

Registration form

Aquatic Environments CEU Training Course \$100.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$40.00

Start and finish dates: _____

You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name _____ **Signature** _____

(This will appear on your certificate as above)

Address: _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____ **Email** _____

Phone:

Home () _____ **Work** () _____ **Fax** () _____

License or

Operator ID # _____ **Exp Date** _____

Class/Grade _____

Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's/PDH's.

Commercial Applicator Residential Applicator Industrial Applicator Pesticide Handler Advisor

Agricultural Applicator Aerial Applicator Other _____

Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.

Technical Learning College
P.O. Box 420, Payson, AZ 85547-0420
(928) 468-0665 Toll Free (866) 557-1746
info@tlch2o.com Fax (928) 272-0747

Visit us on the web at www.abctlc.com

3 digit code on back of card _____

American Express

Master Card / Visa Card # _____ **Exp. Date** _____

If you've paid on the Internet, please write your Customer # _____

Referral's Name _____

Aquatic Environments Answer Key

Phone #

Name

Address

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- 99. ____
- 100. ____

Please complete the registration form and the Customer Survey.

Please mail or fax this survey with your final exam

AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS CEU COURSE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

***PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE
APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.***

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? _____

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

Any other concerns or comments.

Aquatic Environments CEU Training Course Assignment

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully completed this assignment with a score of 70% or better. You may e-mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com, you can find a copy of this assignment in Word on the Assignment Page on TLC's website or fax the answers to TLC (928) 272-0747. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers.

Answer Key in the rear.

Please pick the best answer.

Plant Identification Section

- A. Filamentous Algae
- B. Stoneworts
- C. Chara
- D. Nitella
- E. Duckweed
- F. Watermeal
- G. Water Hyacinth
- H. Coontail
- I. Bladderwort
- J. Fragrant Waterlilies
- K. White Waterlilies
- L. Spatterdock
- M. Watershield
- N. Floating-Leaved Pondweed
- O. Water Pennyworth
- P. Pickerelweed
- Q. Frogbit
- R. Alligatorweed
- S. Smartweed
- T. Arrowhead
- U. Water Primrose
- V. Cattails
- W. Bulrushes

- X. Alders
- Y. Maidencane
- Z. Southern Watergrass
- A1. Naiads
- B1. Parrotfeather
- C1. Eurasian Watermilfoil
- D1. Broadleaf Watermilfoil
- E1. Elodeas
- F1. Fanworts
- G1. Pondweeds
- H1. None of the Above

1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



7. _____



4. _____



8. _____



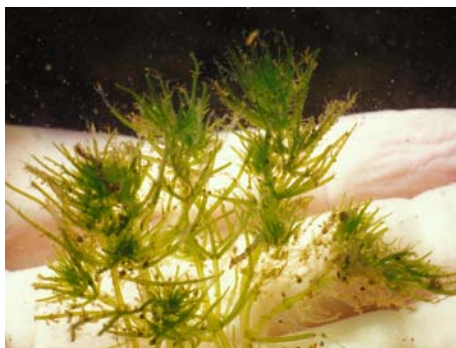
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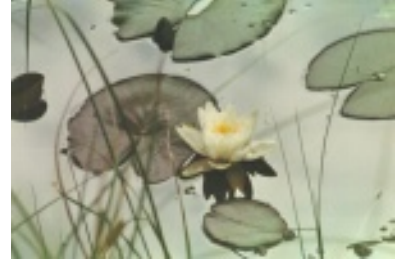
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14. _____



18. _____



Commonly used terms, most will come from the Glossary Section

19. A plant that traps and ingests insects for nutrition.
A. Marginal plant
B. Submerged plant
C. Invasive plant
D. Deep water plant
E. Carnivorous plant
20. Aquatic plants that are submerged or rooted 12" to 36" in depth.
A. Marginal plant
B. Submerged plant
C. Invasive plant
D. Deep water plant
E. Carnivorous plant
21. A vigorously growing plant that will quickly overwhelm native or slower growing plants.
A. Marginal plant
B. Submerged plant
C. Invasive plant
D. Deep water plant
E. Carnivorous plant
22. A plant that requires permanently moist or wet conditions.
A. Marginal plant
B. Submerged plant
C. Invasive plant
D. Deep water plant
E. Carnivorous plant
23. A plant that remains submerged below the water line.
A. Marginal plant
B. Submerged plant
C. Invasive plant
D. Deep water plant
E. Carnivorous plant
24. A plant that is grown in normal soil conditions.
A. Marginal plant
B. Submerged plant
C. Terrestrial plant
D. Deep water plant
E. Carnivorous plant
25. Forward or upward.
A. Apocarpous
B. Apiculate
C. Antrorse
D. Apical bud
E. Apical
26. Having flowers without petals; having no corolla.
A. Apocarpous
B. Apiculate
C. Antrorse
D. None of the Above

