

# 2013 Clio Invitational

Tie breaker questions are **boldface**

Team Number \_\_\_Key\_\_\_

*Scientific names worth 1 point for genus, 1 for species,*

*139/139pts*

## Station 1

1. *Castanea dentata*
2. American Chestnut
3. a burr
4. toothed
5. An imported (from Asia) bark fungus was discovered in New York (1904), rapidly spread and killed an estimated 3 billion trees in eastern North America by the 1930's. Some individual trees survived, but most were killed by the fungus.

## Station 2

6. *Celtis occidentalis*
7. Northern Hackberry
8. F 9. B,H 10. A 11. C 12. J 13. H 14. E,J 15. I 16. D,G 17. D 18. G 19. B,C,I,J 20. E

## Station 3

- 21. *Carya ovata***
22. Shagbark Hickory
23. no
24. Algonquin
25. fire

## Station 4

26. *Salix babylonica*
27. Weeping Willow, Babylon willow
- 28. male and female flowers on different trees**
29. northern China
30. a modeling method used for categorizing species using logical choices. At each point in the decision process, multiple alternatives are offered, each leading to a result or a further choice.

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## Station 5

- 31. *Populus grandidentata*
- 32. Big-toothed Aspen, large-tooth aspen, American aspen, white poplar
- 33. a catkin
- 34. G 35. J 36. F 37. E 38. C 39. I 40. D 41. H

## Station 6

- 42. *Hamamelis virginiana*
- 43. American witch-hazel, Witch-hazel, café du diable, hamémelis
- 44. dowsing for water
- 45. an astringent
- 46. hardwoods are angiosperms, softwoods are gymnosperms**

## Station 7

- 47. *Quercus*
- 48. oak
- 49. *alba*                      White Oak
- 50. *coccinae*                Scarlet Oak
- 51. *bicolor*                 Swamp White Oak
- 52. *macrocarpa*            Bur Oak
- 53. *palustris*              Pin Oak, Swamp Spanish Oak
- 54. *muehlenbergii*        Chinquapin Oak, Chinkapin Oak
- 55. *rubra*                    Norther Red Oak, Champion Oak
- 56. *shumardii*             Shumard, Spotted, Schneck, Shumard Red, Swamp Red Oak

## Station 8

- 57. *Cercis canadensis*
- 58. Eastern Redbud
- 59. E 60. C 61. B 62. A 63. F 64. D

## Station 9

- 65. *Fagus grandifolia***
- 66. American Beech, North American Beech
- 67. Beech wood is very tough. Without modern chainsaws it was not worth cutting
- 68. A year of high seed production (mast is a term for seeds)

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## Station 10

69. *Larix laricina*

70. Tamarack, Tamarack Larch, American Larch, Hackmatack

71. Tamaracks are very shade intolerant

72. "wood used for snowshoes"

73. -65 C

## Station 11

**74. *Morus rubra***

75. Red Mulberry

76. drupes

77. F 78. I 79. K 80. L 81. C 82. E 83. H 84. D 85. J 86. G

## Station 12

87. *Gleditsia triacanthos*

88. Honeylocust, thorny locust

**89. pinnately bi-compound**

90. lacks thorns

91. high in protein

## Station 13

92. *Liquidambar styraciflua*

93. Sweetgum, American sweetgum, sweet-gum, aligator wood, American-storax, bilsted, red-gum, satin-walnut, star-leaved gum

94. Capsules are spikey (80-100 per capsule) and hard balls slightly less than golfball sized

**95. emerald ash borer**

## Station 14

96. *Sassafras albidum*

97. Sassafras, White Sassafras, Red Sassafras, Silky sassafras

**98. polymorphism**

99. sassafras tea, root beer or sarsaparilla, filé gumbo

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## Station 15

100. *Acer negundo*

101. Boxelder, Boxelder maple, Maple ash

102. key

103. Anasazi

## Station 16

**104. *Catalpa speciosa***

105. Northern Catalpa, Hardy Catalpa, Western Catalpa, Cigar tree, catawba-tree

106. very low shrinkage (3rd lowest, behind redwood and red cedar)

107. Larva of the catalpa moth are excellent bait. Trees are commonly infested.

## Station 17

108. *Aesculus glabra*

109. Ohio Buckeye, American Buckeye, Fetid Buckeye

110. tannins in the seeds

111. 2

Tie Breaker order	<b>21</b>	_____
	<b>74</b>	_____
	<b>46</b>	_____
	<b>104</b>	_____
	<b>28</b>	_____
	<b>98</b>	_____
	<b>65</b>	_____
	<b>89</b>	_____