

# Tree Parts

1. **Crown:** (head) part of the tree that consists of the leaves and the branches at the top of a tree.

2. **Leaves:** (fingers) food factories of the tree. The leaves contain chlorophyll which gives leaves their green color and is responsible for photosynthesis. During photosynthesis, leaves use solar energy from the sun to transform carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and water from the soil into sugar and oxygen producing a chemical change. The sugar (which is the tree's food) is either used or stored in the branches, in the trunk, or in the roots. The oxygen is released into the atmosphere. Leaves clean the air and use energy from the sun to produce food for the tree.

3. **Branch, Twigs and Boughs:** (arms) A branch is a woody part of the tree connected to, but not part of the central trunk. Large branches are known as boughs and small branches are known as twigs.

4. **Flowers and Seeds:** Flowers produce seeds. Seeds are the primary way that trees produce new trees. Seeds vary greatly in size and shape.

5. **Trunk:** Provides support and is used as "pipes" to transport nutrients to the leaves and sugar from the leaves to the rest of the tree.



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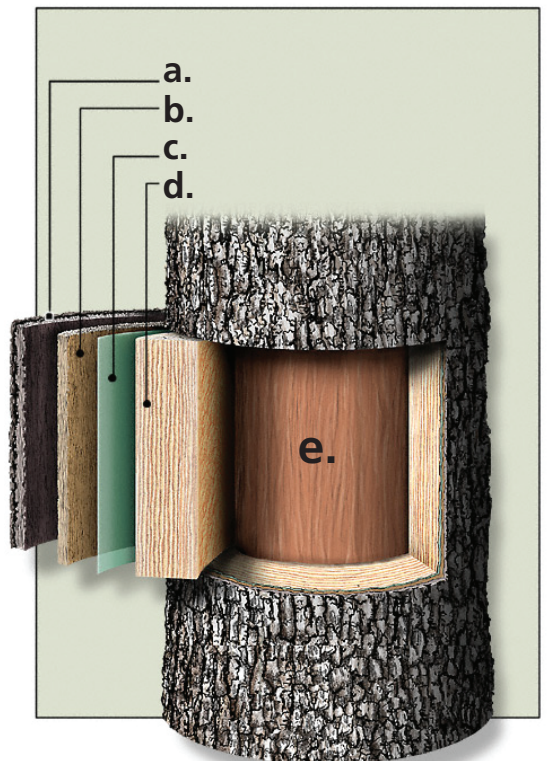


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Parts of the Trunk are

- Bark:** (skin) protects the tree from injury by animals, diseases, fire, etc. and has a variety of characteristics such as thin, thick, spongy, rough, smooth.
- Inner Bark or Phloem:** (arteries) inner bark that carries sap from leaves to rest of tree.
- Cambium:** (veins or artery tissue) a thin layer of growing tissue between the xylem and phloem.
- Sapwood or Xylem:** (veins) brings water and nutrients up from the tree roots.
- Heartwood:** (skeleton) forms the core, is made of deadwood and provides strength.

6. **Roots:** (feet) holds the soil in place, anchor the tree in the ground and absorb water and nutrients from the ground. The roots include lateral roots, rootlets and root hairs.



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