27. The tip or top of a thing at the tip or summit.
- A. Apocarpous
 - B. Apiculate
 - C. Antrorse
 - D. Apical bud
 - E. Apical
28. The principal growing point of the stem.
- A. Apocarpous
 - B. Apiculate
 - C. Antrorse
 - D. Apical bud
 - E. Apical
29. Terminated abruptly by a small, distinct point, an apiculus or apicule.
- A. Apocarpous
 - B. Apiculate
 - C. Antrorse
 - D. Apical bud
 - E. Apical
30. Having separate carpels.
- A. Apocarpous
 - B. Apiculate
 - C. Antrorse
 - D. Apical bud
 - E. Apical
31. Having joints; jointed; provided with places where separation may take place.
- A. Attenuate
 - B. Articulate
 - C. Asepalous
 - D. Ascending
 - E. Asexual reproduction
32. Rising or curving upward.
- A. Attenuate
 - B. Articulate
 - C. Asepalous
 - D. Ascending
 - E. Asexual reproduction
33. Without sepals.
- A. Attenuate
 - B. Articulate
 - C. Asepalous
 - D. Ascending
 - E. Asexual reproduction
34. Any form of reproduction that does not require the union of male and female reproductive material.
- A. Attenuate
 - B. Articulate
 - C. Uni-sexual
 - D. Bi-sexual
 - E. Asexual reproduction

35. Gradually narrowed to a long point at apex or base.
- A. Attenuate
 - B. Articulate
 - C. Asepalous
 - D. Ascending
 - E. Apexual
36. Any ear-like lobed appendages.
- A. Attenuate
 - B. Articulate
 - C. Asepalous
 - D. Ascending
 - E. None of the Above
37. Self-fertilization, pollination of a flower by its own pollen.
- A. Aquatic vascular plants
 - B. Autogamy
 - C. Aril
 - D. Arcuate
 - E. Auxins
38. An additional covering that forms on some seeds after fertilization, and developing from the stalk of the ovule.
- A. Aquatic vascular plants
 - B. Autogamy
 - C. Aril
 - D. Arcuate
 - E. Auxins
39. Aquatic plants containing the conductive vascular tissue, phloem and xylem.
- A. Aquatic vascular plants
 - B. Autogamy
 - C. Aril
 - D. Arcuate
 - E. Auxins
40. Bent or curved in the form of a bow.
- A. Aquatic vascular plants
 - B. Autogamy
 - C. Aril
 - D. Arcuate
 - E. Auxins
41. Growth promoting hormones that cause cell elongation, and are responsible for many developmental responses including phototropism.
- A. Aquatic vascular plants
 - B. Autogamy
 - C. Aril
 - D. Arcuate
 - E. Auxins
42. A stiff, bristlelike appendage, usually at the end of a structure.
- A. Axillary bud
 - B. Awn
 - C. Axil
 - D. Axillary

43. The angle found between any two organs or structures.
- A. Axillary bud
 - B. Awn
 - C. Axil
 - D. Axillary
 - E. None of the Above
44. The junction of the leaf or petiole and the stem.
- A. Axillary bud
 - B. Awn
 - C. Axil
 - D. Axillary
 - E. None of the Above
45. In an axil, growing in an axil, as buds.
- A. Axillary bud
 - B. Awn
 - C. Axil
 - D. Axillary
 - E. None of the Above
46. Arising from the above junction.
- A. Axillary bud
 - B. Awn
 - C. Axil
 - D. Axillary
 - E. None of the Above
47. A bud, capable of developing into a lateral shoot, present in the angle between the stem and a leaf.
- A. Axillary bud
 - B. Awn
 - C. Axil
 - D. Axillary
 - E. None of the Above
48. The outermost covering of trees and some plants. This is composed of the cuticle or epidermis, the outer bark or cortex, and the inner bark or fiber.
- A. Bay
 - B. Bark
 - C. Bases
 - D. Outer Latex
 - E. None of the Above
49. A part of a sea or lake indenting the shore line; the word is often applied to very large tracts of water around which the land forms a curve, as Hudson's Bay.
- A. Barbel
 - B. Bayou
 - C. Bay
 - D. Pond
 - E. Ballast
50. A marshy inlet or outlet of a lake, river, etc.; also a backwater.
- A. Haymaker
 - B. Bayou
 - C. Bay
 - D. Oxbow

