

Forest Botany

K1 and K2 questions

1. Alpine Scrub is:

- a) Shrub formations often forming a quite dense cover 0.4 to 1.4 m
- b) Shrub formations often forming a quite dense cover 0.5 to 1.6 m
- c) Shrub formations often forming a quite dense cover 0.6 to 1.8 m**
- d) None of these

2. Which of the following state has got largest forest in the country?

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. Arunachal Pradesh

C. Chhattisgarh

D. Maharashtra

3. Which among is not mangroves region of India?

A. West Bengal

B. Udupi

C. Condapur

D. Ratnagiri

4. Which of the following state has got largest forest cover in terms of percentage with respect to its geographical area?

A. Assam

B. Sikkim

C. Tripura

D. Mizoram

5. The Forest Rights Bill Became A Law Since

a. 2007

b. 2006

c. 2005

d. 2009

6. Forest cover has decreased in which state according to the FSI?

a. HP

b. UP

c. Uttarakhand

d. None of the above

7. Mangrove cover in Maharashtra has risen by what percentage since 2013, according to the Forest Survey of India?

a. 20

b. 30

c. 40

d. 50

8. Forest cover in which state(s) have shown an increase in the last two years, according to Forest Survey of India?

a. TN

b. WB

c. Kerala

d. Both a and c

9. India will attain a larger green cover as per which report according to environment minister Prakash Javdekar?

a. India State of Forest Report 2015

b. India Forest Report 2015

c. Indian Forestry Report 2015

d. None of the above

10. As per the recently released India State of Forest Report-2013, what is the total forest cover in India?

a. 39.12%

b. 41.53%

c. 14.54%

d. 21.23%

11. 500 different plant species can be found in one forest patch in

(a) Eastern Ghats

(b) Amazon

(c) Chhattisgarh

(d) North American plains

12. Industrialisation resulted in loss of what % of forests?

(a) 9.3%

(b) 3.9%

(c) 19.3%

(d) 13.9%

13. Deforestation refers to

(a) planting of trees

(b) cultivation of crops

(c) disappearance of forests

(d) depletion of forests

14. state regarded forests as

(a) no man's land

(b) unproductive and wilderness

(c) source of revenue

(d) sign of balanced eco-system

15. Why did colonists need durable timber?

(a) To build ships for the Royal Navy

(b) To construct bridges

(c) For furniture

(d) To build beautiful homes

16. Each mile of railway track required

(a) between 1670-2200 sleepers

(b) 3 to 5 sleepers

(c) 1760-2000 sleepers

(d) 35,000 trees

17. Which of the following was the reason for forests disappearing near railway tracks?

(a) Wood was used to make railway sleepers

(b) 'Scorched earth' policy of imperial troops

(c) Indiscriminate exploitation by tribals

(d) Indiscriminate cutting of trees by contractors

18. Which of the following was the factor in development of timber plantations?

(a) Natural forests were left untouched

(b) Lands used for cultivation of food crops were converted into timber plantations

(c) Natural forests were cleared to make way

(d) Tribals were encouraged to settle in forest villages

19. Which of the following was not a feature of 'scientific forestry'?

(a) Natural forests were cut down

(b) One type of trees were planted in rows

(c) Area cut was replanted

(d) Forest officials did not survey and estimate the area

20. Forests were categorised by the Forest Act of

(a) 1865

(b) 1906

(c) 1927

(d) 1878

21. The best forests were

(a) protected forests

(b) village forests

(c) state forests

(d) reserved forests

22. Imperial Forest Reserve Institute was set up in

(a) Dehradun

(b) Mussourie

(c) Bangalore

(d) Simla Bangalore

23. Which of the following is not a feature of shifting cultivation?

(a) Parts of the forest are cut and burnt in rotation

(b) Seeds are sown in the ashes

(c) Plots cleared are cultivated for a few years and then left fallow

(d) Single crop is grown on these plots

24. Which of the following species of trees were suited for building ships and railways?

(a) Sal and Semur

(b) Teak and Mahogany

(c) Rosewood and Sal

(d) Teak and Sal

25. Local name for Swidden Agriculture in India

(a) Milpa

(b) Lading

(c) Kumri

(d) Chena

26. In which parts is Swidden agriculture practised?

(a) Asia, Africa and S. America

(b) Asia, S. America and Thailand

(c) Asia, Africa and China

(d) Asia, S. America and Europe

27. What was not a factor in discouragement of shifting agriculture?

(a) Land so used could not grow timber

(b) It made it harder for government to calculate taxes

(c) Many local communities were displaced

(d) There was danger of flames spreading

28. Which of the following was true under colonial rule?

(a) Forest people retained customary right of hunt

(b) Scale of hunting decreased

(c) Scale of hunting increased

(d) Killing of large animals was discouraged

29. Who among the following was leader of rebel foresters in Andhra Pradesh

(a) Birsa Munda?

