

# Cyclamen persicum



Mediterranean Region

Appenines

## Etymology

*Greek: κυκλάμινος, κύκλος "circle"; lat. scient. Cyclamen persicum; it. panporcino; fr. cyclamen; sp. artanita, pan de puerco; ted. Erdscheibe; ingl. sowbread*

Perennial herbaceous plant develops large roundish tubers; the leaves have the shape of a heart and an intense green color, the flower appears in groups, with its petals turned upwards in shades of pink and red, or two colors. Flowering lasts from September until Spring.

The root of the plant has anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties.

The ancients believed the plant was able to facilitate conception for its shape.

Question

What properties does the root of the plant have?

Answers

- A) Antihistaminic
- B) Diuretic
- C) Antiflammatory
- D) Laxative

# Borrago officinalis



EVERYWHERE IN ITALY  
FROM MEDITERRANEAN TO  
SUB MOUNTAIN

## Etymology

lat. sc. *Borrago officinalis* L., fr. *bourrache*; sp. *Borraja*;  
ted. *Gurkenkraut*, *Boretsch*; ingl. *borage*

Very common annual plant of the Borraginaceae family, it can be found everywhere with its blue-violet star-shaped flowers with almost 5 black stamens, the stem is covered with stiff hairs and the leaves are covered by a dense fuzz which gives it a velvety appearance.

The ancient Romans considered borage an excellent remedy against melancholy.

French and English people obtained from it a cool summer drink.

What is the colour of the stamens of the Borage

- A) Green
- B) **Black**
- C ) White
- D) Blue- violet

## CAPER BUSH

### CAPPARIS SPINOSA



SOUTH ITALY

MEDITERRANEAN COASTS

### Etymology

*lat. scient. Capparis spinosa L.; fr. câprier; sp. alcaparra; ted. Kapper; ingl. caperbush)*

Bushy woody plant with numerous ascending branches, oval leaves, The flowers are solitary, axillary and showy, with large white or rosy petals and numerous stamens The fruit is an oblong oval berry. It lives in the cracks of the rocks and of old walls. The buds called capers are harvested, put in vinegar and used for sauce and seasoning with aromatic properties.

### Question

Which part of the plant is frequently used?

### Answers

- A) The root
- B) **The bud**
- C) The stem
- D) The flower

# Narcissus



MEDITERRANEAN  
REGION

## Etymology

*Greek narkào - stun in relation to the intense perfume of its flowers. From latin Narcissus.*

Perennial bulbous herbaceous plant with fragrant, sessile flowers forming an umbrella placed on peduncles of different length that depart from a whitish membranous. Due to its anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties, the bulb was used to treat abscesses and mastitis. It was boiled, cut into pieces and applied to the skin. It has emetic properties and its scent is useful against migraines.

Its essential oil is used in perfumery.

Question

Its scent can help in case of \_\_\_\_\_

Answers

- A) Headache
- B) High temperature
- C) Backache
- D) Vomit

# CALENDULA



MEDITERRANEAN  
REGION

## Etymology

*The name derives from the Latin calendae . It was indicated by Romans as the first day of the month, (figuratively, meaning that it blossoms every month).*

Calendula has its origins in Egypt.

Herbaceous plant with erect stem rich in hair, with yellow-orange-flowered heads. It flourishes in Spring and Summer. The Calendula extract is very useful for its soothing and calming properties.

The petals and the Calendula flower can be used to prepare soups, risotto and salads. The flowers in bud can be collected and prepared as pickle.

Question What colour is the flower of Calendula?

Answers

- A) Pink
- B) White
- C) Orange
- D) Green

## MARSICAN BEAR



Center of Italy

## Etymology

*lat. ursus; lat. scient. Ursus Linneo, 1758; fr. ours; sp. oso; ted. Bär; ingl. Bear- Ursus derived from an archaic form "orcsos", dating back to the indo-european ṛkyo - "orso".*

It is present only in central Italy and in no other part of the world, it belongs to a subspecies from the bears of the Alps. The males of marsican brown bear reach a weight between 130 and 150 kg, while the females barely exceed 120 kg. It is the most important Italian carnivorous, even if its diet consists of about 80% of vegetable substances. It lives mainly in mountain woods.

Question

How much do the females of the bear weigh?

