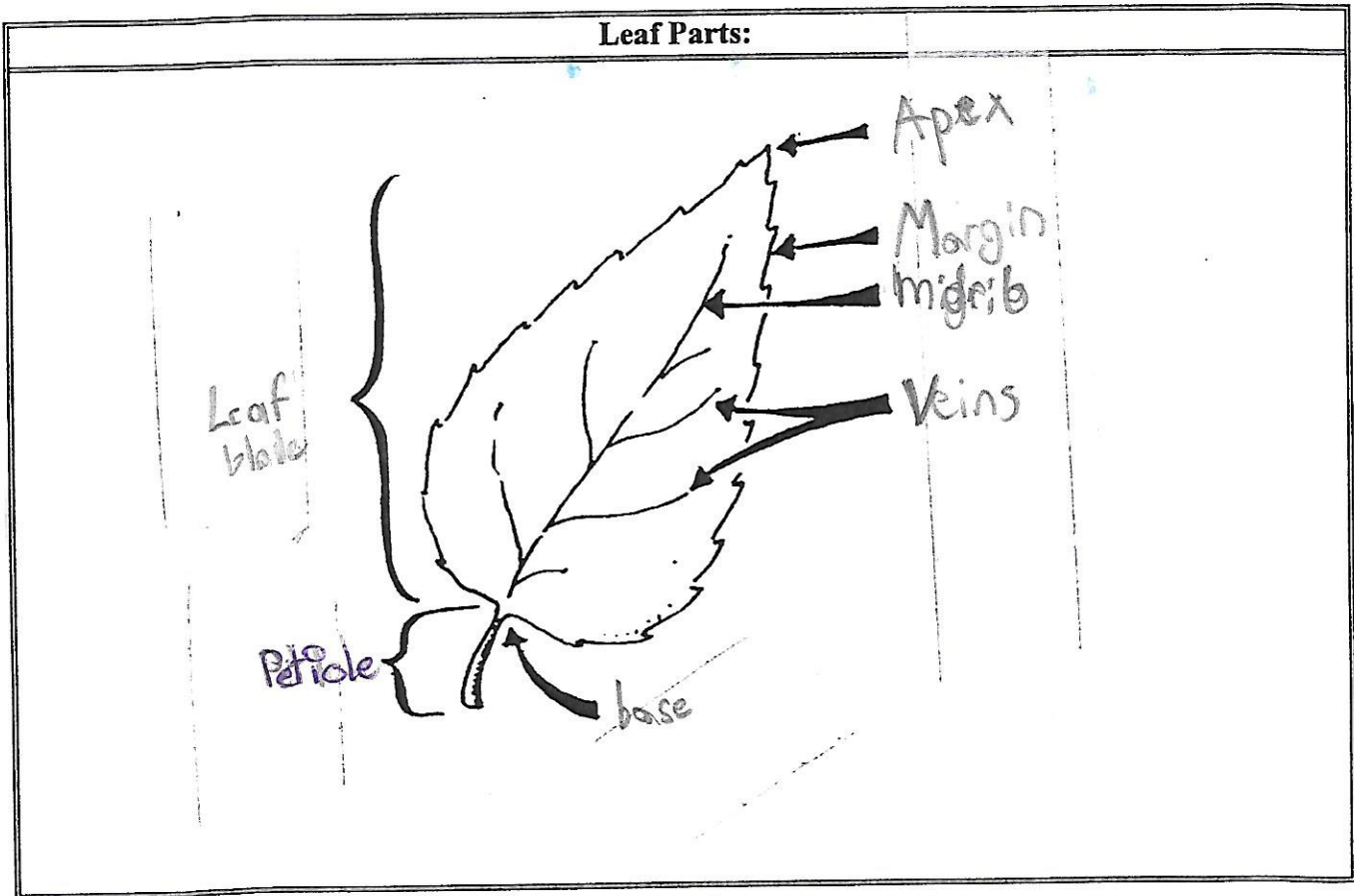


# Leaf Classification



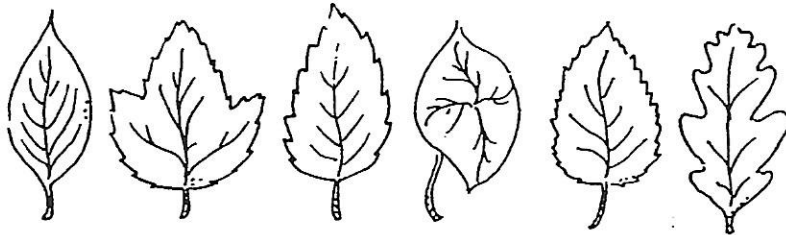
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Leaf Classification

