

MANITOBA ENVIROTHON NATIVE PLANTS AND FORESTRY

Outcome Cluster	Code	Manitoba Envirothon Outcomes
Native Plants and Forests as Resources	F1	Describe the ecological, economic and social benefits of native plants, horticultural trees and forests.
	F2	Describe the ecosystem services provided by native plants, horticultural trees and forests
	F3	List timber and non-timber products provided by trees and forests.
	F4	Give examples of how native plants have been used traditionally.
	F5	Describe factors affecting health and survival of native plants, horticultural trees and forests, including biodiversity, non-native species, habitat reduction, pollution, climate change, fire and human activity.
Plant Biology and Plant Identification	F6	Describe the annual growth cycle of a tree.
	F7	Explain how photosynthesis and respiration are important to the growth and reproduction of plants.
	F8	Name the structures and tissues of plants.
	F9	Describe the functions of parts and tissues of plants.
	F10	Give examples of adaptations of plants to their environments, including boggy soil, steep slopes, rocky terrain and extreme climate.
	F11	Identify the common trees and shrubs of Manitoba by common name without a key.
	F12	Name Manitoba's provincial tree and flower.
	F13	Identify other trees and shrubs by scientific and common names using a key or field guide.
	F14	Identify distinctive indicator plant species using a key.
	F15	Identify distinctive plant species at risk without a key.
	F16	Identify common invasive forest pests present or anticipated in Manitoba

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Forest Ecology	F17	Describe typical forest structure, including canopy, understory and ground layers, and crown classes.
	F18	Discuss the relationship between soil and forest type.
	F19	Describe the effects of succession in forest ecosystems.
	F20	Discuss the role of fire in forest ecosystems.
	F21	Explain why snags and fallen trees are important to forest ecosystems.
	F22	Describe the effect of competition in forest ecosystems.
	F23	Recognize indicators of health and age in a forest.
	F24	Explain why biodiversity in forest ecosystems is important to forest health.
	F25	List abiotic and biotic factors in a forest ecosystem.
	F26	Explain how abiotic and biotic factors including climate, insects, microorganisms and wildlife affect forests,
	F27	List the eco-regions of Manitoba.
	F28	Describe the eco-regions of Manitoba including their geographical location.
	F29	Name the dominant tree species and key indicator species associated with each eco-region.
	F30	Name plant species that are at risk in Manitoba.
	F31	Give examples of invasive forest pests present or anticipated in Manitoba.
Silviculture and Forest Management	F32	Discuss the relationship between sustainable development and forest management.
	F33	Explain why forest management is important in addressing issues such as conservation of biodiversity, non-native species habitat reduction, pollution, climate change, fire and aesthetics.
	F34	Describe the role of government in forest management,
	F35	Describe forest certification including its components.
	F36	Name the forest certification systems in use in North America, including CSA, FSC, and SFI.

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	F37	Explain why certification of sustainable management forests is important to Canada's forest industry.
	F38	Describe the status of forests and forestry in Manitoba and Canada.
	F39	Describe threats to forest resources in Manitoba and Canada.
	F40	Describe sustainable forestry management.
	F41	Give examples of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).
	F42	Explain the role TEK plays in sustainable forest management.
	F43	Describe BMPs (best/better management practices) for forestry, including those for riparian zones, water quality, fire and aesthetics.
	F44	Describe management practices used in urban forestry.
	F45	Describe the uses of forest surveys, including silviculture surveys, inventories, wood supply analysis and pre-harvest surveys.
	F46	Describe silviculture practices for planting, tending and harvesting.
	F47	Explain how silviculture practices are used, including tree improvement, seedling production, weeding, herbiciding, thinning, burning, even-aged and uneven-aged stands, selection, clearcutting, seed-tree and shelter wood.
	F48	Describe practices for managing forest health including insect and disease control.
	F49	Determine general goals and practices for a particular forestry situation based on principles and methods of sustainable forest management.
	F50	Identify basic forestry tools, including calipers, increment borer, clinometers, prism, compass, diameter tape and tables.
	F51	Describe how to use basic forestry tools.
	F52	Measure dimensions of trees, including DBH and height.
	F53	Determine tree volume and board feet using tables.
	F54	Determine tree age from a tree cookie or core.
	F55	Describe methods and procedures used in a forest survey, including PSPs/TSPs, mapping and sampling.
	F56	Describe how Global Information Systems (GIS) are used in forest management.