Answers

- A) 200 Kg
- B) 80 Kg
- C) 120 Kg
- D) 150 Kg

## GOAT

### Ornate pyrenaica Rupicapra



Central Italy  
Apennine chain

## Etymology

*From late Latin camox-ōcis.*

It is considered “the most beautiful Chamois in the world”. It is one of the rarest faunal entities in Italy. It is a herbivore of the grasslands in high quotes, over 2000 metres, used to living in inaccessible places, above all in rocky walls where it is sheltered to escape predator attacks. If it is alarmed, the chamois emits a typical warning whistle.

## Question

What does the Chamois do in case of danger?

## Answers

- A) Shouts
- B) **Whistles**
- C) Howls
- D) Ceases

# FOX



**Boreal Hemisphere**

## Etymology

From lat. vulpes; lat. scient. Vulpes Frisch, 1775; fr. renard; sp. zorro; ted. Fuchs; ingl. fox).

Originated in Eurasia, it is the biggest among the foxes. It is a carnivorous mammal of average dimensions, with thin and lean forms. The predominant color is tawny tending to a reddish brown. Its individual feature for excellence is the long thick fur tail. The birth takes place between March and April and every female can give birth from three to eight cubs. The male actively takes care of the cubs' health and defense.

### QUESTION

When does the fox's birth happen?

Answers

- A) January/February
- B) July/August
- C) **March/April**
- D) March/June



## BLACK SQUIRREL



(Calabria and Basilicata)

Southern Italy

## Etymology

*The Latin term sciurus, derived from ancient Greek, σκιά and οὐρά, is a word composed of two terms that means shadow and tail.*

It presents a unique color of the coat in every season, it is all black in the upper parts, tail included, while the belly is white. The long tail, of thick appearance and rich of long fur, is often kept folded on the body. It is a diurnal species, essentially forest and arboreal. It feeds on a wide variety of types of food, but he prefers the seeds of trees, which he hides and stores.

### Question

What is the black squirrel's favorite food?

### Answers

- A) Fruit
- B) Seeds
- C) Grass
- D) Meat

## ITALIAN SALAMANDER



Western Slope of the  
Italian Appenine

## Etymology

*Salamandrina* from the Latin and Greek *salamánda*. gr. σαλαμάνδρα; ; fr. salamandre; sp. salamandra; ingl. salamander; ted. Erdmolch

It is the smallest European example. It lives only in Italy and is active exclusively at night or in cool and covered weather. The adult feeds on invertebrates, mainly annelids, molluscs and insects that it captures with its long and sticky tongue. Pliny the Elder in his *Naturalis historia* reports the belief that the salamander had the power to extinguish the fire.

### Question

What power did the Salamander have according to Pliny the Elder?

### Answers

- A) to transform people
- B) to kill giraffes
- C) to extinguish the fire
- A) to produce water

## Apple tree



### Etymology:

Old English *æppel*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *appel* and German *Apfel*

Trees or shrubs. Apple fruit - mostly spherical, green, yellow, red or yellow with blush. The fruits differ in taste, aroma, sweetness, consistency and appearance.

The largest apple producers in the world are China, the United States and Poland.

Question:

What country is the largest producer of apples in Europe?

Answers:

- A. Poland
- B. Spain
- C. Romania
- D. Turkey

## BEAVER



### Etymology:

The word "beaver" comes from the Old English word *beofor* or *befer* (recorded earlier as *bebr*). The Proto-Germanic word *\*bher-*, meaning "brown". In Polish 'bóbr'

Beaver is a large, primarily nocturnal, semi-aquatic rodent. Beavers are known for building dams, canals, and lodges (homes). This population decline is the result of extensive hunting for fur, for glands used as medicine and perfumes.

Question:

What beavers are known for ?

Answer:

- A. Jumping on trees
- B. Being a popular pet
- C. Building their own houses and dams
- D. Being aggressive and wild animal

## MARJORAM



### Etymology:

Medieval Latin *maiorana*, a word of uncertain origin, probably ultimately from India (compare Sanskrit *maruva-* "marjoram"), with form influenced by Latin *major* "greater."

Marjoram - a spice added to meat and tomato dishes. It has got healing properties used in natural medicine. Marjoram is a proven way to runny nose, cough, stomachaches, digestion problems.

Question :

What is marjoram not used for?

Answers:

- A. clothes
- B. food
- C. medicine
- D. tomato soup

## EAGLE



### Etymology:

Middle English: from Old French *aigle*, from Latin *aquila* . *aquilo* meaning north wind.

