

Living Resources ▪ *Guided Reading and Study***Forests and Fisheries**

This section describes resources that come from forests and from areas of the ocean called fisheries. The section also explains how forests and fisheries are managed to protect them for future use.

Use Target Reading Skills

Before you read, write what you know about forests and fish resources in the graphic organizer below. As you read, write what you learn.

What You Know
1.
2.
3.

What You Learned
1.
2.
3.

Forest Resources

1. What are some valuable materials or products provided by forests?

2. Circle the letter of each sentence that is a reason people benefit from trees.

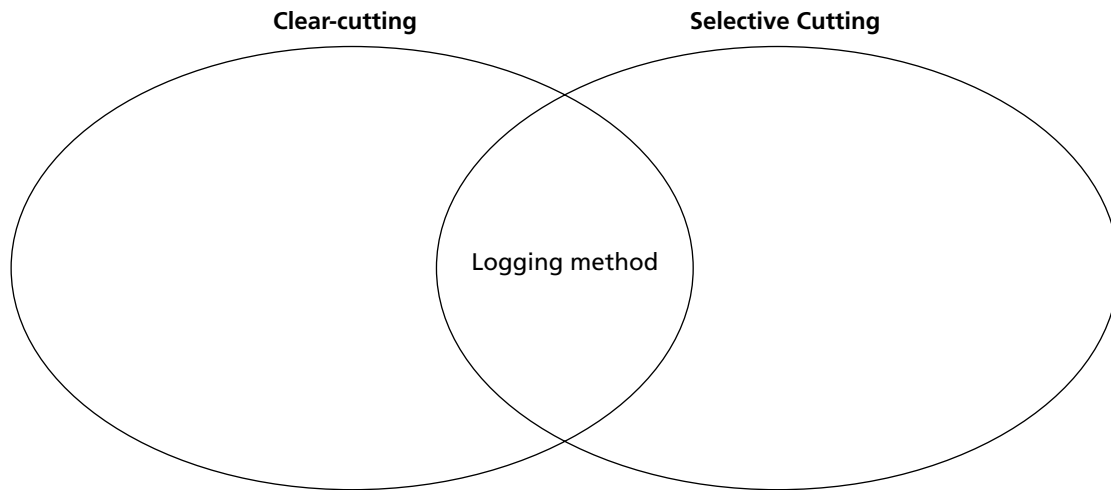
- a. Trees produce carbon dioxide.
- b. Trees absorb pollutants.
- c. Trees help prevent flooding.
- d. Trees help control soil erosion.

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Forests and Fisheries *(continued)*

Managing Forests

3. Is the following sentence true or false? Nearly a third of the area of the United States is covered with forests. _____
4. Is the following sentence true or false? Forests are a nonrenewable resource. _____
5. Complete the Venn diagram.



6. Complete the compare/contrast table.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Different Logging Methods		
Logging Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
	Quicker, cheaper, safer	Exposes soil to erosion
	Less damaging to habitat	Can be dangerous to loggers

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7. A regular amount of a renewable resource that can be harvested without reducing the future supply is called a(n) _____.

8. How can forests provide a sustainable yield?

9. What is certified wood?

Fisheries

10. An area with a large population of valuable ocean organisms is called a(n) _____.

11. Is the following sentence true or false? Scientists estimate that 50 percent of the world's major fisheries have been overfished. _____

Match the approach to managing fisheries with its example.

Approach	Example
_____ 12. fishing limits	a. Requiring the use of nets that allow young fish to escape
_____ 13. fishing methods	b. Introducing unusual species of fish as food
_____ 14. aquaculture	c. Setting an upper limit on the amount of fish that can be caught
_____ 15. new resources	d. Raising fish in an artificial pond