

# Did You Know?...



Name \_\_\_\_\_

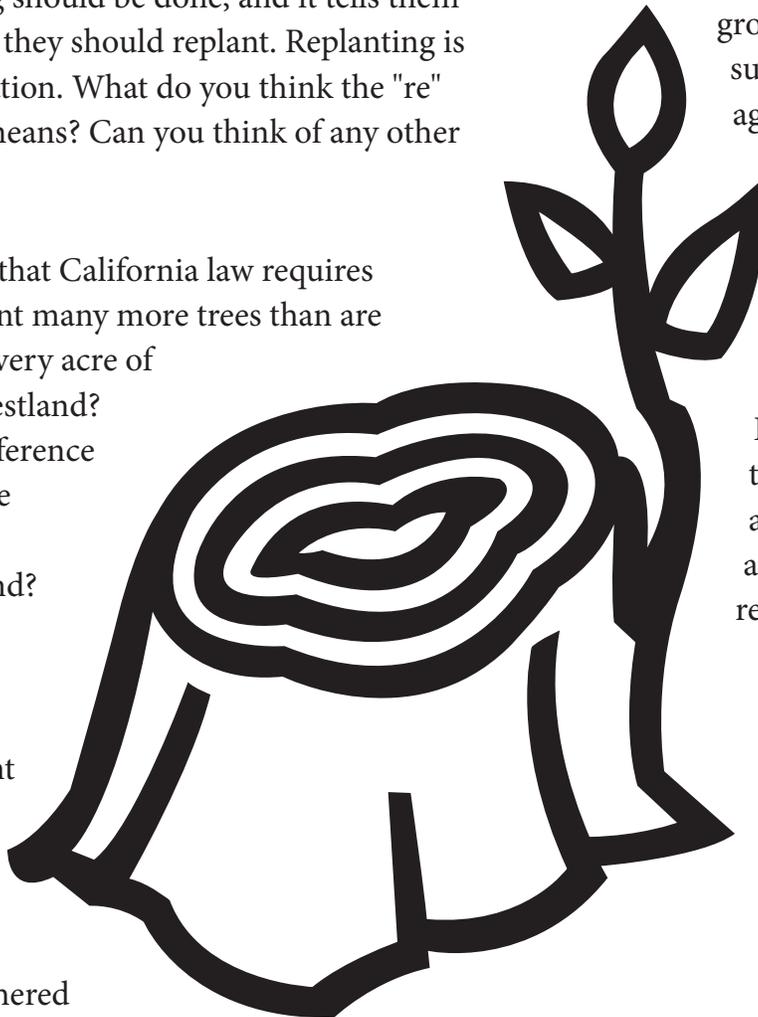
Read the information and questions below then write your answers on the back of this sheet.

1. Did you know that California's foresters never harvest more than is already growing elsewhere in the forest? This is called **sustainable forestry**. Can you guess what sustainable means?
2. Did you know that the harvesting of trees on private land is carefully monitored in California? The California Forest Practices Act is the most important of the laws that help regulate how the forest is maintained. It tells foresters what they must do before they may harvest. It tells them how harvesting should be done, and it tells them how and when they should replant. Replanting is called reforestation. What do you think the "re" in each word means? Can you think of any other "re" words?
3. Did you know that California law requires foresters to plant many more trees than are harvested on every acre of productive forestland? What is the difference between private forestland and public forestland?
4. Did you know that California foresters replant harvested areas with seedlings that come from seeds gathered

from that same location? Only the strongest and best seedlings are used for replanting. What is the difference between a seedling and a seed? What is the difference between a seedling and a sapling? What is the difference between a sapling and a tree?

5. Did you know that eight out of every ten trees that are planted grow to be adult trees? What happens to the other two?

6. Did you know that forests grow through different stages of succession? Young forest—Middle age forest—Mature forest. A forest never stays the same. Parts of the forest are always growing, decaying, dying, or renewing. Disturbances from wind, floods, fires, insects, and humans have shaped forests for centuries. Disturbance is a natural part of the forest's life cycle and creates a diversity of tree species and ages while enhancing the forest's resiliency.



# ANSWER KEY

## DID YOU KNOW?...

- 1.** Did you know that California's foresters never harvest more than is already growing elsewhere in the forest? This is called sustainable forestry. Can you guess what sustainable means?

### Answer:

To maintain a forest's health, productivity and diversity over many generations of human activity and use.

- 2.** Did you know that the harvesting of trees on private land is carefully monitored in California? The California Forest Practices Act is the most important of the laws that help regulate how the forest is maintained. It tells foresters what they must do before they may harvest. It tells them how harvesting should be done, and it tells them how and when they should replant. Replanting is called reforestation. What do you think the "re" in each word means? Can you think of any other "re" words?

### Answer:

It means "again". Renew, review, reestablish, revive, restore.

- 3.** Did you know that California law requires foresters to plant many more trees than are harvested on every acre of productive forestland? What is the difference between private forestland and public forestland?

### Answer:

Private forestland is owned by private individuals, such as Christmas tree farmers, forest products companies, resort companies, and ordinary citizens. Public lands are owned by the state or federal government.

- 4.** Did you know that California foresters replant harvested areas with seedlings that come from seeds gathered from that same location? Only the strongest and best seedlings are used for replanting. What is the difference between a seedling and a seed? What is the difference between a seedling and a sapling? What is the difference between a sapling and a tree?

### Answer:

A tree is a woody plant with one main stem or trunk. It may have several branches. It may lose its leaves or stay

evergreen. Its seeds come from fruits, nuts, or cones. The seed provides nutrients (food) for the young tree as it first begins to grow. A seedling is what sprouts from the seed. It is the youngest form of a tree. A sapling is a very young, slender tree.

- 5.** Did you know that eight out of every ten trees that are planted grow to be adult trees. What happens to the other two?

### Answer:

- Animals, like deer, eat some of the seedlings.
- Insects attack some of the young trees.
- Fire destroys some of them.
- Some do not get enough water or sunlight.
- Some trees may be thinned out to allow remaining trees to grow larger and healthier. The thinned trees that were harvested are made into wood products or energy.

- 6.** Did you know that forests go through many changes? Explain the types of forest disturbances and how they can benefit the forest.

### Answer:

Types of disturbances could be wind storms, land slides, forest fires, harvest of trees, insect damage, volcanic eruptions, etc.

These disturbances can be beneficial because they may create an opening in the forest where grasses and shrubs will grow due to increased sunlight. These new food sources will attract many different types of animals. As a young forest renews itself in this open patch, other animals will forage and seek shelter here. Healthy landscapes have a diversity of forest types and ages that in turn support a diverse population of wildlife.

