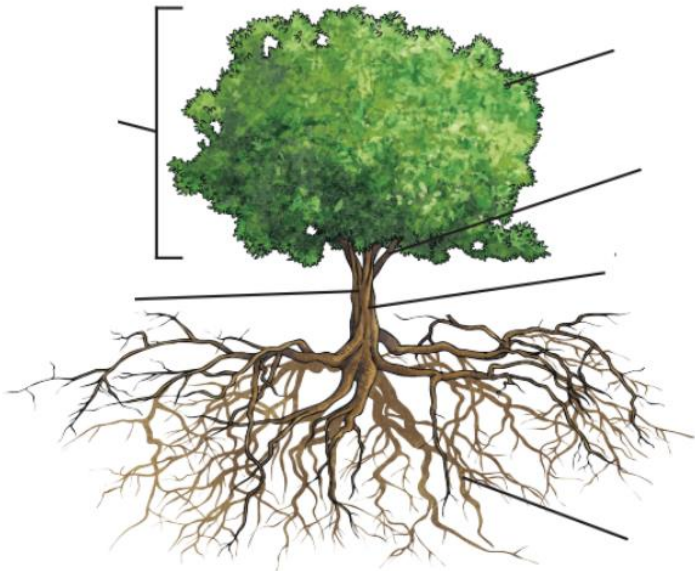


Science Task:

To recognise and sort common deciduous and evergreen trees.

- I can identify the basic parts of a tree.
- I can group trees according to their qualities.
- I know what is meant by 'deciduous' and 'evergreen'.



Can you stick a picture or draw a tree and label the basic parts?

You will recognise some of these key words from your last piece of work.

crown leaves branch bark trunk roots

So what is the difference between a deciduous and an evergreen tree?

Deciduous



They loose their leaves in Autumn.



- To keep water stored up.
- They get less damaged by winter weather.

Evergreen



They stay leafy all year round.



- The type of food they need is easy to get all year round.

Take a look at these clips for more information:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks1-ks2-ivys-plant-workshop-are-plants-the-same-all-year-round/zdvct39>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B2xF_z31qnE

How can you tell the difference when you are looking at them?



Deciduous

- thin
- 'bumpy' or raised veins
- broadleaf - wide, flat leaves.
- has blossom or seeds.



Evergreen

- thick
- shiny
- waxy
- smooth
- needles and cones

Time to sort the leaves!



Holly



Conifer



Laurel



Beech



Sycamore

Over the next 2 weeks, whilst you are out taking your exercise or in your garden, see if you can collect a variety of leaves to investigate.

Using the clues from above, see if you can work out whether they are evergreen or deciduous. Sort into two groups and record your findings in your book.

Why not try some leaf rubbings?



Which types of leaves make the best rubbings

Why do you think this is?



Whilst out exploring, you could use these identification sheets to help you name the trees.



beech



ash



holly



lime



hazel



larch



elder



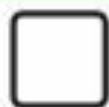
birch



sycamore



yew



sweet
chestnut



oak

