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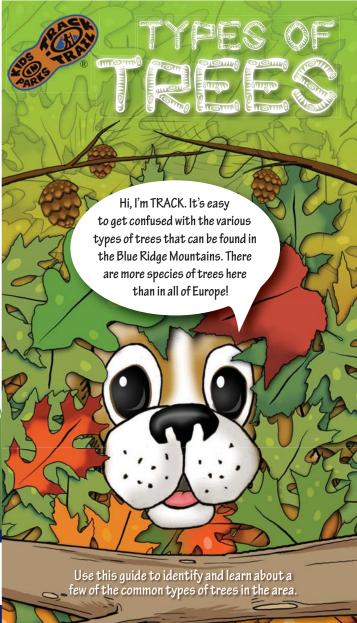












OAKS

are usually **deciduous** trees that shed leaves in winter. Their broad leaves can vary widely depending on family, 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:



Acorn Flour



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

Sugar maple

- 5 lobes with rounded notches
- Samaras with round, green seeds and brown wings
- Brown bark with long, thick ridges

humans use maples for:



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?



WHITE PINE

- Bundles of five long needles
- Long, thin cones
- Rough gray bark

VIRGINIA PINE

- Bundles of two short twisted needles
- Egg-shaped cones with sharp prickles
- Reddish-brown scaly bark



- Bundles of three slightly twisted medium length needles
- Fat egg-shaped cones with prickles
- Thick orange-brown puzzle-piece bark

Turpentine

humans use pines for:





