ENVIRONMENTAL HORTICULTURE 105

Mid Term #1

April 19, 2012

Name______________________________ (2 points)

Hometown, State, Country, whatever________________________(optional)

Circle or underline the BEST answer in parentheses (2 points each).

1. My TA is (Julia, Gunther, Laura, Jim, Amy, Lethario).

2. Capsules are found in (Papaveraceae, Oleaceae, Fabaceae).

3. Leaves are generally opposite in (Hydrangeaceae, Grossulariaceae, Rosaceae).

4. The greatest concentration of species in Fabaceae is found in (desert, Tropical, Dry) areas.

5. Berries are found in some members of (Papaveraceae, Brassicaceae, Liliaceae).

6. Flowers in Magnoliaceae have (2, syncarpous, apocarpous) pistils.

7. Petal number in Brassicaceae is (3, 4, 5).

8. The fruit in Aceraceae is a (silique, legume, samara).

9. Stamen number in Oleaceae is (2, 5, many).

10. Stamen number in Papaveraceae is (2, 5, many).

11. Ovaries are superior in (Caprifoliaceae, Papaveraceae, Iridaceae).

12. Many stamens is considered a/an (advanced, primitive, fused) characteristic.

13. Leaves are opposite in (Magnoliaceae, Fabaceae, Caprifoliaceae).
14. Plants in Agavaceae are usually found in (alpine, desert, tropical) areas.
15. Stamen number in Brassicaceae is (4, 5, 6).
16. A siliqua has (1, 2, many) carpels.
17. Flowers are zygomorphic in (Magnoliaceae, Rosaceae, Hippocastanaceae).
18. The fruit in Magnoliaceae is a (drupe, capsule, follicle).
19. Leaves in Hippocastanaceae are (simple, pinnate, palmate).
20. Follicles are found in (Brassicaceae, Fabaceae, Paeoniaceae).
21. Leaves are glandular dotted in (Rosaceae, Rutaceae, Fabaceae).
22. Stamen number is usually 3 in (Oleaceae, Iridaceae, Aceraceae).
23. Stamens in Oleaceae are (zygomorphic, sympetalous, epipetalous).
24. In Rhamnaceae leaves are usually (compound, simple, opposite).
25. Ovaries in Iridaceae are (inferior, spikes, superior).
26. Flowers in Liliaceae occur in (racemes, spikes, umbels).
27. The umbel is enclosed in a spathe in (Liliaceae, Iridaceae, Amaryllidaceae).
28. An inferior ovary is considered a/an (primitive, inferior, advanced) trait.
29. Compound leaves are considered (advanced, primitive, undesirable).
30. Flowers of Caprifoliaceae are (actinomorphic, zygomorphic, either).
31. Leaves in Aceraceae are usually (compound, opposite, alternate).
32. The fruit of Fabaceae has (one, two, five) sutures.
33. A conspicuous nectar disk is found in (Fabaceae, Celastraceae, Papaveraceae).
34. A fruit with two carpels and a replum is a (siliqua, legume, follicle).
35. Sketch a hypanthium and label all of the parts, including those that are fused. (5 points).

36. Sketch the inflorescences of Liliaceae and Iridaceae and label all of the parts. (5 points)

37. Sketch a superior ovary and an inferior ovary. (5 points)

38. How is a botanical legume different than a botanical follicle? (5 points).

39. My fruit is fleshy and has several seeds that are not enclosed in a stony endocarp. What is the name of a fruit like mine? (4 points)
40. I am herbaceous with 3 stamens, 3 petals, 3 sepals that are petal-like, and an inferior ovary. What family am I in? (3 points)

41. I am woody, with alternate leaves with stipules. What family am I in? (3 points)