ONE (2 marks): What is a model?

- An abstraction of reality
- A simplified representation of a real system
- A miniaturized version of something
- A conceptual arrangement of ideas or hypotheses

TWO (1 mark): If the TASS model can simulate trees in so much more detail than FVS can, why don't more folks use TASS?

TASS requires extensive data for either calibration or application. Thus, it's hard if not impossible to use with specific cases. It can be generalized, but then loses relevance to specific cases.

THREE: (3 marks): FVS relies upon a treelist as a basis for simulations.

a) what tree-level attributes does FVS track for each tree as a simulation progresses?

DBH, HT, CR

b) what tree attributes must you supply, at minimum, to run FVS?

DBH, Species
FOUR (2 mark): In FVS, how is the probability of tree survival for a single year related to the probability of mortality for a single year?

\[ P(s) = 1 - P(m) \]

FIVE (2 marks)

(a) Define “imputation”

the process of replacing missing data with substitute values

(b) Give two examples of x- and y-variables in the context of plot-level forest inventory.

y-variables: BA, TD, QMD, UCL

x-variables: LiDAR, age, SI, cover type

Write nothing below.