NAME:_____

Answer as concisely as possible. Grading is on a 100 point scale with 105 total points possible.

1. *For tree species from **Day 1**, list the Genus and specific epithet of each described below (2 points if full name is correct, 10 points total) Spelling can be creative, but don't push it.*

Question	*Genus*	*specific epithet*
A. This arid region angiosperm produces 'boots' from cavities created by various woodpeckers.		
B. This angiosperm native to the Pacific Northwest sometimes is used to produce syrup from its sap.		
C. Dark bark and catkins are diagnostic features on this angiosperm native to the Appalachian region.		
D. Poor form and foul-tasting leaves, along with late-summer flowers, usually make identification of this species easy.		
E. This is a short-lived, shade intolerant angiosperm native to the Pacific Northwest that grows on mine spoils.		

2. *For tree species from **Day 2**, list the Genus and specific epithet of each described below (2 points if full name is correct, 10 points total) Spelling can be creative, but don't push it.*

Question	*Genus*	*specific epithet*
A. Sweet nuts and notable ridges on the rough bark of this xeric, rocky sited Appalachian angiosperm help identify it.		
B. Rarely found more than 62 miles from the Pacific, fog helps this broad-crowned angiosperm handle droughts.		
C. Ski-tracked bark, frosted tips to the twigs, and a beret like cap on the fruit help identify this Appalachian angiosperm.		
D. This tree grows in the hills sourrounding California's central valley, and takes its name from the color of the leaves.		
E. The General Sherman is the largest living thing on earth, and is a member of this species.		

3. *For tree species from **Day 3**, list the Genus and specific epithet of each described below (2 points if full name is correct, 10 points total) Spelling can be creative, but don't push it.*

Question	*Genus*	*specific epithet*
A. The smooth white bark, flattened petiole, and frequent sprouting of this angiosperm are all good ID features.		
B. This was the first tree to have its genome sequence, earning it the cover of the journal Science.		
C. This broadly distributed but generally low-lying northern gymnosperm has a toxic extract.		
D. This gymnosperm is used to produce pencils, and the Washoe tribe makes baskets from it.		
E. The tomentum above the large leaf scar of this compound angiosperm distinguish it from other members of its genus.		

_____ points

*4. For tree species from **Day 4**, list the Genus and specific epithet of each described below (2 points if full name is correct, 10 points total) Spelling can be creative, but don't push it.*

Question	*Genus*	*specific epithet*
A. This deciduous gymnosperm is found in northern Idaho, and is used for poles and lumber.		
B. This is the world's tallest tree, reaching 379 feet in height.		
C. This northwestern gymnosperm used for xmas trees reaches 295 feet in height with 6 – 12 foot dbh's.		
D. This shade tolerant, late successional gymnosperm can live for 400 years and has decent wood for guitars.		
E. This southern Appalachian gymnosperm has exserted bracts on its cones, distinguishing it from a similar northern species.		

*5. For tree species from **Day 5**, list the Genus and specific epithet of each described below (2 points if full name is correct, 10 points total) Spelling can be creative, but don't push it.*

Question	*Genus*	*specific epithet*
A. This rare gymnosperm from southern Cali has little in the way of direct uses, but is known for its long exserted bracts.		
B. This is the oldest living non-clonal species on the planet, which is remarkable given the high elevations it grows at.		
C. This primarily Canadian gymnosperm provides habitat for the endangered Kirtland's warbler.		
D. This wet-sited boreal gymnosperm is a climax species, but only reaches 80 feet in height and 2 feet DBH.		
E. This species provides the main food source for Clark's nutcrackers; not good for them since it is declining.		

*6. For tree species from **Day 6**, list the Genus and specific epithet of each described below (2 points if full name is correct, 10 points total) Spelling can be creative, but don't push it.*

Question	*Genus*	*specific epithet*
A. Fringe bestrewn early settlers had to watch out for the heavy cones of this Californian species, with fast-rotting wood.		
B. This is the state tree of New Mexico and its seed is heavily used in gourmet cooking around the world.		
C. Despite being rare in its native California, this tree is a major timber producer in Australia.		
D. This gymnosperm, a main component of Sierra Nevada mixed conifers, has 18 inch long cones and softer wood.		
E. This tree, commonly attacked by *Cronartium ribicola*, has resin-covered unarmed cones 5 – 12 inches in length.		

