

**GIET UNIVERSITY, GUNUPUR – 765022**

B. Sc (AG) (First Semester) Examinations, June – 2021

FO 111 - INTRODUCTION TO FORESTRY

Time: 2 hrs

Maximum : 50 Marks

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**PART – A****Q.1. Fill in the blanks with suitable word / figure.****(0.5 × 10 = 5 Marks)**

- The art of growing and reproducing a forest is called _____.
- The periodic removal of individual trees in order to produce better yields is referred as _____ cutting.
- World agroforestry centre is situated at _____.
- ICAR had launched All India Coordinated Research Project on Agroforestry in the country in the year _____.
- The quarter girth formula to calculate volume of log is _____.
- The instrument Dendrometer is used for measuring _____ at unreachable height of standing tree.
- Based on method of regeneration, the forests of India have been classified into high forest and _____ forest.
- ICRAF stands for _____.
- Removal of the lower branches of a tree is called _____.
- The first Forest Policy was issued in _____ by Government of India.

Q.2 Define (or) explain the following in one or two sentences.**(1 × 5 = 5 Marks)**

- Buttress
- Coppicing
- Artificial regeneration
- Reserve trees
- Aquasilviculture

Q.3. Choose the most appropriate answer from the following**(0.5 × 10 = 5 Marks)**

- A stand of trees produced after a clear cut is most likely to be _____.
 - Uneven aged
 - All aged
 - Even aged
 - All of the above
- Taungya was first introduced by _____.
 - Brandis
 - Watson
 - Clements
 - Young
- The oldest known agroforestry system is _____.
 - Alley cropping
 - Shifting cultivation
 - Taungya systems
 - Home gardens
- Alley cropping is also known as _____.
 - Hedge row intercropping
 - Home gardens
 - Woody Hedges
 - Soil conservation hedges
- Food, fuel, fodder, fibre obtained from the forests is its _____.

- (i) Protective role (ii) Productive role
 (iii) Developmental role (iv) Ameliorative role
- f Tree seeds may be dispersed by which of the following methods?
 (i) Wind (ii) Birds and animals
 (iii) Water (iv) All of the above
- g Basal Area of a tree refers to _____.
 (i) Cross sectional area at stem height (ii) Cross sectional area at base
 (iii) Cross sectional area at breast height (iv) Cross sectional area at top height
- h Shading effect of trees can be overcome by _____ management.
 (i) Canopy (ii) Water
 (iii) Root (iv) Fertilizer
- i Social forestry was first coined by _____.
 (i) Westoby (ii) Christen
 (iii) Brandis (iv) Watson
- j The instrument used for measuring the height of the tree based on the principle of similar triangle is _____.
 (i) Brandis Hypsometer (ii) Abney level
 (iii) Altimeter (iv) Christen Hypsometer

Q.4. Write True or False against each statement

(0.5 × 10 = 5 Marks)

- High forest refers to forests regenerated through seeds.
- Shelterbelts have single tree species.
- Pure forests are those which cover 40% of the crop consist of a single species.
- Conversion is a change from one silvicultural system or one set of species to another.
- Based on composition forests are classified into pure or mixed forests.
- In clear-felling systems, the mature crops are removed in two operations.
- The forests of India have been divided into eight major groups.
- Form is defined as the rate of taper of a log or stem.
- First taungya plantations were raised in 1896 in Kerala.
- In India, common type of forest is tropical deciduous forest.

PART – B

Attempt ANY FIVE questions. All question carries equal marks

(6×5 = 30 Marks)

- What are the major objectives of National Agroforestry Policy 2014?
- Describe the importance of natural regeneration.
- How the crown in a forest is classified? Enumerate the characteristics of any two of the crown types.
- Briefly discuss the methods of determination of age of standing trees in a stand?
- Discuss the potential of agroforestry in India.
- Describe the propagation, planting and tree management of *Acacia mangium*.

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