

The Questions for the YPEF IV edition
National Stage Contest in Poland 29.04.2014

1. Forests in Europe:

a) are subject to strong pressure of the timber market	b) mainly serve the function of timber production	c) are multifunctional	d) are a place for grazing cows and sheep
--	---	------------------------	---

Correct answer: c) are multifunctional

2. First deforestation in Europe took place:

a) in the pine forests of Eastern Europe	b) in oak forests of Southern Europe	c) in oak forests of the Iberian Peninsula	d) in oak forests in France
--	--------------------------------------	--	-----------------------------

Correct answer: b) in oak forests of Southern Europe

3. Systematic forest management by people in Western Europe dates back to:

a) the middle of the last millennium	b) the beginning of the last millennium	c) the end of industrial revolution	d) nineteenth century
--------------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------	-----------------------

Correct answer: a) the middle of the last millennium

4. Among the countries whose forest cover exceeds 50% are:

a) Finland, France, Russian Federation	b) Sweden, Austria, Greece	c) Norway, Sweden, Portugal	d) Slovenia, Spain, Sweden
--	----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

Correct answer: d) Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

5. Forest cover of Europe:

a) increases faster than in North America	b) decreases more slowly than in the whole World	c) increases more slowly than in North America	d) decreases faster than in the whole World
---	--	--	---

Correct answer: a) increases faster than in North America

6. The main reason of the high forest cover percentage in mountainous countries is the fact that:

a) forests can hold up to 85% of all water from rainfall	b) forests in the mountains are necessary for the development of tourism	c) mountain forests provide a very valuable wood	d) forests allow for the development of skiing
--	--	--	--

Correct answer: a) forests can hold up to 85% of all water from rainfall

7. European countries with high percentages of private forests are:

a) Austria, Belarus, Norway	b) Norway, Sweden and Finland	c) Poland, Germany, Czech Republic	d) Sweden, Slovakia, France
-----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------------------

Correct answer: b) Norway, Sweden and Finland

8. Mediterranean vegetation is dominated by:

a) eucalyptus plantations	b) primary coniferous forests	c) deciduous forests with alien species	d) sclerophyllous, eternal green thicket, formed after the destruction of forests
---------------------------	-------------------------------	---	---

Correct answer: d) sclerophyllous, eternal green thicket, formed after the destruction of forests

9. Percentage of natural vegetation is highest in:

a) central part of Europe	b) the Mediterranean region	c) northern Scandinavia and Russia	d) mountain forests
---------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------

Correct answer: c) northern Scandinavia and Russia

10. Natura 2000 is:

a) a convention on the protection of forest areas in Europe	b) a global network of protected areas	c) European network of protected areas	d) a convention on the Nature Conservation of forests of Europe
---	--	--	---

Correct answer: c) European network of protected areas

11. European forestry has preferred monospecific coniferous tree stands (mainly spruce and pine). It is now resulting in:

a) reduction of mixed and deciduous forests	b) the need to change the species composition of forests	c) reduction in species diversity in forests	d) all answers are correct
---	--	--	----------------------------

Correct answer: d) all answers are correct

12. Average growing stock (stocking density) is higher in Europe:

a) in the countries with bigger share of deciduous stands	b) in mountain countries due to high level of snowfall	c) in the alpine countries due to high rainfall and share of fir and spruce stands	d) in lowland countries due to share of coniferous stands
---	--	--	---

Correct answer: c) In the alpine countries due to high rainfall and share of fir and spruce stands

13. In Europe there are hectares of forests, more than 100 years old , which will continue to exist because of the restrictions enforced for environmental protection and because of social pressure.

a) 13 million	b) 23 million	c) 31 million	d) 32 million
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

Correct answer: a) 13 million

14. A greater diversity in species is:

a) in the east of the continent	b) in the west of the continent	c) in the south of the continent	d) in the north of the continent
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

Correct answer: c) in the south of the continent

15. Which sector of the economy has the biggest share in the usage of wood resources in EU?

a) Sawmill industry	b) Pulp industry	c) Energy production	d) Plywood industry
---------------------	------------------	----------------------	---------------------

Correct answer: c) Energy production

16. Bern Convention is:

a) an international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, which covers most of the natural heritage of the European continent and extends to some states of Africa	b) the convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals	c) the convention on wetlands	d) the European landscape convention which promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes, and organises European cooperation on landscape issues
--	--	-------------------------------	--

Correct answer: a) an international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, which covers most of the natural heritage of the European continent and extends to some states of Africa

17. Usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition. It is a definition of:

a) Strict Nature Reserve	b) National Park	c) Wilderness Area	d) Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources
--------------------------	------------------	--------------------	---

Correct answer: c) Wilderness Area

18. Which average area [ha] is biggest in Europe:

a) Nationally protected areas (CDDA)	b) Natura 2000 sites	c) Natural Monument or Feature	d) Nature reserves
--------------------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------

Correct answer: b) Natura 2000 sites

19. Countries with biggest share of terrestrial land covered by Natura 2000 are:

a) Slovenia, Bulgaria, Slovakia	b) Slovenia, Germany, Poland	c) Slovakia, Bulgaria, Denmark	d) Slovakia, Spain, Greece
---------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------

Correct answer: a) Slovenia, Bulgaria, Slovakia

20. Listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive are..... different forest habitat types, of which many are classed as priority.

a) over 30	b) over 50	c) over 70	d) over 90
------------	------------	------------	------------

Correct answer: c) over 70

21. How many species of Oak are there in Albanian forests:

a) 12	b) 15	c) 9	d) 6
-------	-------	------	------

Correct answer: a) 12

22. What percentage of forests in Austria are in mountains?

a) 20%	b) 30%	c) 40%	d) 50%
--------	--------	--------	--------

Correct answer: d) 50%

23. Because of the historically high degree of urbanization, ancient or undisturbed forests in Belgium:

a) exist in 2 % of forested area	b) exist in 1% of land of Belgium	c) exist only in high mountains	d) do not exist
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------	-----------------

Correct answer: d) do not exist

24. Among the forest-forming species of trees existing in the forests of Belgium there is an alien species (with the participation of more than 2%) and it is:

a) red oak	b) douglas	c) Sitka spruce	d) black locust
------------	------------	-----------------	-----------------

Correct answer: b) douglas

25. Private forestry does not exist in Cyprus because:

a) the law does not allow it	b) there is no timber industry in Cyprus	c) there is too much risk of fire	d) forests have no commercial value
------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Correct answer: d) forests have no commercial value

26. The ratio of productive forests to protected forests in the Czech Republic is:

a) 1:1	b) 1:2	c) 1:3	d) 1:4
--------	--------	--------	--------

Correct answer: c) 1:3

27. In Estonian forestry work :

a) about one in five people	b) about one in ten people	c) about one in fifteen	d) about one in twenty
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------

		people	people
--	--	--------	--------

Correct answer: c) about one in fifteen people

28. Share of strictly protected forests in Finland is

a) about 5% of forests and the majority of them are in northern Finland	b) about 2% of forests and the majority of them are in northern Finland	c) about 10% of forests and the majority of them are in northern Finland	d) about 2% of forests and the majority of them are in southern Finland
---	---	--	---

Correct answer: a) about 5% of forests and the majority of them are in northern Finland

29. In Finland forestry and forest industries account for approximately of the Gross National Product

a) 5%	b) 7%	c) 9%	d) 11%
-------	-------	-------	--------

Correct answer: a) 5%

30. Three main tree species in German forests are (in decreasing order):

a) Spruce, pine, oak	b) Spruce, pine, beech	c) Pine, spruce, oak	d) Pine, beech, spruce .
----------------------	------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------

Correct answer: b) Spruce, pine, beech

31. The consumption of wood per capita in Germany

a) amounts 1.3 m ³ and is higher than in the rest of World	b) amounts 1.8 m ³ and is higher than in the rest of World	c) amounts 1.3 m ³ and is lower than in the rest of World	d) amounts 1.8 m ³ and is lower than in the rest of World:
---	---	--	---

Correct answer: a) amounts 1.3 m³ and is higher than in the rest of World

32. Which sentence is correct?

a) In Germany, anybody can enter forests for recreational purposes at anytime and anywhere.	b) In Germany there are special forests only for recreational purposes	c) In Germany, anybody can enter forests for recreational purposes only in summer.	d) In Germany, anybody can enter forests for recreational purposes only in holydays periods
---	--	--	---

Correct answer: a) In Germany, anybody can enter forests for recreational purposes at anytime and anywhere.

