates it.
  - C. The Latin word for three
- 
- C.** The trillium has three large petals and three broad leaves. Trilliums are a wildflower and can be seen in the early spring covering the woodland floor. Look for a stalk 8 to 10-inches tall with three large oval-shaped leaves just below the three ruffled white petals at the top.

### Deer ticks, found sometimes during woodland hikes, can carry this serious illness:

- A. Pneumonia
  - B. Lyme disease
  - C. Malaria
- 
- B.** Lyme disease. Using repellents may help ward off ticks. But whichever repellent you choose, check yourself frequently while on the trail, paying close attention to your scalp and behind the ears. Deer ticks can be as small as a pinhead and resemble a speck of dirt. In most cases, a large, reddish rash about 2 inches in diameter appears and expands around or near the site of the bite. Ticks like to burrow between clothes and skin so check under your socks as well. It takes more than 36 hours for ticks to transmit disease, so if you find one, do not panic. A tick can be removed by gently pulling the head away from your skin. When in tick-infested habitat wear light-colored clothing (for easy tick discovery) and tuck pants into socks and shirt into pants.

### Woodpeckers tap on trees to:

- A. Find insects.
  - B. Let their parents know they are home.
  - C. Scare off predators.
- 
- A.** The woodpecker's strong, pointed peak acts as a chisel and crowbar to remove bark and find insects. It has a long tongue – up to four inches in some species – with a glue-like substance on the tip for catching insects. Some species drum on trees to communicate to other woodpeckers and as a part of their courtship behavior. Woodpeckers tap an estimated 8,000 to 12,000 times per day.

### Poison ivy has:

- A. Bunches of three leaves
  - B. Bunches of five leaves
  - C. 10 total leaves per plant
- 
- A.** "Leaves of three, let it be." Poison ivy can occur as a vine or as an upright shrub. Its glossy leaves are arranged as three leaflets that are often toothed or lobed. The arrangement of the leaflets is indicative of poison ivy: the middle leaflet extends from a long petiole, the base of which is flanked by the lateral leaflets. The foliage often hides a woody stem and flowers. The bunches of small, off-white flowers bloom from early to mid-summer and give way to yellowish-white berries in the fall. Poison ivy is common in open woodlands and grows well in river bottom forests.

**Forest  
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& Plants**

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### Flying squirrels in Wisconsin move from tree to tree by:

- A. Flapping their arms to fly
  - B. Catching a ride on the back of a bird
  - C. Volplaning
- 
- C.** There are two species of flying squirrel in Wisconsin – the northern and southern flying squirrel. The northern flying squirrel is slightly larger but both “fly” with the help of a fold of skin that extends along the squirrel’s backside from the wrist to the hind foot or ankle. The northern flying squirrel lives in northern Wisconsin in heavily wooded areas of mixed conifers and deciduous trees. The flying squirrel is nocturnal – active at night. The flying squirrel doesn’t really fly. It gets around by “volplaning.” It climbs high in a tree, then leaps with legs extended and its patagium (the fold of skin that extends from wrist to ankle) outstretched, gliding in a descending curve towards another tree. At the end of its glide it swings upward and lands head up on a neighboring tree. It can glide anywhere from a few feet to 150 feet!

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### This type of duck has claws:

- A. Wood duck
  - B. Ring-neck
  - C. Canvas back
- 
- A.** The wood duck has bright, multi-colored feathers. Males have a red eye with a distinctive orange beak with a black tip; green, white and brown-streaked head with a white cheek patch. Their breast feathers are dark brown and spotted white with light brown feathers on the side and iridescent green-blue feathers on the back. The female has a camouflage pattern of brown with a white-striped pattern on the breast and a small spot of blue on the wing. They have a dark colored beak, a white throat patch, and a white tapering eye patch. The wood duck can be found in bottomland hardwood forests, hanging out on the branches of trees and making nests in tree cavities. Wood ducks have claws, unlike most ducks. These claws help them hang on to tree branches and navigate the woodlands. Wood ducks like wild rice, smartweed, pondweed, bulrush, and lotus seeds, but acorns are one of their favorites.

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### This is Wisconsin’s state flower:

- A. Tulip
  - B. Wood violet
  - C. Wild rose
- 
- B.** State flowers were first nominated in 1908. When the official tally was taken on Arbor Day 1909, school children selected the wood violet (*Viola papilionacea*) over the wild rose, trailing arbutus, and the white water lily. It was a close vote. The wood violet is a small flower commonly seen in wet woodland and meadow areas, and along roadsides. This purple violet is very popular in the eastern United States and blooms between March and June. Not only is it the state flower for Wisconsin, but it also holds this title in Illinois, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. The leaves are very tasty and can be used in salads, candies, and jellies.

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### This animal is the state wildlife animal:

- A. White-tailed deer
  - B. Bear
  - C. Elk
- 
- A.** White-tailed deer. Although badgers have been associated with our coat of arms, the state flag, the University of Wisconsin, the official seal and Cornish miners since the days of the Wisconsin Territory, it was four elementary school students from Jefferson County who discovered the animal had no official status in Wisconsin. You would think the badger was the only logical choice for state animal. Some northern legislators, however, wanted the white-tailed deer picked due to its strength, regal stature, and the economic value of deer hunting. In 1957 a compromise was reached, the American badger was named the state animal and the white-tailed deer was named the state “wildlife animal.”