(b) Siddhu

(c) Kanu

(d) Alluri Sita Ram Raju

30. Bastar people believe each village was given land by

(a) the British

(b) the Gods

(c) the Earth

(d) the Chief

31. Birsa Munda belonged to

(a) Andhra Pradesh

(b) Maharashtra

(c) Konker

(d) Chhotanagpur

32. Which of the following was not a feature of blandongdiensten system?

(a) Rent exemption

(b) Free labour and buffaloes for cutting forests

(c) Right to cultivate forest land

(d) Free labour for transportation

33. Fee paid by people from one village to another

(a) grazing tax

(b) rent

(c) devsari

(d) mand

34. Which of the following was not a method adopted by Saminists?

(a) Lying down on the land

(b) Refusing to pay taxes and fines

(c) Refusing to perform labour

(d) Flogging the Dutch

35. Which of the following is a new development in forestry?

(a) Conservation of forests

(b) Collecting timber

(c) Scientific forestry

(d) Keeping communities away from forests

36. Which among the following is the main reason for survival of some dense forests in India?

(a) Conservationists

(b) Environmentalists

(c) Scientific forestry

(d) Villages protected them as sacred grooves

37. Sacred grooves are known as

(a) sarnas, kan, rai, devarakudu

(b) dhya, penda, bewar

(c) nevad, jhum, podu

(d) siadi, semur, Chena tavi,

38. The scorched earth followed by policy was

(a) Japanese in Java

(b) British in India

(c) French in Vietnam

(d) Dutch in Java

39. Which part of Himalayas covered with dense forest?

(A) Northern

(B) Eastern

(C) Western

(D) Southern.

40. How many types of plants species are found in India?

(A) About 45,000

(B) About 40,000

(C) About 47,000

(D) About 20,000.

41. Which one of the following state does not have the Tropical deciduous forests?

(A) Jharkhand

(B) Western Orissa

(C) Chhattisgarh

(D) Rajasthan.

42. Which one of the following trees is found in tropical rainforests?

(A) Mahogany

(B) Teak

(C) Sal

(D) Peepal.

43. Plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for long time is termed as:

(A) Tundra vegetation

(B) Virgin vegetation

(C) Taiga plants

(D) None of the above.

44. Ebony, Mahogany and Rosewood trees are grown in which of the following forests?

(A) Coniferous forests

(B) Tropical rain forest

(C) Tropical Thorn forests

(D) Deciduous forests.

45. Silver fir is found in the following type of vegetation zone:

(A) Mangrove forests

(B) Thorn forests

(C) Montane forests

(D) Deciduous forests

46. A very large ecosystem on land having distinct type of vegetation and wildlife is called:

(A) Ecology

- (B) Biome
- (C) Biodiversity

(D) Biosphere reserve.

47. Which medicinal plant has high antibiotic and antibacterial properties?

- (A) Sarpagandha
- (B) Neem

(C) Kachnar

- (D) Babool.

48. Which of the following is not an important tree of tropical rain forest?

- (A) Ebony
- (B) Rosewood
- (C) Mahogany
- (D) Sandal wood.

49. Which of the following type of natural vegetation have originally come to India from abroad?

- (A) Rare species
- (B) Endemic species
- (C) Endangered species

(D) Exotic Species.

50. Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber and Cinchona are the important trees of?

- (A) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (B) Mangrove Forests

(C) Tropical Evergreen Forests

- (D) Montane Forests.

51. Most widespread vegetation in India is:

- (A) Coniferous forests
- (B) Tropical Rain forests

(C) Tropical Deciduous forests

- (D) Mangrove forests.

