



How to Identify Trees by Leaf

The Shape of leaves

- You can recognize a plant by looking at the leaves.
- Leaves are:
- 1. simple or 2. compound.

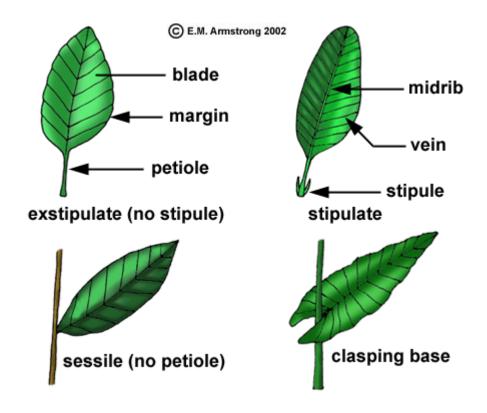
• Simple leaf

• The simple leaf can be 1.entire or 2. lobed.

1. Entire simple leaf. Normally there is an axillary bud at the base of the leaf stalk, although this may be very small

• Examples: yam , millet, okra., hibiscus, maize, cocoa, teak, coffee

Simple leaf



Simple leaf

• Lobed simple leaf

• Examples: cassava, cotton

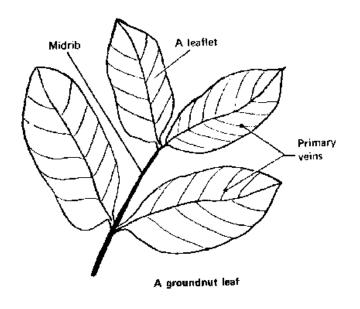
Simple leaf

• Lobed simple leaf



Compound leaf

- Look carefully at the drawing of a groundnut leaf. What it shows is not four groundnut leaves. It is a single leaf. But this leaf is made up of a midrib bearing four little leaves.
- These little leaves are called leaflets.
- The midrib of a compound leaf is not a stem.
- So there is never a bud between the midrib and the leaflets.



• All are clearly heart-shaped

• Tilia cordata



• All are clearly heart-shaped

• Tilia platyphyllos



• Triangular or rhomboidal

o Betula pendula



• Triangular or rhomboidal

• Betula pubescens



• Triangular or rhomboidal

• Populus nigra



• Triangular or rhomboidal

• Populus canadensis



• Palmate or lobed. The lobed may be rounded or pointed

• Acer platanoides



• Palmate or lobed. The lobed may be rounded or pointed

• Crataegus monogyna



• Palmate or lobed. The lobed may be rounded or pointed

• Populus tremula



• Palmate or lobed. The lobed may be rounded or pointed

• Quercus faginea



• Palmate or lobed. The lobed may be rounded or pointed





• Palmate or lobed. The lobed may be rounded or pointed

• Quercus suber



• Palmate or lobed. The lobed may be rounded or pointed

Sorbus latifolia



• Rounded or as wide as they are long, although they may finish in a point.

Alnus glutinosa



• Rounded or as wide as they are long, although they may finish in a point.



• Rounded or as wide as they are long, although they may finish in a point.





• Linear or narrow-lanceolate (much longer than they are wide)





- Linear or narrow-lanceolate (much longer than they are wide)
- Eucalyptus



- Linear or narrow-lanceolate (much longer than they are wide)
- Olea europea



• Linear or narrow-lanceolate (much longer than they are wide)

• Prunus dulcis



- Linear or narrow-lanceolate (much longer than they are wide)
- Salix alba



• By number of leaflets, generally even number of leaflets (even-pinnate)





• By number of leaflets, generally even number of leaflets (even-pinnate)

o pistacia lentiscus



- By number of leaflets, generally odd number of leaflets (odd-pinnate)
- o fraxinus angustifolia



- By number of leaflets, generally odd number of leaflets (odd-pinnate)
- Robinia pseudoacacia



• Pine family



• Abies alba



• Abies pinsapo



• Erica arborea



• Juniperus communis



How to identify trees by the shape: Scale shaped or articulated-looking twigs

• Tamarix



How to identify trees by the shape: Scale shaped or articulated-looking twigs

• Juniperus phoenicea



How to identify trees by the shape: Very large palm-type

• Chamaerops humilis



How to identify trees by the shape: Very large palm-type

• Phoenix dactylifera



Referencies

• Mobile App. Resources:

• 1. PlantNet

• 2. Arbolapp.