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### A champion tree is:

- A. A tree that is more beautiful than any others in the woods
  - B. A tree that produces a lot of fruit
  - C. One of the state’s largest trees
- 
- C.** DNR keeps records of the largest trees in Wisconsin. These trees are called champion trees. Champion trees are measured by taking a circumference (distance around the trunk) measurement, a height measurement, and a crown (the upper part of a tree) spread measurement. These measurements make up the total points.

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### The snowshoe hare is an:

- A. Early eater
  - B. Mid-day diner
  - C. Late night muncher
- 
- C.** The snowshoe hare changes its coat two times a year – a thin brown summer coat and heavy white fluffy winter coat. These coats blend in with its surroundings. A snowshoe hare looks like a rabbit, but in general hares have longer ears, very large hind feet, and longer legs for jumping. Hares are also born with their fur and their eyes open, unlike the rabbit. Snowshoes are late eaters and chow down around 11:00 p.m. At night they may be stalked by coyotes, foxes, weasels, great horned owls, bobcats and large hawks.



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**Most forested land in Wisconsin is owned by:**

- A. Individuals
- B. Government
- C. Corporations

---

**A.** Most forested land in Wisconsin (57 percent) is owned by individual landowners like farmers, homeowners, hunting partners, investors and others. About 32 percent is owned by federal, state, county or tribal governments and 11 percent is owned by private corporations.

**There are more than 340 of these in Wisconsin:**

- A. School forests
- B. Species of conifers
- C. Miles of logging roads

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**A.** School forests are working outdoor classrooms located in 67 of Wisconsin's 72 counties.

**The amount of Wisconsin's forestland is:**

- A. Growing
- B. Disappearing
- C. Remaining fairly stable

---

**A.** Unlike some parts of the world, Wisconsin has been gaining forest acreage, not losing. After heavy logging early in the 20th century, much land was burned and converted to agriculture. But, since the 1930s, marginal crop and pastureland has been planted with trees.

**The first school forest in Wisconsin was founded in:**

- A. Madison
- B. Hayward
- C. Laona

---

**C.** On a spring day in 1928, a group of school children near the northern Wisconsin lumber town of Laona marched out to a desolate and burnt over area south of town to plant a tree. So started the school forest movement in Wisconsin. The Laona forest was one of the first three started in Wisconsin that spring, the others being Crandon and Wabeno. Legislation was passed in 1935 mandating that conservation education be taught in all high schools, vocational schools and universities or colleges.

**More trees in Wisconsin will die this year from:**

- A. Logging
- B. Disease and weather
- C. Squirrel damage

---

**B.** Of every 1,000 live trees over 10 feet tall in Wisconsin this year, 80 will die from severe weather, insect damage, crowding, disease or old age. Four of the thousand will be harvested by loggers.

**This program was established in 1941 to provide recognition to woodland owners for good forestry practices.**

- A. American Tree Farm Program
- B. High-Fives for Foresters
- C. Woodland Winners

---

**A.** The American Tree Farm program combines education, recognition and certification to create the most popular landowner organization in the nation. Wisconsin's first tree farm was registered in 1944.



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**Prescribed burning is:**

- A. Something a doctor requests from a pharmacy to cure poison ivy.
  - B. A campfire that has gotten out of control
  - C. A natural resources management practice
- 
- C. Prescribed burning site preparation is a tool sometimes used to reestablish forest stands. More commonly, prescribed burns are done to maintain and improve grassland, wetland, and upland habitats for many wildlife species. Periodic fires are a natural component in these plant communities and have only in recent times been suppressed by humans. The prescribed burns encourage native prairie, wetland, and woodland plants and reduce some of the introduced, non-native plants. Prescribed burning is a technical job requiring a knowledge of fire behavior, suppression techniques, and the environmental effects of fire.

**Managed Forest Law is:**

- A. A law requiring a tax to be charged for people who mismanage their woodlands.
  - B. A law that specifies what trees you are allowed to grow on your land.
  - C. A law that reduces the property tax burden on woodland enrolled in the program.
- 
- C. This law, enacted in 1985, offers reduced property taxes to woodland owners in exchange for a commitment to implementing a plan for good forest management on the property. Landowners may choose a 25 or 50-year contract. Over 25,000 landowners, owning more than 2.5 million acres are enrolled in Wisconsin's forest tax law programs.

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**A BMP is a:**

- A. Border Making Principle
  - B. Board Marking Procedure
  - C. Best Management Practice
- 
- C. Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality (BMPs) are practical and cost-effective guidelines to help loggers, equipment operators, landowners and natural resource managers protect water quality during forestry operations, such as timber harvesting near water, and building and maintaining forest roads and skid trails.

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**As part of the 1990 Farm Bill, this program was created to identify and protect environmentally important private forestlands:**

- A. Forest Information Committee
  - B. Trees for Tomorrow
  - C. Forest Legacy Program
- 
- C. Congress created the Forest Legacy Program to identify and protect environmentally important private forestlands threatened with conversion to nonforest uses – such as subdivision for residential or commercial development. To help maintain the integrity and traditional uses of private forests, the Forest Legacy Program promotes the use of conservation easements. These easements provide a new approach to preserve the heritage of private forests across the nation.