52. Tropical Rain forests grow well in area receiving rainfall:

- (A) 200 cm**
- (B) 150 cm
- (C) 100 cm
- (D) 70 cm.

53. Which of the following part of India evergreen forests are found?

(A) **Assam**

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Odisha

(D) Uttar Pradesh.

54. This of the following forest is found in heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats, island groups and upper parts of Assam

(A) **Tropical evergreen**

(B) Tropical deciduous

(C) Mountain forests

(D) Tidal forests.

55. Ebony and Rosewood trees are found in the areas of rainfall:

(A) **More than 200 cm**

(B) More than 100 cm

(C) More than 70 cm

(D) Less than 50 cm.

56. Which of the following trees is used for treating blood pressure?

(A) Jamun

(B) Kachnar

(C) Neem

(D) **Sarpagandha.**

57. Which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

(A) Tundra

(B) Tidal

(C) Himalayan

(D) **Tropical evergreen.**

58. Which one of the following types of vegetation has commercially important trees like ebony, mahogany, rosewood and rubber?

(A) Montane Forest

(B) **Tropical Rain Forests**

(C) Tropical Deciduous Forests

D) Tropical Thorn Forest.

59. Sufaida (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) utilization of timber:

A. Pulp and paper, fence posts, fibre board **B.** Furniture charcoal and rural house construction

C. Both (a) & (b) **D.** None of these

60. Nim (*Azadirachta indica*) utilization of timber:

A. Leaves-juice used in medicines **B.** Wood used for household luxuries

C. Both (a) & (b) **D.** None of these

61. Phulai (*Acacia modesta*) utilization of timber:

A. Fuel wood **B.** Charcoal of high calorific value
agricultural implements

C. Both (a) & (b) **D.** None of these

62. Babul (*Acacia nilotica*) utilization of timber:

A. Carts, boats, tool handles **B.** Ploughs harrows, props and furniture

C. Both (a) & (b) **D.** None of these

63. Dry temperate forests depict:

A. The canopy is only rarely closed **B.** Is often formed of widely spaced

C. Free-standing **D.** All of the above

64. From which tree paper, pulp and construction timber is formed?

A. Coniferous tree

B. Clumps

C. Acacia

D. Cacti

65. What are activities in buffer zone?

A. Sustainable use of natural resources

B. Use of Natural Resources

C. Ecosystems to protect

D. Human activities

66. The diverse flora and fauna of the planet are under great threat mainly due to:

(a) Global Warming

(b) Lack of water availability

(c) Insensitivity to our environment

(d) Increasing pollution

67. The species that are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur” are known as:

- (a) Normal species
- (b) Vulnerable species
- (c) Extinct species**
- (d) Rare species

68. Which one of the following is a medicinal plant used to treat some types of cancer?

- (a) Himalayan Yew**
- (b) Himalayan Oak
- (c) Madhuca insignis
- (d) Hubbardia heptaneuron

69. In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented?

- (a) 1970**
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1974

70. Which one of the following was launched in 1973?

- (a) Project Tiger**
- (b) Indian Wildlife Act
- (c) Wildlife Act
- (d) Indian Wildlife Protection Act

71. In which one of the following states is Periyar Tiger Reserves Located?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Assam
- (c) Uttaranchal
- (d) Kerala**

72. Which one of the following States has the largest area under permanent forest?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Madhya Pradesh**

73. Which one of the following is a great achievement of the Chipko Movement?

- (a) More trees are planted
- (b) Development in Himalayan region

(c) **Successfully resisted deforestation**

(d) Soil erosion gets declined.

74. The percentage of forest cover in India is

(a) 14.69%

(b) 15.39%

(c) **19.39%**

(d) 19.67%

75. Taxol a chemical compound is used to treat the patient of:-

(a) T.B

(b) **Cancer**

(c) Fever

(d) Aids

76. Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation?

