

Welcome to Hallockville's Friendly Dose of Nature

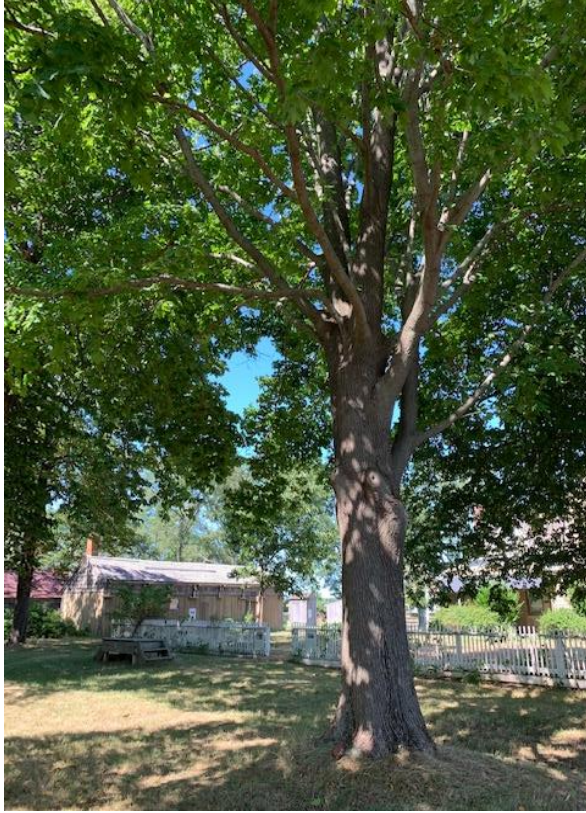
First Issue

TREES GLORIOUS TREES



Here are some photos of trees you may see when you visit.





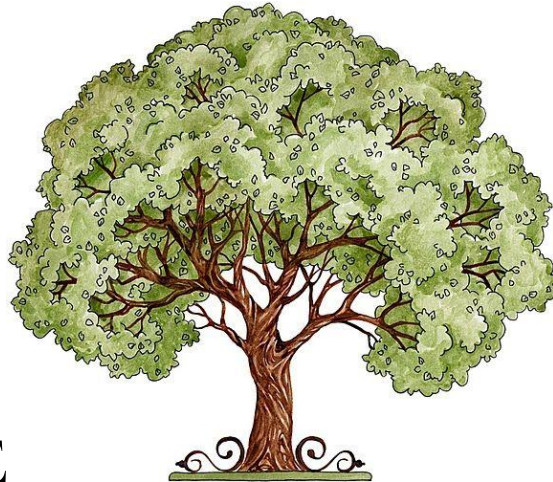


Trees have played a significant historic role in our lives and always will.

Trees are valuable because they:

1. prevent erosion.
2. provide homes for animals.
3. provide oxygen.
4. clean CO₂ out of the air.
5. absorb heat from the sun.
6. provide food and shelter.
7. help bring rainfall.
8. prevent damage due to floods.
9. control noise pollution.
10. provide shade and cooling.
11. act as windbreaks
12. clean soil.