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**Smart growth is:**

- A. A process used to help trees grow faster and healthier.
  - B. An annual award given to students in Wisconsin who excel in forest studies
  - C. A land use approach that considers connections between development, quality of life and the environment.
- 
- C. Smart growth is an approach to land-use planning and growth management that recognizes connections between development, the environment and quality of life.

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**Sustainable forestry is:**

- A. Managing a forest with the sole concern being its economical worth.
  - B. Managing forests to meet the needs of today and the future.
  - C. Managing a forest to sustain itself if faced with a forest fire.
- 
- B. Sustainable forestry refers to caring for forests in such a way that they continue to meet the ecological, social and economic needs of today while providing for the needs of future generations.



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**Gypsy moth infestations are largely controlled by:**

- A. Burning
  - B. Hand-picking the moths off trees
  - C. A bacterial insecticide
- 
- C. The gypsy moth, brought to the United States from Asia in 1869 in a failed attempt to start a silkworm industry, has become a scourge, feeding on more than 300 species of trees and shrubs in the eastern half of the United States and Southeastern Canada. Gypsy Moth caterpillars feed on the leaves of many trees, especially oaks, and their populations can grow so quickly that they can strip all the leaves off of entire stands of trees, damaging them severely. To control the destructive moths, state and local authorities spray Btk (*Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki*) over millions of acres annually. Btk is grown from soil bacteria that occur naturally worldwide. The active ingredient is a protein toxin formed by bacteria that caterpillars must eat for it to work. Numerous studies have documented no harm to humans, pets, wild animals, birds or fish from Btk.

**This tool was developed during World War II at the University of Wisconsin:**

- A. Shovel
  - B. Tree planter
  - C. Backhoe
- 
- B. The tree planter was developed by Fred Trenk in 1944. Trenk was a University of Wisconsin extension forester and demonstrated his planter at various Wisconsin counties over the next few years.

**Rachel Carson published this book in 1962 to bring to light the devastating environmental impacts of DDT and other pesticides:**

- A. *Lord of the Rings*
  - B. *Sand County Almanac*
  - C. *Silent Spring*
- 
- C. The ban on DDT, like the modern environmental movement, grew out of the book *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson. In 1971, Wisconsin became one of the first states to ban DDT. Concentrations of DDT had built up in birds of prey including bald eagles and peregrine falcons, causing them to lay eggs with very thin, fragile shells.

**An arborist is:**

- A. Another name for a tree farmer
  - B. A lawyer for tree rights
  - C. Someone who works to improve the condition of trees through pruning, insect control and more
- 
- C. An arborist is someone who, through education and training is qualified to practice arboriculture. Arboriculture is the application of standards and techniques developed to improve the condition of shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Practices include pruning, cabling, bracing, fertilization, aeration and the control of insects and diseases. The arborist is knowledgeable about the typical growth habits and preferred site location and conditions of healthy trees and is able to diagnose problems from the obvious insect infestation to the less obvious environmental stresses such as changes in soil grade or drought that may affect tree health.

**This is the science of calculating a tree's age by its rings:**

- A. Dendrochronology
  - B. Endochronology
  - C. Psychology
- 
- A. Dendrochronology is the science of calculating a tree's age by its rings.

**If attacked by Dutch elm disease, a well-established 100-year-old American elm can be killed in:**

- A. Two weeks
  - B. Two months
  - C. Two years
- 
- A. Dutch elm disease was introduced into the U.S. from Europe about 1930 and has now destroyed over half the elm trees in the northern U.S. The disease is caused by a fungus that is transmitted by two species of bark beetles or by root grafting. Once the fungus is established within a tree, it spreads rapidly via the water-conducting vessels. The tree forms gum within these vessels in response to the presence of the fungus, causing the tree to wilt and die. Exotic fungal diseases have devastated three North American tree species – American chestnut, butternut and American elm – over the last century.



**Forest  
Facts**



**Forest  
Facts**



**Forest  
Facts**



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**Forest  
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**Forest  
Facts**

**Most of a tree's roots are:**

- A. Found in the top 18 inches of soil.
  - B. Growing deep straight below the tree.
  - C. Wrapped tightly around the base of the tree.
- 
- A.** 90 percent of any tree's roots are in the top 18 inches of soil. This is why it's important not to compact the soil or disturb the ground beneath the tree. Roots grow mostly sideways and can extend up to three times the height of the tree.

**Arbor Day is celebrated in Wisconsin on the last Friday of:**

- A. June
  - B. April
  - C. September
- 
- B.** The last Friday in April. In fact, Wisconsin's annual celebration of Arbor Day began in the late 1800s as a special day set aside for planting trees and reflecting on their importance. In 1970, Wisconsin and the nation celebrated the first Earth Day. The time period between Earth Day (April 22) and Arbor Day (the last Friday in April) is celebrated as Forest Appreciation Week in Wisconsin

**A mature, healthy tree can have:**

- A. 100 leaves
  - B. 200,000 leaves
  - C. 1 million leaves
- 
- B.** A mature, healthy tree can have 200,000 leaves. During 60 years of life, such a tree would grow and shed 3,600 pounds of leaves, returning about 70 percent of their nutrients to the soil.

**Smokey Bear was introduced in:**

- A. 1944
  - B. 1962
  - C. 1990
- 
- A.** Smokey's campaign was launched in 1944, which means Smokey Bear turned 60-years-old in 2004. Smokey's theme in 2004 was "Years of Vigilance" and he'll continue his "Only YOU Can Prevent Wildfires" message for many more years. Visit <http://www.smokeybear.com/> to learn more about Smokey's history.

**Autumn colors occur when:**

- A. The wood elves get out their paintbrushes
  - B. There is an increase in the amount of chlorophyll
  - C. There is less daylight and cooler temperatures
- 
- C.** Autumn colors occur when there is less daylight and cool temperatures that result in less production by leaves of green pigment (chlorophyll). Other leaf pigments like yellow (xanthophyll), orange (carotene) and red (anthocyanin) become more prominent. The intensity of color in a leaf depends on the amount of sugar stored in the leaf and the amount of autumn sunlight it gets. Brown pigment (tannin) remains after all other pigments have disappeared.

**Trees absorb water from the soil and release clean water vapor into the air through the process of:**

- A. Perspiration
  - B. Evapo-transpiration
  - C. Wilting
- 
- B.** Through the process of evapo-transpiration, the 200,000 leaves on a healthy 100-foot tree can take 11,000 gallons of water from the soil and "breathe" it into the air in a single growing season. The cooling effect of all that air is said to be the equivalent of air conditioning for 12 rooms.



**Forest  
Facts**



**Forest  
Facts**



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**Forest  
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**Forest  
Facts**

**How much of Wisconsin is covered by forestland today?**

- A. 22%
- B. 46%
- C. 93%

---

**B.** Nearly half of Wisconsin (46%) is covered by forests today.

**Bark tends to be:**

- A. About the same thickness no matter what the species.
- B. Tasty
- C. Various thickness depending on the species.

---

**C.** Bark can be very thin or very thick. The bark of a birch tree may be only ¼ inch thick, while the bark of a giant sequoia can be as much as two feet thick.

**Of Wisconsin's estimated 2300 species of vascular plants, what percent of the plant species are introduced exotics?**

- A. Approximately 22%
- B. Nearly 100%
- C. Under 5%

---

**A.** Approximately 22 percent of the plant species in Wisconsin are introduced exotics.

**In one growing season, a healthy sugar maple produces:**

- A. The equivalent for a candy bar's worth of sugar.
- B. Enough sugar for a bottle of maple syrup.
- C. 2 tons of sugar.

---

**C.** A mature, healthy sugar maple tree produces about 2 tons of sugar through photosynthesis during a growing season.

**The only part of the tree trunk that is alive is:**

- A. The bark
- B. The cambium
- C. The brain

---

**B.** The cambium is the only part of a tree trunk that is alive. The cambium is a thin layer of growing cells just under the bark.

**Trees shade our homes and office buildings and reduce air conditioning usage by up to:**

- A. 30 percent
- B. 50 percent
- C. 100 percent

---

**A.** 30 percent



**Forest  
Facts**



**Forest  
Facts**



**Forest  
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**Forest  
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**Forest  
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**Forest  
Facts**

**A common lumber measurement is:**

- A. Board foot
  - B. Board meter
  - C. Board inch
- 
- A.** Board foot. One board foot is a piece of lumber that is 1 foot wide, 1 foot long and 1 inch thick, or its volumetric equivalent.

**Felling and bucking are:**

- A. The process of cutting down standing timber and then cutting it into specific lengths.
  - B. Something horses do when turned loose in the woods
  - C. Games pioneer children played in the woods
- 
- A.** The process of cutting down timber and then cutting it into specific lengths.

**A "bole" is another word for:**

- A. A insect that harms a tree
  - B. The trunk of a tree
  - C. A nest built in a tree
- 
- B.** Tree trunk.

**The phloem is:**

- A. An endangered bird that calls northern Wisconsin forests home.
  - B. A device used to climb trees for trimming.
  - C. The layer of tree tissue just inside the bark that conducts food from the leaves to the stem and roots.
- 
- C.** Layer of tree tissue just inside the bark that conducts food from the leaves to the stem and roots.

**A conifer is a:**

- A. Cone-bearing trees having needles or scale-like leaves, usually evergreen, and producing wood known commercially as 'softwoods'.
  - B. Trees with leaves that turn beautiful colors as the weather cools in the fall.
  - C. A tree with a canopy shaped like an upside down cone.
- 
- A.** Cone-bearing trees having needles or scale-like leaves, usually evergreen, and producing wood known commercially as 'softwoods'. Deciduous trees are perennial plants that are normally leafless for some time during the year. Hardwood trees also are generally deciduous, broad leafed species such as oak, alder or maple.

**This term is used to describe the manual removal of tree parts:**

- A. Pruning
  - B. Plucking
  - C. Posting
- 
- A.** Pruning is the manual removal, close to or flush with the stem, of side branches, live or dead, and of multiple leaders from standing trees. Pruning is carried out to improve the market value of the final wood product by producing knot-free wood.



**Forest  
History**



**Forest  
History**



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History**



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**Forest  
History**

**In 1989, this program was established to buy and develop land for recreation, wildlife habitat, fisheries and natural areas:**

- A. Smokey's Friends Group
  - B. Department of Natural Resources
  - C. Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program
- 
- C.** Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program was established and authorized in 1989 to issue up to \$250 million in state bonds to buy and develop land for recreational, wildlife, fisheries and natural areas.