(a) Joint forest Management

(b) Beej Bachao Andolan

(c) Chipko Movement

(d) **Demarcation of wild life Sanctuaries**

77. Shisham (Dalbergia sissoo) utilization of timber:

A. Furniture and cabinet making

B. House building floorings and general joinery and carpentry work

C. Cart and carriage, agricultural implements

D. All of the above

78. Forests can not be conserved if

A. timber trees are cut down worldwide

B. timber trees are cut down selectively

C. if rate of plantation exceeds rate of cutting trees

D. new seedlings are planted and grown trees are cut

79. Conservation of resources can be tackled through

A. human population control

B. reducing pollution

C. increasing use of resources

D. both A and B

80.Forest reserves can be protected through all measures but,

- A. laws inhibiting tree felling
- B. laws allowing tree felling**
- C. prohibition of hunting
- D. human population contro

81.Leukemia can be cured through

- A. periwinkle plant**
- B. pyrethrum
- C. chrysanthemum
- D. herbicides

82.How much area is under the forest cover in India?

- a) Around 610000 sq km
- b) Around 670000 sq km
- c) Around 710000 sq km**
- d) Around 750000 sq km

83.Which community of Rajasthan Have religious belief for conservation of forest and wildlife?

- a) Haddi
- b) Bishnoi**
- c) Rajput
- d) Thakur

84.Which country leads in the producing and consuming of forest products?

- a) Nepal
- b) Kenya
- c) India
- d) United States**

85.What is the full form of JFM with related to Forest Management?

- a) Joint Forest Management**
- b) Junior Forest Management
- c) Jury Forest Management
- d) Jharkhand Forest Management

86.Which one of the following is a branch of forestry?

- a) Protection Forestry
- b) Deforestation
- c) Forest Management**
- d) Restricted Forestry

87. What is called for the practice of regulating forest resources to meet the needs of society and industry while preserving the forest's health?

- a) Environmental protection
- b) Sustainable Forest Management**
- c) Forest policy framework
- d) Unsustainable Forest Management

88. World Forest day is celebrated on

- a) 21st March** b) 5th June c) 1st Dec d) 7th June

89. Major consumer of wood from forest is _____

- a) Thermal Power Plant, **b) Paper Industry** c) Chemistry Industry, d) none

90. Extensive planting of trees to increase forest cover is called

- a) Afforestation,** b) Agroforestry, c) Deforestation, d) Social forestry

91. Soil erosion can be prevented by

- a) Deforestation **b) Afforestation** c) Overgrazing, d) Removal of vegetation

92. What is Pedology?

- a) Study of water b) Study of air **c) Study of soil** d) none

93. What is deforestation?

- a) Product of forest, **b) destruction of forest,** c) Forest Protection, d) None

94. Deforestation generally decreases

- a) Global Warming, b) drought, c) Soil erosion, **d) Rainfall**

95. Forests grow in high rain fall areas are

- (a) ever green forests** b) temperate forests c) conifers d) Tundra

96. trees shed their leaves during winter and hot summer.

- (a) ever green b) coniferous **c) deciduous** d) Shola

97. The most endangered ecosystem in India

a) Shola forest ecosystem b) Evergreen forest ecosystem c) Pond ecosystem d) Tundra Ecosystem

98. What is Dendrology?

(a) Study of Plants b) Study of Butterflies **c) Study of Trees** d) None of these

99. The forests which occur in low rain fall area is

(a) Evergreen forests **b) deciduous forests** c) Coniferous forest d) all the above

100. Ramsar Convention refers to the conservation of _____

(a) Deserts **b) Wetlands** c) Agriculture lands, d) Forest land

K3 questions

Unit I

Give brief introduction on importance forests

Explain briefly about forests

Write short notes on Natural and Manmade forests.

Explain briefly about Tropical forestry in India. Add notes on representative species

Write short notes on temperate forests add notes specific features

Explain briefly about evergreen forest

What do you mean by semi evergreen forest

Write short notes on deciduous forests add notes on its features

Write briefly about Monoculture cultivation.

Write short notes on multipurpose trees

Explain social and industrial forests

Write briefly about Forest and gene conservation

Write short notes on forest types of Tamilnadu.

Unit II

Write short notes on Silviculture of forests.

Write briefly about Clear felling and uniform shelter in silviculture

Explain briefly about wood selection, coppice and conservation systems.

Write short notes on Azadirachta indica,

Write briefly about silvicultural practices on Tectona grandis,

Explain the silvicultural importance of Eucalyptus,

Write briefly about Swietenia mahagoni

Write short notes on the important tree species Dalbergia sissoo

Write briefly about Santalum album,

Give an brief account on jack wood (Cryptocarya glaucescens),

Write briefly about Rubber *Hevea brasiliensis* and its silvicultural importance,

Write the importance of *Pterocarpus* add notes on its silvicultural scope.