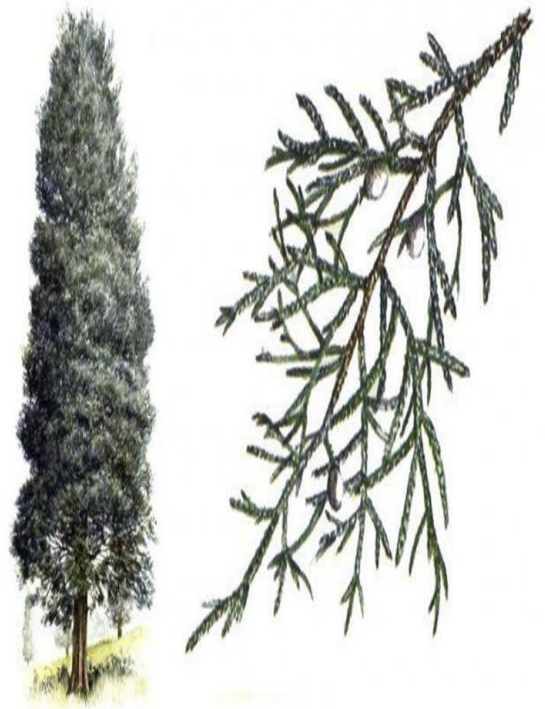
Featured Trees



OAK TREE



LOCUST TREE



EASTERN RED CEDAR



MAPLE TREE

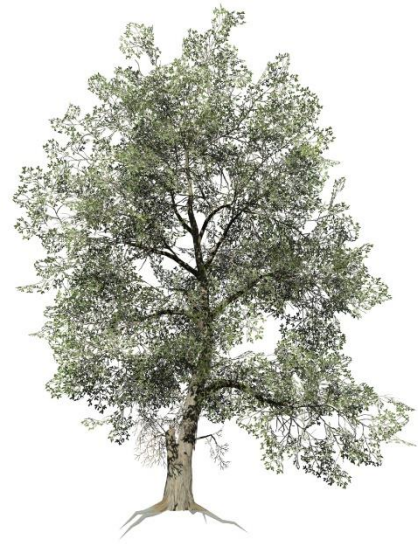


BLUE SPRUCE



RED BUD

SHAGBARK HICKORY



Oak Trees

Oak trees are in the genus *Quercus* which is in the beech family. They are deciduous which means the leaves fall off in the autumn.

There are about 600 different types in the world with about 90, native to North America.

Oak trees are divided into two major groups-white and red.

The oak tree is known for its strength, longevity, and excellent wood properties.

It can grow to 70 feet tall.

You can look at a leaf on an oak tree and identify which species it is.

The oak tree has a life span of 200 years.

Oak trees do not bear fruit until they are nearly 20 years old.

Oak tree identification can be based on leaves, acorns or where they grow.

Acorns provide food for numerous birds and mammals.

Early humans used oak to build homes, tools, and ships.

Modern day uses include cosmetic creams, furniture, and flooring.



Locust Trees

Locust trees are flowering trees from the family Fabaceae.

They are native to North America.

The most common are black locust and honey locust.

They grow to between 66 to 98 feet tall.

They can live for over 100 years.

They have sharp thorns.

The leaves are feather-like. Depending on the species, their color may vary- dark green/light green.

In the fall the leaves turn a stunning bright yellow before they drop. (They are deciduous.)

The wood from the tree is one of the hardest and therefore used to make furniture, fence posts, flooring, and small boats.

You can identify the species by the flowers, color of the bark, height, and thorns.



Eastern Red Cedar

This tree is from the cypress family.

It is also called *Juniperus virginiana*.

It is an evergreen coniferous.

It grows from 25 to 35 feet high. Some cedars may even grow to 50 feet high. Its life span is 100 to 300 years.

The cedar family of trees includes 4 species which are the only true cedars. (Deodar, Atlas, Cyprus, and Lebanon)

It grows from Maine to Florida and west to the Dakotas and Texas.

It has thick foliage and few plants live under them.

The needles raise the PH of the soil making it alkaline.

Birds like the berries.

The wood of this tree is fragrant.

The wood is used to make fence posts as it is rot resistance.

The aroma is avoided by moths, so it is good for lining closets.

It is used to make pencils.

Juniper oil is distilled from the wood, twigs, and leaves.

The cones are used to flavor gin.



Maple Tree

This tree is from the Sapindaceae family.

There are over 128 species of maple trees.

Most are native to Asia with a number appearing in Europe, North Africa, and North America.

Most grow from 33 to 148 feet high.

Maple trees are deciduous and are known for their autumn leaf color.

Maples trees are ornamental and relatively fast growing

Norway maples are often considered invasive in North America.

The maple tree is an important source of syrup and wood. The dried wood is used in smoking food.

Maple is considered a tone wood. This is a wood that carries sound waves well.

Maples are a major source of pollen, and during early spring, these trees are an important factor in the survival of honeybees.

Maples are used as pulp wood.



Blue Spruce

The blue spruce is native to North America.

Its natural range is from New Mexico through Colorado and Utah and up to Alberta and British Columbia.

It is in the pine family (Pinaceae).

In the wild it grows up to 75 feet tall but in gardens it is shorter (about 49 feet).

