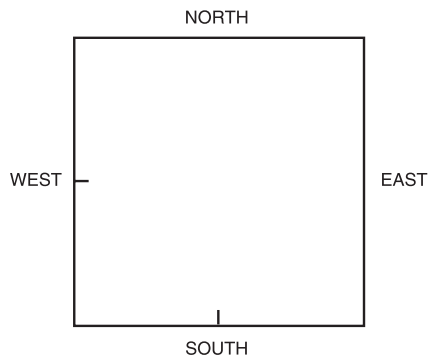


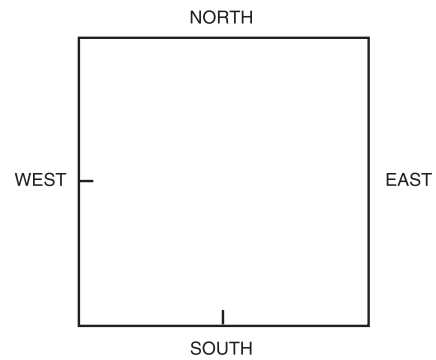
Student Workbook
Assignment Sheet 2

1. SE1/4 SE1/4, Section 10



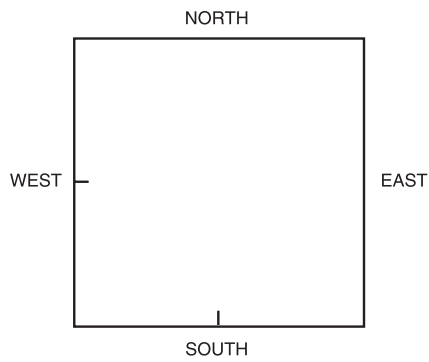
ACRES: _____

2. N1/4, NE1/4, Section 26



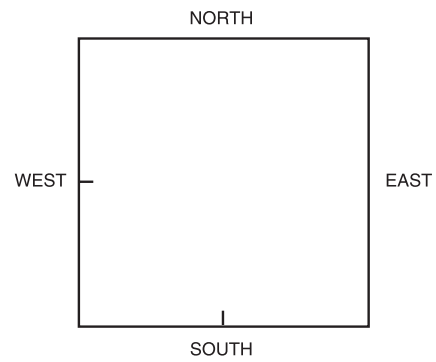
ACRES: _____

3. NE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4, Section 30



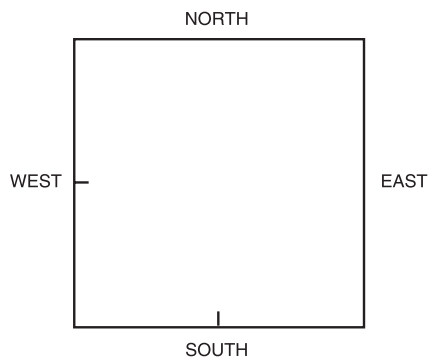
ACRES: _____

4. NE1/4 & S1/2 NE1/4, Section 4



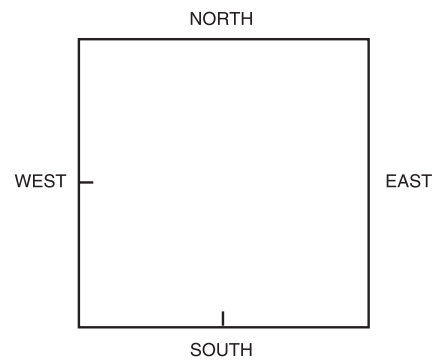
ACRES: _____

5. W1/2, Section 12



ACRES: _____

6. SE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, Section 36



ACRES: _____



BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Buxus microphylla cv.	Littleleaf Boxwood
Camellia japonica cv.	Common Camellia
Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'	Blue Atlas Cedar
Cercis canadensis	Redbud
Chaenomeles speciosa cv.	Japanese (Flowering) Quince
Cornus florida cv.	Flowering Dogwood
Cotoneaster dammeri	Bearberry Cotoneaster
Cotoneaster divaricatus	Spreading Cotoneaster
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Hawthorn
Cynodon dactylon cv.	Bermudagrass
Dieffenbachia maculata cv.	Spotted Dumb Cane
Dracaena deremensis 'Warneckii'	Striped Dracaena
Dracaena fragrans 'Massangeana'	Corn Plant
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower
Epipremnum spp.	Pothos
Euonymus alatus	Winged Euonymus
Euonymus fortunei cv.	Wintercreeper
Fagus sylvatica cv.	European Beech
Festuca spp. and cv	Fescue
Ficus benjamina	Benjamin Fig
Ficus elastica 'Decora'	Decora Rubber Plant
Forsythia x intermedia cv.	Border Forsythia
Fraxinus americana cv.	White Ash
Gaillardia aristata cv.	Common Blanketflower
Gardenia jasminoides 'Fortuniana'	Common Gardenia
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis cv.	Thornless Honeylocust
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffeetree
Hedera helix cv.	English Ivy
Hemerocallis spp. and cv.	Day lily
Hosta x hybrida cv.	Plaintain Lily
Hydrangea quercifolia	Oakleaf Hydrangea
Ilex cornuta cv.	Chinese Holly
Ilex crenata cv.	Japanese Holly
Ilex x meserveae cv.	Meserve Holly
Impatiens hybrid cv.	Impatiens
Iris x germanica florentina cv.	Bearded Iris
Juniperus chinensis cv.	Chinese Juniper