_____ points

*7. For tree species from **Day 7**, list the Genus and specific epithet of each described below (2 points if full name is correct, 10 points total) Spelling can be creative, but don't push it.*

Question	*Genus*	*specific epithet*
A. One of the tallest trees in the eastern US, these gymnosperms have been severely impacted by an adelgid introduced from Japan.		
B. This rare tree native to only a handful of Florida counties is planted throughout the US.		
C. A common Christmas tree here in east Texas, this tree can suffer up to 90% mortality from the pitch canker in its native Appalachian range.		
D. This tree can reproduce via layering and has been used to synthesize paclitaxel, a chemotherapy drug.		
E. This species with intermediate shade tolerance has 5 needles per fascicle and can live up to 500 years.		

8. Translate the following words used in plant taxonomic names into English (1 point each, 10 points total)

alata:

flexilis:

monophylla:

incana:

biflora:

cordifolia:

grandidentata:

velutina:

concolor:

palustris:

_____ points

*9. For tree species from the **US SOUTH, EUROPE or ASIA**, list the Genus and specific epithet of each described (1 point if full name is correct, 8 points total) Spelling can be creative, but don't push it.*

Question	*Genus*	*specific epithet*
A. The opposite simple leaves of this species make it appear to be in a different genus, a fact reflected in its specific epithet.		
B. The fuzzy twig of this angiosperm, invasive to the US, coupled with its irregularly lobed leaves, make ID easy.		
C. Legend has it that Chapman named this tree after the state forester of Louisiana due to his opinion of the man's personality.		
D. The narrow crown of this angiosperm once made it a popular ornamental, although it only lives 30-50 years before succumbing to disease.		
E. The silver backs to this shrubby angiosperm (an invasive species in the US) make it very easy to identify.		
F. Don't eat too much of the fruits of this angiosperm that is invasive to Florida, although it's oils are used medicinally.		
G. This angiosperm with triangular leaves is a common tropical plantation tree. Its genus begins with a silent consonant.		
H. This angiosperm, invasive to Indiana, closely resembles one of our lab species save for fruit color & leaf texture.		

*10. For tree species from **Australia, South America, or Africa**, list the Genus and specific epithet of each described (1 point if full name is correct, 8 points total) Spelling can be creative, but don't push it.*

Question	*Genus*	*specific epithet*
A. The swollen stem of this Australian angiosperm stores water, and is its most obvious feature.		
B. The common name of this tree is derived from the fact that it possesses the world's 6th densest wood.		
C. While many believe the fruits of this tree will get an elephant drunk, this has been scientifically disproven.		
D. The hollowed nectaries of this species give it both its common name and attract ants to defend it from herbivores.		
E. This angiosperm is known as the 'tree of life' and was used in funeral rituals in some ancient cultures.		
F. Although originally from Australia, today this is the tallest tree known in Africa.		
G. The decline of this gymnosperm has been attributed to overstocking due to fire suppression.		
H. This angiosperm is unusually tall for its family, and uses CAM photosynthesis to survive in extremely arid conditions.		

_____ points

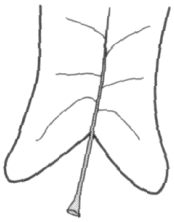
11. What is the term describing the shape of each leaf part shown below? The answers are NOT 'apex, base, shape, margin, etc.), rather they are the terms that describe the shape of those leaf parts. (1 point each, 9 points total)

Apex _____

Shape _____

Margin _____

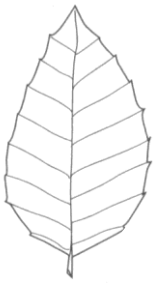
Shape _____



Base _____

Lobing _____

Shape _____



Venation _____

Margin _____

_____ points