

- For this bulletin board make a large tree out of construction paper that includes roots, leaves, seeds, branches and a trunk.
- Print pages 2- of this document.
- Cut out each section title, trunk, branch, seeds, leaves, roots.
 - You may also choose to include
- Use these sections to put your bulletin board together.
- Take a look at the photo to see what your bulletin board might look like!

**Every tree has
many parts.**

**These parts allow
the tree to live
and grow. Take a
look at the
structure of a
tree!**

The ***roots*** act as an anchor for the tree. They also absorb water and nutrients from the soil.

The ***crown*** is the area of the tree that includes the trees and its branches.

The ***trunk*** supports the tree and the crown. It is like a highway that allows for food from the leaves to travel to the roots, and for nutrients from the roots to travel to the leaves.

The ***Heartwood*** can be found at the center of the tree. It develops as sapwood carrying tubes get clogged and no longer

carry water or sap. The clogged tubes become hard and provide support for the trunk.

The *Cambium* is a layer of cells. This layer is one cell thick, and can be found inside the inner bark. The cambium produces the phloem and xylem cells.

Xylem (sapwood) is a tree sap that is formed when water and nitrogen come together with mineral nutrients. Xylem is carried up from the roots to the leaves.

Phloem is the inner bark. It is a sugar that is made in the leaves or needles of a tree.

It is carried to the branches, trunks, and roots. It is changed into food (starch) for the tree to grow.

The *bark* protects the tree from insects, disease, heat, cold, and other injuries.

The *leaves* are like our lunchroom. They make food through photosynthesis! Leaves are green because they contain chlorophyll. Chlorophyll reflects green light and absorbs the other colors in sunlight. It allows plants to combine carbon dioxide and water. When this happens, sugar is formed.