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> cv.	Creeping Juniper
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> cv.	Crape Myrtle
<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i> cv.	Shasta Daisy
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tuliptree
<i>Liriope</i> spp. cv.	Lily-Turf
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> 'Halliana'	Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> cv.	Southern Magnolia
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i> cv.	Chinese (Saucer) Magnolia
<i>Mahonia aquifolia</i> cv.	Oregon Grape
<i>Malus</i> spp. and cv.	Flowering Crabapple
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Bayberry
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> cv.	Daffodil
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Sour (Black) Gum
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese Spurge
<i>Paeonia</i> hybrid cv.	Peony
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston Ivy
<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i> cv.	Zonal Geranium
<i>Pennisetum ruppelia</i>	Fountain Grass
<i>Petunia x hybrida</i> cv.	Petunia
<i>Philodendron scandens oxycardium</i>	Heartleaf Philodendron
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i> cv.	Colorado (Blue) Spruce
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Bush
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Mugo Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Planetree
<i>Poa pratensis</i> cv.	Kentucky Bluegrass
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Southern Yew
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> cv.	Shrubby Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> cv.	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus serrulata</i> 'Kwanzan'	Kwanzan Japanese Flowering Cherry
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> cv.	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery Pear

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Rhododendron x catawbiense</i>	Catawba Hybrid Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron</i> Hybrid	Exbury Hybrid Azalea
<i>Rosa</i> spp. Class Hybrid Tea cv.	Hybrid Tea Rose
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i> cv.	Meadow Sage
<i>Sedum spurium</i> cv.	Sedum
<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>	Coleus
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European Mountain Ash
<i>Spiraea x bumalda</i>	Bumalda Spirea
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> cv.	Common Lilac
<i>Tagetes</i> spp. cv.	Marigold
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress
<i>Taxus</i> spp. and cv.	Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> cv.	American Arborvitae
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Littleleaf Linden
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canadian Hemlock
<i>Tulipa</i> spp. cv.	Tulip
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
<i>Verbena x hybrida</i> cv.	Garden Verbena
<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>	Burkwood Viburnum
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	American Cranberrybush Viburnum
<i>Vinca minor</i> cv.	Periwinkle
<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i> cv.	Pansy
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> cv.	Chinese Wisteria
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's Needle
<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Zinnia

OBJECTIVE 5:**Identify common landscape weeds and methods for control.**

NOTE: Your instructor will show you a PowerPoint Presentation of color photographs of the common landscape weeds listed in this objective.

Managing a landscape requires constant attention. Weed control is one of the many ongoing activities required for a beautiful landscape. Controlling weeds is achieved largely through prevention, which includes mulching, proper plantings suited for the climate and area, and proper watering and fertilization. When weeds do appear, the first step is to identify the type of weed or weeds present.

In order to control weeds with an herbicide (a chemical that kills plants), you should first classify the weed you are controlling based on three categories:

- Is it an annual or a perennial?
- If an annual, is it a winter annual or summer annual?
- Is it a grassy or broadleaf weed?

The answers to these questions will determine the type of herbicide selected.

Herbicides kill weeds via one of three methods:

- **Contact**—These herbicides kill by contact with plant tissue.
- **Translocated**—These herbicides are absorbed through plant foliage and move through the plant to affect active growth centers.
- **Soil-applied (residual)**—These herbicides are taken up by plant roots and affect the development of the plants.

The type of herbicide applied, the application rate, and the timing of application will all affect the efficacy of the herbicide. Of course, it is important to choose a product and method of application that will not harm the desirable plants in the landscape.

The following plants are commonly considered weeds in the landscape.

Annual Bluegrass	<i>Grassy winter annual</i>
Broadleaf Plantain	<i>Perennial broadleaf</i>
Buckhorn Plantain	<i>Perennial broadleaf</i>
Chickweed	<i>Winter annual broadleaf</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Grassy perennial</i>
Dandelion	<i>Perennial broadleaf</i>

Henbit	<i>Winter annual broadleaf</i>
Nutsedge	<i>Grassy perennial</i>
Oxalis	<i>Perennial broadleaf</i>
Purslane	<i>Annual broadleaf</i>
White Clover	<i>Perennial broadleaf</i>

OBJECTIVE 6:
Complete Assignment Sheet 1.

OBJECTIVE 7:
Identify physiological problems of landscape plants.

NOTE: Your instructor will show you a PowerPoint Presentation of color photographs of physiological problems of landscape plants listed in this objective.

Landscape plants are subject to uncontrolled environmental conditions. Unlike greenhouse plants or houseplants, landscape plants must withstand whatever extremes of cold, heat, drought, wind, or other environmental circumstances that are present where they are planted.

When a plant is injured from some environmental cause, identification will make it easier to develop a suitable solution to the problem. Identifying a physiological problem is sometimes fairly easy: for instance, if plants in an area have recently been sprayed with 2,4-D, then identifying unintended injury from the chemical is fairly straightforward. Other physiological problems, such as iron deficiency, can be harder to diagnose.

The effects of common physiological problems of landscape plants are listed below.

- Frost/freeze injury
- Leaf scorch (drought or winter burn)
- Iron deficiency
- Nitrogen deficiency
- 2,4 D injury