It is evergreen and the needles have a strong fresh piney smell.

The needles are blue green, and it is a coniferous tree.

It grows best in cool humid climates.

It is basically an ornamental tree.

It can live to about 200 years. There have been trees reported at 600 years as well.



Red Bud

The red bud tree is in the genus *Cercis*. It is in the pea family.

The red bud is native to eastern North America.

It is a deciduous tree with heart-shaped leaves.

The tree is best known for its small pink blooms but there are also some with white blooms.

The leaves are in varying colors.

Redbuds can grow from 20 to 30 feet in height.

The early blossoms draw nectar-seeking insects.

Some birds will eat the seeds.

These trees do not live long, probably about 20 years. However, additional research says a bit longer.

This tree is mainly decorative.



Shagbark Hickory

The shagbark hickory tree is a common hickory in the Eastern United States.

There are 2 varieties: *Carya ovata* var. *ovata*

Carya ovata var. *australis*

It is a large deciduous tree that can grow well over 100 feet.

It can live more than 350 years.

Mature shagbarks are easy to recognize as they have shaggy bark.

The nut is edible and has a very sweet taste.

Shagbark hickory wood is used for smoking meat. It was used to make the bows of Native Americans of the northern area.

The lumber is heavy, hard and tough. It is used to make tools such as axels, axe handles, ploughs, skis and drumsticks.

The bark is also used to flavor a maple-style syrup.



Come to Hallockville and look at our trees.

They are not labeled so you may need to bring your own field guide.

Here is a partial list of trees you may find.

- ☐ White Oak
- ☐ Red Oak
- ☐ Locust
- ☐ Sycamore Maple
- ☐ Shagbark Hickory
- ☐ Linden
- ☐ Horse Chestnut
- ☐ Dogwood Cornus Florida
- ☐ Walnut
- ☐ Littleleaf Linden
- ☐ Apple
- ☐ Pear
- ☐ Cherry
- ☐ Red Maple
- ☐ Blue Spruce
- ☐ Eastern Red Cedar
- ☐ Crabapple
- ☐ American Elm
- ☐ Mulberry
- ☐ Redbud

Scrambled Trees

1. elryrumb _____
2. itwuan _____
3. ryhcre _____
4. iykrhco _____
5. nndiel _____
6. pmela _____
7. reuscp _____
8. kao _____
9. rcdae _____
10. testucnh _____
11. bcpaelrpa _____
12. ultocs _____
13. ddbrue _____
14. lme _____
15. oogddwo _____

Books about Trees

1. *Someday a Tree* by Eve Bunting
2. *The Busy Beaver* by Nicholas Oldland
3. *Who Will Plant a Tree?* by Jerry Pallotta
4. *The Giving Tree* by Shel Silverstein
5. *A Tree is Nice* by Janice May Udry
6. *Maple* by Lori Nicholas
7. *The Great Kapok Tree: A Tale of the Amazon Rain Forest*
by Lynne Cherry
8. *Wangari's Tree of Peace: A true Story from Africa* by
Jeanette Winter
9. *A Grand Old Tree* by Mary Newell De Palma
10. *The Tree Book for Kids and Their Grown-Ups* by Gina
Ingoglia
11. *Tree Finder: A Manual for Identification of Trees* by Their
Leaves by May Theilgaard Watts

Activities

1. Have a folder or notebook to put in all your work about trees.
2. Make a list of all the trees you know.
3. See if you can name a tree for each letter of your first and last names.
4. Draw your own tree with a swing.
5. Make a tree out of a cardboard and cut out a hole for your face.
Take a picture of yourself or someone else.
6. Collect some leaves and put contact paper around them.
7. Make a leaf rubbing, collect the leaves and press between contact paper.
8. Go to various websites for more ideas (see below).
 1. Education.com for free worksheets and printables for kids, type in trees.
 2. Fantasticfunandlearning.com/tree-activities
 3. Kidzonescience...trees

