

Name _____

**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT REGISTRATION EXAMINATION
OKLAHOMA PLANT MATERIALS**

(Refer to "Know It and Grow It," Version 2 or 3 by Dr. Carl Whitcomb)

TRUE/FALSE

- _____ 1. Leaves, buds and husks of nuts of the *Carya illinoensis* (Pecan) release a material during rain or when damaged that can stain patio furniture, car tops, and sidewalks.
- _____ 2. The fruit of the *Celtis occidentalis* (Hackberry) is poisonous to humans.
- _____ 3. The 1-2 inch long thorns on the *Chilopsis linearis* (Desertwillow) make it unacceptable for use around children playing.
- _____ 4. The possibility that the fruit of the *Euonymus bungeana* (Winterberry *Euonymus*) may be poisonous is reason enough not to plant this tree around children.
- _____ 5. It is best to locate *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (Green Ash) away from structures because wood is only moderately strong and, particularly with an old tree, the branches could fall on the building.
- _____ 6. *Vitex agnus-castus* (*Vitex*) has a large and poisonous seed pod.
- _____ 7. *Ulmus americana* (American Elm) and *Ulmus pumila* (Siberian Elm) should not be planted due to their susceptibility to Dutch Elm disease.
- _____ 8. *Ulmus parvifolia* (Lacebark Elm) is very susceptible to attack by the elm leaf beetle.
- _____ 9. Female *Populus deltoides* (Cottonwoods) are superior to male cottonwoods because of their lacy cotton-looking blooms.
- _____ 10. The sharp spines and the large seed pod are two reasons the *Maclure pomifera* (Osage Orange) are not used in areas of high pedestrian traffic.
- _____ 11. *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Sweetgum) has a very small and insignificant seed pod.
- _____ 12. Some of the fruit of the *Malus* spp. (Flowering Crabapple) is so messy it is best not to use it around a patio or outdoor living area.
- _____ 13. *Ilex cornuta* (Chinese Holly) has a soft textured leaf with few thorns.
- _____ 14. *Morus alba* (White Mulberry) has a seeking root system that is capable of heaving sidewalks and causing structural damage to footings.
- _____ 15. *Campsis radicans* (Trumpet Creeper) can become invasive and a public nuisance because of its survivability in adverse conditions.
- _____ 16. *Pistacia chinensis* (Chinese Pistache) is a nearly perfect tree.

- _____17. *Platanus x acerifolia* (London planetree) is highly susceptible to anthracnose.
- _____18. *Populus nigra* (Lombardy Poplar) is a wonderful exclamation point in the landscape and should be used more.
- _____19. *Quercus alba* (White Oak) has very aggressive and destructive root system.
- _____20. *Salix babylonica* (Weeping Willows) should be considered a short lived tree in most locations.
- _____21. Although the flowers of the *Tilia americana* (American Linden) are very fragrant and full of nectar, bees are not usually present.
- _____22. One of the best and yet most overlooked of the small or medium-sized trees that could be utilized in the urban landscape is *Sapindus drummondii* (Western Soapberry).
- _____23. *Pyracantha coccinea* (*Pyracantha*) is one of the most pest free shrubs and should be utilized more in the landscape.
- _____24. *Hedera helix* (English Ivy) does not damage trees, although it may cover all interior branches. However, the additional wind resistance may increase damage to the tree during high winds.
- _____25. *Yucca gloriosa* (Mound Lily Yucca) has a very sharp and dangerous leaf that will penetrate the skin when contacted.
- _____26. *Ilex vomitoria* (Yaupon Holly) has a very invasive root system capable of doing severe structural damage.
- _____27. *Euonymus japonica* (Evergreen Euonymus) is considered the almost perfect shrub since it tolerates pruning exceptionally well, grows well in moist soil and tolerates considerable drought, grows in full sun or will do well in part shade or very dense shade, and will suffice in poor soil with poor nutrition.
- _____28. *Elaeagnus macrophylla* (Silverberry) has irregular, long, slender thorns that are not especially stout on most vigorous new shoots but could be hazardous under certain circumstances.
- _____29. The root system of *Buxus sempervirens* (English or Common Box) is so aggressive and invasive that it is best not to plant it within four or five feet of a sidewalk or structure.
- _____30. The fruit of the *Cleyera japonica* (*Cleyera*) is not poisonous.
- _____31. Although *Yucca aloifolia* (Spanish Bayonet) is one of the most durable and maintenance-free broadleaf evergreens available, its leaves are so sharp, stiff and dangerous that it should be kept away from people, especially children.
- _____32. The fruit of the *Raphiolepis indica* (Indian Hawthorn) is extremely poisonous.
- _____33. The leaves of the *Rhododendron obtusum* (Kurume Azalea) may be mildly toxic if eaten in quantity.

_____34. Bees swarm around the fragrant and showy blooms of the *Robinia pseudoacacia* (Black Locust) making it an undesirable tree for people spaces.

_____35. The spiny fruit of the *Liquidambar styraciflua* (Sweetgum) can be dangerous when hit and thrown by a lawnmower and can be very discomfoting to a bare foot.

_____36. *Platanus occidentalis* (Sycamore) creates considerable litter in the landscape from the dropping of leaves and twigs and in some cases bark.

_____37. Although *Ziziphus jujuba* (Jujube or False Date) tolerates the alkaline soils of Central Oklahoma it should not be considered for people spaces because of its weak, soft wood.

_____38. *Ulmus americana* (American Elm) should not be considered for planting due to its many pest problems.

_____39. *Ulmus pumila* (Siberian Elm) should not be considered for planting due to its many pest problems.

_____40. *Ulmus parvifolia* (Lacebark Elm) should not be considered for planting due to its many pest problems.

_____41. *Juglans nigra* (Black Walnut) should not be planted in the ornamental landscape because of the chemical (Juglone) it releases which may kill or severely stunt certain other plants.

_____42. *Juniperus virginiana* (Eastern Redcedar) should not be planted near apples or hawthorns due to its susceptibility to cedar apple rust.

_____43. *Thuja orientalis* (Oriental or Chinese Arborvitae) is frequently a continuing source of spider mites and juniper blight fungus, thus contaminating the entire landscape.

_____44. *Acer negundo* (Boxelder) is extremely cold, hardy and drought resistant but wood is very weak and brittle.

_____45. *Acer saccharum* 'Caddo' (Caddo Maple) is very similar to the Silver Maple in regards to its growth habits but it is planted anyway, due to its wonderful fall color.

_____46. All parts of the *Aesculus arguta* (Texas Buckeye) are poisonous.

_____47. *Quercus palustris* (Pin Oaks) are excellent trees with no known cultural problems.

_____48. Due to its large and messy fruit the *Alnus glutinosa* (Black Alder) is not recommended for people areas and perform well in high alkaline soils.

_____49. *Betula nigra* (River Birch) has so many disease and insect problems that it is not recommended for general plantings.

_____50. Because the fruit of the *Poncirus trifoliata* (Trifoliate Orange) would be so interesting to children it would be a good choice to plant in a children's play yard.