

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. Flowers open for less than 24 hours on this southwestern species that takes decades before growing 'branches'.		
B. This is a small tree or shrub found in the northeast US with 3-lobed orbicular leaves. Bark is eaten by moose & deer.		
C. This showy-flowered shrubby species makes pretty good toilet paper if you find yourself along the Appalachian Trail.		
D. Uneven-aged management is used for this very shade tolerant northeastern species to imitate natural disturbances		
E. This species produces syrup, and is recognizable for its gray to black bark with horizontal lenticels.		

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. Showy fall foliage of this eastern species, which is commonly affected by chestnut blight, lends it its common name.		
B. Thick waxy coatings on these unlobed, 1 – 3 inch long leaves lend this xeric Californian angiosperm its common name.		
C. Golden scales under the leaves and a spiny cupule on the nuts make ID easy on this Pacific Coast angiosperm.		
D. This eastern angiosperm is found on well-drained soils with neutral or alkaline pH, and has distinctly ridged bark.		
E. This shrubby species from central and west Texas may or may not make a decent antacid, depending on who you ask.		

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 largest genetic individual of this species is probably 80,000 years old, includes 40,000 stems, and spans 160 acres		
B. Susceptible to pocket dry rot, this aromatic western tree is used to make wooden pencils.		
C. 'Eyebrows' above the leaf scars are a great way to distinguish this species from its relatives.		
D. The fruit of this species is so large that songs have been written about it.		
E. Reniform leaves resembling a serrated heart, egg shaped capsules, and deeply furrowed bark are good ID features.		

_____ 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. Northern spotted owl, Olympic salamander, and mountain goats depend on this species for habitat.		
B. One of the slowest growing conifers in the northwest, this tree has high value, rot-resistant wood highly valued in Japan		
C. This is the tallest tree currently known on earth.		
D. This fire-sensitive species has two subspecies, one found in Colorado, and the other in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.		
E. This was known as the 'tree of life' after Jacques Cartier's exploratory party used it to treat scurvy in the 1500's.		

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. Shasta fir is a hybrid of California red fir and this species.		
B. A variety of this species found in Arizona and New Mexico is known for its thick, corky bark.		
C. The common name for this deciduous species is the Abenaki word for 'wood used for snow shoes'.		
D. Antiseptic resin from this northern species was used during the Civil war to treat wounds; now it is a popular xmas tree.		
E. The state tree of Colorado and Nevada, this is a popular ornamental in both the western and eastern US.		

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 northern species is typically small and poorly formed, and is found on poor quality uplands with low nutrient status		
B. This is the wetter-sited and more poorly formed of two very similar, related, boreal species.		
C. The mature, clustered, serotinous, curving female strobili of this species have very distinct protruding apophyses.		
D. This is the oldest single-stemmed tree on earth.		
E. This is the largest member of its genus.		

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. The largest individual of this species grows near Fish Lake in Rogue River National Forest, and is 222 feet tall.		
B. There aren't many timber uses for this 2-needled Appalachian pine with serotinous cones.		
C. This two-needled tree is the state tree of New Mexico (oddly enough), and was a member of the Madro-Tertiary Geoflora.		
D. This tree has the longest cone of any gymnosperm in the world.		
E. One of your classmates, who appears to have traveled to the future from the 1800's, is using lumber from this species to build his cabin by Lake Chelan .		

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
F. The two, twisted needles per fascicle are a great ID feature on this tree, commonly grown as an xmas tree in Texas.		
G. Don't cut down one of these stinking small trees if you find one. They are endangered!		
H. This shade tolerant gymnosperm absorbs preservatives easily, making it great for pilings, poles, & railroad ties.		
I. This is the loblolly pine of the Pacific Northwest, at least in terms of its widespread management in plantation forests.		
J. The two needles per fascicle and egg shaped cones are distinct, but this tree was named for its bark.		

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 its 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 6 th 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.		

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)

