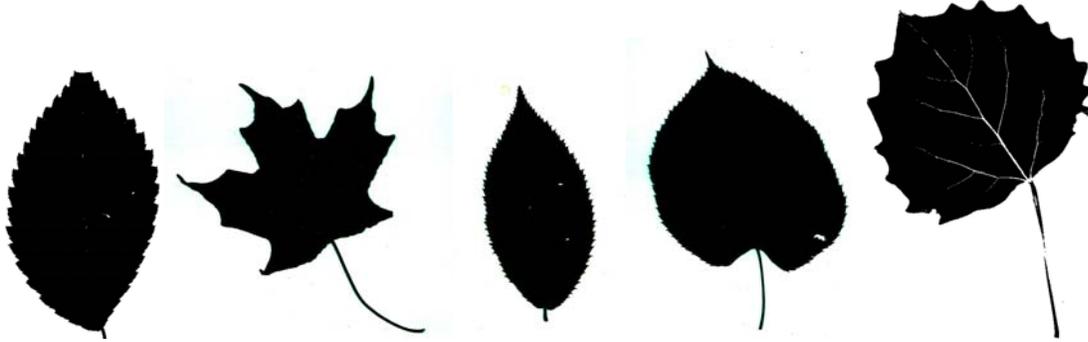
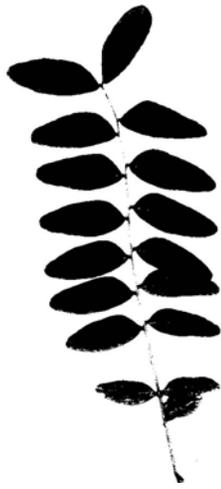


Deciduous Tree Identification Lab: Post-Lab Exercise

Silhouette Matching. Write the letter and name of the appropriate tree or shrub below each of the diagrams below. Note that these images are not to scale. The choices are:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| a) Elm, American | g) Birch, paper | n) Hackberry |
| b) Maple, sugar | h) Buckeye | o) Honey Locust |
| c) Ironwood | i) Oak, bur | p) Prickly ash |
| d) Basswood | j) Oak, Northern red | q) Oak, White |
| e) Aspen, big-tooth | k) Catalpa | r) Maple, silver |
| f) Aspen, quaking, trembling | l) Cottonwood | |
| | m) Ginkgo | |





1. In the space below, complete the sketches for Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Fig. 1. Sketch a twig with 4 simple leaves, each leaf with an entire leaf margin. The leaves are attached to the stem alternately	Fig. 2. Sketch a pinnately compound leaf with 7 leaflets; each leaflet has a serrate leaf margin

2. How can you tell the difference between a tree and shrub?
3. What is a foolproof method to distinguish between a simple leaf and a compound leaf?
4. What is a bud?
5. Name the family of woody plants at CSB/SJU that is represented by the greatest number of species (hint: see the checklist of species available at the following site: http://www.employees.csbsju.edu/ssaupe/essays/trees_shrub_checklist.htm).
6. Name the genus of woody plants at CSB/SJU that is represented by the greatest number of species.
7. Why are keys called "dichotomous"?
8. From what structures do branches arise?

9. Explain why non-botanists rarely ever see the flowers of most deciduous trees.

Fill-in-the-Blanks: *write the appropriate species in the blank*

1	warty bark; often infected with a "witches broom"
2	acorns
3	shrub whose twigs are chewed to relieve a toothache (2 possible answers)
4	baseball bats
5	good for carving and honey
6	large brown inedible seeds often confused with edible ones
7	introduced shrub that has escaped into our woodlands
8	large heart shaped leaves; hard seeds attached to modified leaf, may be 'ski' dispersed
9	white or grayish peeling bark used extensively by Native Americans
10	fruit cluster makes a lemonade substitute
11	produces cyanide, glands on the leaf stalk
12	thorns on trunk of native tree; cultivated variety unarmed; fruits mastodon dispersed?
13	huge leaves, doubly compound, salmon-colored pith, hard seeds make a beverage
14	
15	understory tree with fruit clusters that look like flavoring produce for beer
16	seeds are eaten, husk and bark used to make a vegetable dye
17	common prairie tree, around farmsteads <i>(more than one possible answer)</i>