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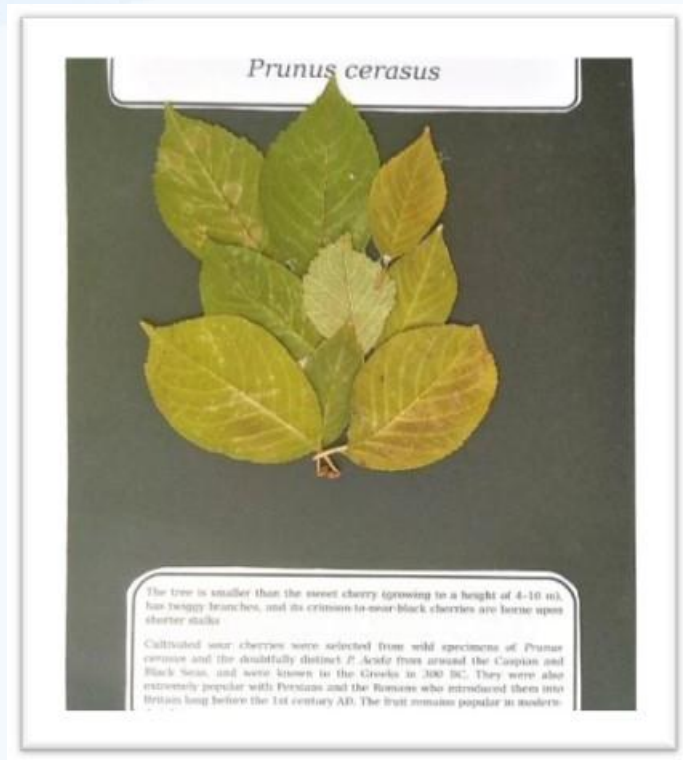
Trees in my School

1st Primary
School of
Diavata 
Thessaloniki



*Capturing
moments
at school*

Prunus cerasus

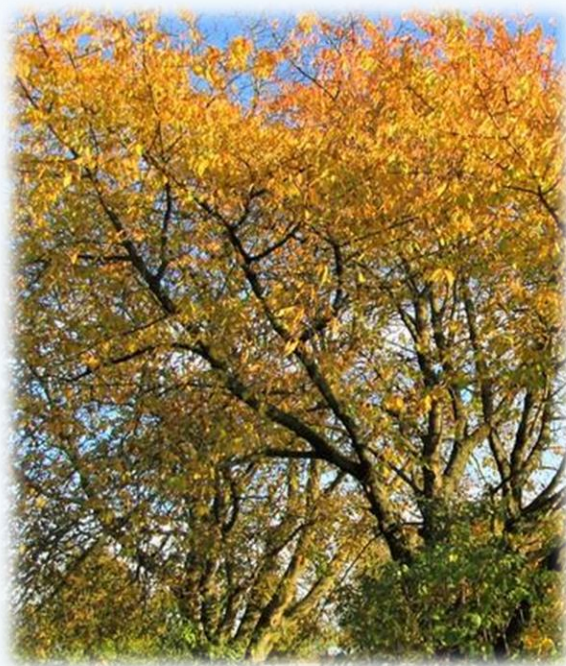


The tree is smaller than the sweet cherry (growing to a height of 4–10 m), has twiggy branches and its crimson-to-near-black cherries are borne upon shorter stalks

Cultivated sour cherries were selected from wild specimens of *Prunus cerasus* and the doubtfully distinct *P. Acidula* from around the Caspian and Black Seas and were known to the Greeks in 300 BC.

They were also extremely popular with Persians and the Romans who introduced them into Britain long before the 1st century AD. The fruit remains popular in modern-day Iran.

Βυσσινιά



Platanus



Platanus is a genus consisting of a small number of tree species native to the Northern Hemisphere. They are the sole living members of the family Platanaceae.

All members of *Platanus* are tall, reaching 30–50 m in height. All except for *P. Kerrii* are deciduous, and most are found in riparian or other wetland habitats in the wild, though proving drought-tolerant in cultivation. The hybrid London plane (*Platanus × acerifolia*) has proved particularly tolerant of urban conditions and has been widely planted in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

Πλάτanos



They are often known in English as planes or plane trees. Some North American species are called sycamores (especially *Platanus occidentalis*), although the term sycamore also refers to the fig *Ficus sycomorus*, the plant originally so named and to the sycamore maple *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

The genus name *Platanus* comes from Ancient Greek πλάτανος, which referred to *Platanus orientalis*.



