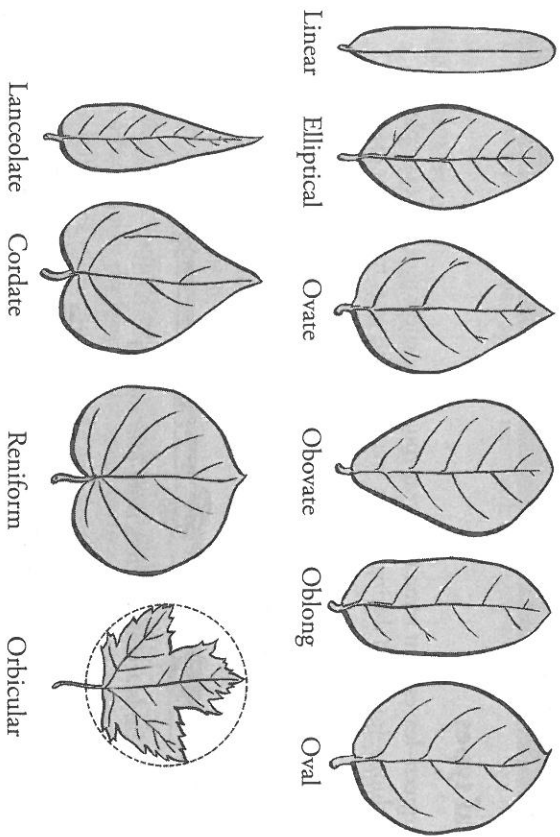


Leaf shapes



B.2. Fruit types

- Aggregate—cluster of several fruits (American sycamore, for example)
- Berry—fleshy fruit surrounding more than one seed (persimmon, for example)
- Carkin—resembling a cat's tail; droopy, scaly spike of unisexual flowers without petals (hazelnut, for example)
- Cone—a coniferous fruit with woody scales containing one or more seeds (shortleaf pine, for example)
- Drupe—fleshy fruit with hard, central core containing one or more seeds (black cherry, for example)
- Nut or acorn—dry, one-seeded, hard, shell-covered fruit (nut/hickory, acorn/oak)
- Pod—fleshy or leathery sheath enclosing several beanlike seeds (honey locust, for example)
- Pome—thin-walled, fleshy body with an inner chamber containing seeds (downy service berry, for example)
- Samara—dry, one-seeded fruit with papery wings (maple, for example)

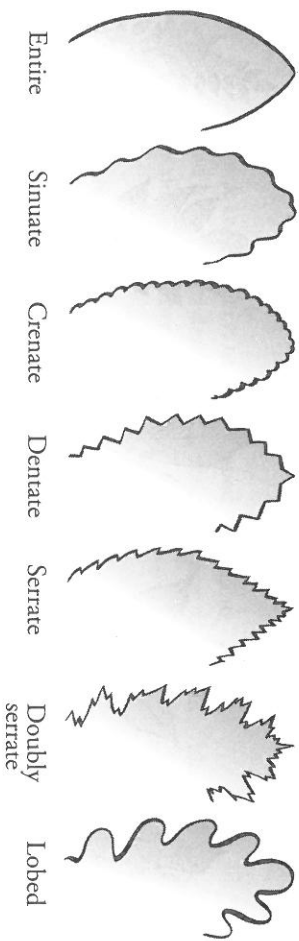
B.3. Bark types

- Smooth—surface even, free of irregularities, roughness or projections
- Warty—wart-like bumps or protrusions
- Platy—broad, flat sections
- Scaly—small, thin, plate-like covering, sometimes overlapping
- Shaggy—coarse, shredded
- Ridged—ridges interlaced or running lengthwise to the trunk
- Furrowed—grooves running lengthwise to the trunk

B.4. Miscellaneous terms

- Dioecious—male and female flowers on separate trees
- Husk—outer covering of seed or fruit
- Leaf scar—a mark left on twig after the leaf drops
- Lenticel—small, corklike pore on young bark permitting the exchange of gases between stem and atmosphere
- Monoecious—male and female flowers on same tree
- Perfect—flower with both male and female parts
- Persistent—remaining on tree after dying
- Petiole—leaf stem
- Pith—soft, spongy, innermost tissue in a stem
- Sessile—not on stalks; directly attached to stem or axis
- Sinus—the rounded depression between two consecutive lobes of a leaf
- Terminal bud—bud at the tip of the stem
- Vein—vascular rib of a leaf

Leaf margins



Leaf venation

