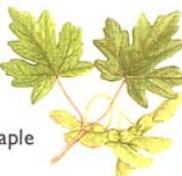




Name These Trees

Name. _____



Each line gives the clues about some of the common trees that you will find in your local woodland. Use a tree book and the clues to find the tree's name and write it in the box at the start of the line.

NAME	SHAPE IN WINTER & SUMMER	LEAF, BUDS & SEED	DESCRIPTION
			This is the strongest and most common British tree. It hosts many other forms of life. A particular use for this tree's bark taken from woods around South Yorkshire was in the tanning of leather, but it has always been the main wood for building houses and ships.
			Although native in the south of England, this tree has been introduced to the South Yorkshire area by man. It grows to be a very big tree of 140 feet (42.5 metres) and its grey trunk can be up to 20 feet (6 metres) round. It forms such a thick canopy that little light gets through to the woodland floor.
			This can grow to be a very tall tree, up to 150 feet (45.5 metres) in height. The bark is smooth when young, but ridged and cracked when old. Its seeds are called 'keys' and spin when falling. The wood burns very well.
			Although usually thought of as a very prickly shrub, the leaves of this evergreen tree become less pointy nearer the top branches, where protection from grazing animals is no longer required. Its leaves are so shiny that they can reflect light like a mirror. They used to be fed to sheep and cows in the winter.
			This is a common small tree or shrub in the woodlands of South Yorkshire. The nuts are good to eat but the grey squirrels usually get them first! In the past this tree was frequently grown for coppicing to produce very straight poles, which could be used for basket making, hoops, hurdles, fishing rods, and walking sticks.
			This tree was brought to this country from France in the Middle Ages. The bark is scaly like a dragon's skin! The spinning seeds fall like helicopters and spread these trees easily. Its timber is good for making kitchen utensils and violins.
			This tree is also known as the "Lady of the Woods" because of its daintiness. Its windblown seeds and quick growth frequently make it the first type of tree to colonise bare ground.