Platanus

in the winter

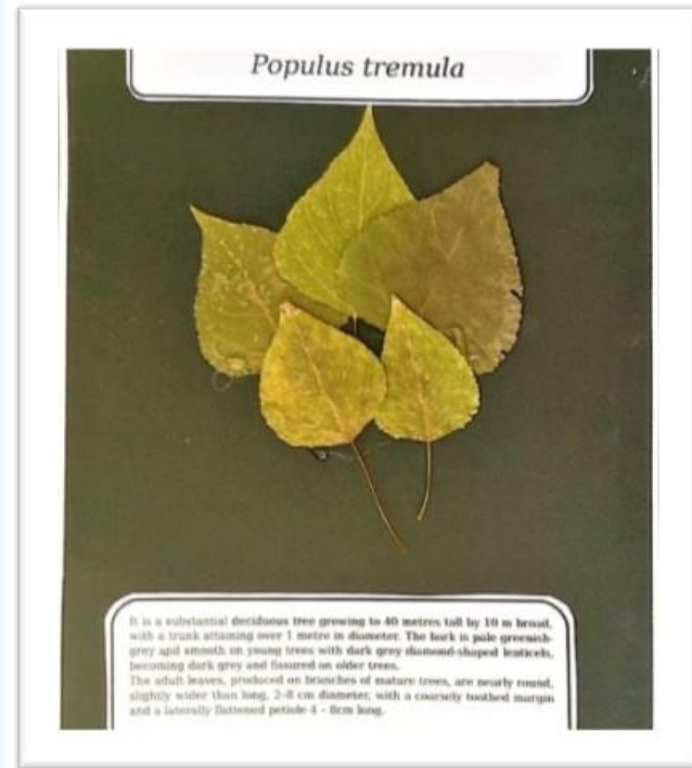
Trees after pruning



Populus tremula

It is a substantial deciduous tree growing to 40 metres tall by 10 m broad, with a trunk attaining over 1 metre in diameter.

The bark is pale greenish-grey and smooth on young trees with dark grey diamond-shaped lenticels, becoming dark grey and fissured on older trees.



Αγριολεύκη



The adult leaves, produced on branches of mature trees, are nearly round, slightly wider than long, 2–8 cm diameter, with a coarsely toothed margin and a laterally flattened petiole 4 – 8cm long.

The aspen is found in cultivation in parks and large gardens.

Seagulls in the school yard



Acacia

Acacia, commonly known as the wattles or acacias, is a large genus of shrubs and trees in the subfamily Mimosoideae of the pea family Fabaceae. Initially, it comprised a group of plant species native to Africa and Australia, with the first species *A. Nilotica* described by Linnaeus



Ακακία



Several of its species bear vertically oriented phyllodes, which are green, broadened leaf petioles that function like leaf blades, an adaptation to hot climates and droughts. Some phyllodinous species have a colourful aril on the seed. A few species have cladodes rather than leaves.

Pinus Halepensis

Pinus Halepensis is generally found at low altitudes, mostly from sea level to 200 m, but can grow up to 1,000 m in southern Spain, well over 1,200 m on Crete and up to 1,700 m in the south, in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. The tree is able to quickly colonize open and disturbed areas. It can grow on all substrates and almost in all bioclimates in the Mediterranean.

The leaves ("needles") are very slender, 6–12 cm long, distinctly yellowish green and produced in pairs (rarely a few in threes).



Πεύκη η Χαλέπιος



The cones are narrow conic, 5–12 cm long and 2–3 cm broad at the base when closed, green at first, ripening glossy red-brown when 24 months old. They open slowly over the next few years, a process quickened if they are exposed to heat such as in forest fires.

Pinus Halepensis



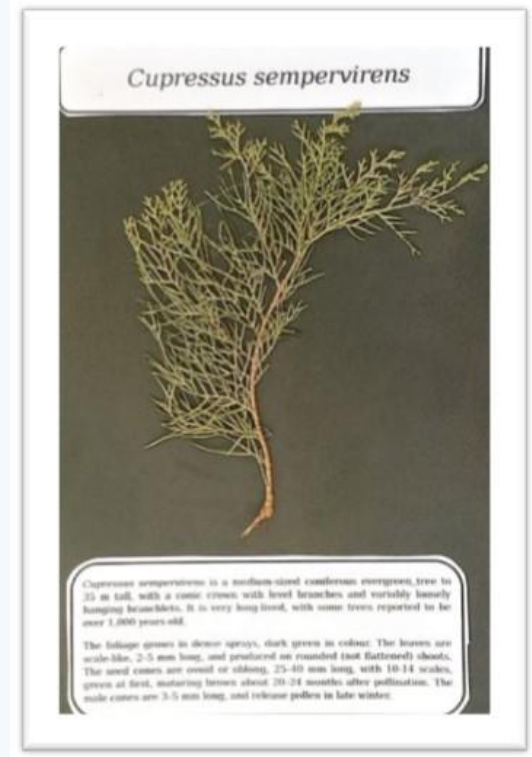
The school yard in the Fall



Cupressus Sempervirens

Cupressus sempervirens is a medium-sized coniferous evergreen tree to 35 m tall, with a conic crown with level branches and variably loosely hanging branchlets. It is very long-lived, with some trees reported to be over 1,000 years old.

The foliage grows in dense sprays, dark green in colour. The leaves are scale-like, 2–5 mm long and produced on rounded (not flattened) shoots.



Μεσογειακό Κυπαρίσσι



The seed cones are ovoid or oblong, 25–40 mm long, with 10–14 scales, green at first, maturing brown about 20–24 months after pollination. The male cones are 3–5 mm long, and release pollen in late winter.

Biodiversity: Tomorrow's Challenge