51. Whisker-like growths around the mouth, used for finding food and communication; a sensory organ.
- A. Barbel
 - B. Whiskerets
 - C. Finger
 - D. Barbellate
 - E. Ballast
52. Provided, usually laterally, with fine, short points or barbs.
- A. Barbel
 - B. Spears
 - C. Bay
 - D. Barbellate
 - E. Ballast
53. Any fleshy simple fruit with one or more seeds and a skin, as a tomato, cranberry, banana, grape, etc.; a several-sided indehiscent fruit with a fleshy pericarp and without a stony layer surrounding the seeds.
- A. Berry
 - B. Bilateral
 - C. Bilabiate
 - D. Bifid
 - E. Biennial
54. A plant requiring two years in which to complete its life cycle, the first year growing only vegetatively, the second flowering, fruiting, then dying.
- A. Annual
 - B. Bilateral
 - C. Bilabiate
 - D. Bi-annual
 - E. Biennial
55. Forked; divided by a cleft.
- A. Driven
 - B. Bilateral
 - C. Bilabiate
 - D. Bifid
 - E. Biennial
56. Having two lips, as a bilabiate corolla of a flower.
- A. Berry
 - B. Bilateral
 - C. Bilabiate
 - D. Bifid
 - E. Biennial
57. Having two sides.
- A. Unipolar
 - B. Bilateral
 - C. Bilabiate
 - D. Bifid
 - E. Biennial
58. Said of corolla or calyx (or flower) when divisible into equal halves in one plane only; zygomorphic.
- A. Elision
 - B. Bilateral
 - C. Bilabiate
 - D. None of the Above

59. Natural environment of an organism.
- A. Bracteole
 - B. Bracteolate
 - C. Bisexual
 - D. Bipinnate
 - E. Biotope
60. Leaf formed of several leaflets set on either side of the petiole.
- A. Bracteole
 - B. Bracteolate
 - C. Cones
 - D. Bipinnate
 - E. Biotope
61. Having both female and male reproductive organs present and functional in the same flower; hermaphrodite; amphisporangiate; said of a plant having all bisexual flowers.
- A. Bracteole
 - B. Bracteolate
 - C. Bisexual
 - D. Bipinnate
 - E. Biotope
62. Furnished with bracteoles.
- A. Bracteole
 - B. Bracteolate
 - C. Bisexual
 - D. Bipinnate
 - E. Biotope
63. A small bract; especially one on a floral axis.
- A. Bracteole
 - B. Bracteolate
 - C. Bisexual
 - D. Bipinnate
 - E. Biotope
64. The leaf of a plant, especially grass; the flat or expanded portion of a leaf; lamina.
- A. Bloom
 - B. Blossom
 - C. Blade
 - D. Bog
 - E. Bottomland
65. A blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud; the opening of flowers in general, leaves, flowers, or fruits.
- A. Bloom
 - B. Blossom
 - C. Blade
 - D. Fruit
 - E. Bottomland
66. A flower or bloom, esp. of a fruit bearing plant. A state or time of flowering, literally, and figuratively.
- A. Bloom
 - B. Blossom
 - C. Blade
 - D. Season

67. A quagmire covered with grass or other plants; wet, spongy ground; a small marsh; plant community on wet, very acid peat.
- A. Pond
 - B. Sludge
 - C. Blade
 - D. Bog
 - E. Bottomland
68. Lowlands along streams and rivers, usually on alluvial floodplains that are periodically flooded.
- A. Bloom
 - B. Blossom
 - C. Mesa
 - D. Bog
 - E. Bottomland
69. Having no stem or seemingly without a stem.
- A. Acaulescent
 - B. Achene
 - C. Absorption
 - D. Abaxial
 - E. Accessory flower parts
70. Sepal and petal organs found on flowers. The sepals and petals are not essential for pollination but may aid in attracting insects or other organisms.
- A. Acaulescent
 - B. Achene
 - C. Absorption
 - D. Abaxial
 - E. Accessory flower parts
71. That surface of any structure which is remote or turned away from the axis, such as the lower surface of a leaf.
- A. Acaulescent
 - B. Achene
 - C. Absorption
 - D. Abaxial
 - E. Accessory flower parts
72. The process by which a filter media traps unwanted molecules.
- A. Acaulescent
 - B. Achene
 - C. Absorption
 - D. Abaxial
 - E. Stratification
73. Any small, dry fruit with one seed whose outer covering (pericarp) does not burst when ripe.
- A. Acaulescent
 - B. Achene
 - C. Absorption
 - D. Abaxial
 - E. Accessory flower parts