Eagles are large, powerfully built birds. They are very fast and they have a very good eyesight. Eagles are usually hunting without landing. They can fly at speed of 150-190 km / h. When attacking a hare, fox, groundhog, or a young goat, its speed

reaches 320 km / h.

Question:

What is the highest speed an eagle can reach?

Answers:

- A. 50 km / h
- B. 170 km / h
- C. 250 km / h
- D. 320 km / h

## OAK



### Etymology:

Old English *āc*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *eik* and German *Eiche*

A type of tree, rarely tall shrubs included in the beech family occurring almost exclusively in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere and in the upper parts of the mountains of the tropical zone. The oak in Poland usually reaches a height of up to 50 m and a diameter of up to 2 m. It lives on average 600-1000 years.

Question :

What age can the oldest oak tree be?

Answers:

- a. 50 years old
- b. 100 years old
- c. 200 years old
- d. 1000 years old

## BISON



### Etymology:

"European wild ox," from French *bison*, from Latin *bison* "wild ox," borrowed from Proto-Germanic *\*wisand-* "aurochs". Old High German *wisunt* "bison,"

Bisons are big animals with brown fur. They are eating plants. The animal formerly was widespread on the continent, including the British Isles, but in 20c. survived in the wild only in a forest reserve in Poland.— 1635 in 2017.

Question:

What country do bison live in the wild?

Answers:

- A. Italy
- B. Poland
- C. Romania and Spain
- D. Turkey

## LILY OF THE VALLEY



### Etymology:

From Latin *convallis* ("valley")

Lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*) is a highly poisonous fragrant flowering plant used in religious ceremonies, world celebrations, perfumes and gardens. Also known as the May lily, it means "chastity, purity, luck and humility."

Question:

In what month can you see the lily of the valley?

Answers:

- A. in December
- B. In May
- C. in October
- D. in January

## STORK



### Etymology:

Old English *storc* "stork," from Proto-Germanic *\*sturkaz* means „stiff." Perhaps so called with reference to the bird's stiff or rigid posture.

Storks are large, long-legged, long-necked wading birds with white head and body, orange legs and black wings.

The storks, while migration, avoid flying through seas. When they are migrating they fly near Gibraltar straits. Storks usually eat insects, frogs, moles and shrews.

Question:

What sea do storks fly over?

Answers?

- A. the Black Sea
- B. the Mediterranean Sea
- C. the North Sea
- D. the Baltic Sea

## BEETROOT



### Etymology:

Old English *bēte*, of West Germanic origin, from Latin *beta*, perhaps of Celtic origin; related to Dutch *beet* and German *Bete*

Beetroots contain vitamin C, sugars, protein, carotene and a lot of mineral elements: iron, magnesium, potassium, calcium. For our health, it's better to eat raw beets, because the elements dissolve in water, which means that when eating boiled beets, we get rid of the most valuable ingredients.

### Question:

When is a beetroot the healthiest?

### Answers:

- A. raw
- B. boiled
- C. fried
- D. baked

## SEAL



The grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*, meaning "hooked-nosed sea pig")

The largest of the Baltic seals. Its population is around 30,000.

It feeds on sand eels, cods and herrings. The average daily food requirement is estimated to be 5 kg (11 lb), though the seal does not feed every day and it fasts during the breeding season.

### Question:

How much food should a grey seal eat daily?

### Answers:

- A. 1 kg
- B. 3 kg
- C. 5 kg
- D. 7 kg

## Piatra Craiului Carnation



Romanian Mountains

## Etymology

Piatra Craiului Carnation - *Dianthus callizonus*

The stem is short, 50-100 mm high. It wears at the top a flower with a corolla of approx. 30 mm in diameter, it is red-carmin with five petals, toothed at the top. The flowers at the base have a purple spot, with white silky and shiny hairs. In the center of the flower, there is a characteristic purple ring. On the back, petals are white-green. It blooms in August. The leaves, in pairs, are narrow and elongated, having a length of 20-40 mm. This flower grows only on the rocky lawns and the groves in Piatra Craiului, being endemic for this massif in Romania. The plant is no longer found in any of the neighboring mountain massifs, nor does it resemble any of the European carnations, capturing the characters of two systematic groups of the genus, but its origin has not been fully elucidated.

The *Dianthus* genus, which in Greek means divine bloom, contains about 300 annual and perennial species, numerous varieties and hybrids. They are very easy to cultivate and highly appreciated for their vibrant colours and delicate fragrance.