Sources

Wikipedia

Sciencing

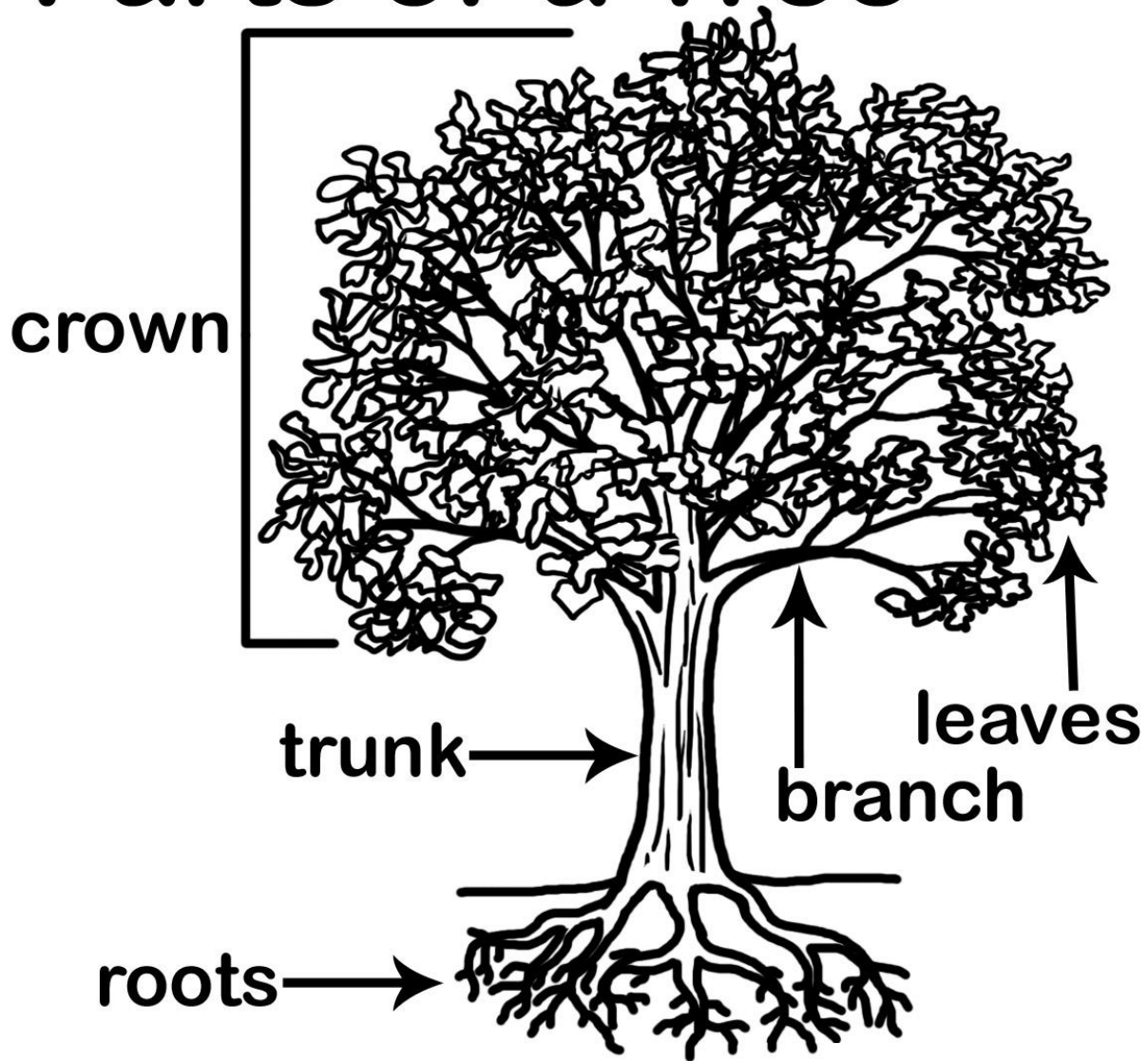
Guide to common oak trees of North America by Steve Nix

