

5th Grade Science (2a and 2e) – Many multicellular organisms have specialized structures to support the transport of materials. How sugar, water, and minerals are transported in a vascular plant.

Can you classify trees?

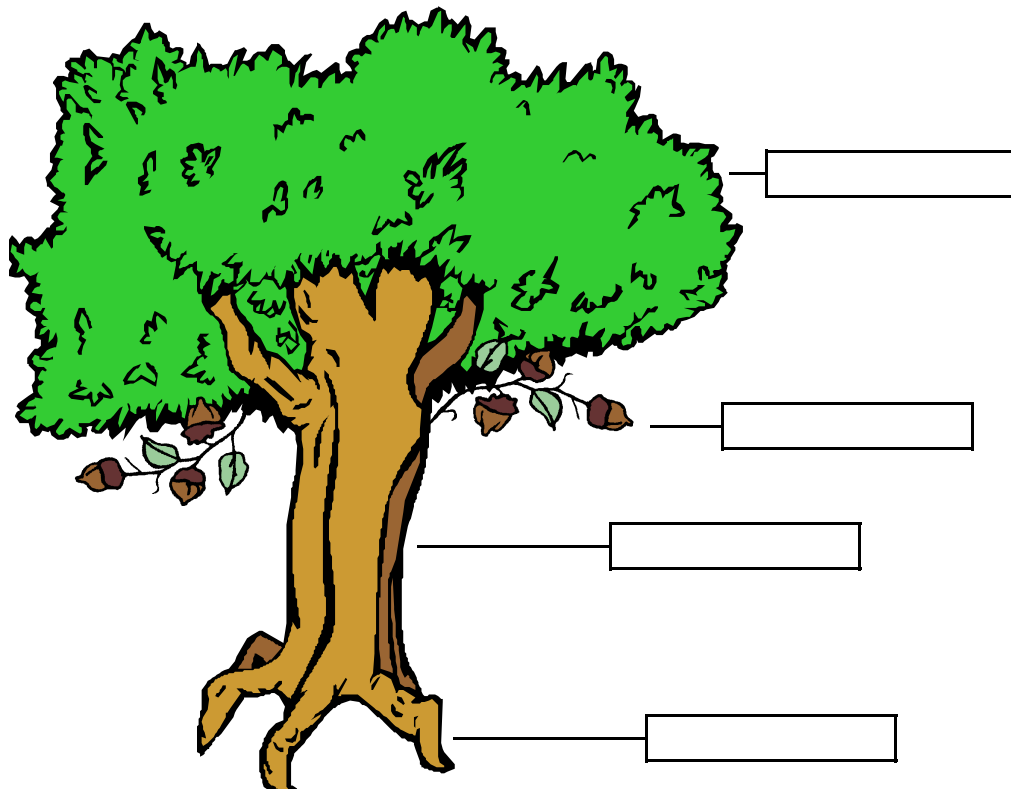


You see trees every day.

Have you looked at them to see how different they are? One way to classify, or group, trees is to find out whether they keep their leaves all year long. Trees that stay green all year are called **evergreen**. **Deciduous** trees and plants shed all their leaves seasonally.

You can also identify trees by their bark. The trunk of a tree is covered with a skin called bark. The bark helps the tree from becoming injured. Tree bark may be all different colors. Birch, cherry and beech trees have elastic bark that stretches while it grows. Maple, oak and pine trees do not have elastic bark. Their bark breaks into ridges and rough grooves. Under the bark, trees and branches are wood. The wood is filled with tiny passageways that carry sap from the roots to all parts of the tree. The leaves send food down the trunk to the roots in a special layer called the **cambium**. The cambium builds a new layer of wood every year. The new wood forms rings inside the trunk that tell the age of the tree.

Like other plants, trees have roots, a stalk (or trunk), leaves, and seeds. Fill in the boxes below with the parts of this tree:



Use a reference book to write an **D** for deciduous or an **E** for evergreen next to each tree's name:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Maple ___ | Walnut ___ |
| Peach ___ | Apple ___ |
| Fir ___ | Locust ___ |
| Pine ___ | Redwood ___ |