



**Forest
Benefits**



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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.

A graphic consisting of a purple oval with a repeating pattern of stylized trees and foliage. The text "Forest Benefits" is centered in white.

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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.