

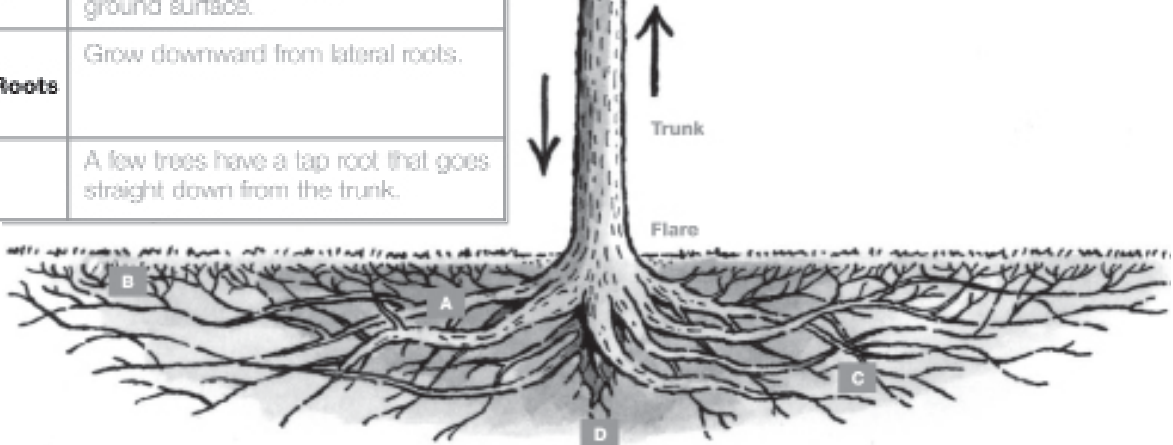


Buffalo Green Fund

Start here to learn about the parts of a tree and how to use leaf shape to identify trees in your neighborhood.

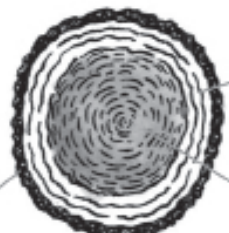


Tree Roots rarely grow deeper than 3 feet, even those that have a tap root. Most roots are found in the top 12-18 inches.	
A	Lateral Branched Roots Help support and anchor trunk. May extend far out, beyond crown spread
B	Fibrous Roots Masses of fine feeding roots close to ground surface.
C	Deeply Descending Roots ("Sinkers") Grow downward from lateral roots.
D	Tap Root A few trees have a tap root that goes straight down from the trunk.



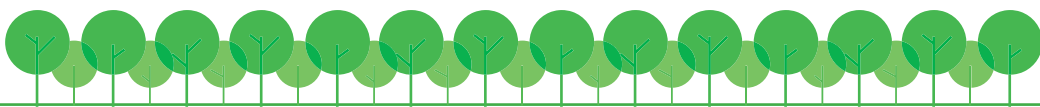
Cambium is the layer of cells where growth in diameter occurs. It builds **Xylem** on the inside and **Phloem** on the outside.

Phloem cells allow the food made in the leaves to travel down to the branches, trunk and roots.



Xylem cells allow the sap to flow up from roots to the leaves.

Heartwood is composed of old, inactive xylem cells that give strength to the tree.





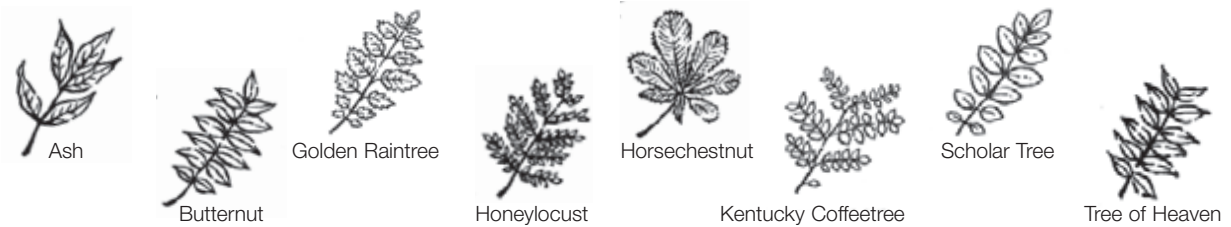
Buffalo Green Fund

TREE IDENTIFICATION

DECIDUOUS LEAVES — SIMPLE



DECIDUOUS LEAVES — COMPOUND



CONIFERS

