School Forest Tree Identification

I. Using a Tree Key - Warm up activity

A tree key is just a guide to identifying a tree. To use the key, which you have been given, you must first decide if the tree is a tree with cones or if your tree is one, which loses its leaves. The type of tree which loses its leaves is a deciduous tree. If your tree is a coniferous tree, then you will follow the key at the top of the page. If your tree is one which loses its leaves in the winter, then it is deciduous and you should follow the key at the bottom of the page. Note that there is one tree with cones that also loses its needles in the winter. It is a tamarack.



The LEAF Program's Tree Key and printable Tree ID cards can be found at http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/leaf/Students/tree id.aspx. Otherwise, most tree identification books have keys inside.

Practice using the <u>tree key</u>. Identify the pictures of trees provided:

A	G
В	
C	_ l
D	
E	K
F.	L.

II. Ingredients of a Forest – Field activity

Find at least 10 living things you saw or "signs" of living things during the hike and at any other time you spent in the forest. Fill in the table below. Use more paper if needed.

Time	<u>Conditions</u>	Life or Sign	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Kingdom</u>





Nam	Date:	
<i>III.</i>	Hark. Who Grows There? - Field activity (adapted from Trees for Tomorrow Activity Guide)	
	Eify trees in the forest as instructed. For each tree, list the characteristics you followed on the ke correct order. Then list the common name and scientific name of the tree.	y ir
A. _		
В		
C		
D		
E		
IV.	Answer the following questions Post hike activity 1. Name 4 characteristics you might use to identify a tree.	
	2. What is a deciduous tree?	
	3. What is the only coniferous deciduous tree?	
	4. Explain what is meant by alternate branching and then sketch it.	
	5. Name a tree with compound leaves.	
	6. Name a tree with lobed leaves.	
	7. Sketch a picture of a simple, toothed leaf.	



