

MEMORY TOOLS

For compound leaved trees think:

Hicks **Peeking** over a **Low** **Wall** at a **Box** of **Ashes**
Hickory, Pecan, Locusts, Walnut, Boxelder and Ash

Trees w/alternate, simple leaves:

Toothless **Pawpaw** found a **Magic Red Cucumber** in
Miss **Simmons's** purse that gave him **Blackgums**.

*Pawpaw, Magnolia, Redbud,
Cucumbertree, Persimmon, Blackgum*

Alternate, simple, toothed leaves:

Elmer is the **Cheery** son of a **Birch** who **Hacked** the **Horn**
off a **Sour Buck** with a **Silver Service** sword in the **Hollow**

*Elm, Cherry, Birch, Hackberry, Hornbeam,
Sourwood, Buckthorn, Silverbell, Serviceberry, Holly*

Trees with opposite leaves think:

MAd Dogs and **Buckeyed Cats** named **Paul**
*Maple, Ash, Dogwood, Buckeye, Catalpa,
Paulownia*

Tree Definition

*A woody plant with (usually) one main erect trunk
that at maturity has a three inch diameter at
4 ½ feet and generally is thirteen feet or taller.*



I cannot tell if this is a leaf or leaflet/compound leaf?

Look at the stalk/stem (petiole) and ask yourself:
Does this green stalk attach to another green stalk
(**leaflet**/compound)? **OR**

Does this green stalk attach to a woody/semi-woody stem (**leaf**)?

**For Plant Classification, tree people are most
concerned with Family, Genus and Species:**

Family: When you see “aceae” Think Latin for “Family”

Genus (pl. Genera) has same **basic flower structure**

Species (pl. Species) can have similar
bark, leaf, form, flower and seed