74. Slender and pointed; needle-like and with a sharp point.
A. Adaxial
B. Acuminate
C. Acumen
D. Actinomorphic
E. None of the Above
75. Developing upward from the base toward the apex.
A. Adaxial
B. Acuminate
C. Acumen
D. Actinomorphic
E. None of the Above
76. Descriptive of a flower or set of flower parts which can be cut through the center into equal and similar parts along two or more planes; having radial symmetry.
A. Adaxial
B. Acuminate
C. Acumen
D. Actinomorphic
E. Aculeus
77. A prickle growing from bark.
A. Adaxial
B. Acuminate
C. Acumen
D. Actinomorphic
E. Aculeus
78. The point of an acuminate leaf.
A. Adaxial
B. Acuminate
C. Acumen
D. Actinomorphic
E. Aculeus
79. Drawn out into a long point; tapering point.
A. Adaxial
B. Acuminate
C. Acumen
D. Actinomorphic
E. Aculeus
80. Pertaining to the side of an organ toward the axis, such as the upper surface of a leaf.
A. Adaxial
B. Acuminate
C. Acumen
D. Actinomorphic
E. Aculeus
81. A natural division of a plant stem.
A. Branchlet
B. Branch
C. Abreaction
D. Bristle
E. None of the Above

82. A small, usually terminal, branch.
- A. Branchlet
 - B. Branch
 - C. Twig
 - D. Bristle
 - E. None of the Above
83. An aquarium set up for the breeding of fish.
- A. Fin
 - B. Divisionary
 - C. Bubble nest
 - D. Fish Bin
 - E. None of the Above
84. Stiff, strong but slender hair or trichome.
- A. Branchlet
 - B. Branch
 - C. Biome
 - D. Bristle
 - E. None of the Above
85. A term used for a nest which is constructed of tiny air bubbles, produced by the male fish. It is used to protect the eggs and fry. Members of the family Anabantidae are the most widely known users of such nests.
- A. Duckweed
 - B. Chara
 - C. Bubble nest
 - D. Rock Nest
 - E. None of the Above
86. A small swelling or projection on a plant, from which a shoot, cluster of leaves, or flowers develops; a rudimentary, undeveloped shoot, leaf, or flower; gemma.
- A. Buffer
 - B. Caducous
 - C. Bullate
 - D. Bulb
 - E. Bud
87. A substance added to the water to help maintain the pH value.
- A. Buffer
 - B. THM
 - C. SOC
 - D. VOC
 - E. Chemical
88. A specialized underground bud that sends down roots and consists of a very short stem covered with leafy scales or layers which store water and nutrients, the whole enclosing next year's bud.
- A. Buffer
 - B. Caducous
 - C. Bullate
 - D. Bulb
 - E. Bud

89. Blistered, bubbled or puckered in appearance.
- A. Buffer
 - B. Caducous
 - C. Bullate
 - D. Bulb
 - E. Bud
90. Plant part such as a sepal, petal, or leaf, that falls off quickly or early.
- A. Buffer
 - B. Caducous
 - C. Bullate
 - D. Bulb
 - E. Bud
91. Tube formed by wholly or partially fused sepals. Not the floral tube of an epigynous or perigynous flower.
- A. Cambium
 - B. Campanulate
 - C. Callus
 - D. Calyx
 - E. Calyx tube
92. The layer of tissue between the bark and wood in woody plants, from which new wood and bark develops.
- A. Cambium
 - B. Campanulate
 - C. Callus
 - D. Calyx
 - E. Calyx tube
93. Bell-shaped, usually applied to calyx and corolla.
- A. Cambium
 - B. Campanulate
 - C. Callus
 - D. Calyx
 - E. Calyx tube
94. A hard protuberance or callosity; new tissue covering a wound.
- A. Cambium
 - B. Campanulate
 - C. Callus
 - D. Calyx
 - E. Calyx tube
95. The outer covering of a flower external to the corolla, which it encloses, and consisting of a whorl of leaves, or sepals, usually of a green color and less delicate in texture than the corolla.
- A. Cambium
 - B. Campanulate
 - C. Callus
 - D. Calyx
 - E. Calyx tube

96. Shaped like the keel of a ship; having a longitudinal prominence on the back, like a keel; applied to a calyx, corolla or leaf.

- A. Carinate
- B. Cancellate
- C. Carpels
- D. Carpel

97. A simple pistil, regarded as a modified leaf; also, any of the two or more carpels that unite to form a compound pistil; the unit of structure of the female portion of a flower.

- A. Carinate
- B. Cancellate
- C. Carpels
- D. Carpel
- E. Capillary

98. Female sex organs. They contain the Ovules which become seeds when mature.

- A. Carinate
- B. Cancellate
- C. Carpels
- D. Carpel
- E. Capillary

99. Latticed, or resembling a latticed construction, usually said of a surface such as that of an achene or seed.

- A. Carinate
- B. Cancellate
- C. Carpels
- D. Carpel
- E. Capillary

100. Resembling hair in the manner of growth; very slender, threadlike.

- A. Carinate
- B. Cancellate
- C. Carpels
- D. Carpel
- E. Capillary

You are finished with your assignment. Thank you for your business and let me know how you were treated. Your input is important to me. Professor Durbin.

If you need this graded and mailed back to you in 48 hours, add a rush fee of \$40.00. This fee may not cover the postage charges.