

Name _____

Date _____



Seedlings for Schools



Part 1: Please answer the following questions.

1. What species (kind) of tree is your seedling? _____

2. Is your seedling probably a deciduous tree or an evergreen tree? _____

Why? _____

Part 2: Draw your seedling here.

Part 3: Together Makes a Tree

A. Use the word bank to identify the parts of the tree. Write the name in the space provided.

B. Draw an arrow from the name of the tree part to its location on your seedling drawing.

1. These can be narrow, wide or long. Most of the time, trees have lots of them. When they are green they soak up energy from the sun and make food for the tree in a process called photosynthesis.

2. This supports the tree and holds the tree up. It also holds the tubes (xylem and phloem) that transport minerals, water and food for the tree.

3. These help form the top or crown of the tree. Trees have lots of them. They spread out and help hold the leaves.

4. This protects the tree from injury and disease.

5. This part of the tree "anchors" or holds the tree in the soil and takes in water and nutrients from the soil. There are many of them.

Word Bank: Bark, Trunk, Leaves, Roots, Branches

Tree Tidbits! There are more than 20,000 species of trees in the world and Pennsylvania has 108 native species with others from around the world.

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Trees Produce!

Part 1

Use the code to discover some of the amazing ways trees help people and wildlife!

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
*	\$	>	<	+	=	↷	^	!/?/	☆	○	☺	☹	☺	☹	[^	◇]	↑	↕	✂	☀	☹	☹	☹

1. _____
 ◇ ^ * < +

2. _____
 ☺ ☀ ☹ ↷ + ☺

3. _____
 = ☺ ☺ <

4. _____
 ◇ ^ + ☆] + ☹

5. _____
 ^ ☺ ☆ < ◇ ◇ ☺ ! ☆ ! ☺ ☹ ☆ * > +

Part 2 Complete the crossword puzzle to discover some useful and fun things people make from trees.

Across:

3. People use this to travel on water
4. Hit a baseball with this
7. Where people sit at a basketball game
9. An instrument is played with a bow
10. An object that stores many books
12. People attach to feet and go down mountain in snow
13. People strum this to make music
14. Comes in many flavors: keeps your mouth moving
15. A building where people live; found in neighborhoods

Down

1. A band that stretches
2. People put pictures in this and hang it on a wall
5. Pour on pancakes
6. Use to surround yards
7. Made up of many pages
8. Sometimes used when eating Chinese food
11. A place to sit

What other things do people make from trees?
 Make a list of as many things as you can!

Name _____

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See next
page



In Search of a Home!

Help these animals find a home! Color the trees.
Then, draw a line from each animal
to a place in a tree where the animal could live.



Write a short story or a poem. Include at least 3 of these animals and at least 1 of the trees.



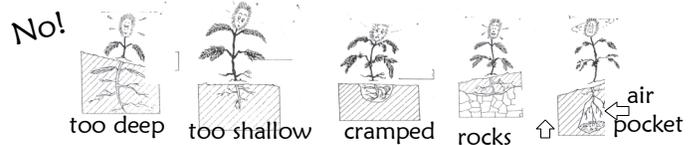
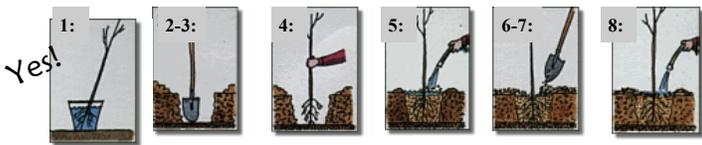
How and Where To Plant Your Seedlings

White Pine trees like to grow in fertile, well drained soils but will tolerate a variety of soil conditions. Will grow up to 100 ft. tall. OK to plant seedling in sun or partial shade.