33. Natural forests of *Castanea sativa* occur locally in Greece

a) only in southern part	b) in central and northern part	c) only on bigger islands	d) in mountain valleys in western part
--------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------	--

Correct answer: b) in central and northern part

34. What is the deciduous tree in Hungary whose wood burns well, even when it is wet?

a) birch (<i>Betula sp</i>)	b) black locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	c) hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	d) beech (<i>Fagus silvatica</i>)
-------------------------------	---	---	-------------------------------------

Correct answer: b) black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)

35. What percentage of forests in Latvia are state forests?

a) 45%	b) 50%	c) 55%	d) 60%
--------	--------	--------	--------

Correct answer: b) 50 %

36. Forests cover about 33% of the total area of Lithuania. This value per capita is:

a) higher than in Latvia and in Poland	b) lower than in Latvia and in Poland	c) lower than in Latvia, but higher than in Poland	d) higher than in Latvia and lower than in Poland
--	---------------------------------------	--	---

Correct answer: c) lower than in Latvia, but higher than in Poland

37. The felling of old oaks in Lithuania has been forbidden since:

a) XIV century	b) XV century	c) XVI century	d) XVII century
----------------	---------------	----------------	-----------------

Correct answer: b) XV century

38. There are of moose hunted every year in Norway.

a) about 5 000	b) about 10 000	c) about 25 000	d) about 50 000
----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

Correct answer: d) about 50 000

39. A National Park in Poland, which made an introduction of moose and began rebuilding the population is:

a) Biebrzanski National Park	b) Narwianski National Park	c) Kampinoski National Park	d) Slowinski National Park
------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

Correct answer: c) Kampinoski National Park

40. The main tree species in Portugal are (in the decreasing order):

a) Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus) and Maritime pine (Pinus pinaster),	b) Cork oak (Quercus suber) and Holm oak (Quercus rotundifolia),	c) Maritime pine (Pinus pinaster) and Stone pine (Pinus pinea),	d) Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus) and Sweet chestnut (Castanea sativa)
---	--	---	--

Correct answer: a) Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus globulus) and Maritime pine (Pinus pinaster),

41. The oldest national park in Romania is:

a) Apuseni Nature Park	b) Piatra Craiului National Park	c) Retezat National Park	d) Vanatori Neamt Nature Park
------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------

Correct answer: c) Retezat National Park

42. Percentage of forest cover in Slovakia is:

a) higher than in Poland and Czech Republic	b) lower than in Poland and Czech Republic	c) higher than in Poland and lower than in Czech Republic	d) lower than in Poland and higher than in Czech Republic
---	--	---	---

Correct answer: a) higher than in Poland and Czech Republic

43. Protective forests occur in Slovenia mainly:

a) in the North	b) in the North-West	c) in the North- East	d) in the South
-----------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------

Correct answer: b) in the North-West

44. In the forests of Slovenia

a) large predators became extinct in the nineteenth century	b) bear, lynx and wolf have live since ancient times	c) large predators have lived for a long time but the lynx was introduced	d) large predators have lived for a long time but the wolf and lynx were introduced
---	--	---	---

Correct answer: c) large predators have lived for a long time but the lynx was introduced

45. What percentage of Swiss forests grow at an altitude of at least 1 000m above sea level?

a) 25%	b) 34%	c) 45%	d) 54%
--------	--------	--------	--------

Correct answer: d) 54%

46. How much wood Switzerland has to import?

a) About the same as it produces.	b) About two times less than it produces.	c) About three times less than it produces.	d) About four times less than it produces.
-----------------------------------	---	---	--

Correct answer: a) About the same as it produces.

47. Forests of beech, ash, oak and elm trees cover

a) less than one percent of Sweden.	b) less than two percent of Sweden.	c) less than four percent of Sweden.	d) less than six percent of Sweden.
-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Correct answer: a) less than one percent of Sweden.

48. In Sweden there are unique forms of nature conservation. These are:

a) forests around the spawning salmon	b) protected trees with hollows	c) nature conservation agreements and areas voluntarily protected	d) protected forests flooded by beavers
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------	---	---

Correct answer: c) nature conservation agreements and areas voluntarily protected

49. The share of oak stands in the forests of Ukraine is:

a) lower than in Poland	b) higher than in Poland	c) the same as in Poland	d) there are no oak forests in Ukraine
-------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--

Correct answer: b) higher than in Poland

50. Which sentence is true?

a) Forests in Ukraine are distributed unevenly and they are mostly found in Ukrainian Carpathians and also in Polissia region.	b) Forests in Ukraine are distributed evenly, but they are mostly found in Ukrainian Carpathians.	c) Forests in Ukraine are distributed unevenly and they are mostly found in Ukrainian Carpathians and in Lisostep region.	d) Forests in Ukraine are distributed evenly and there are no forests in Steppe region.
--	---	---	---

Correct answer: a) Forests in Ukraine are distributed unevenly and they are mostly found in Ukrainian Carpathians and also in Polissia region.