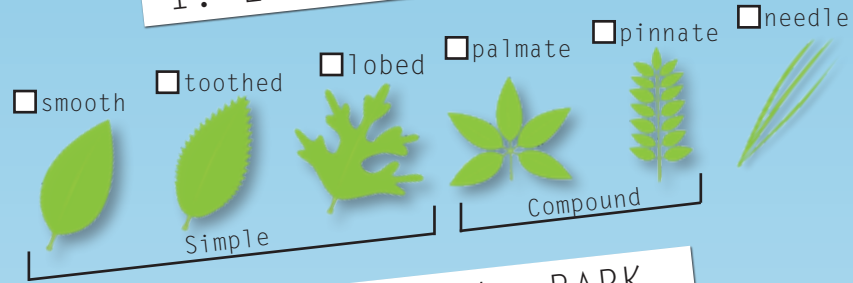


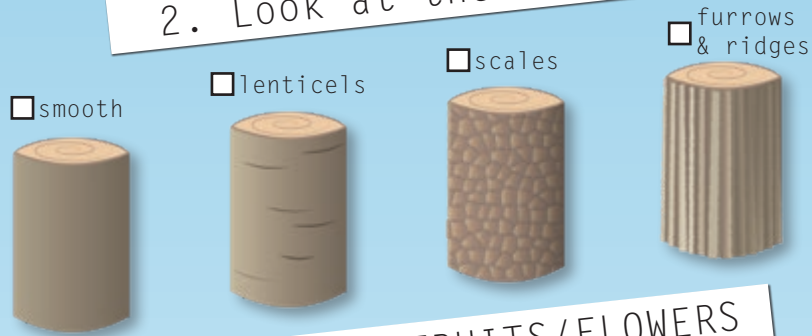
TREE KEY

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

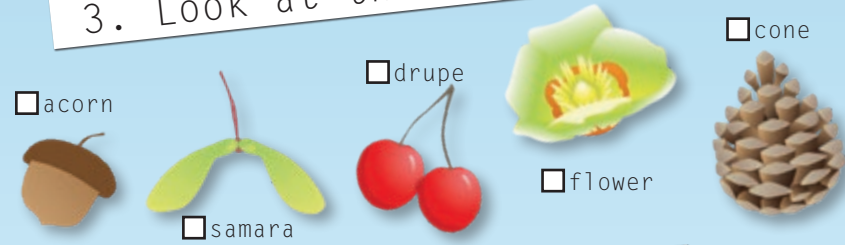
1. Look at the LEAVES



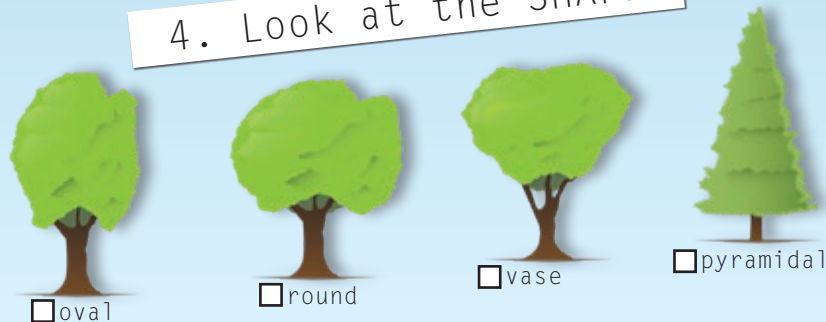
2. Look at the BARK



3. Look at the FRUITS/FLOWERS



4. Look at the SHAPE



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TYPES OF TREES

Hi, I'm TRACK. It's easy to get confused with the various types of trees that can be found in the forest. Let's look for clues that will help us tell a tree from a tree!



Use this guide to identify and learn about a few of the common 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

RED OAK

- 7-11 bristle-pointed lobes
- Round acorn with flat cup
- Dark reddish bark with wide 'ski track' furrows and ridges



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 this Maple?



Keith Kanoff

RED MAPLE

- 3-5 lobes with toothed edges
- Red twigs, flowers, and samaras
- Rough gray bark on older trees

Red Maples are the currently the **most common tree species** at Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, but it wasn't always this way. The swamp was once a mostly tupelo gum, bald cypress, and Atlantic white cedar forest. But those species now make up only 20% of forest cover due to past human activity.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service works to help these forest communities recover.

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 tapered, being wider at the bottom and pointy at the top.

Can you find these Pines?



SHORTLEAF PINE

- Bundles of 2-3 medium needles
- Short, oval cones with small prickles
- Flaky, reddish-brown bark

POND PINE

- Bundles of 3-4 medium needles
- Short, round cones with small prickles
- Flaky, dark-brown bark



LOBLOLLY PINE

- Bundles of three 6-9 inch needles
- Oval cones with short prickles
- Reddish-gray scaly bark



HUMANS USE PINES FOR:

Turpentine



Paper



Tea

