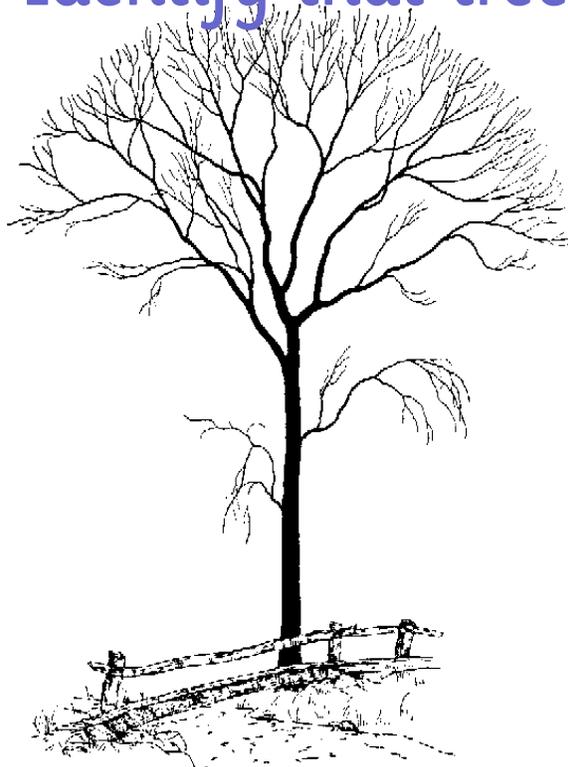
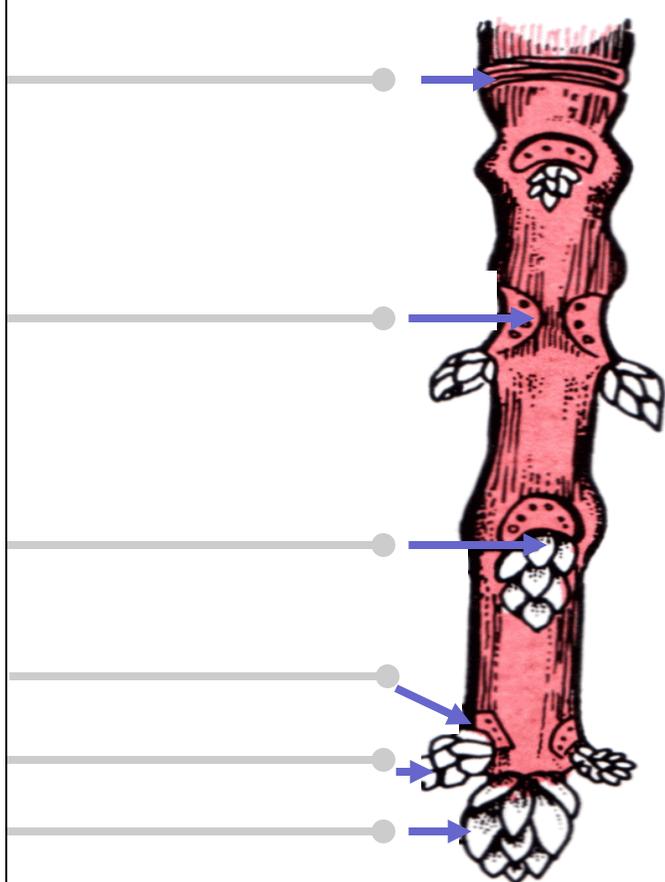


# Identify that tree

But it has no leaves



Glue this part to your page



Cut out book and fold bottom flap up. Label the parts of a twig. The answers for the twig are on the next page.

Cut out next page and glue inside this page.

Use the information given on the next page or write in your own information.

## How do you identify a tree in the winter?

Most people identify trees by their leaves. But trees can be identified by other clues.

### First Clue

**Terminal Bud** - This is the bud at the end of the tip of a twig. It could have flowers or leaves inside. All winter buds are next year's leaves or flowers. There are all different kinds of buds. They have different sizes, shapes and smells.

### Second Clue

**Lateral Buds** - The side buds are called lateral buds. Buds along the side or sides of the branches.

### Third Clue

**Arrangement** - The arrangement of lateral buds and branches is important.

1. **Opposite branching** - This means they are directly across from each other.

2. **Alternate branching** - When buds or branches are alternating on either side of the stem and not directly across from each other. Most trees have alternate branching.

### Fourth Clue

**Leaf Scars** - This is where last year's leaves were attached.

### Fifth Clue

**Bundle Scars** - Marks on the leaf scar that may form a pattern of tiny dots or lines. The bundle scar marks the place where veins ran from the leaf stem to the twig.

### Sixth Clue

**Lenticels** - Tiny holes or breaks in the bark scattered over the surface.

Because only a few trees have opposite branching it is easier to remember them by an acronym.

## MAD BUCKING HORSE

M Maple  
A Ash  
D Dogwood

Bucking Buckeye  
Horse Horse Chestnut



Use this picture or answer key to label the twig.

