

Forestry – Sample Tournament (05)

by Karen L. Lancour

In actual competition, the tree would not be identified by name. Leaf specimens may be accompanied by twigs, cones, seeds, or other parts of the tree. Correlated questions may pertain to the tree's structure, ecology or economic characteristics. Similar species may be substituted from your region of the country.

Station A – Photo or specimen of Sugar Maple

1. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
2. What are the two major economic products are supplied by this tree? What type of fruit does it have?

Station B – Photo or specimen of Ginko

3. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
4. This tree was introduced to the U.S. from what part of the world? Does this tree have flowers or does it have cones?

Station C – Photo or specimen of Giant Sequoia

5. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
6. What type of leaves are present on this mighty giant? How does the age of these trees compare to those of others?

Station D – Photo or specimen of Eastern White Pine

7. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
8. Is this tree considered a hardwood or is it a soft wood and how is the wood used?

Station E – Photo or specimen of Smooth Sumac

9. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
10. What type of wildlife browse on the twigs and fruit of this species?

Station F – Photo or specimen of American Elm

11. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
12. What disease has ravaged this tree in many parts of the country? What is the shape of this tree?

Station G – Photo or specimen of Quaking Aspen

13. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
14. The tree provides food for a variety of animals. Who eats its twigs, foliage, bark and buds?

Station H – Photo or specimen of Eastern Red Cedar

15. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
16. What bird is named after this tree because it eats the berries? Its aromatic wood is used to make what types of items?

Station I – Photo or specimen of Honey Locust

17. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
18. Livestock and wildlife find what part of this tree a favorite food?

Station J – Photo or specimen of Northern Catalpa

19. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
20. How are the leaves arranged on the twig of this tree? (Opposite, alternate, or whorled) What shape is the leaf? What is distinctive about its fruit?

Station K – Photo or specimen of Ohio Buckeye

21. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
22. Is this leaf simple or compound? What type of simple or compound is it?

Station L – Photo or specimen of Saguaro Cactus

23. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
24. What type of leaves does this specie have? What special protective structures does it have?

Station M – Photo or specimen of Eastern Hemlock

25. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
26. What type of soil is home for this tree and does it grow in mixed stands or in pure stands?

Station N – Photo or specimen of Pin Cherry

27. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
28. What two red structures are characteristic of this specie? How is it associated with forest fires?

Station O – Photo or specimen of White Oak

29. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
30. The high quality wood from this tree is used to make what special type of containers?

Station P – Photo or specimen of Soaptree Yucca

31. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
32. This specie gets its nickname from what special substance in its roots and trunk?

Station Q – Photo or specimen of Balsam Fir

33. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
34. Resin from the resin blisters is used to make what special optical materials?

Station R – Photo or specimen of Paper Birch

35. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
36. What is unique about the bark of this tree? Its wood is used to make specialty items. Name some of them.

Station S – Photo or specimen of Mountain Ash

37. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
38. What type of leaf does this tree have? Its wood is used to make what types of sporting equipment?

Station T – Photo or specimen of Sassafras.

39. Identify this specimen using the appropriate scientific name.
40. The oil from the roots and bark are used for what type of products?

Tie Breaker Questions:

1. Discuss the relationships between trees and the other plants as well as the animals in their ecosystems.
2. Explain the differences between hardwood trees and softwood trees. How are these types of wood used in society?

Forestry – Sample Tournament (Answer Key)

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Station A – Photo or specimen of Sugar Maple

1. *Acer saccharum*
2. wood for furniture and sap for maple syrup - key or samara

Station B – Photo or specimen of Ginkgo

3. *Ginkgo biloba*
4. S.E. China - cones.

Station C – Photo or specimen of Giant Sequoia

5. *Sequoiadendron giganteum*
6. evergreen – scale-like leaves - among world's oldest – up to 3200 years old.

Station D – Photo or specimen of Eastern White Pine

7. *Pinus strobus*
8. softwood – construction as structural lumber (colonial ship masts)

Station E – Photo or specimen of Smooth Sumac

9. *Rhus glabra*
10. deer

Station F – Photo or specimen of American Elm

11. *Ulmus americana*
12. dutch elm disease (a fungus) - vase-shaped

Station G – Photo or specimen of Quaking Aspen

13. *Populus tremuloides*
14. twig & foliage = deer, elk, moose, sheep & goats; bark = beavers, rabbits, small mammals; winter buds = grouse and quail (most widely distributed in US)

Station H – Photo or specimen of Eastern Red Cedar

15. *Juniperus virginiana*
16. Cedar waxwing – cedar chests and aromatic furniture.

Station I – Photo or specimen of Honey Locust

17. *Gleditsia tricanthos*
18. Sweet pulp of the pods (legume family)

Station J – Photo or specimen of Northern Catalpa

19. *Catalpa speciosa*
20. whorled (3 at the node) - large heart-shaped leaf – dark brown capsule (cigar tree)

Station K – Photo or specimen of Ohio Buckeye

21. *Aesculus glabra* .
22. compound - palmately

Station L – Photo or specimen of Saquaro Cactus

23. *Cereus giganteus*
24. No leaves – photosynthesis in stems and spines for protection

Station M – Photo or specimen of Eastern Hemlock

25. *Tsuga canadensis*
26. acid soils – grows in pure strands

Station N – Photo or specimen of Pin Cherry

27. *Prunus pensylvanica*
28. shiny red twigs and tiny red cherries. Seedlings come up after forest fires. (fire cherry)

Station O – Photo or specimen of White Oak

29. *Quercus alba*
30. tight barrels for whiskey and other liquids, wooden buckets.

Station P – Photo or specimen of Soaptree Yucca

31. *Yucca elata*
32. soapy material used as a soap substitute

Station Q – Photo or specimen of Balsam Fir

33. *Abies balsamea*
34. mounting microscope specimens and optical cement

Station R – Photo or specimen of Paper Birch

35. *Betula papyrifera*
36. white, smooth, papery bark - ice cream sticks, toothpicks, bobbins, broomstick handles

Station S – Photo or specimen of Mountain Ash

37. *Fraxinus americana*
38. Pinnately compound - baseball bats, tennis rackets, hockey sticks

Station T – Photo or specimen of Sassafras.

39. *Sassafras albidum*
40. perfume soap, tea, flavor rootbeer

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Forestry
Sample Tournament

SCHOOL _____
Names _____

STATION A:

1. _____
2. _____

STATION K:

21. _____
22. _____

STATION B:

3. _____
4. _____

STATION L

23. _____
24. _____

STATION C:

5. _____
6. _____

STATION M

25. _____
26. _____

STATION D:

7. _____
8. _____

STATION N

27. _____
28. _____

STATION E:

9. _____
10. _____

STATION O

29. _____
30. _____

STATION F:

11. _____
12. _____

STATION P:

31. _____
32. _____

STATION G:

13. _____
14. _____

STATION Q:

33. _____
34. _____

STATION H:

15. _____
16. _____

STATION R:

35. _____
36. _____

STATION I:

17. _____
18. _____

STATION S:

37. _____
38. _____

STATION J:

19. _____
20. _____

STATION T:

39. _____
40. _____

Tie Breakers:

- 1.
- 2.