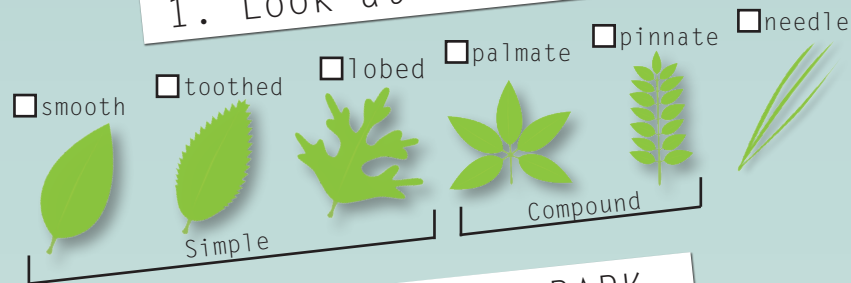


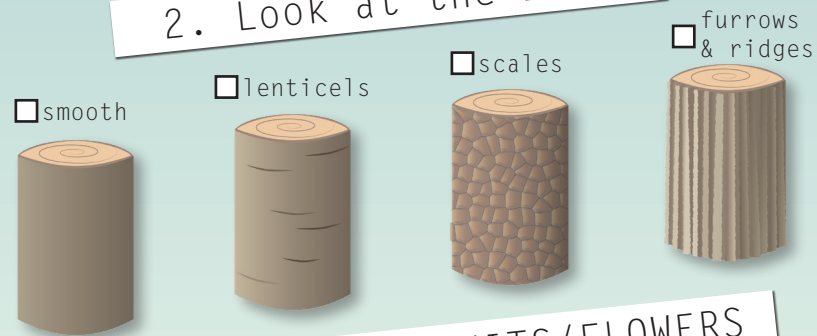
TRACE KEY

The leaves, bark, fruits, flowers, and tree shape can help us identify trees. Gather clues from trees and use a book to identify them.

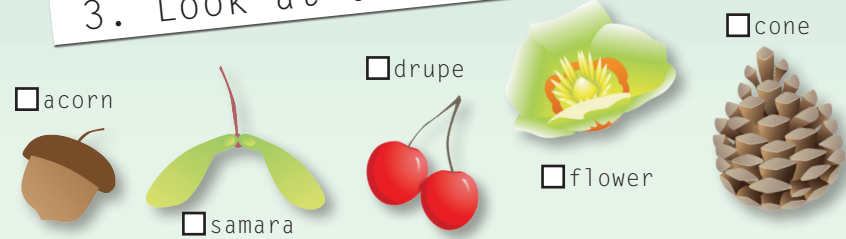
1. Look at the LEAVES



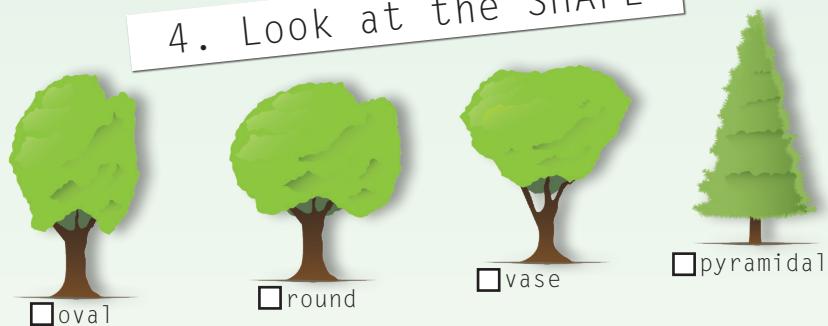
2. Look at the BARK



3. Look at the FRUITS/FLOWERS



4. Look at the SHAPE



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TRACES OF TREES

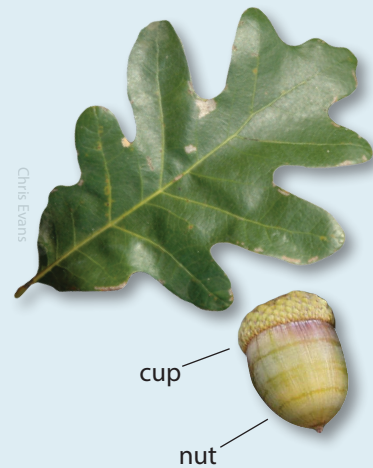
Hi, I'm TRACK!
It's easy to get confused by all the different types of trees out there. Thankfully, there are clues that can help us distinguish one tree from another.

Use this guide to identify and learn about several types of trees in the area.

OAKS

are usually **deciduous** trees that shed leaves in winter. Their broad leaves  can vary widely from rounded lobes to sharply pointed lobes to smooth. Oaks produce nuts called acorns  that usually have one seed inside. Their bark is typically gray with deep furrows and scaly ridges.

Can you find these Oaks?



WHITE OAK

- 7-10 rounded lobes
- Oblong acorn with shallow cup
- Ash gray bark that becomes rougher in older trees
- Yellow-brown leaves in the fall

RED OAK

- 7-11 bristle-pointed lobes
- Round acorn with flat cup
- Dark reddish bark with wide 'ski track' furrows and ridges
- Bright red leaves in the fall



HUMANS USE OAKS FOR:

Boats





Acorn Flour



Furniture



MAPLES

are **deciduous** trees that are known for brilliant fall colors. They have broad leaves , usually with five lobes and pointed tips. Maples produce winged fruits called samaras  that spin to the ground as they fall. Young maples have smooth bark that develops long deep furrows as the tree ages.

Can you find these Maples?



RED MAPLE

- 3-5 lobes with toothed edges
- Red twigs, flowers, and samaras
- Rough gray bark on older trees
- Dark red leaves in the fall

SILVER MAPLE

- 5 lobes with deep notches
- Leaves have a silver underside
- Large, light green samaras
- Brownish gray, shaggy bark
- Pale yellow leaves in the fall



HUMANS USE MAPLES FOR:

Syrup





Guitars



Bowling Pins



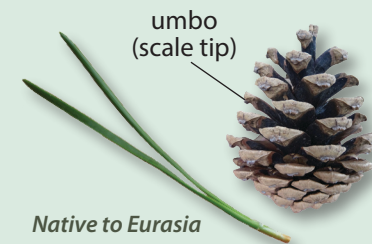
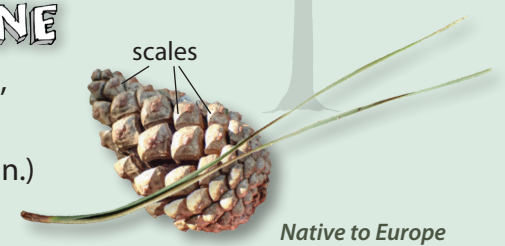
PINES

are **evergreen** trees, meaning they keep their leaves all year. Their bark is usually thick and scaly. Pines produce cones  and have needles  that grow in bundles (fascicles). Their crowns are usually tapered, being wider at the bottom and pointy at the top.

Can you find these Pines?

BLACK PINE

- Bundles of two needles, up to seven inches long
- Egg-shaped, cone (2-4 in.) with rounded scales
- Fissured, scaly gray bark



SCOTCH PINE

- Bundles of two, bluish green needles, only 1-2 inches long
- Small cone with prickly umbos
- Orange-red, flaky bark

PONDEROSA PINE

- Bundles of three, long needles
- Longer, egg-shaped cones (3-5 in.) with sharp umbos
- Yellow to red bark with large plates



HUMANS USE PINES FOR:

Turpentine



Paper



Tea