**In 1871, pulpwood production in Wisconsin began when an Appleton paper mill began using ground wood pulp from this kind of tree:**

- A. Aspen
  - B. Oak
  - C. Birch
- 
- A.** Aspen

**The State Constitution was amended in 1924 to legalize:**

- A. Building sawmills on rivers
  - B. Forestry
  - C. Spraying for gypsy moth control
- 
- B.** The State Constitution was amended in 1924 to legalize forestry. Also passed was an amendment that provided for a tax on property to fund forestry programs.

**This major fire in 1871 caused more than 1,200 deaths and more than 1.25 million acres of forestland burned:**

- A. Chicago Fire
  - B. Peshtigo fire
  - C. Pewaukee Fire
- 
- B.** The Peshtigo fire. If you are in the area, be sure to visit the Peshtigo Fire Museum. The museum was dedicated in 1971, 100 years after the fire.

**The first County Forest was established in:**

- A. Langlade County
  - B. Jefferson County
  - C. Milwaukee County
- 
- A.** Langlade County established the first county forest and entered the land under the County Forest Reserve Law of 1927.

**The Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin was named for:**

- A. A paper company
  - B. A mineral found in the area
  - C. A French explorer in the 1600s
- 
- C.** Both the Chequamegon and the Nicolet National Forests were established by presidential proclamations in 1933. The Nicolet is named after Jean Nicolet, a French explorer who came to the Great Lakes Region in the 1600s to promote fur trading with the American Indians. The name Chequamegon is derived from an Ojibway word meaning "place of shallow water," and refers to Lake Superior's Chequamegon Bay. The two National Forests were combined into the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest in the 1990s.



**Forest  
History**



**Forest  
History**



**Forest  
History**



**Forest  
History**



**Forest  
History**



**Forest  
History**

**The first museum built as a replica of this industry is constructed in Rhinelander in 1932. It is still used today.**

- A. Logging
  - B. Forest Fire Control
  - C. Paul Bunyan
- 
- A.** The logging era of the late 1800s. Also on the same site is a museum dedicated to the Civilian Conservation Corps program of the 1930s.

**Wisconsin sent its first crews out West in 1973 to:**

- A. Fight fires.
  - B. Fight gypsy moth infestations
  - C. Replant trees
- 
- A.** Wisconsin sent its first fire crews out West in 1973. Since that time, DNR has sent many fire crews out West.

**In 1915, this was used for the first time to help detect forest fires:**

- A. A satellite
  - B. An airplane
  - C. A fire lookout tower
- 
- B.** In 1915, an aviator, Jack Vilas, from Chicago offered his services and use of a "Curtis Flying Boat" to detect forest fires. His offer was accepted by E.M. Griffith, the first Chief State Forester in Wisconsin.

**This group was formed in 1979:**

- A. Wisconsin Forest Products Council
  - B. Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association (WWOA)
  - C. The Young Woodticks
- 
- B.** WWOA (Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association) was formed in 1979. For the first time, Wisconsin had an organization representing the non-industrial forest landowners.

**This college was the first in the nation to offer a major in conservation:**

- A. University of Wisconsin-Madison
  - B. University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point
  - C. Northland College
- 
- B.** University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point was called the Central States Teacher's College when it became the first college in the nation with a major in conservation in the mid-1940s. The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents in 1966 approved a major in forestry at the UW-Stevens Point and UW-Madison.

**This program began in 1991 when DNR was authorized to assist communities in building sustainable tree care programs:**

- A. Urban Forestry Program
  - B. Tree City USA
  - C. Trees For Tomorrow
- 
- A.** The Urban Forestry Program



**Forest  
History**



**Forest  
History**



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History**

**Jacob Frank built this Wisconsin first in 1809 on the Fox River near present day DePere:**

- A. First lumber camp
- B. First sawmill
- C. First tree farm

---

**B.** In 1809 the first sawmill in the state was built by Jacob Franks, on the Fox River. In 1840, the first fleet of lumber rafts went down the Wisconsin River from a sawmill at Biron.

**The first strike of sawmill workers occurred at the Eau Claire Lumber Company in 1881 and was referred to in national news media as:**

- A. Wood Workers Unite
- B. The Great Sawyer Strike
- C. The "Sawdust War"

---

**C.** The "Sawdust War"

**German biologist Ernest Hackel coined this word in 1866:**

- A. Ecology
- B. Forestry
- C. Biosphere

---

**A.** Ecology

**This 1871 event remains the worst natural disaster in US history:**

- A. The Peshtigo Fire
- B. The Great Earthquake
- C. The Famous Tornado

---

**A.** On October 8, 1871 (the same date as the Great Chicago Fire) the worst recorded forest fire in North American history raged through Northeastern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan, destroying millions of dollars worth of property and timberland, and taking between 1,200 and 2,400 lives. Due to the extensive population loss and the absolute, total destruction of the village, the disaster was dubbed "The Great Peshtigo Fire."

**In 1961, Wisconsin Legislature enacted this long-range program to acquire and improve the state recreational facilities:**

- A. Outdoor Recreation Action Program
- B. Smokey's Friends Group
- C. Department of Natural Resources

---

**A.** The Outdoor Recreation Action Program (ORAP) was funded through a tax on cigarettes and was the first program of its kind in the nation.