Write short notes on various types of wood

Write briefly about Identification of wood –

Explain about the preparation of key to identify trees and their uses.

Unit III

Write short notes on Social and agro forestry:

Explain briefly about Selection of species for social and agro forestry

What are multipurpose trees? Add role on its nature.

Give an brief account on Food, fodder and energy using multipurpose crops.

Write briefly about Avenue plantation with relevant examples.

Write short notes on Sacred plants

Write briefly about the importance of sacred tree *Ficus religiosa*.

Write short notes on *Emblica officinalis*

Explain briefly about *Aegle marmelos*.

Write short notes on Seed orchards,

Write short notes on seed dormancy and its types

Explain methods to overcome seed dormancy.

Give a brief account on necessity of Indian forest

UNIT -IV

Write short notes on Forest resources and utilization:

Give a brief account on timber, and pulp wood and its uses

Write briefly about non timber forest products.

Write short notes on the following Gums, resins, fibers and oil seeds with examples

Give an account on nuts, rubber, canes and bamboos with examples.

Give a brief account on medicinal plants and its uses

Give an account Forest conservation and management in brief

Write briefly about *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation

Write short notes on biological diversity act 2002

Write short notes on two important aspect World Conservation Strategy (WCS) and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

Unit V

Write short notes on botanical description, Cultivation and Harvesting practice in cereals and legumes

Write briefly about vegetables and fruits

Give a brief account on spices and condiments

Explain about fats and oils yielding plant

Write a short essay on Ethnobotany

Give a brief account on ethnobotany in human welfare

Explain the role of tribes in medicinal plants conservation

Write briefly about *role of NMPB, FRLHT and AYUSH in medicinal plant conservation.*

K4 questions

Write an essay on types forests in India

Give an detailed account on following forest types Tropical, temperate, evergreen, semi evergreen, deciduous with suitable examples

Give an account on Monoculture, multipurpose, social and industrial forests.

Write an essay on Forest types in South India with special emphasis to Tamil Nadu.

Unit II

Write an essay on silviculture regeneration of forests.

Explain the following Clear felling, uniform shelter, wood selection, coppice and conservation systems of silvicultural systems

Give an detailed account on silviculture importance of economically important species *Azadirachta indica* and *Tectona grandis*.

Give an account on Eucalyptus and Mahogany (Swietenia mahagoni).

Explain the silvicultural practice in the plant *Dalbergia sissoo* and *Santalum album*,

Illustrate the silviculture importance of jack wood (*Cryptocarya glaucescens*) and Rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*),

Give a detailed account two important species Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Paduok (*Pterocarpus*).

Unit III

Write an essay on Social and agro forestry add notes on Selection of species and role of multipurpose trees.

Explain the Social forestry in detail. Add notes on Avenue plantation.

Write an essay on Sacred groves and Sacred plants of India

Give an account on definition, importance of sacred trees like *Ficus religiosa*, *Embllica officinalis*, *Aegle marmelos*.

Seed orchards, seed dormancy - Types of dormancy, physical and chemical methods to overcome seed dormancy.

Write an essay on necessary for Forest laws and general principles,

Explain the Indian forest act 1927 and their amendment.

Unit IV

Give an detailed account on non timber forest products (NTFPs).

Illustrate the forest produce Gums, resins, fibers, oil seeds, nuts, rubber in detail with examples

Explain the role of medicinal plants, cultivation, and other practices in detail

Write an essay on strategies for conservation in Forest conservation and management - -

Give an detailed account on the biological diversity act 2002.

Discuss the importance of World Conservation Strategy (WCS) and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in detail.

Unit V

Write an essay on Origin, History, cultivation practice of cereals and legumes

Give an detailed account on Origin, History, cultivation practice of vegetables and fruits

Explain the Origin, History, cultivation practice spices, condiments and beverages.

Illustrate the complete details on fibres and timber yielding plants

Write and essay on Ethnobotany

Give detailed report on major tribes in Southern India and their role in conserving medicinal plant

Give an account ethnobotany in human welfare as food and medicine.

Explain the role of NMPB, FRLHT, AYUSH in medicinal plant conservation. Add notes on MPCA sites.