### QUESTION 10

HOW MANY PETALS AND WHAT COLOUR DO THE PIATRA CRAIULUI CARNATION HAVE?

- a) 5 petals and it is red-carmin.
- b) 6 petals and it pink.
- c) 4 petals and it is orange
- d) 7 petals and it is yellow.



## THE VARIAGATED TULIP



### Etymology

THE VARIAGATED TULIP - *Fritillaria meleagris*

The name Fritillaria comes from the Latin fritillus meaning "a box of dice," possibly referring to the distribution of petals of uncultivated flowers, although this semantic approach is disputed

The plant flower has a cadrilat (varietal) motif present in multiple purple or sometimes red to purple variants. Sometimes the flowers are completely white. It Blooms from March to May, rising between 15 and 40 cm in height. The bulb of the plant has a diameter of about 2 cm and contains poisonous alkaloids. It grows on grassy fields in the riverbeds up to about 800 meters altitude. It is in a wilderness in Lunca Pogănişului in Timiș county, on a lower part of the land of the Pogăniş River meadow, near the towns of Tormac, Blajova and Berini.

#### QUESTION 9

This plant is said to be poisonous. IS IT TRUE OR NOT?

- a) Yes
- b) No

## LADY'S SLIPPER



**Carpathian Mountains**

## Etymology

**LADY'S SLIPPER-** *Cypripedium calceolus* comes from the *Cypris* Greek *Cypriot* words (*lady* from *Cyprus*, another name given to the goddess *Aphrodite*, which is related to her birthplace) and *slipper- podilon*. The name of the species is the Latin *calceolus* - which means small slipper.

The lady's slipper grows in forests, at their limit, in wet, more or less shady areas, on ribs, besides bushes, preferring calcareous soils. The plant has a height of 30-80 centimeters, broad leaves, oval and large flowers where the lower petal is transformed into a kind of intense yellow "bowl", while the lateral and upper ones are narrower and dark red or brown. The lady's slipper appears from the top of the hornbeam to the spruce floor, in the forest, especially in hilly hills and high hills, but the species are very rare and isolated

The Lady's Slipper - is a wild orchid, one of the few wild orchid species blooming on the Carpathian Mountains. Throughout Europe, the lady's slipper is on the verge of extinction and is the most protected plant by law. It is so rare that we try to save the species by in vitro multiplication.

### QUESTION 8

WHAT FORM AND WHAT SPECIFIC COLOR DO THE LADY'S SLIPPER HAVE?

- a) cup shape and yellow color
- b) bowl shape and red color
- c) bowl shape and yellow color
- d) cup shape and red color.

# Edelweiss



## Etymology

Edelweiss --*Leontopodium alpinum*

Edelweiss , up to a height of maximum 20 cm, it can grow in other countries up to 50 - 80 cm. The inflorescence is dressed with hairy leaves, some larger and some smaller and take the form of a star. It is formed up to ten inflorescences with numerous and small flowers, framed by 5-15 white racks, radially arranged, giving the whole appearance a flower. The plant is covered with velvety pearls, silver, which gives it a special elegance. The flowering period is July – August.

QUESTION 7

WHAT COLOUR AND WHAT SIZE CAN EDELWEISS HAVE ?

- a) white - silver and 20 cm
- b) white - silver and 50 cm
- c) white - silver and 5 cm
- d) blue and 20 cm

# Smirdar



Alpine area

## Etymology

Smirdar - *Rhododendron kotschy* - mountain peony

The beauty of her flowers - which emanates a smell and a flavor similar to cherries - and usually occurring at the end of June and early July, and its rarity, makes the mountain peony a plant protected within the National Park Bucegi. It is perennial and keeps its green leaves throughout the year.

Smardar is part of the Ericaceae family and, despite the alternative name of "mountain peony", it should not be confused with the peony (*Paeonia officinalis*)

Its flowers have healing properties for many diseases, making it a true panacea. They are mucilaginous and contain essential amino acids. Other active ingredients are microsublimated crystals and polyphenols. From its flowers, like rose petals, syrups, jam and medicinal teas are prepared. This plant has been highlighted and classified for the first time by the Austrian botanist Theodor Kotschy (1813-1866), and also by the Hungarian Lajos von Simonkai (1851-1910).

### QUESTION 6

WHAT CAN YOU PREPARE FROM THIS PLANT?

