

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 opposite-leaved angiosperm has deep sinuses in the leaves, and is mostly used for pulpwood.		
B. This slow-growing angiosperm of the southwest provides wildlife habitat for owls, among other species.		
C. This eastern angiosperm has little timber value, opposite simple leaves, and a valvate red bud.		
D. This Pacific Coast angiosperm has one disjunct population along Lake Superior. Beware the prickles.		
E. The twigs of this alternate-leaved angiosperm smell of wintergreen.		

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. The tallest tree in the world, this gymnosperm resides in the fog belt of California and Oregon.		
B. The white 'X' on the underside of the flat sprays of this Pacific Northwestern gymnosperm is distinct.		
C. The decay-resistant wood of this northwestern gymnosperm is used for shingles, furniture, and for grilling salmon.		
D. This large Pacific Northwestern gymnosperm has been described as 'shaggy' in form, and has issues w/ decline.		
E. The largest tree in the world, this gymnosperm remains only in a handful of protected groves in the Sierra Nevada mts.		

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 helical fruits of this angiosperm are its most distinct feature.		
B. This angiosperm growing on moist sites in coastal California has distinct flowers said to resemble an 'octopus'.		
C. Before being mostly extirpated from the eastern mountains, this was a valuable timber and wildlife species.		
D. Concentric rings around the tip of this acorn are a great diagnostic feature for this eastern species.		
E. This angiosperm found at mid-elevations in the Great Basin Desert only reaches 30 feet tall, but is a deer browse.		

\_\_\_\_\_ 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 rare Californian gymnosperm's most obvious feature is the long exserted bracts found on the cones.		
B. This gymnosperm reaches 150 to 180 feet in height, and one inch long spirally arranged needles.		
C. The 'eyebrow' above the leaf-scar, infection with 1000 canker's disease, and tasty fruits all help ID this angiosperm.		
D. This gymnosperm is a common Christmas tree in the Southeast, where it is found in the Appalachians.		
E. This is among the most valuable timber species in the Appalachians, and has bark that makes ID easy.		

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 gymnosperm from the western US has 6-9 inch upright cones, quite large for its genus.		
B. This northwestern gymnosperm is a popular Christmas tree, and grows in high volume stands.		
C. This high elevation tree w/ shallow roots is intolerant of fire, and is predominantly regenerated by fine-scale windthrow.		
D. This circumpolar boreal species is found in very wet, boggy sites, and is a highly managed pulpwood species.		
E. This deciduous gymnosperm is found in the Inland Empire region of the western US. It has spur shoots.		

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. This is the oldest tree in the world, at more than 5000 years. Don't try to cut it down to age it please.		
B. This southwestern species has large seeds, which is probably its greatest value, as it is not used much for timber.		
C. This federally listed species (ESA) is found at high elevations, and is subject to attack by a number of insects & diseases.		
D. This broadly distributed western species has 4 subspecies, one of which gives it its specific epithet.		
E. This primarily Alaskan species is the largest member of its genus in the world, up to 180 feet in height.		

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. This eastern gymnosperm has proven the inspiration for many a bluegrass song thanks to its xerophytic nature.		
B. This extremely tall gymnosperm for its genus has the longest and largest strobili in the world.		
C. This southwestern gymnosperm has 3 needles per fascicle that are often around 10 inches long.		
D. This gymnosperm found at the transition between grasslands and forests is widely distributed in the West.		
E. The needles (two per fascicle) of this gymnosperm are easily broken when flexed in half.		

8. For tree species from **Day 8**, 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 angiosperm has alternate leaves that are cordate to deltate, along with its flattened petiole.		
B. Distinct markings on this gymnosperm meant colonists could be subject to strict penalties if they harvested it.		
C. An adelgid outbreak killed the tallest tree ever recorded east of the Mississippi, in excess of 180 feet tall.		
D. The largest specimen of this tree, or any for that matter, is estimated to be 6,000,000 kg in mass. That's a lot of wood.		
E. This gymnosperm of southern California has little use outside of watershed restoration and black bear habitat.		

9. For tree species from **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. Invasive in the US, the pulp from this Chinese angiosperm has been used historically for crafts.		
B. Very similar to an angiosperm we learned in lab, this species is being sold in the east b/c it is resistant to anthracnose.		
C. Orange bark on this gymnosperm is a good identification feature. Many of them have been planted in the northeast.		
D. Extinct in the wild, this is now a popular urban tree globally, although the females can create a nuisance when coning.		
E. The country of Turkey leads the world in export of nuts produced from this small shrub.		
F. The silver leaves on this angiosperm are the best way to identify it if you should see it in the western US.		
G. This widespread angiosperm is important for wildlife, and responds well to pollarding in its native range.		
H. The poor form of this urban angiosperm makes it problematic when planted along with others in its Genus.		

10. For tree species from **the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE**, 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. This angiosperm has a unique adaptation that allows it to 'steal' the position of a dominant canopy tree in the forest.		
B. This gymnosperm, sacred to the Maori people, is now primarily protected in parks in New Zealand.		
C. The common name of this angiosperm roughly translates to 'burning ember' from its native Portuguese.		
D. This angiosperm is extremely important to the tropical pulp markets as a plantation species. Its leaves are blue-green.		
E. This is the oldest and tallest gymnosperm on its continent. It is also monotypic.		
F. These angiosperms are known as the 'lighthouses of Patagonia'. Their wood is low-density and relatively soft.		
G. This shrubby angiosperm is well-adapted to tolerate high salt levels and fluctuation water tables found on the coast.		
H. The English common name of this gymnosperm has little to do with its ecology. This is a hardy species from Chile.		

11. *Draw a TWIG and label at least 9 features. Only TWIG features will count, and only one point will be awarded for features with multiple, synonymous labels. (1 point each, 9 points total)*