**This day was inaugurated in 1914:**

- A. Smokey Bear's birthday
- B. National Fire Prevention Day
- C. Arbor Day

---

**B.** National Fire Prevention Day. National Fire Prevention Week originated on October 9, 1911, when the International Fire Marshals Association sponsored the first National Fire Prevention Day. For more than 70 years, the National Fire Protection Association has officially sponsored and selected the theme for the national commemoration of Fire Prevention Week, honoring the anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire and using the event to increase awareness of the dangers of fire.

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**The typical consumer in the U.S. uses:**

- A. One tree per year
- B. Five trees per year
- C. Ten trees per year

---

**A.** In just one year, the average American consumes enough wood and paper to make up a tree 100 feet tall and 16 inches in diameter! That breaks down to 43 cubic feet of wood and 681 pounds of paper per American per year for building supplies, newsprint, printing and writing paper, tissue ° towels, product packaging, mail and thousands of other products.

**The oxygen that trees produce is a by-product of:**

- A. Breathing
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Leaves changing colors

---

**B.** Photosynthesis. In addition to producing oxygen, Wisconsin forests are taking carbon dioxide out of the earth’s atmosphere to produce wood and leaf matter. This is known as carbon sequestration. It is important because carbon dioxide is a leading greenhouse gas that can contribute to global climate change.

**Wisconsin leads the nation in the production of:**

- A. Textiles
- B. Automobiles
- C. Paper

---

**C.** Wisconsin has been the number one paper producer for the past fifty years.

**The population of the world is currently about:**

- A. 3.1 billion
- B. 6.2 billion
- C. 12.4 billion

---

**B.** The current world population is a little more than 6.2 billion and is currently increasing at a rate of about 9,043 per hour. The Population Reference Bureau’s medium projection of world population for the year 2050 is about 9.1 billion. This poses tremendous challenges for the world’s natural resources.

**Hiking can be a good way to stay fit. When hiking a comfortable 2 mile per hour pace, a person weighing 150 pounds will burn:**

- A. 240 calories in one hour
- B. 100 calories
- C. 25 calories

---

**A.** And hiking with a 10 to 15 pound pack provides all the benefits of walking, but also increases the calories burned by 10 to 15 percent. Healthy Trails, Healthy People is the theme of National Trails Day, sponsored by the American Hiking Society and held the first Saturday of June nationwide.

**How much wood is harvested annually in the Lake States:**

- A. 9 million cords
- B. 20 billion cords
- C. None

---

**A.** Enough wood is cut each year in the Lake States (about 9 million cords) for a continuous cordwood pile that snakes from New York to Los Angeles and back – twice.



**Forest  
Benefits**



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**The building material that can be produced with the least impact on the environment is:**

- A. Brick and concrete
  - B. Aluminum and steel
  - C. Wood
- 
- C.** Well-documented environmental life cycle inventories of various raw materials production processes conducted by research organizations around the world show that wood products can be manufactured with relatively little environmental impact compared to potential alternatives.

**One acre of young trees supplies enough oxygen to keep how many people alive for one year?**

- A. 1
  - B. 18
  - C. 75
- 
- B.** 18 people. One healthy tree provides enough oxygen (450 lbs) in one growing season to keep one person breathing for one year.

**This Wisconsin tree is excellent for use in smoking meat:**

- A. Shagbark hickory
  - B. White oak
  - C. Sugar maple
- 
- A.** Shagbark hickory has light-brown heartwood with nearly white sapwood; heavy, hard, tough and very strong; used largely in manufacture of agricultural implements and tool handles; makes very good fuel and is best of all woods for smoking meats. Its nut is important wildlife food source.

**Trees can help reduce energy costs to homeowners by:**

- A. Paying rent
  - B. Knocking down power lines
  - C. Shading and acting as windbreaks
- 
- C.** Trees can help reduce heating and cooling costs by shading buildings, acting as windbreaks, and cooling the air through the evaporative process of transpiration. When planting a tree to reduce energy costs, the species of tree, site location, type of building, and year-round climate should be considered. Reducing the need for electricity or gas energy also conserves fossil fuels and reduces carbon emissions.

**During 2002, travelers spent more than this amount to enjoy the fall colors of Wisconsin's woodlands along with other tourist activities.**

- A. \$2.8 billion dollars
  - B. \$1 billion
  - C. \$250 million
- 
- A.** \$2.8 billion to enjoy the spectacular colors and breathtaking views of Wisconsin's woodlands, as well as seasonal activities such as harvest festivals, golfing, fishing and concerts.

**Trees help prevent soil erosion by:**

- A. Dropping leaves and sticks to fill in the eroded areas
  - B. Controlling stormwater flow and holding soil in place
  - C. Providing habitat for animals that drink lots of water
- 
- B.** Trees can limit soil erosion by helping control storm-water flow. Root systems hold soil in place so that it is not washed away by rain or flowing water.

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**Some research shows that when trees are planted in public housing areas:**

- A. There are more leaves to rake and people become angry
  - B. Neighbors are less likely to talk because trees are in the way
  - C. There is less violence
- 
- C. Less violence occurs in urban public housing where there are trees. Some researchers suggest that trees afford a place for neighbors to meet and get to know each other.