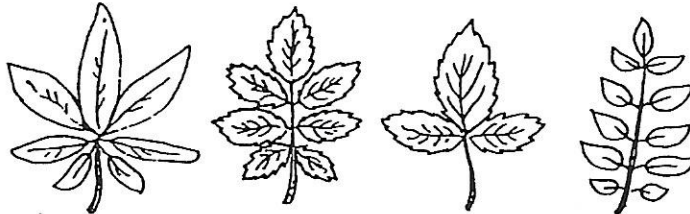
### Leaf Types:

#### Simple leaves:



#### Compound leaves:

(more than 1 blade on a petiole)



#### Double compound leaf:



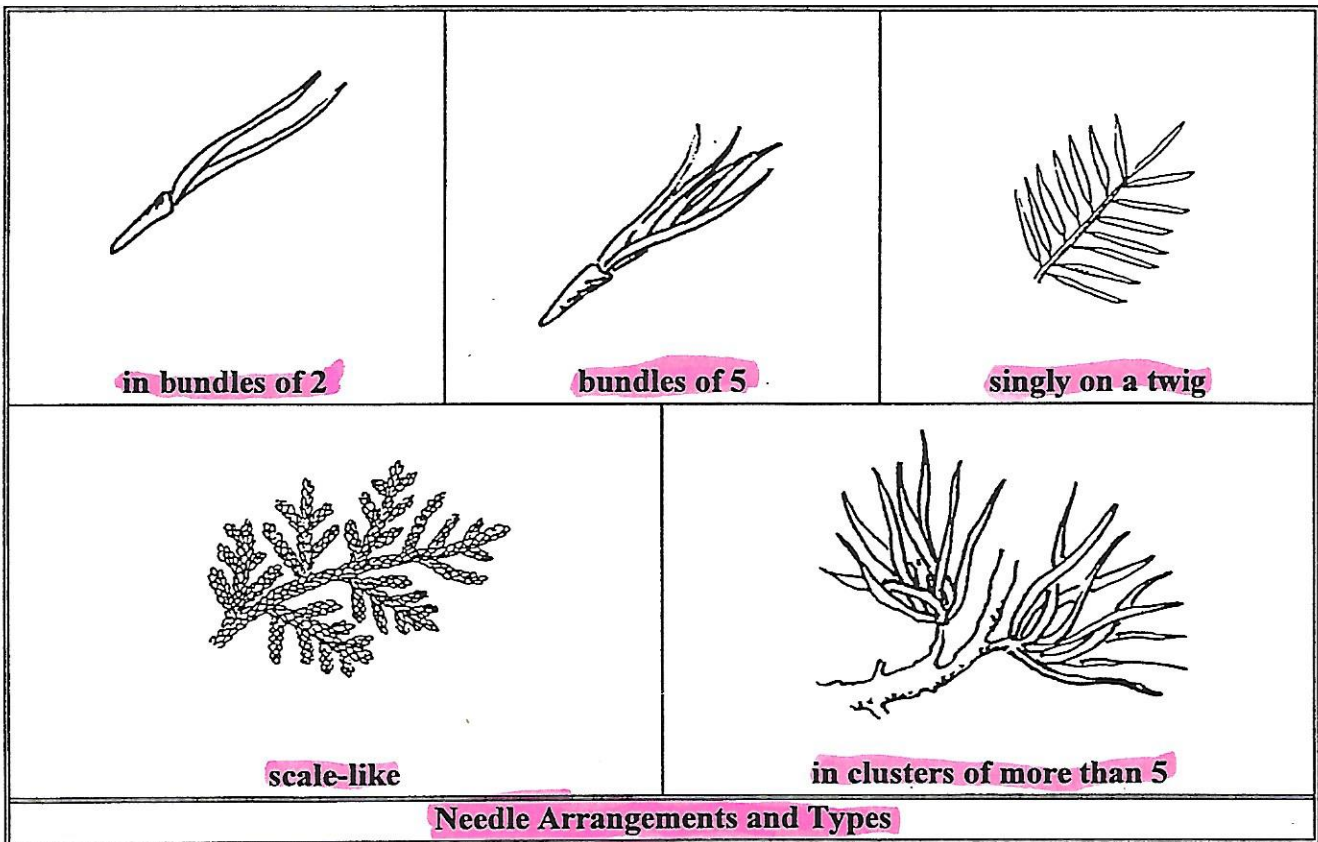
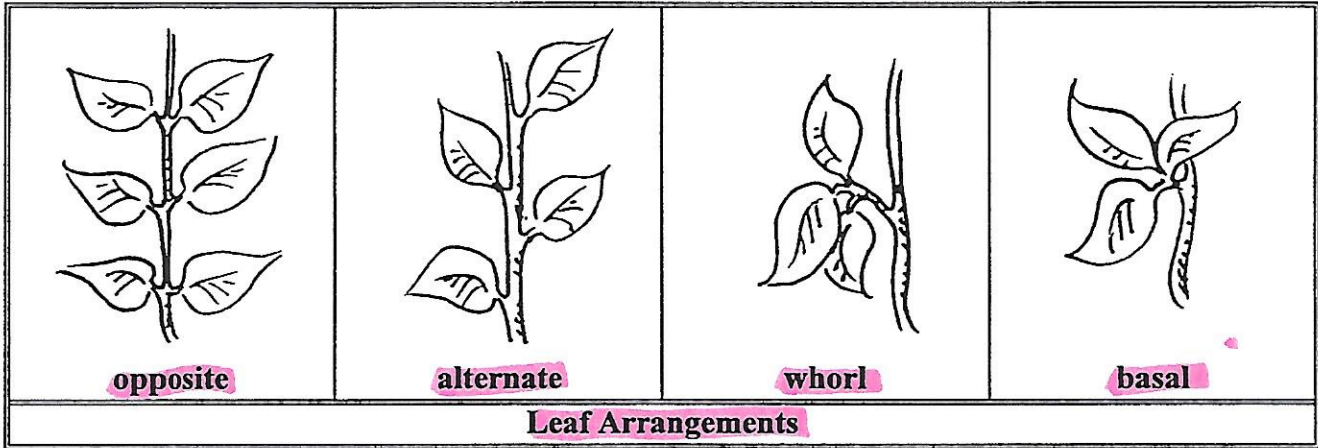
#### Needle leaf:



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Leaf Classification



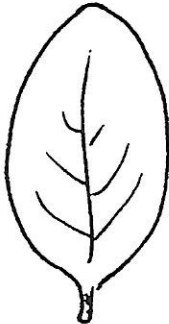
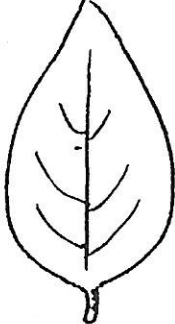
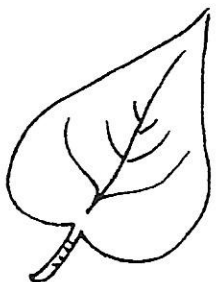
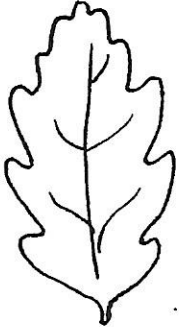
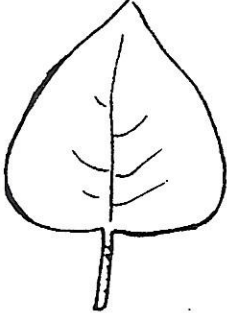
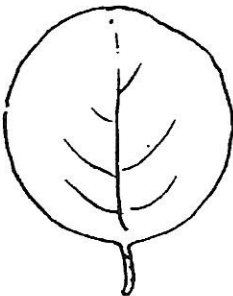

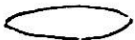


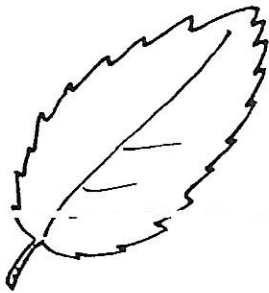



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Master #14**

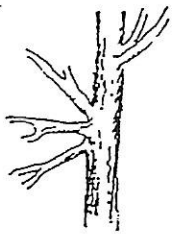
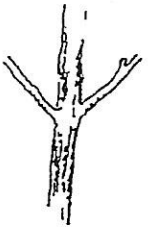
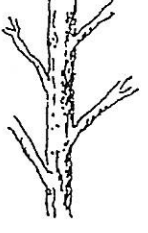
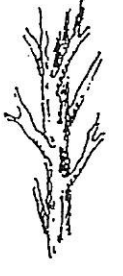
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Leaf Classification

Leaf Shapes:				
 <b>linear</b>	 <b>oblong</b>	 <b>oval</b>	 <b>ovate</b>	 <b>cordate (heart shaped)</b>
 <b>lobed</b>	 <b>deltoid (triangular)</b>	 <b>orbicular (round)</b>	 <b>4 sided needle</b>	 <b>flattened needle</b>
Leaf Margins:				
 <b>smooth</b>	 <b>fine-toothed</b>	 <b>coarse toothed or serrated</b>	 <b>scalloped or wavy</b>	