- a) tinctures,
- b) aromatic oils
- c) tinctures and powders
- d) syrups, teas and jam.

## The black goat



Mountainous regions of Europe and Asia Minor

## Etymology

The Modern English word *goat* comes from Old English *gāt* "she-goat, goat in general", which in turn derives from Proto-Germanic *\*gaitaz* originated in the 18th century .

The black goat has a height between 110 and 130 cm, it has a short tail (max. 7 cm), having a height of 75 cm at withers, weighing between 30 and 50 kg. It has a relatively short body, muscular legs with split hoof, a nearly long neck with a short head provided on both genres with two eared and tilted horns backwards.

The animal lives in groups of 15 to 30 goats consisting of young goats and goats mothers. This social structure changes according to the state of the season. In summer, an animal is always guarded to give the alarm signal in time in case of distress

Their food consists of alpine hips, buds and deciduous or coniferous shoots, leaves of different plants, in winter the goats consume moss or lichens. The dangers for black goats are rock fall, prey animals such as linx, wolf, bear, eagle, and human hunts can also be remembered here

QUESTION 2

THE BLACK GOAT LIVES IN GROUPS OF:

- a) 5-10 goats
- b) 10 to 15 goats
- c) 15 to 30 goats

## The Carpathian Bear



Southern Carpathians

## Etymology

The **brown bear** (*Ursus arctos*)

The Carpathian Bear is the biggest predator in our mountains and we should be proud of the highest concentration of such mammals across Europe. It is 1.5 meters tall, weighing 600 kg, it lives 30-50 years, it has dark brown fur and can go almost 150 km a day. The authorities, however, do not promote this sense of pride and respect for our forests, which are the habitat for the bears for millions of years. Beyond that, the bear is a predator protected by law. It's been hunted for its fur and for ... food.

You will meet him especially in the Southern Carpathians.

QUESTION 1.

WHAT DISTANCE CAN A BEAR GO A DAY?

- a) 20 to 50 km
- b) 70 to 80 km
- c) 80-100 km
- d) 120 to 150 km

## The Aurochs



## Carpathians

## Etymology

*The Aurochs - from Slavon (old) zonbrû, which originates from proto-Slavic \*zbruber, \* may come perhaps from Proto-Indo-European \* gómbh - ("tooth, horn"). (zool.) (Bison bonasus)- is a massive wild animal of the cattle family, with the body covered with a dense fur, with a big and wide fur head, with short horns, turned outwards and down, with a high back and hairy neck and chin*

The aurochs is the heaviest European animal on land. It has a length of 2.9-3 meters and a height of 1.9 meters, weighing from 300 to 920 kg. This animal is herbivorous. They live 28 years in captivity, but they live less in the wild. They can have cubs from the age of 4 to 20 for females and from 6 to 12 for males. Its territory can occupy even 200 km<sup>2</sup> and some flocks prefer meadows and clearings in the forest

### QUESTION 3

WHAT SURFACE HAS THE HABITAT OF AN AUROCHS?

- a) 20-40 km<sup>2</sup>
- b) 40-60 km<sup>2</sup>
- c) 200 km<sup>2</sup>
- (d) 100 to 101 km<sup>2</sup>.

## The Carpathian Lynx



## Etymology

*The Romanian Etymological Dictionary, opposed to popular opinion, presents no connection between this word and the verb to laugh. On the other hand, the word lynx is a more recent loan in French, still originating in Latin and derived from the lynx scientific name.*

The Lynx belongs to a group of the four wild cats. All are considered to be part of the Lynx genus, but some authorities classify them as part of the Felis genus, which includes wild cats and cats. The lynx has the same size as the dog. They are between 70 and 150 cm long, with a relatively short tail - 5-25 cm. The maximum weights reported are between 50 kg and 58 kg, but normally none of the species weighs more than 30 kg. Like all felins, the lynx has sharp claws and retractions that reach the length of 4-6 cm. The lynx lives about 20 years. The larger carpathian lynx is 80-150 cm long and weighs 18-30 kg. There are the Iberians with 85-120 cm and 13-25 kg and both American species that have the same length (70-120 cm) and weight (9-15 kg).

QUESTION4

WHAT SIZE IS A LYNX?

