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 doubly-serrate alternate angiosperm fixes nitrogen, making it an important early-successional riparian species.		
B. This southwestern angiosperm is slow growing at first, but is among the tallest members of its family at maturity.		
C. This opposite-leaved pacific coast angiosperm is used to make gun stocks, among other specialty products.		
D. This doubly-serrate alternate angiosperm is short-lived, but is a pioneer species that stabilizes disturbed sites.		
E. This opposite-leaved eastern angiosperm has deeply incised lobing on the leaves and foul-smelling twigs.		

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. This slow-growing southwestern gymnosperm can live up to 500 years, but is relatively small due to slow growth rates.		
B. This pacific-northwestern gymnosperm with high-value wood is resistant to fire when old, but not in a juvenile stage.		
C. The wide, scaly, aromatic, sprays of foliage of this species are well-adapted to capturing sunlight in the shade.		
D. This northwestern angiosperm has decussate paired scale-like leaves, and very durable wood.		
E. This ancient angiosperm only remains in 75 groves scattered throughout the Sierra Nevada mountains of California.		

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. This angiosperm is the only native member of its genus found in the dry coastal environment of California.		
B. This angiosperm grows with saltbush, arrowroot, and tamarisk in the desert southwest.		
C. Washington stopped under one of these angiosperms during the revolutionary war, but it died in 2003.		
D. This pacific-coast, medium-sized angiosperm is drought tolerant, masts for wildlife, but has low timber value.		
E. The shapes of the sinuses of this angiosperm, matching the first letter of the specific epithet, are a good ID feature.		

_____ 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 shade-tolerant gymnosperm is a component of true fir – hemlock forest cover types.		
B. This fire-intolerant gymnosperm native to canyons of the central California coast is uncommon today.		
C. The thick shrubby nature of this mid-elevation western angiosperm allows fire to move quickly through it.		
D. This species growing in disjunct high-elevation communities of the southern Appalachians is a popular Xmas tree.		
E. The thick husk on the fruits of this alternate, pinnately compound angiosperm are very distinct		

*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 short-statured tree found near tree-line has thicker bark in its southernmost populations in Arizona and New Mexico.		
B. This gymnosperm native to the central Rockies is not used much for lumber, but is a popular ornamental and xmas tree.		
C. The deciduous leaves of this western early-successional gymnosperm make ID very easy in the fall.		
D. This drier-sited circumpolar boreal gymnosperm is one of the most abundant timber trees in the world.		
E. Exserted bracts are distinct on this gymnosperm native to the Cascade and Coast ranges of the Pacific Northwest.		

*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 Lake state and Canadian gymnosperm has serotinous cones and is an important wildlife species.		
B. This northeastern gymnosperm is late-successional, and is used in musical instrument construction.		
C. The oldest single-tree on earth, a grad student cut one of these down with forest service permission. Oops.		
D. This heavy-coned gymnosperm native to California grows on serpentine soils.		
E. This high-elevation western angiosperm is threatened by both climate change and diseases.		

_____ 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. This species appears similar to longleaf pine, except for the fact that it grows in the desert southwest and Mexico.		
B. This southern Appalachian gymnosperm is adapted to xeric ridgetops and has serotinous cones.		
C. This wide-ranging western gymnosperm has a fire return interval of 5 – 30 years, unless fire suppression has caused heavy fuel loading.		
D. This Californian gymnosperm was a favorite of John Muir in Yosemite Valley.		
E. This northern gymnosperm has needles in two's and provides cover for many birds and mammals.		

*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 popular Texas Christmas tree is native to the Southern Appalachians, where it is typically poorly formed.		
B. This is the most important timber species in the Pacific Northwest.		
C. This is the largest member of its genus and the largest hardwood in western North America.		
D. This tree was once reserved by the Crown for ship masts.		
E. Pando is an 80,000 year old clonal stand of this angiosperm.		

_____ points

*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. This invasive species can be distinguished from its native counterpart in the US by the milky sap exuded from a severed leaf.		
B. Opposite leaves of this species invasive to the Appalachians can be very large (> 1 foot) on saplings.		
C. This narrow-crowned angiosperm is short-lived due to disease issues.		
D. This tree is being sold by nurseries in the eastern US because its native counterpart is affected by anthracnose.		
E. This species can be distinguished from its North American counterpart by counting the veins on one side of the midrib.		
F. Once a popular ornamental in the northeastern US, a disease now makes this gymnosperm an eye-sore.		
G. Squarish cones distinguish this tree, an ornamental in the US, from similar native species.		
H. The silvery backs of leaves of this invasive shrub make identification easy in the western US.		

*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 monocot, native to islands that are a part of Yemen, is famous for its form and products derived from its resin.		
B. This Chilean angiosperm can reach 40 m in height, and is widely planted as an ornamental globally.		
C. This was once the most remote tree on the planet, before it was struck by a truck and replaced with a metal monument.		
D. The wood of this tree was used for a variety of purposes by ancient and modern-day Egyptians.		
E. This species is native to some parts of Australia, invasive to others, and is particularly long-lived for its genus.		
F. The fifth largest country by land area in the world was named for this tree.		
G. This species has a host of adaptations to tolerate salt. It also fixes nitrogen, and has cones.		
H. Modified leaves of this monocot were used by indigenous peoples and lent the tree its common name.		

_____ points

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

_____ points