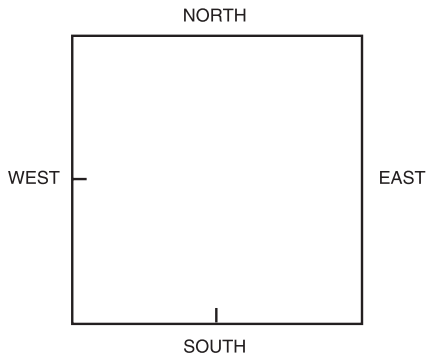
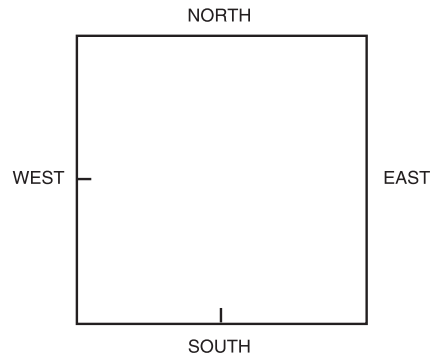
Student Workbook
Assignment Sheet 2

1. SE1/4 SE1/4, Section 10



ACRES: _____

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



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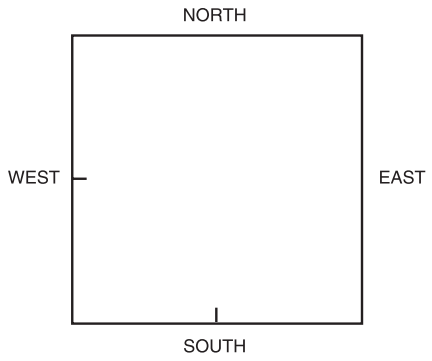
3. NE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4, Section 30



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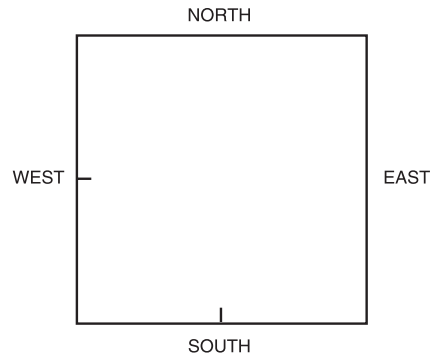
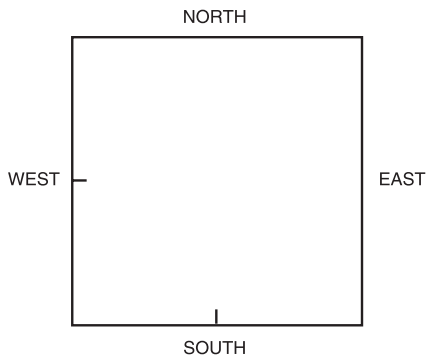
4. NE1/4 & S1/2 NE1/4, Section 4



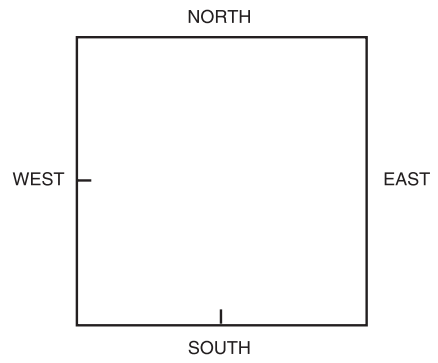
ACRES: _____

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

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

Student Workbook Information Sheet

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	*Grassy winter annual*
Broadleaf Plantain	*Perennial broadleaf*
Buckhorn Plantain	*Perennial broadleaf*
Chickweed	*Winter annual broadleaf*
Crabgrass	*Grassy perennial*
Dandelion	*Perennial broadleaf*

Henbit	*Winter annual broadleaf*
Nutsedge	*Grassy perennial*
Oxalis	*Perennial broadleaf*
Purslane	*Annual broadleaf*
White Clover	*Perennial broadleaf*

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