

# Workshop Questionnaire/Evaluation Form

## Vegetation/Smoke Management Quiz: Test Yourself on Wildland Vegetation and Smoke Management (circle correct answer)

- |   |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. In many forested and wildland areas, fire is a natural part of the ecosystem and is important for maintaining forest health.                                       | True | False |
| 2. The suppression of wildfires over the last 100 years has increased the potential for catastrophic wildfires due to an increased build up of vegetative fuels.      | True | False |
| 3. Prescribed burning is the only vegetation management tool land managers can use to restore forest health and prevent catastrophic wildfires.                       | True | False |
| 4. Land and air management agencies work together to minimize smoke impacts by matching prescribed burning with good weather dispersion conditions.                   | True | False |
| 5. Land and air quality managers work together to utilize alternatives to prescribed burning when it is reasonably feasible.  | True | False |
| 6. Chipping and other mechanical treatments are effective vegetation management tools for areas that have steep terrain and are not accessible to prescribed burning. | True | False |
| 7. Depending on the circumstances for a given area, smoke may linger for a few minutes or hours, to days, weeks, or sometimes longer.                                 | True | False |
| 8. Air filters and dust masks reduce personal exposure to smoke.  | True | False |
| 9. Catastrophic wildfire risks may be reduced by maintaining "defensible space" around communities and homes.   | True | False |

### Personal Information:

Please put me on your mailing list: (  Yes  No )

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. I know who to contact for more information on prescribed burning in my area.                    | Yes | No |
| 2. I consider myself to be especially sensitive to smoke from forest fires and prescribed burning. | Yes | No |

## Workshop Evaluation (circle desired response):

- |  |             |              |            |
|--|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Was the workshop what you expected?                       | Yes         | Somewhat     | No         |
| 2. The content was:  | About right | Too much     | Not enough |
| 3. The content level was:                                    | Beginning   | Intermediate | Advanced   |
| 4. The location and time was:                                | Good        | OK           | Needs work |
| 5. Should we host this type of meeting in other communities? |             | Yes          | No         |
| 6. Would you like us to follow up with you?                  |             | Yes          | No         |

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Wildland Vegetation/Smoke Management Questionnaire Answers

1. In many forested and wildland areas, fire is a natural part of the ecosystem and is important for maintaining forest health. True
2. The suppression of wildfires over the last 100 years has increased the potential for catastrophic wildfires due to an increased build up of vegetative fuels. True
3. Prescribed burning is the only vegetation management tool land managers can use to restore forest health and prevent catastrophic wildfires. False
4. Land and air management agencies work together to minimize smoke impacts by matching prescribed burning with good weather dispersion conditions. True
5. Land and air quality managers work together to utilize alternatives to prescribed burning when it is reasonably feasible. True
6. Chipping and other mechanical treatments are effective vegetation management tools for areas that have steep terrain and are not accessible to prescribed burning. False
7. Depending on the circumstances for a given area, smoke may linger for a few minutes or hours, to days, weeks, or sometimes longer. True
8. Air filters and dust masks reduce personal exposure to smoke. False
9. Catastrophic wildfire risks may be reduced by maintaining “defensible space” around communities and homes. True