Questionnaires:

1. Define Agroforestry and forest farming.
2. Write about riparian forest buffers.
3. List out the advantages and disadvantages of Agroforestry.
4. What are the basis of classification of different Agroforestry system given by Nair.
5. In ------------------year Nair gives the Agroforestry classification.
6. ----------------------- used the seven basis of classification in Agroforestry.
7. Elaborate the classification of Agroforestry on the basis of nature of the component.
8. --------------------is the essential component of Agroforestry.
9. The system of Agroforestry where tree+agricultural crop+horticulture species are grown is called as------------------------------------.
10. Define MPTs. Give two example of the tree species with scientific name.
11. Write the classification of Agroforestry system on the basis of spatial arrangement.
12. Give the schematic illustration for the classification of Agroforestry based on temporal arrangement.
13. Taungya system is an example of------------------------------------Arrangement in Agroforestry classification.
14. Give two example of tree species used as living fences in field/farm land.
15. Give two example of tree species uesd in Aquasilviculture.
16. What is quarter girth formula.
17. What is volume table and the classification of volume table.
18. What are the methods of volume measurement in standing tree.
19. What are the methods of volume measurement in felled tree.

MCQS:

Measurement of Diameter several instruments are used for measuring the diameters of trees depending on such circumstances as the position and condition of the part of the tree that is to be measured, the degree of accuracy required, and the portability, etc., of the instrument :

A. The Rule B. The caliper

C. The Diameter Tape D. Dendrometers

E. All of the above

Measurement of height there are many instruments, which can be used for this purpose; some of them are well suited to certain conditions and unsuited to others:

A. The transit B. The Abney Level

C. The Forest Service Hypsometer D. The Christen Hypsometer

E. All of the above

Measurement of volume is conducted by which method / methods:

A. Xylometer B. The top

C. The stump D. Entire trees

E. All of the above

Measurement of age is normally determined by:

A. From record B. From general appearance

C. From branch whorls D. From annual rings

E. All of the above

 Kinds of volume tables is / are:

A. General Volume tables B. Local Volume Tables

C. Form Quotient Volume Tables D. All of the above

 General Volume Tables is / are:

A. Standard volume tables B. Commercial volume tables

C. Assortment tables D. Sawn outturn assortment tables

E. All of the above

 Local Volume Tables is / are:

A. Which are applicable to the more restricted range of dimensions occurring in a given coupe, compartment B. Felling series and can be derived from the general volume tables

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

 Compilation of general standard volume tables is / are :

A. Field works B. Number of trees

C. Measurments D. Computations

E. All of the above

 Field work includes:

A. Selection of trees B. Trees of typical height and development should be selected in crops covering the range of distribution to which the results are to be applied

C. Trees with abnormal defects such as fork, broken top, etc. D. Separate sets of trees may be required for different methods of thinning, origin of crops, etc.

E. All of the above

The number of trees required as a basis for a satisfactory table depends upon:

A. The grouping adopted B. The precision required

C. The deviations of individuals tree volumes from the means in each group. D. All of the above

Windbreaks/shelterbelts cover:

A. Trees and / or shrubs can substantially improve the productivity of farmlands

B. They are exposed to strong winds

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

 The kind of windbreak is:

A. Trees and shrubs best suited or preferred by the farmer how much space is available B. And whether the land is irrigated or rain fed.

C. Both (a) & (b)

D. None of these

 How windbreaks functions is:

A. The air is baffled and mixed as it hits the wind breaks B. Causing a disruptive turbulence patterns which spoils the energy and velocity of the wind

C. This mixing and churning continues as the pressure gradient is built by the windbreak and the air leaks through or rolls over the top of the screen

D. All of the above

 The best windbreaks approach is 100% crown density in the low-profile shurb, rows, and \_\_\_\_\_ density in the tall rows:

A. 50% B. 60%

C. 70% D. 80%

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 A windbreak with 50% crown density is more effective than one of either 100% or of \_\_\_\_\_\_ density:

A. 15% B. 20%

C. 25% D. 30%

 Influence on crop yields is:

A. Are carefully measured at various points on a line perpendicular to the center of the windbreak B. By calculation, it can be shown that the total potential yields for most crops will be 2-10% greater on the field

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

After proper design and establishment of the windbreak, the farmer needs to pay particulr attention to a key management needs:

A. Grazing protection B. Fire protection

C. Pruning D. Harvesting

E. All of the above