

FORESTRY- ANSWER SHEET KEY

NOTE: AT THE ACTUAL EVENT SPECIMENS WERE USED –the photos attached in this test are for use in practicing from the NATIONAL TREE LIST.

STATION #1

1. *Pinus sabiniana* (digger or gray pine)
2. 2 of: digger pine, gray pine or ghost pine, foothill pine and bull pine
3. Ate the large seeds and parts of its cones, bark and buds. Its resin was used for medicinal purposes.

STATION #2

4. D
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. The black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) does not have a terminal leaflet (or a poorly formed one) whereas the butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) does have a terminal leaflet
9. 1. The *Castanea dentata* (American chestnut) is in the Fagaceae or Beech Family whereas the others are in the Juglandaceae family.
2. It does not have compound leaves

STATION #3

10. *Sequoia sempervirens* Redwood
11. The tree's genus is named after a Cherokee Indian that invented the first Native American alphabet
12. A

STATION #4

13. E
14. D
15. A
16. F
17. B
18. C

STATION #5

19. *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of heaven
20. Simaroubaceae
21. *China*
22. There are gland-tipped teeth near the bases of each leaflet.
23. It is immune to dust and smoke and is useful in polluted cities where other plants will not grow
24. Have a very disagreeable odor

STATION #6

25. *Gleditsia triacanthos* Honey Locust

26. **E**

27. Thorny spines

28. It is thornless

29. Sweet pulp of the pods (legume family)

STATION #7

30. *Carya ovata* Shagbark hickory.

31. Finely saw-toothed and hairy

32. Moist soils of valleys and upland slopes in mixed hardwood forests.

33. The oily food removed from pounded kernels steeped in boiling water. This sweet hickory milk was used in cooking corn cakes and hominy.

34. Rough shaggy bark

STATION #8

35. *Eucalyptus globules* Bluegum Eucalyptus

36. Australia

37. Moist soils in subtropical regions. (in this particular case, in California)

38. It is used as a street tree, for windbreaks and screens and in forest plantations for fuel, pulpwood, and construction timber.

39. A medicinal oil is distilled from the aromatic leaves and used as an expectorant and decongestant.

STATION #9

40. *Betula populifolia* Gray Birch

41. Doubly-sawtoothed

42. **B**

43. Warty gland dots or lenticels

44. Spools, other turned wooden articles, firewood

45. It shades and protects seedlings of the larger, long-lived forest trees

STATION #10

46. Ginkgo bilboa

47. **A**

48. **A**

STATION #11

49. B 50. F 51. G 52. E 53. I 54. H

55. Palmately

56. Pinnately

STATION #12

57. *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas fir

58. Grouse, deer, elk

59. Douglas-fir is commonly used for construction materials, window frames, doors, paneling, Christmas trees, pulp, plywood and particleboard

60. C

61. Three-lobed bracts extend beyond the cone scales and resemble *mouse posteriors*.

STATION # 13

62. *Quercus virginiana*, Live Oak

63. A

64. Ship building

65. E

STATION # 14

66. *Sequoiadendron giganteum* Giant sequoia

67. Western slope of the Sierra Nevada in central California

68. The very thick bark (1to 2 feet!) offers resistance

69. The Douglas squirrel, or chickaree, eats the green scales of young cones extensively.

STATION #15

70. *Taxodium distichum* (bald cypress)

71. Heavy construction, including docks, warehouses, boats, bridges, millwork and interior trim

72. A knee

73. Bald eagle and osprey

STATION # 16

74. *Quercus agrifolia* (Coast live oak)

75. Ground the seeds into meal, washed and boiled into mush or baked in ashes as bread.

76. *Quercus imbricaria* Shingle oak.

77. *shingles*

STATION #17

78. Dense masses of fiber cells

79. Ironwood or Eastern (or American) Hophornbeam or *Ostrya virginiana*

80. C 81. B 82. A 83. D

84. Fibrous only

STATION # 18

85. *Acer saccharum* Sugar Maple

86. Asian longhorned beetle

87. Palmately lobed

88. D

STATION #19

89. *Abies concolor* (white fir)

90. C

91. Songbirds, mammals, esp. squirrels and chipmunks

92. Deer and grouse

93. Porcupines

STATION #20

94. E 95. B 96. F 97. D 98. A 99. C

100. Bipinnate or doubly (or twice) compound

Photos are from the Virginia Tech Dendrology web site:

<http://www.cnr.vt.edu/dendro/dendrology/main.htm>

Special thanks to Lois Kuhns, Kenston High School, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, for submitting this Forestry exam. Please note that actual specimens were used at the competition. Lois added the images to make it easier for coaches to utilize this exam. Please join Lois and others who have submitted their exams for posting on The Wright Center site. Exams may be submitted to Linder Winter at LWothworld@aol.com.