**Wisconsin state parks and forests have:**

- A. About 100 campsites
  - B. More than 4,600 campsites
  - C. No campsites
- 
- B. Spend the night with nature in one of more than 4,600 campsites in Wisconsin state parks and forests. A typical campsite is in a natural setting with road access, a fire ring, and a picnic table, and can be used by either vehicle or tent campers. But there are also backpack, walk-in, and canoe-in sites, sites with electrical hookups, and sites designed specifically for either tent or vehicle campers. Some sites are for people with horses. Others accommodate large groups of campers.

**Some studies show that hospitalized patients whose rooms have a view of a wooded landscape:**

- A. Have faster recuperation rates
  - B. Develop a greater love for squirrels
  - C. Pay more
- 
- A. Some research shows that patients whose windows offered a view of a wooded landscape recovered faster and with less medicine than patients who could only look out on brick walls. Therapists are now using trees and other plants to help people with physical and mental problems.

**This tree product can be used to make bandages:**

- A. Tree gum
  - B. Bark
  - C. Cambrium
- 
- A. Tree gum – sap extracted from trees – makes the adhesive on bandage strips stick to your skin.

**Trees can prevent noise pollution by:**

- A. Passing out earplugs to forest visitors
  - B. Growing in the way of cars and other noise producers
  - C. Muffling noise pollution by being a barrier to sounds and creating a light background noise
- 
- C. Trees and vegetation can form a barrier that partially deadens the sound from traffic, lawn mowers, and loud neighbors. To be effective, the landscaping should be dense, tall, and wide, and planted close to the source of the noise. Trees also create “background” noise of rustling leaves and wind through the branches that can help muffle other noises.

**In one year, a single tree can absorb as much carbon as is produced by one car driven:**

- A. 26,000 miles
  - B. 1,000 miles
  - C. 500 miles
- 
- A. In one year, a single tree can absorb as much carbon as is produced by a car driven 26,000 miles.



**People,  
Places &  
Organizations**



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**Wisconsin's first state tree nursery was founded at:**

- A. Trout Lake
- B. DeForest
- C. La Crosse

---

**A.** Wisconsin's first state nursery was established in 1911 at Trout Lake near Woodruff. For decades, pioneers and woodsmen had been cutting trees to make way for agriculture, so to plant more trees was unthinkable. Despite the prevailing attitudes of the time, state conservation leaders recognized the importance of reforestation of land denuded by wildfires and unrestricted timber harvesting. Trout Lake Nursery was followed by the establishment of additional nurseries throughout the state. Although Trout Lake was closed in 1963, one of its many benefits can still be seen at Star Lake in Vilas County where the first trees grown at the nursery were planted in 1913.

**This group turned 25 in 2004 and its mission is forest landowner education:**

- A. Friends of Wisconsin Forests
- B. Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association
- C. Department of Natural Resources' Forestry Program

---

**B.** In addition to school children, forest landowners (especially the individuals and families who own 57% of the forest resource in Wisconsin today) have been the beneficiary of Wisconsin's long-term commitment to forestry education. Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association, an organization whose mission is forest landowner education, celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2004.

**Wisconsin's state forest tree nurseries have produced enough trees to encircle the globe:**

- A. Once
- B. 25 times
- C. 70 times

---

**C.** Since the beginning of the state nursery program in Wisconsin, the state forest tree nurseries have produced well over a billion tree seedlings. Spaced at normal tree spacing of eight feet, this would be enough trees to encircle the globe almost 70 times.

**LEAF stands for:**

- A. Learning, Experiences and Activities in Forestry
- B. Learning Everything About Forests
- C. Let Every Acorn Fall

---

**A.** A new program called LEAF (Learning, Experiences and Activities in Forestry) debuted in 2004. It is a Wisconsin-specific program that complements Project Learning Tree, a national program that uses forests to teach children about the environment. LEAF is a partnership of the Wisconsin Center for Environmental Education and the Wisconsin DNR – Division of Forestry.

**This nonprofit organization was founded in 1944 and reforested much of northern Wisconsin and educated landowner and citizens about the need for proper forest management:**

- A. The Boy Scouts of America
- B. 4-H
- C. Trees For Tomorrow

---

**C.** In 1944, Trees For Tomorrow was founded by a group of Wisconsin paper and electric utility companies for the purpose of reforesting northern Wisconsin and educating landowners and citizens about the need for proper forest management. The organization used the recovering forests to teach students, their teachers and the public about proper forestry practices. To learn more, visit <http://www.treesfortomorrow.com/> Today, Trees For Tomorrow in Eagle River, Wisconsin continues to be one of the Midwest's leading natural resource specialty schools and is widely known for their effectiveness in teaching conservation and management concepts.

**This famous University of Wisconsin student is recognized as the founder of the Sierra Club and his efforts lead to the establishment of the Yosemite National Park and other areas as national parks.**

- A. John Muir
- B. Harvey Yosemite
- C. Fred Wilson

---

**A.** John Muir founded the Sierra Club



**People,  
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**A swamper is someone who:**

- A. Lives in a swampy area
  - B. Cuts the limbs off trees
  - C. Wrestles alligators for a hobby
- 
- B.** Historically, logging crews consisted of the felling and bucking crews, 2 sawyers and a swamper who cut limbs off the trees. Oxen or horses with sleighs were used to move logs in the early days. As the logging era progressed, they were floated down rivers as is or on rafts and hauled by railroad. In 1870, the first railroad in the state, the Wisconsin Central, entered Northern Wisconsin.