Oak tree facts.net

Leafy Place

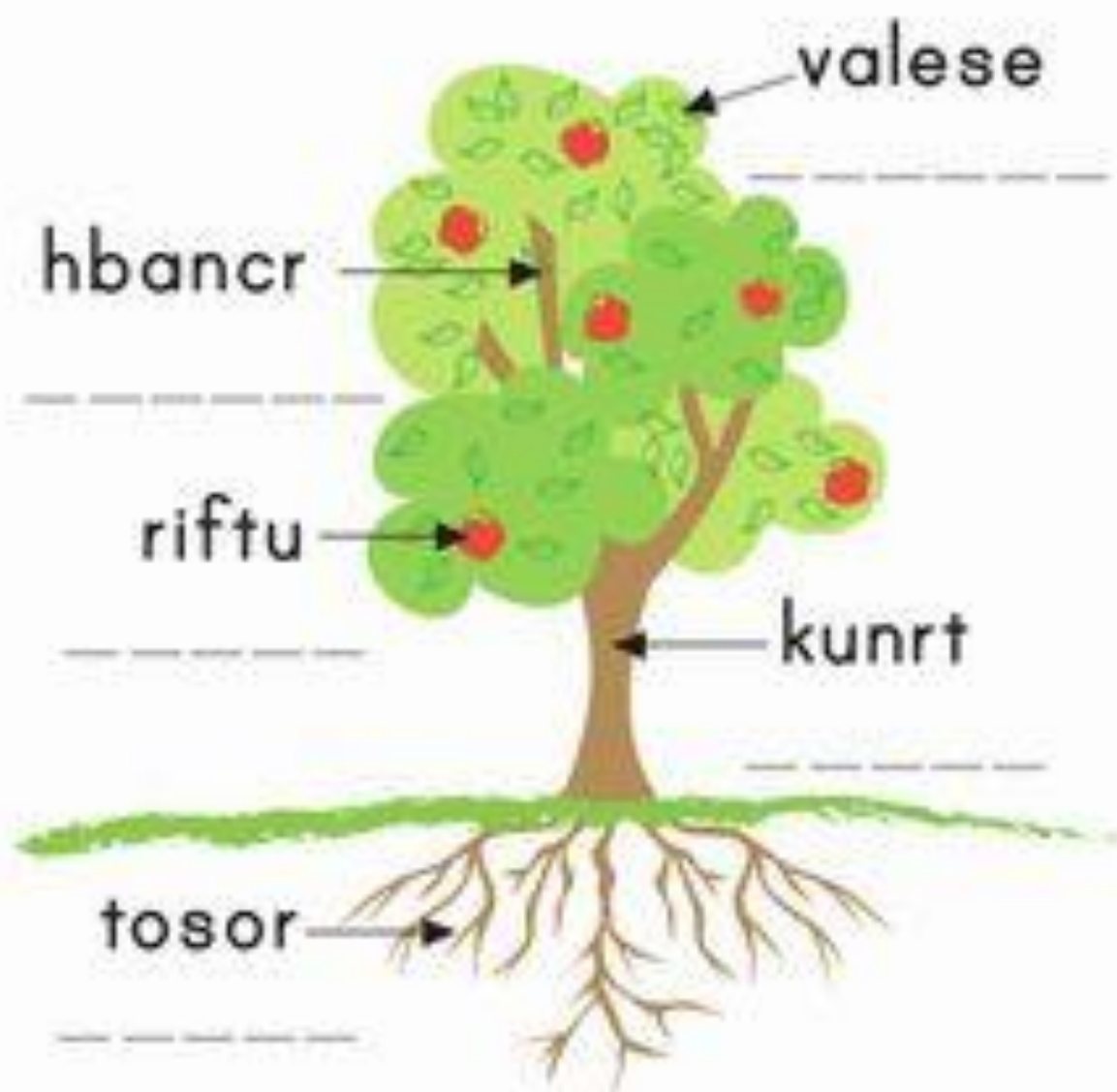
Gardening

Parts of a Tree



Unscramble these Parts of a Tree

Unscramble the letters to name the different parts of a tree.



Anatomy of a Tree

Read the descriptions below then label the diagram of the tree.

- Branches:** woody parts of the tree that grow from the trunk.
Twigs: slim woody shoots that grow from a branch or stem of a tree.
Leaves: food processing part of a tree.
Roots: extract food and water from the soil.
Trunk: the main support of the tree.
Bark: protective outer layer of the tree trunk.
Fruit: all trees that are flowering plants produce fruit.

