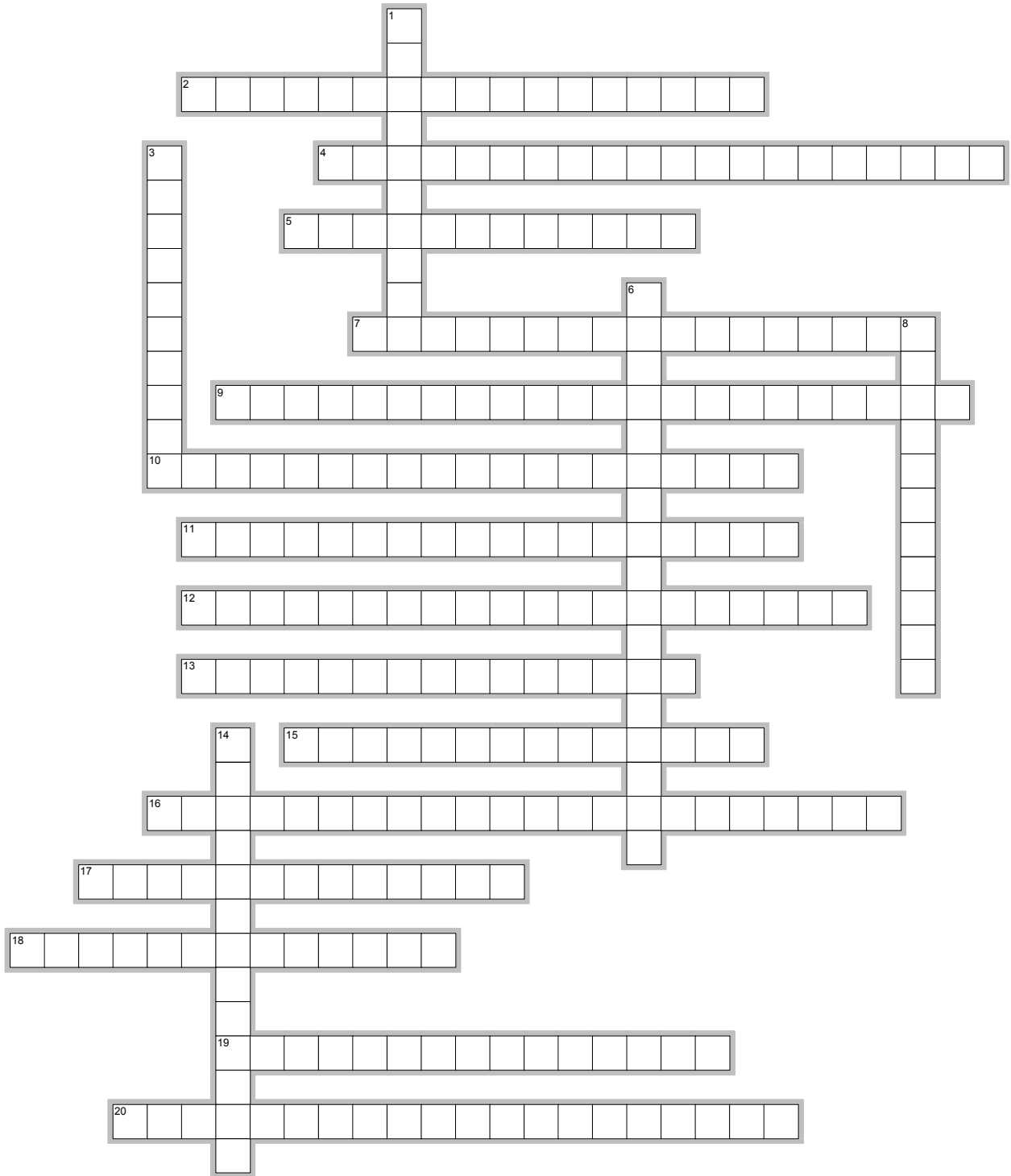


NAME _____ PD . _____ DATE _____

APES Ch. 11 Sust. Terrestrial Biodiversity



Across

2. Virgin and old, second-growth forests containing trees that are often hundreds, sometimes thousands of years old. Examples include forests of Douglas fir, western hemlock, giant sequoia, and coastal redwoods in the western United States.
4. Multidisciplinary science created to deal with the crisis of maintaining the genes, species, communities, and ecosystems that make up earth's biological diversity. It is based on Leopold's ethical principles of right and wrong with regard to acts that degrade biodiversity.
5. Forest fire that burns only undergrowth and leaf litter on the forest floor.
7. Removal of nearly all trees on a site in one cutting, with a few seed-producing trees left uniformly distributed to regenerate the forest
9. Deliberate alteration of a degraded habitat or ecosystem to restore as much of its ecological structure and function as possible.
10. Removal of mature, marketable trees in an area in a series of partial cuttings to allow regeneration of a new stand under the partial shade of older trees, which are later removed. Typically, this is done by making two or three cuts over a decade
11. Value of an organism, species, ecosystem, or the earth's biodiversity based on its usefulness to us.
12. Stands of trees resulting from secondary ecological succession.
13. Value of an organism, species, ecosystem, or the earth's biodiversity based on its existence, regardless of whether it has any usefulness to us
15. Applied science of managing, analyzing, and communicating biological information
16. Method of forest management in which trees of different species in a given stand are maintained at many ages and sizes to permit continuous natural regeneration.
17. Removal of trees from a forested area without adequate replanting
18. A variation of clear-cutting in which a strip of trees is clear-cut along the contour of the land, with the corridor narrow enough to allow natural regeneration within a few years. After regeneration, another strip is cut above the first, and so on.
19. Site planted with one or only a few tree species in an even-aged stand. The mature stand is usually harvested by clear-cutting and then replanted. These farms normally are used to grow rapidly growing tree species for fuelwood, timber, or pulpwood.
20. Method of forest management in which trees, sometimes of a single species in a given stand, are maintained at about the same age and size and are harvested all at once.

Down

1. Extremely hot forest fire that burns ground vegetation and treetops
3. Area where the earth and its community of life have not been seriously disturbed by humans and where humans are only temporary visitors.
6. Cutting of intermediate-aged, mature, or diseased trees in an uneven-aged forest stand, either singly or in small groups. This encourages the growth of younger trees and maintains an uneven-aged stand.
8. Fire that burns decayed leaves or peat deep below the ground surface
14. Method of timber harvesting in which all trees in a forested area are removed in a single cutting