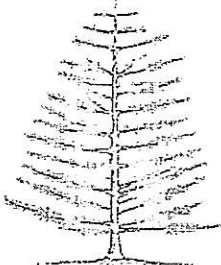
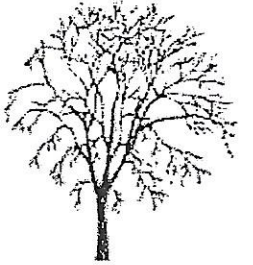

# Branching Patterns

Some main growth patterns are:

	<p><i>whorled</i> - branches are attached in groups of 2 or 3 from the same location on the trunk.</p>
	<p><i>opposite</i> - branches grow from the opposite sides of the trunk, across from each other.</p>
	<p><i>alternate</i> - branches grow opposite each other, but one will be farther up the trunk than the first.</p>
	<p><i>spiral</i> - branches grow alternately along the trunk, but in a spiral pattern like a corkscrew, moving up the trunk.</p>

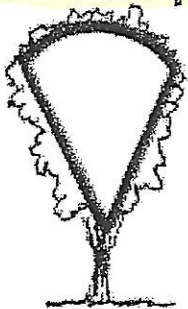
Some growing patterns are best observed by standing under the tree and looking up the trunk.

We can also classify trees based on the relation of the trunk to the branch location.

	<p>Excurrent - The main trunk goes the entire height of the tree, with branches forming patterns. eg.// evergreens.</p>
	<p>Decurrent - The main trunk continues up about halfway, then splits into more than one main branch. eg.// fruit trees.</p>
	<p>Columnar - The main trunk continues the full height of the tree, with branches forming only at the top. eg.// palm trees.</p>

Trees can also be grouped into basic shapes.

**V-Shaped**



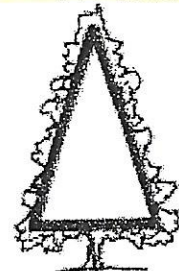
Hackberry

**Columnar**



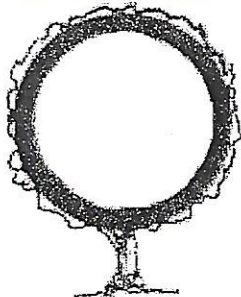
Lombardy Poplar

**Pyramidal**



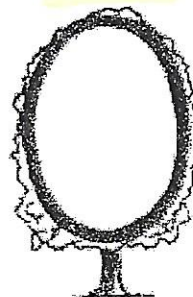
Pin Oak

**Round**



White Oak

**Oval**


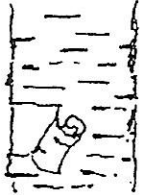





Sugar Maple

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Bark Patterns

<p>These are the 5 different bark patterns that are found on trees in our local environment.</p>	<p>A.</p>  <p>scaly pathes</p>	<p>B.</p>  <p>horizontal</p>
<p>C.</p>  <p>vertical</p>	<p>D.</p>  <p>horizontal and wavy</p>	<p>E.</p>  <p>vertical and scaly</p>

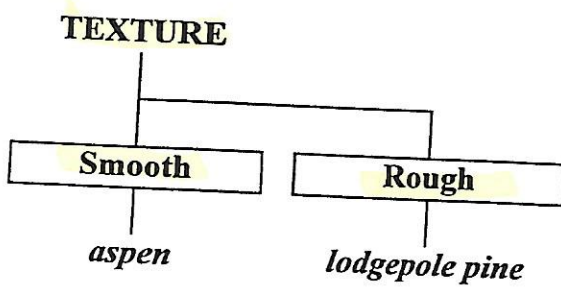
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

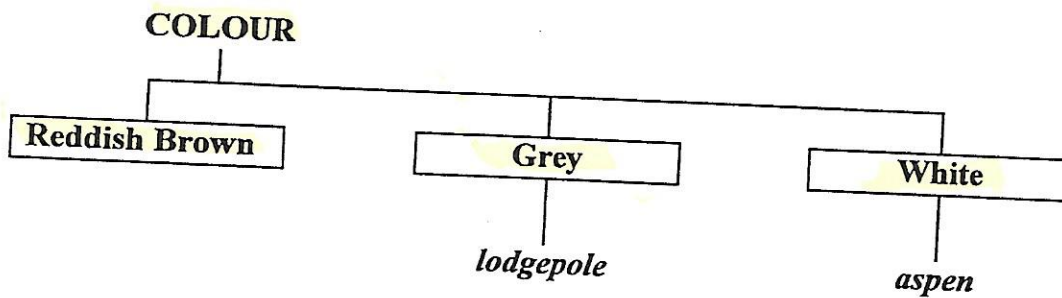
## Tree Bark

### Bark Characteristics Chart

A.



B.



C.