- a) as a cat
- b) as a dog
- c) as a sheep
- d) as a cow



# The Wolf



## Etymology

The Wolf– *Canis lupus*

It is a robust and supple animal, having a length of approx. 1.5 m; its tail is about 0.8 m. It has a variable weight, usually between 30 and 50 kg, but sometimes exceeding 70 kg.

The fur is of a brown-gray color with multiple variations, composed of two rows of bristles: one very common, woolly, near the skin, a yellowish-gray color, and a second, long, called spic, with the black tip. .

Nutrition and dentition are typical of a carnivore. Although it is also omnivorous when it is needed, it can also survive with fruit or other plants - even eating tree bark - but the wolf still prefers the meat. He behaves both as a hunter and as a necrophag, being an important factor in preserving the natural balance. Where the wolves were exterminated, for whatever reason, there was a collapse of the ecological balance. This made it necessary to reintroduce it to many of the countries that had abolished it. The wolf eats almost any kind of animal, from frogs to other small animals.

### QUESTION 5

WHAT KIND OF ANIMAL IS THE WOLF?

- a) only carnivorous,
- b) carnivorous but also omnivorous,
- c) herbivor,
- (d) an omnivore.

# Chestnut.



Northern hemisphere

## Etymology

Early 16th century: from Old English *chesten* (from Old French *chastaine*, via Latin from Greek *kastanea* ) + nut.

The chestnut is a tree which fruit, the chestnut, is edible. They are native to warm regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

The fruit is in a spiny (very sharp) cupule and contains one to seven nuts. The European chestnuts have good size, sweet taste and easy-to-remove inner skins.

Question:

How is the cupule where the chestnut is?

Answers:

A.soft.

B.spiny.

C.rugged.

D.elastic.

# ROSEMARY.



SIERRA DE LAS NIEVES

## Etymology

*Rosmarinus officinalis* commonly known as rosemary.

The rosemary is a herb with fragrant, evergreen, needle-like leaves and white, pink, purple, or blue flowers. It is native to the Mediterranean territory. Rosemary grows on loam soil with good drainage in an open, sunny position. It is used to make essential rosemary oil. It can be used for cooking.

Question:

What colour are the flowers of Rosemary?

Answers:

A.red.

B.orange.

C.green and pink.

D.blue and purple.

# ARBUTUS UNEDO



Mediterranean region

## Etymology

From New Latin Arbutus (genus name), from Latin arbutus.

Arbutus unedo is an evergreen shrub, native to the Mediterranean region and western Europe, north to western France and Ireland.

The hermaphrodite flowers are white bell-shaped.

The fruit is a red berry with a rough surface. It is edible. The fruit is sweet when it is red.

Question:

What color is the fruit when it is sweet?

Answer:

- A.black.
- B.blue.
- C.green.

# Spanish bellflower.



Northern hemisphere

## Etymology

Latin name ("campanula"), meaning small bell. Common names include bindweed and morning glory.

They are annual or perennial herbaceous vines and other with woody shrubs, growing to 0.3–3 m tall. The leaves are spirally arranged and the flowers trumpet-shaped, mostly white or pink, but blue, violet, purple or yellow in some species.

The genus includes over 500 species and several subspecies, distributed across the warm and subtropical regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Many species contain white latex in the leaves and stems.

The flowers are blue to purple, sometimes white or pink.

Question:

What substance does its leaves and stems contain?

Answers:

A. glue.

B. latex.

C. sap.

D. resin.

# Pine tree.



# Ronda

## Etymology

The modern English name "pine" derives from Latin *pinus*.

Pines trees are long lived. Some can reach from 100 to 1,000 years. One of the oldest pines is found in Sweeden, in Fulufjället National Park. It's 9.500 year old and regenerates itself through its roots. This has been investigated by experts studying its carbon footprint.

Pine trees are evergreen. Their needle form of leaves allows the trees to survive the abrupt changes of temperatures when water availability is little.

Question:

Where is the oldest pine tree of the world?

Answers:

- A.Sweeden
- B.California
- C.England
- D.Alaska

# Golden Eagle.



(Sierra de las Nieves) South Spain.

## Etymology

The **golden eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*)  
Aquila is Latin for "eagle", possibly derived from aquilus, "dark in colour".

They use their agility and speed combined with powerful feet to hunt preys like: hares, rabbits, marmots and squirrels.

Question:

What features do eagles usually use to hunt?

Answers:

A.powers of flight.

**B.excellent long-distance vision.**

C.their agility and speed.

D.brown plumage.

