

Answer Key

Annual Rings

- The annual growth of **wood** in trees and other plants.
- It can usually be seen when the trunk is cut down and the **inner core** is exposed.

Blaze

- The process of **marking** trees that are to be cut down in a specific boundary line by paint or cutting the bark.

Bucking

- Cutting a felled tree into specific sized **logs**.

Canopy

- The upper level of vegetation consisting of the crowns of trees.

Cant

- A log that has been processed for lumber by removing the **bark** and squared off.

Clear-cut

- Cutting down all the trees in an area for **harvest**.

Conifer

- A tree that produces its seeds in **cone** like appendages.
- Example: Pine Trees

Deadwood

- A tree which is **dead** before being harvested.

Deciduous

- Trees which shed their leaves **yearly**, preparing for new growth.

- Example: Oak Tree

Deforestation

- Removing all trees in a forest area.

Evergreen

- Plants that keep their **foliage** year round and do not shed until new growth has come in.

Forestry

- The branch of science that plants and maintains **forests**.

Hardwood

- Wood from **deciduous** or broad leaf trees.
- Example: Birch tree

Heartwood

- The center wood of a tree that is usually very **dense** and hard.

Kerf

Log

- A cut length of a tree **trunk**.

Logging

- The process of harvesting trees for lumber.

Lumber

- Wood from trees that are split into boards or **planks**

Plywood

- Constructive material made from **gluing** thin layers of wood together.

Pulp

Reforestation

Sapling

- A tree that at least the height of **four and a half feet** tall and is four inches in diameter at the trunk.

Shrinkage

- The process of which the wood of a cut tree shrinks because the **water** supply is lost.

Silviculture

- The management of forests.

Snag

- A tree that is no longer living yet still **standing**

Softwood

- Any wood that is relatively soft and easy to **cut**.
- Example: Pine tree

Stand

Timber

- Wood of **living** trees

Veneer

- A thin layer of wood