

11. Raised bed is one type of nursery and the other type of bed is
 a. Sunken bed b. Wet bed c. Dry bed d. None of above
12. One of the vegetative propagation of forest trees is
 a. Pruning b. Thinning c. Coppice d. Girdling
13. The common practice of silvicultural management is
 a. Pruning b. Thinning c. Coppice d. Girdling
14. Uprooted trees due to wind is called
 a. Felled trees b. Windblown trees c. Wind thrown trees d. Stag headed trees
15. The sum of all forest trees in a specified forest in terms of volume is called
 a. Timber volume b. Allowable stock c. Growing stock d. Growth rate
16. The harvestable amount of timber annually considering sustainable management of forest is called
 a. Allowable cut b. Growing stock c. Timber stock d. Salvage cut
17. Temperate forest falls within the range of altitudes in Nepal.
 a. 1,000 to 2,000 m b. 2000 to 3000 m c. 3000 to 4000 m d. 4000 to 5000 m
18. The agroforestry practices initiated from Burma is named as
 a. Shifting cultivation b. Silvopasture
 c. Farm forestry d. Taungya
19. Edaphic factors governing plant growth is related to
 a. Soil b. Water c. Topography d. Geology
20. D-tape is used for measuring -----of the trees
 a. Height of the tree b. Diameter
 c. Biomass d. Inclination angle

SECTION "B"

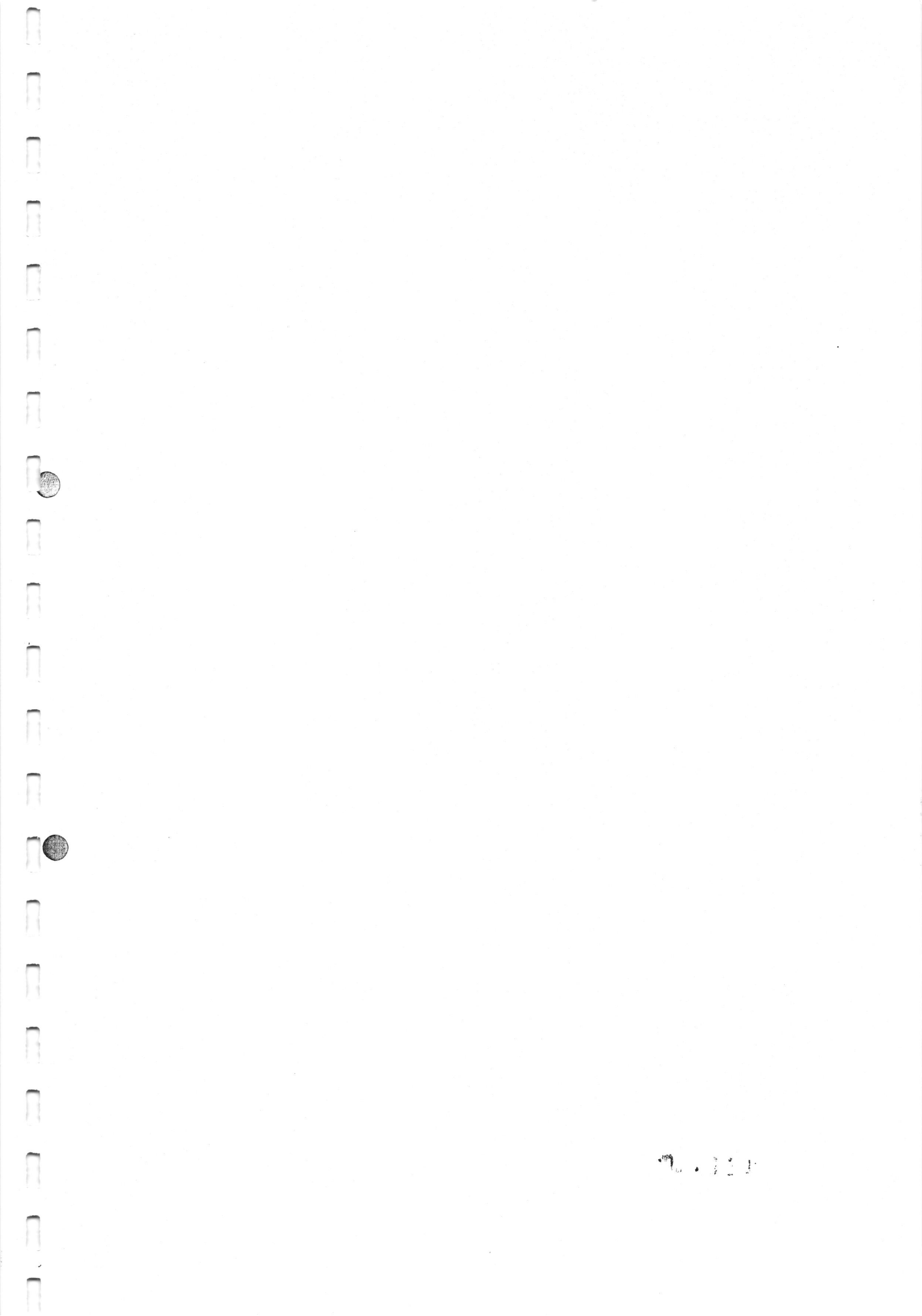
[10Q × 1 = 10 marks]

Fill in the blanks.

21. The species which grow well in constantly exposed soils are called.....species.
22. The tree species which grow well in open canopy area allowing sunlight are called.....species.
23. *Shorea robusta* belongs to the forest type.
24. Economic values of the forests are more linked tovaluation of the forest products.
25.is a branch of forestry which deals with the pest, disease and disturbances to the forest.

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26. Temperature, rainfall, sunlight arefactors affecting as locality factor to the growth of the trees.
27. Forest can be defines as forest if it is having more than.....% crown cover as per defined by FAO.
28. In Nepal, Community based forest management practices are practiced throughforestry in early days.
29. The point at which the curves of current annual increment and mean annual increment culminates is called.....
30. The practice of combining forest trees with agricultural crops are called.....



KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
August, 2018

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Level : B.Sc.
Year : III
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Course : ENVS 318
Semester: II
F. M. : 55

SECTION "C"

(Long answer questions)

[5Q × 6 = 30 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions.

1. What are the vegetation (forest) types found in temperate region of Nepal? Describe in detail.
2. What is thinning? Why thinning is important in forest management?
3. Describe biotic factors affecting to the forest trees.
4. Explain human interference to the forest and forest trees.
5. Give lights on the significance of the forest at global and local context.
6. Explain about the general rules of felling trees and things to consider.
7. What are the factors to be considered for selecting nursery sites?

SECTION "D"

8. Differentiate between (*ANY TWO*) [2Q × 5 = 10]
 - a. Wood seasoning and wood processing
 - b. Community forestry and agroforestry
 - c. Plantation forest and natural forest
9. Write short notes on (*ANY TWO*) [2Q × 5 = 10]
 - a. Basic rules of diameter measurement at breast height
 - b. Sustainable forest management
 - c. Volume calculation of different shapes of the logs
10. Write scientific name/local names of following (*ANY FIVE*) [5Q × 1 = 5]
 - a. Khanyu
 - b. *Betula utilis*
 - c. Uttis
 - d. *Terminalia tomentosa*
 - e. Chilaune
 - f. *Acacia catechu*
 - g. Katus
 - h. *Pinus wallichiana*
 - i. Sal
 - j. *Morus alba*