# Flamingo.



Fuente de Piedra

## Etymology

The name "flamingo" comes from Portuguese or Spanish *flamenco*, "flame-colored".

**Flamingos** are a type of wading bird. The greater flamingo is the most widespread and largest species.

This species lays a single chalky-white egg on a mud mound. Most of the plumage is pinkish. The beak is pink with a restricted black tip, and the legs are entirely pink. It lives in mudflats and shallow lagoons with salt water. It feeds on small shrimp, seeds and algae.

Question: What do flamingos eat?

Answers:

A. shrimps.

B. fish.

C. grass and mud.

D. shrimps, seeds and algae.



## Iberian lynx.



Iberian Peninsula.

### Etymology

Lince ("lynx") + ibérico ("Iberian"), its habitat  
Is In the Iberian Peninsula.

The Iberian lynx is a wild cat species native to the Iberian Peninsula in southwestern Europe that is listed as endangered.

The Iberian lynx is heavily spotted, with long legs and a very short tail with a black tip. Its hair is red with dark spots and it has a characteristic "beard" around its face and big black tufts on its ears.

It feeds mostly on the European rabbit.

Question:

What is the main food of the Iberian lynx?

Answers:

A.grass.

B.apples.

C.rabbits.

D.horses.

# White stork.



Iberian Peninsula.

## Etymology

Old English *storc*, of Germanic origin; probably related to *stark* (because of its rigid stance).

**Storks** are large, long-legged, long-necked wading birds with long, stout beaks. Many species are migratory birds. Storks plumage is mostly white with black on its wings. Adults have long red legs and long pointed red beaks. The white stork is carnivore. It eats many types of animals like insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals and small birds.

The white stork has a wide although disjunct habitat ranging across Europe, gathered mostly in the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa.

Question:

What kind of animal is the white stork according to its diet?

Answers:

A.homnivore.

B.hervivore.

C.carnivore.

# Iberian Wolf.



# Iberian Peninsula

## Etymology

Old English wulf, of Germanic origin.

The Iberian wolf is a subspecies of grey wolf that lives the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula, which includes northern Portugal and northwestern Spain.

The Iberian wolf is slim, with white marks on the upper lips. Wolves usually have dark marks on their tail and front legs. This gives them the subspecies name of "signatus" ("marked").

The Iberian wolf lives in small herds. It eats boars, rabbits, roe deer, red deer, ibexes and even small carnivores and fish.

Question:

How do Iberian wolves live?

Answers:

- A.alone.
- B.in big herds
- C.in family.

## Cloves of Anatolia



Everywhere in Anatolia

Cloves are available throughout the year due to different harvest seasons. The flowers have five petals, typically with a frilled or pinked margin, and are (in almost all species) pale to dark pink. Cloves are used in the cuisine of Turkey, lending flavor to meats, curries, and marinades, Cloves may be used to give aromatic and flavor qualities to hot beverages, often combined with other ingredients such as lemon and sugar.

What is used commonly in the Turkish cuisine?

- A. **Anatolian Cloves**
- B. Anatolian Tulips
- C. Anatolian Daisies
- D. Anatolian Coconuts

## DENİZLİ ROOSTER



In Denizli City

The **Denizli** rooster is a breed of rooster developed in Denizli, Turkey. It is characterised by its long-crowing abilities, with the general guideline being a crow of 20–25 seconds in their first year. The breed is divided into 3 groups based on colour, body structure, and comb types. It is described as having black eyes, dark gray or purple leg colour, with silver or red hackles and sometimes red feathering on the wings. They weigh 3-3.5 kg

Which animal has a fame of long crowing?

- A. Anatolian Leopard
- B. **Denizli Rooster**
- C. Van cat
- D. Ankara Goat

## Chestnut Tree



In The West and North  
Parts of Anatolia

The chestnut fruit has a pointed end with a small tuft at its tip, and at the other end a pale brown attachment scar. In many varieties, the fruit is flattened on one or two sides. It has two skins. Outer is a hard, shiny, brown. Underneath thinner skin exists in light Brown color. Turkey takes its place as the second in most chestnut harvesting countries.

Which country takes its second place in the harvest of chestnut in the world?

- A. Romania
- B. Italy
- C. Poland
- D. Turkey

## ANATOLIAN LEOPARD



Aegean and western  
part of in Anatolia

Anatolian leopard was thought to have ranged in the Aegean and western parts of Turkey. It was not recorded in the BlackSea region. The leopard population is considered locally extinct since the mid 1970s because of hunters and farmers.