Silky Dogwood likes to grow in moist areas. This dogwood flowers and produces small fruits that attract birds. Grows up to 9 ft. tall with many stems, like a shrub. Ok for sun or partial shade

***When handling and planting any plants, protect hands and arms by wearing gloves and long sleeves, wash hands after planting, clean and disinfect any cuts, scrapes or puncture wounds. See a doctor if cuts, etc. get infected. Seedlings, soil, bark, hay, cacti, leaf litter and other plant materials may contain a fungus called *Sporotrix shenkii* which causes an infection.**

1. Wear protective gloves when handling and planting. Keep your seedling's roots moist (in a baggy with moist shredded newspaper or plant in a small carton) until ready to plant in your yard. Plant as soon as possible.
2. Plant your seedling. *You may want to plant your seedling in a flower bed or other protected area until the seedling is larger. When ready to transplant in its final location, make sure there is enough room for the tree to grow.*
3. Dig a hole. Hole should be deep enough for roots but not be too deep. Root collar (where trunk meets roots and darker bark meets lighter-colored bark) should be at ground level. *Do not plant too deep.*
4. Carefully place the roots *downward* into the hole. All roots should be in the hole. Roots should not be crowded. Be careful roots do not bend upward. Make sure tree is straight.
5. Partially fill in hole with soil. Pack soil *firmly* around the roots. *Do not leave air spaces around the roots.*
6. Make sure tree is straight. Place remaining soil in the hole and pack soil down firmly around the tree.
7. Water tree. Place mulch around the base of tree, forming about a 1 ft. circle around the tree. Mulch should not actually touch the trunk. Create a shallow basin in the mulch to help retain water.



Hints for *In Search of a Home!*

 Cardinals perch on tree branches and sing. They often nest in evergreen trees where there is enough cover to protect them from predators. Cardinals eat seeds, berries and some insects.

 Robins make nests of twigs and mud, lined with grasses. They often make their nest in trees where two large branches come together. Robins eat worms, caterpillars and other insects.

 The white-spotted sawyer is a beetle that often rests on the bark, branches and needles of evergreens. Adult beetles chew on the needles and small twigs of white pines. Adults have very long antennae and a white spot.

 Great horned owls are nocturnal. During the day they rest in trees. Great horned owls make nests in tree cavities or will use an old crow or hawk nest. These large owls eat rabbits, mice, rats and birds.

 Mourning doves fly south for the winter. In the spring, they return to Pennsylvania to breed, lay eggs and raise their young. Mourning doves often make their nests high up in evergreen trees.

 Gray squirrels spend most of their time in trees. They make dens in tree cavities and make cooler leaf nests to rest in during the summer. Squirrels eat acorns, walnuts and other nuts and seeds and even eat tree buds in the spring.

 Raccoons are nocturnal, which means they are active at night. During the day, raccoons sleep in trees. Large cavities (holes) in trees make good places for raccoons to make a den and raise their young.

 Black carpenter ants dig into wood to make tunnel-like nests called galleries. The ants do not eat the wood. Black carpenter ants eat plant juices, insects, honeydew made by aphids and food scraps.

Gray tree frogs are nocturnal. They spend the day hiding under tree bark or clinging to tree trunks. Their rough grayish skin helps camouflage them. Gray tree frogs eat ants, beetles and other insects.

 Butterflies can often be seen flying around trees. Some trees provide nectar for butterflies. Other trees are used by caterpillars. The spring azure caterpillar feeds on dogwoods. Eastern pine elfin caterpillars feed on white pines.

 Woodpeckers have strong, sharp beaks that help them drill into trees to find grubs, ants, beetles and other insects. Woodpeckers dig their own holes in trees for nesting. Seven species of woodpeckers live in our state year round. The pileated woodpecker is the largest.

Words for puzzle: boat, violin, guitar, bat, skis, chopsticks, maple syrup, chewing gum, chair, bleachers, bookcase, fence, house, frame, rubber, book

 Bold jumping spiders can be found on tree trunks hunting for insects. This spider does not build a web to capture its prey. Instead, the bold jumping spider uses its good eyesight and jumping ability to find, sneak up on and pounce on its prey.

Planting instruction drawings adapted from Arbor Day materials and Howard Nursery Planting Instructions.