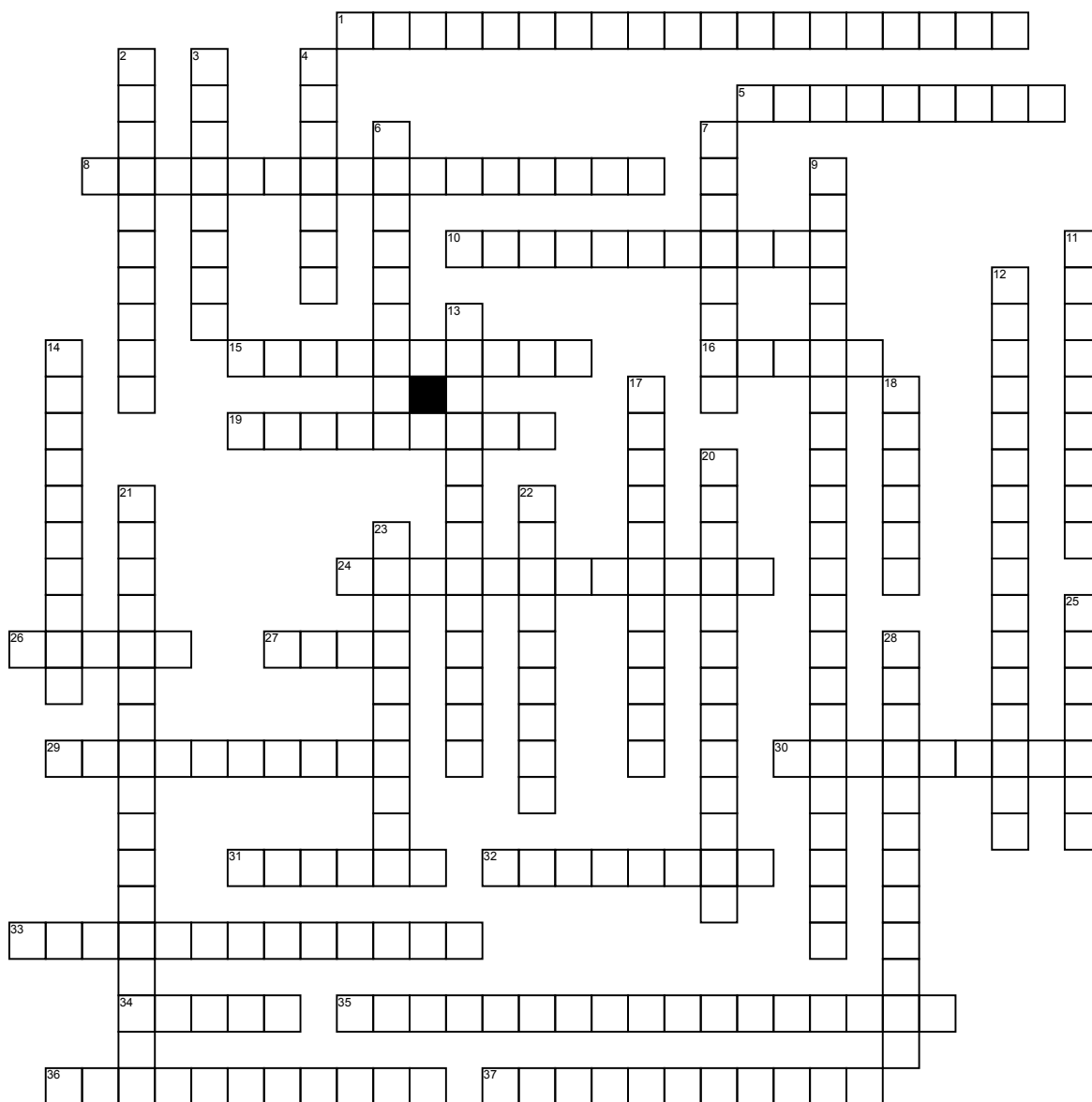


Forestry Key Terms



Across

1. The growth of new trees in one of the following ways without human assistance: (a) from seeds carried by wind or animals, (b) from seeds stored on the forest floor, or (c) from stumps that sprout.
5. Wood of large enough size to be used to produce lumber for construction and furniture.
8. The periodic removal of individual trees or groups of trees to improve or regenerate a stand.
10. A harvesting method in which a few scattered trees are left in the area to provide seeds for a new forest stand.
15. Any device used for measuring tree height.
16. A group of sticky liquid substances secreted by plants that appear on the plant's external surface after a wound.
19. A group of trees that lose their leaves every year.
24. Planned management and wise use of natural resources for present and future generations.
26. The branches and foliage at the top of a tree.
27. The main trunk of a tree.
29. The harvesting of dead or damaged trees, or the harvesting of trees in danger of being killed by insects, disease, flooding or other factors in order to save their economic value.
30. A class of trees that have broad, flat leaves of many different shapes; most are deciduous; also called hardwood.
31. The part of a tree that carries sap from the leaves to the rest of the tree. Also called inner bark.

32. Wood used in the manufacture of paper, fiberboard or other wood fiber products.
 33. Reestablishing a forest by planting or seeding an area from which forest vegetation has been removed.
 34. The underground portion of a tree that helps anchor the tree in the ground and absorbs water and nutrients from the soil.
 35. The practice of using regulated fires to reduce or eliminate material on the forest floor, for seedbed preparation or to control competing vegetation.
 36. A buildup of easily ignited leaves, pine straw, branches and trees on the forest floor.
 37. The sum of all external living and non-living conditions and influences that affect the development and survival of an organism.
- ## Down
2. An uncontrolled fire occurring in nature.
 3. Wood cells produced at the end of the growing season that make up the darker section of an annual ring. Also called summerwood.
 4. The leaves of a tree or any other plant.
 6. The central core of a tree, which is made up of dense, dead wood and provides strength to the tree.
 7. The art and science of managing forests to produce various products and benefits including timber, wildlife habitat, clean water, biodiversity and recreation.
 9. The growth of new trees through seeding and planting.

11. A group of trees that do not lose all of their leaves every year but go through a gradual replacement by dropping only their oldest leaves each year. Instead of being bare in winter, these trees have leaves all year.
12. Caring for a forest so that it stays healthy and vigorous and provides the products and values the landowner desires.
13. The process by which organic material such as leaves and branches are broken down by bacteria, fungi, protozoans and the many different kinds of animals that live in the soil.
14. A plant whose seeds are not enclosed in flowers.
17. The lowest level of the forest that is made up of tree seedlings, dead leaves and needles, grasses, ferns, flowers, fungi, and decaying plants and logs.
18. The "roof" of the forest formed by the crowns of the tallest trees.
20. The action of clearing a wide area of trees.
21. A naturally occurring raw material or form of energy that has the capacity to replenish itself through ecological cycles and sound management practices.
22. Trees with broad, flat leaves as opposed to coniferous or needled trees.
23. A designation or name given to a forest based on the most abundant tree type or types in the stand; groups of tree species commonly growing in the same stand because their environmental requirements are similar.
25. A class of trees that are evergreen, have needle or scalelike foliage and cone-like fruit; often called softwood.
28. To cut down and remove every tree from an area.