Which animal has become extinct in Turkey?

- A. Anatolian Leopard
- B. Denizli Rooster
- C. Van cat
- D. Ankara Goat

## Walnut Tree



In Anatolia

Walnuts are very hardy against drought. They are very attractive trees in parks and large gardens. The nuts are rich in oil, and are widely eaten both fresh and in cookery. The walnut shell has a wide variety of uses. The common walnut is important for its attractive timber, which is hard, dense, tight-grained and polishes to a very smooth finish.

Which one can be used both in cookery and in carpentry?

- A. Fig Tree
- B. Walnut Tree
- C. Apple Tree
- D. Orange Tree

## ANGORA GOAT



In Ankara City

The Angora goat is a breed of domesticated goat, historically known as Angora. The fleece taken from an Angora goat is called mohair. A single goat produces between four and five kilograms of hair per year. Angoras are shorn twice a year. Angoras, despite their coats, are not directly related to sheep.

How many kilograms of hair does a single Angora goat produce each year?

- A. 1-5 kg
- B. 15-20 kg
- C. 100-150 kg
- D. 4-5 kg

## FIG TREE



In Aydın City

The common fig tree has been cultivated since ancient times and grown wild in dry and sunny areas, with deep and fresh soil; also in rocky areas. Figs can be eaten fresh or dried, and used in jam-making. Dried figs have rich minerals for healthy lives. Turkey takes its best place in fig harvest in the World. Nazilli is very famous for it.

Which fruit has rich minerals for health life?

- A. Orange
- B. Fig
- C. Apple
- D. Lemon

## VAN CATS



In Van City

Van cats are a distinctive landrace of domestic cats, found in the Lake Van region of eastern Turkey. They are relatively large, have a chalky white coat, sometimes with ruddy coloration on the head and hindquarters, and have blue or amber eyes or are odd-eyed (having one eye of each colour). Van cats are known for swimming in Lake Van.

Which cat is known as swimming in Lake Van?

- A. Aydın cat
- B. Denizli cat
- C. Van cat
- D. Ankara cat

## Olive Tree



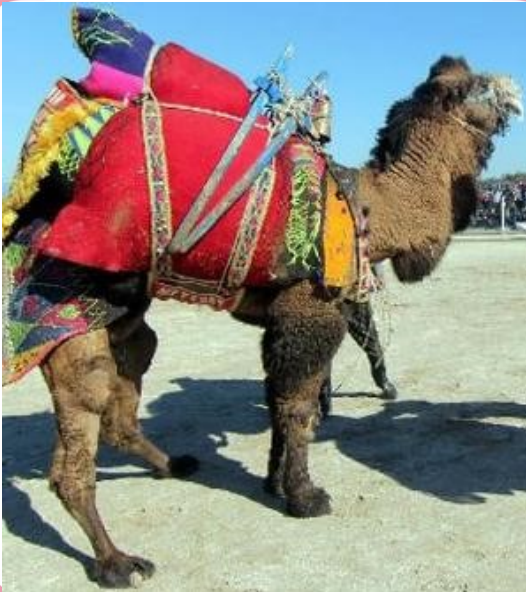
In Mediterranean  
Region

The olive, known by the botanical name *Olea europaea*, means "European olive", is a species of small tree. The olive tree, *Olea europaea*, has been cultivated for olive oil, fine wood, olive leaf, and the olive fruit. About 90% of all harvested olives are turned into oil, while about 10% are used as table olives. It is worth consuming everyday for health. The olive is praised as a precious fruit. It symbolizes victory and freedom in mythology.

Which fruit symbolizes freedom and victory?

- A. Olive
- B. Chestnut
- C. Walnut

## CAMEL



In Anatolia

As working animals, camels are a vital means of transport for passengers and cargo. The average life expectancy of a camel is 40 to 50 years. Camel fighting originated among ancient Turkic tribes over 2,400 years ago. The government of Turkey began discouraging the practice in the 1920s, however, characterizing it as too backwards of a practice. In the 1980s the new government of Turkey began encouraging the competitions as part of Turkey's historic culture. Aydın location is very famous for camel wrestling as it is also a social activity for viewers..

How long does a camel live approximately?

- A. 5-10 years
- B. 55-65 years
- C. 40-50 years
- D. 90-100 years