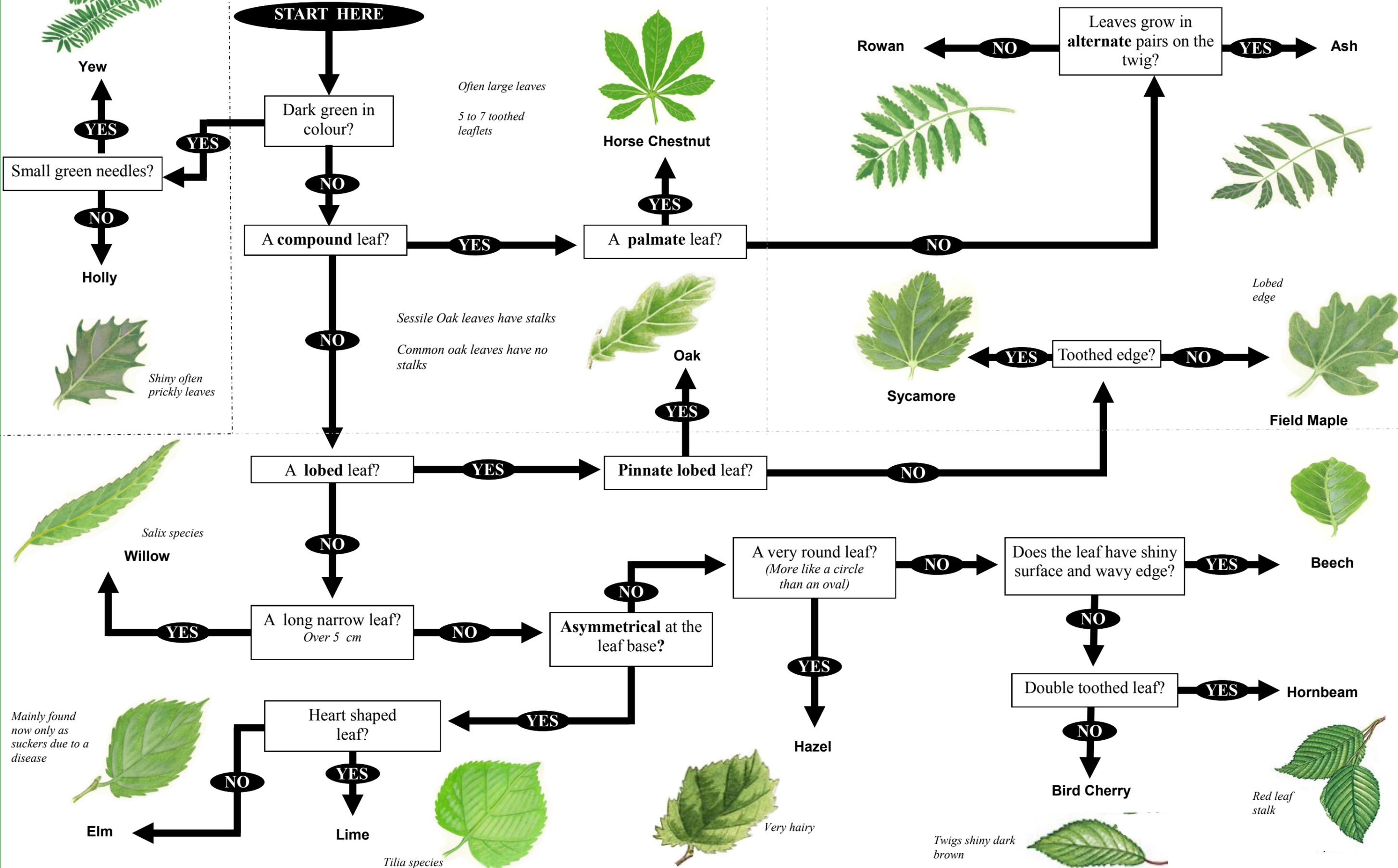


Tree Leaves Key



Tree Leaves Key

Tree Glossary

Alternate: Not opposite each other

Apex – the top or end; the tip of a leaf

Asymmetrical: not the same both sides

Compound: A leaf comprised of smaller leaves– leaflets

Deciduous: a tree that sheds its leaves all at once in the autumn.

Evergreen – a tree that retains its leaves all year round

Leaflet: a subdivision of a leaf - it may look like a leaf but is attached to the leaf stalk or midrib, not to the shoot.

Lobed: a rounded or pointed section of a leaf,

Palmate: a leaf shape in which the lobes or leaflets radiate from a single point, like fingers from a hand

Pinnate: a leaf shape in which the lobes or leaflets are arranged on both sides of the stalk

<p>Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth commonest tree in the UK • Light foliage so rich ground foliage • Timber is white • At risk from a disease called Ash dieback • Wood used in furniture and oars • Fruit: keys
<p>Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd common species in the UK • Poor flora under storey as leaves block up 80% of light • Good for fungi • Seeds poisonous to sheep and cattle • Fruit- beech nuts
<p>Bird Cherry <i>Prunus padus</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its bark is grey-brown and smooth. • The bird cherry is found in North Britain, by streams and in gardens. • Planted as an ornamental tree • It is used in cabinetwork • Fruit– cherries– too bitter for people to eat

<p>Elm <i>Ulmus species</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to be a common native • Dutch Elm Disease killed up to 25 million trees • Survives as suckers until fungal disease carrying beetle re-infects • Most elms are clones
<p>Field Maple <i>Acer Campestre</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hedgerow tree • Winged helicopter seeds • Wood used in furniture and musical instrument making particularly violins • Fruit -paired winged seeds—helicopters
<p>Hazel <i>Corylnus avellana</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edible nuts • Wood used in thatching, building and for walking sticks • Traditionally managed as a coppice • Fruit– nut
<p>Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evergreen • Winter forage for cattle • Dense compact nature • Grows on all but the wettest of soils • Fruit– berries • Only the female trees have berries
<p>Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betula</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name refers to the tree's tough wood • Horn means hard– beam means tree in Old English • Can be planted to make hedges • Fruit –triangular nutlets that hang in clusters
<p>Horse Chestnut <i>Aeculus hippocastanum</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced in the 1600s • Ornamental tree • Affected by leaf miner moth and canker • Conker tree • White flower spikes called candles in the spring • Fruit– conker

<p>Lime <i>Tilia species</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not related to oranges • Good pollen source for bees • Planted as a street tree • Common lime is a hybrid • Called the linden tree in the USA • Fruit-round-oval, slightly ribbed fruits, with a pointed tip.
<p>Oak <i>Quercus species</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climax species of woodland • Supports about 350 different species of insect • Wood in building and ship making - Tudor battleships • Two types—sessile & common • Fruit– acorn
<p>Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also known as the Mountain Ash • Not closely related to Ash • White flowers in the summer followed by red berries in the autumn • Traditionally planted to ward off witches
<p>Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pioneer species • Fast growing species– mature in 60 years • Can live for over 200 years • Fruit -paired winged seeds—helicopters
<p>Willow <i>Salix species</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly found growing next to water • Many different species • Hybridises easily • Traditional source of aspirin • Fruit– many species have tiny grey seeds in white fluff
<p>Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evergreen tree with needles • Long living • Wood used to make long and cross bows • Poisonous leaves and seeds—kidney failure • Fruit fleshy red berries – snotberries