



Unit 2 - Quiz Questions and Answers
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1. Pick all that apply: Negative impacts as a result of improper fire practices.
 - a. Axe cuts, bare trees in the upland from wood foraging, lack of woody debris.
 - b. Burial cairns, clam garden boulders and other cultural features are scared by fire heat.
 - c. An unattended fire in the upland jumps to nearby vegetation, starting a wildfire.
 - d. A small fire in the intertidal zone is naturally removed and cleaned by the tidal flush

2. Which of the following is not one of the Grand Fire Master's secrets?
 - a. A grand firemaster will never leave a fire unattended
 - b. A grand firemaster will always burn all the wood in the fire
 - c. A grand firemaster will always burn their fire as big as possible
 - d. A grand firemaster will never leave evidence of the fire once it is out

3. What are the negative effects of upland wood foraging? Pick all that apply
 - a. Topsoil and vegetation is affected by trampling
 - b. Removes the habitat required for the establishment of nitrogen-fixing micro-organisms and mycorrhizal fungi
 - c. Axe cuts on upland trees can cause permanent damage and hinder the viability of living trees.
 - d. Excess foliage is removed from the forest floor making it better for camping

4. Which of the following describes an appropriate fire site?
 - a. Below the daily high tide line without a fire ring
 - b. Upland away from any large vegetation
 - c. Upland in a previously created fire ring
 - d. Below the daily high tide line within a fire ring

5. What characteristics describe good fuel selection? Pick all that apply
 - a. Driftwood
 - b. Small pieces. Wrist sized or smaller
 - c. Dead branches from the upland
 - d. Large stumps
 - e. Kerosene coated logs

6. What makes the low intertidal an ideal place to have a fire? Pick all that apply

- a. The intertidal zone removes the environmental impact on soils
 - b. The intertidal zone distances a fire from larger vegetation, thus, the risk of wildfires is greatly reduced
 - c. The natural tidal flush removes ashes and any trace of the fire
 - d. The intertidal zone at campsites is often composed of small rocks, sand and grit. All of these are more resistant than soil when exposed to campfire effects
7. What is the single best directive to follow to avoid wildfires?
- a. Adhere to fire bans
 - b. Keep your fires small and below the high tide line
 - c. Know how to have a proper fire and ignore fire bans
 - d. Only have fires when it is raining

Answers.

Question 1:

- a. Axe cuts, bare trees in the upland from wood foraging, lack of woody debris.
- b. Burial cairns, clam garden boulders and other cultural features are scared by fire heat
- c. An unattended fire in the upland jumps to nearby vegetation, starting a wildfire.

Question 2:

- a. A grand firemaster will always burn their fire as big as possible.

Question 3:

- a. Topsoil and vegetation is affected by trampling
- b. Removes the habitat required for the establishment of nitrogen-fixing micro-organisms and mycorrhizal fungi
- c. Axe cuts on upland trees can cause permanent damage and hinder the viability of living trees.

Question 4:

- a. Below the daily high tide line without a fire ring

Question 5:

- a. Driftwood
- b. Small pieces. Wrist sized or smaller

Question 6:

- a. The intertidal zone removes the environmental impact on soils
- b. The intertidal zone distances a fire from larger vegetation, thus, the risk of wildfires is greatly reduced
- c. The natural tidal flush removes ashes and any trace of the fire
- d. The intertidal zone at campsites is often composed of small rocks, sand and grit. All of these are more resistant than soil when exposed to campfire effects

Question 7:

- a. Adhere to fire bans