The Chemistry of Fall Colors

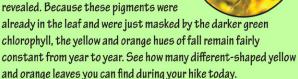
Chloro-Filled

Some plants, called evergreens, have special adaptations in their leaves that allow them to keep their chlorophyll and remain green all year. For example, pine trees

have long, thin "needle" leaves that are filled with a resin that resists freezing and covered with a wax that helps prevent water loss. Since evergreens can protect their chlorophyll from winter conditions, they do not need to shed their needles every fall. How many different types of evergreens can you find?

Hidden Hues

As chlorophyll disappears, the pigments responsible for making leaves turn yellow (xanthophyll) or orange (carotene) are revealed. Because these pigments were

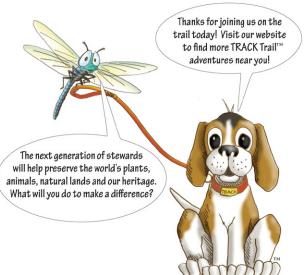


Sugary Saps React

When days shorten, a barrier (abscission layer) forms between the leaf stem and branch, trapping sugars in the leaf. These sugars react with bright sunlight producing a sappy-sugary substance called anthocyanin.

Anthocyanins are responsible for the brilliant red colors we see every fall. The intensity of the fall's red colors varies dramatically depending on weather. The most vibrant autumn reds are produced when dry, sunny days are followed by cool, dry nights.

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