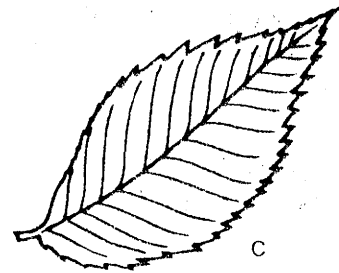
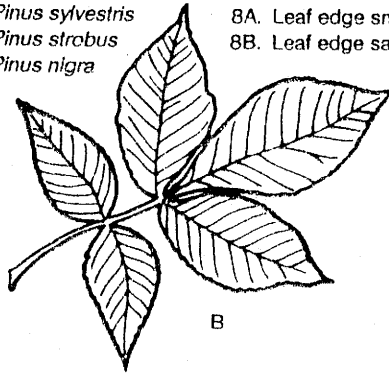


II INTERPRETING AND APPLYING

Use the classification key below to answer questions about the following leaves.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1A. Leaves needlelike.....go to 2 | 5B. Needles in clusters of three..... <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> |
| 1B. Leaves broad with flattened blade.....go to 6 | 6A. Leaves divided into separate leaflets.....go to 7 |
| 2A. Needles less than 2.5 cm long..... <i>Taxus canadensis</i> | 6B. Leaves in one piece, no leaflets.....go to 8 |
| 2B. Needles 5 cm or longer.....go to 3 | 7A. Leaves with five to seven leaflets,
bottom pair smallest..... <i>Carya ovata</i> |
| 3A. Needles 5 to 12.5 cm long.....go to 4 | 7B. Leaves with 13 to 41 leaflets..... <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> |
| 3B. Needles more than 12.5 cm long.....go to 5 | 8A. Leaf edge smooth..... <i>Comus florida</i> |
| 4A. Needles in clusters of two..... <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | 8B. Leaf edge saw-toothed..... <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> |
| 4B. Needles in clusters of four or five..... <i>Pinus strobus</i> | |
| 5A. Needles in clusters of two..... <i>Pinus nigra</i> | |



0 cm 2.5 cm 5.0 cm 12.5 cm

- 1 What is the scientific name for leaf A? _____
- 2 What is the scientific name for leaf B? _____
- 3 What is the scientific name for leaf C? _____
- 4 Do leaves B and C belong to the same kingdom? _____ To the same genus? _____
- 5 To the same species? _____
- 6 Is leaf A or leaf B more closely related to leaf C? _____
- 7 How can you tell? _____