



## Young People in European Forests Questionnaire National Stage Contest 2018

➔ Please fill in your student group's data and then answer the questions!

Always circle one answer for each question only! Good luck!

### Student Data

Date:

Name of school:

Name and age of group members:

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Germany is one of the richest countries of Europe in wood production: How much of the country's territory is covered by forest?**

a) over 50%	b) over 60%	c) over 20%	d) over 30%
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**2. Tree diversity in Germany: Which is the main tree species?**

a) pine ( <i>Pinus Sylvestris</i> )	b) spruce ( <i>Picea abies</i> )	c) beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	d) oak ( <i>Quercus ssp.</i> )
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**3. What would be the potential natural vegetation for about two-thirds of Germany?**

a) pine forest communities	b) beech forest communities	c) oak forest communities	d) spruce forest communities
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**4. The forests in Germany have been managed according to the principle of sustainability for 300 years. The principle of sustainability is anchored in the Federal Law on Forests and means that you can harvest...**

a) as much as you can	b) as much as you need	c) as much as can grow back	d) one tree per person each year
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**5. On average, how much wood is annually harvested in Germany?**

a) 10 million m <sup>3</sup>	b) 25 million m <sup>3</sup>	c) 50 million m <sup>3</sup>	d) 100 million m <sup>3</sup>
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6. What kind of animal can you see in the picture?

- |                            |
|----------------------------|
| a) red deer (Rothirsch)    |
| b) roebuck (Rehbock)       |
| c) fallow deer (Damhirsch) |
| d) sika deer (Sikawild)    |



7. Mammals in the German forest: Which animal doesn't have a population in Germany.

- |         |         |              |          |
|---------|---------|--------------|----------|
| a) wolf | b) lynx | c) wild boar | d) moose |
|---------|---------|--------------|----------|

8. Which picture belongs to which tree? Fill in one of the given tree species on top of each picture!

- a) larch (Lärche) b) spruce (Fichte) c) pine (Kiefer)



9. Ownership of forest area in Germany: Which party owns the majority of German forests?

- |                   |               |                |          |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
| a) private owners | b) the church | c) communities | d) state |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------|

10. The forest area in Germany...

- |              |              |                           |              |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| a) increases | b) decreases | c) decreases dramatically | d) is stable |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|



11. How many different tree species can be found in Germany?

a) 23	b) 44	c) 76	d) 120
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12. What causes the most damage to German forests?

a) storms	b) insect calamities	c) forest fire	d) disease
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13. Tree diversity: Which leaf belongs to which tree? Fill in one of the given tree species on top of each picture!

a) beech b) hazelnut c) oak d) birch



14. Which bird has lost this feather?



a) robin redbreast (Rotkehlchen)	b) woodpecker (Specht)	c) jay (Eichelhäher)	d) magpie (Elster)
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15. Why do broad-leaved trees lose their leaves in autumn?

a) to fertilize the ground	b) so animals will not eat them	c) to save energy	d) to save water
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16. What is the meaning of this sign?



a) owl population	b) natura 2000 area	c) wilderness area	d) nature reserve
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17. Where live the most wolves in Germany?

a) Lausitz	b) Schwarzwald	c) Lüneburger Heide	d) Kellerwald
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18. How many people work in and for the forest in Germany?

a) about 500.000 people	b) < 1.000 people	c) > 5 million people	d) > 1 million people
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19. Which German state has the highest percentage of forest area?

a) Brandenburg	b) Hessen	c) Sachsen	d) Schleswig-Holstein
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20. What is **not** a potential consequence of climate change on our forests?

a) increased fire risk	b) increased risk of insect calamities	c) only broad-leaved trees will survive	d) longer dry periods
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21. There are three dimensions of forest use: economical (e.g. jobs, benefit of timber and other resources) – social (e.g. sports, hiking) - ecological (e.g. forest as habitat for animals, water reservoir, production of clean air). Which dimension do you think is the most important, why?