**Aldo Leopold wrote this famous book:**

- A. *Of Mice and Men*
  - B. *Wisconsin's Forest History*
  - C. *A Sand County Almanac*
- 
- C.** Aldo Leopold (1887–1948) is considered the father of wildlife ecology and a true Wisconsin hero. He was a renowned scientist and scholar, exceptional teacher, philosopher, and gifted writer. It is for his book, *A Sand County Almanac*, that Leopold is best known with keen observations of the natural world. In 1924, he accepted a transfer to the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison where he served as associate director, and began teaching at the University of Wisconsin in 1928. Leopold died when he suffered a heart attack while fighting a grass fire near his central Wisconsin farm.

**Increase Lapham was:**

- A. The first state forester
  - B. A past Wisconsin governor
  - C. An author and naturalist
- 
- C.** Increase Lapham (1811–1875) has been called the “father of forest conservation in Wisconsin.” He was born in New York but in 1936 moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was an author and naturalist and is widely considered the founder of the conservation movement in Wisconsin. In 1855 he urged state legislators to authorize a natural history survey “before any more of the native species become extinct,” and he warned about the devastation of the state’s forests a half century before it became an issue. Since his death, many landmarks throughout the southeastern Wisconsin area have been named after him, including Lapham Peak, the highest point in Waukesha County and University of Wisconsin buildings and streets.

**This is Wisconsin’s largest State Forest:**

- A. Devil’s Lake State Park
  - B. Black River State Forest
  - C. Northern Highland–American Legion State Forest
- 
- C.** Established in 1925 to protect the headwaters of the Wisconsin, Flambeau and Manitowish Rivers, the Northern Highland–American Legion State Forest (NHAL) occupies more than 222,000 acres. This is the largest state property in Wisconsin and also receives the most visitors. Over two million people come to this state forest each year to enjoy a wide array of recreational activities. There are over 900 lakes that lie within the forest boundary.

**This man was Wisconsin’s first Chief State Forester and began his job on February 1, 1904.**

- A. E.M. Griffith
  - B. Aldo Leopold
  - C. Increase Lapham
- 
- A.** E.M. Griffith began the state forestry programs that are still leading forest conservation efforts in Wisconsin 100 years later.

**The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was formed in 1933 under President Franklin D. Roosevelt to:**

- A. Teach forest management in schools.
  - B. Remove dams to allow logs to float freely down stream to mills.
  - C. Provide employment for young men
- 
- C.** The CCC Program employed young men and veterans from cities to fight forest fires and plant trees as well as do timber stand improvement, build truck trails, construct fire lanes and lookout towers and more. The CCCs were disbanded in 1942.



**People,  
Places &  
Organizations**



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**This man who developed a deep love of wilderness during his childhood in Wisconsin has become one of the country's most influential conservation voices:**

- A. Sigurd Olson
- B. Paul Bunyan
- C. Smokey Bear

---

**A.** In 1906, the family of a 7-year-old Sigurd Olson moved from Chicago to Sister Bay in Door County. Moving to Prentice in 1909 and then to Ashland in 1912, Olson developed a deep love of wilderness during his childhood in Wisconsin. After leaving Wisconsin for Minnesota in 1923, Olson devoted his life to preserving scenic wilderness areas and became one of the country's most influential conservation voices.

**In 1929, this competition was held at Washburn:**

- A. The first national lumberjack competition
- B. First Women's world logrolling championship
- C. Forest products bake-off

---

**B.** First women's world logrolling championship

**This laboratory in Madison opened in 1910 as a laboratory of practical research.**

- A. Woodlands Research Institute
- B. Wisconsin Land Management Lab
- C. Forest Products Laboratory

---

**C.** The Forest Products Lab (FPL) began operating in Madison in 1910. The Forest Service created the Forest Products Laboratory to develop new uses for waste wood. Their inventions over the years have become the industry standard.

**Anna Leadbetter was the president of this club, which promoted forestry in the 1930s.**

- A. Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs
- B. Wisconsin Women's Civic Club
- C. Girl Scouts of America

---

**A.** While the General Federation of Women's Clubs promoted forestry almost from its beginnings, its efforts became particularly extensive and committed after 1930. The General Federation of Women's Club's forestry campaign centered on the observance of the Washington bicentennial in 1932. In order to commemorate it, the General Federation initiated a series of tree-planting campaigns. The first took place in Wisconsin's Nicolet National Forest. Anna Leadbetter, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, and Wilhelmine LaBudde, chair of the Conservation Committee of the Milwaukee County Federation of Women's Clubs, spearheaded the project.

**This man founded Earth Day:**

- A. Gaylord Nelson
- B. Emmett Hurst
- C. Fred Wilson

---

**A.** Gaylord Nelson was born in Clear Lake in 1916. Nelson developed a love for the outdoors that was reflected in his later work as a senator, governor and U.S. Senator. Nelson founded Earth Day in 1970.

**In 1934, this place was dedicated as the world's oldest center for restoring lost landscapes:**

- A. University of Wisconsin Arboretum
- B. Mitchell Park Domes and Conservatory
- C. Olbrich Botanical Gardens

---

**A.** UW Arboretum in Madison