

## LEAF KEY

**How To Use A Leaf Key:** When you look at the key below you will see two different descriptive statements under the same numerical heading but with different letters.

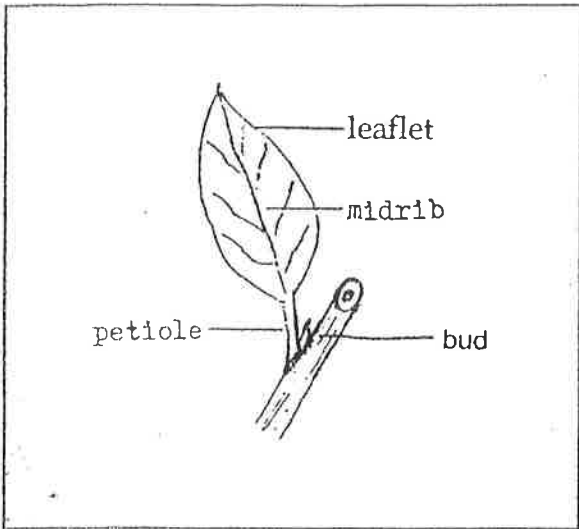
For example:      1a. Leaves needlelike or scalelike.....2  
                          1b. Leaves not at all needlelike or scalelike.....3

You are to choose one of these statements that best applies to the leaf you are trying to identify. The number to the right of the statement you have chosen indicates the next set of numerical headings you will consider for your next choice. Continue in this manner until your choice ends up with the name of the tree your leaf came from.

- 1a. Leaves needlelike or scalelike.....2  
or
- 1b. Leaves not at all needlelike or scalelike.....3
- 2a. Leaves small, scalelike, close together and overlapping.....Red Cedar  
or
- 2b. Leaves not scalelike, long and narrow, needlelike in twos  
united at the base to form bundles.....Scotch Pine
- 3a. Leaves opposite.....4  
or
- 3b. Leaves alternate.....5
- 4a. Leaves simple, deeply 5 lobed like fingers on a hand.....Silver Maple  
or
- 4b. Leaves compound, once pinnately compound.....Green Ash
- 5a. Leaves simple.....6  
or
- 5b. Leaves compound.....12
- 6a. Leaves lobed (when the spaces between the teeth run 1/4 or  
more to the center of the leaf).....7  
or
- 6b. Leaves unlobed.....8
- 7a. Outline of leaf elliptical or broadest above the middle.....Bur Oak  
or
- 7b. Outline of leaf circular or nearly so.....Sycamore
- 8a. Leaf margin smooth not toothed in any way.....9  
or
- 8b. Leaf margin toothed (serrate).....10
- 9a. Leaves 2 to 5 inches long, 1 to 3 inches wide, ovate-lance shaped  
with narrow pointed tip.....Osage Orange  
or
- 9b. Leaves are heart or kidney shaped.....Redbud
- 10a. Leaf margin with sharp double teeth, leaf shape elliptical,  
leaf distinctly lopsided at base.....American Elm  
or
- 10b. Leaf margin with single teeth, either finely toothed or rounded.....11
- 11a. Leaf margin has rounded teeth, leaf is triangular in outline.....Cottonwood  
or
- 11b. Leaf margin is finely toothed, leaf is lance shaped in outline.....Black Willow
- 12a. Leaf twice compound.....Honeylocust  
or
- 12b. Leaf once compound.....Black Walnut

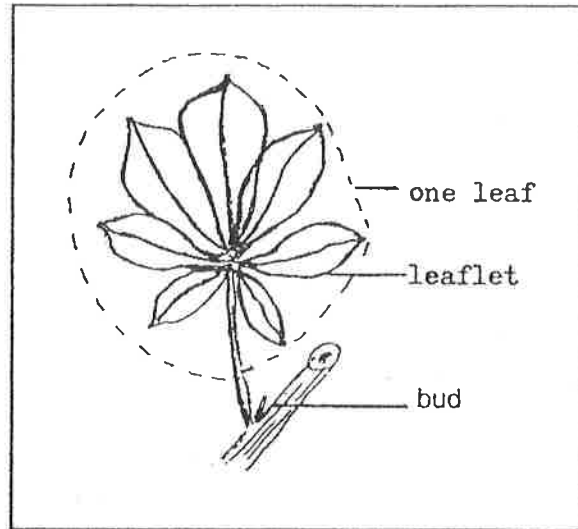
## EXHIBIT II-B - LEAF TERMS

### Simple Leaf



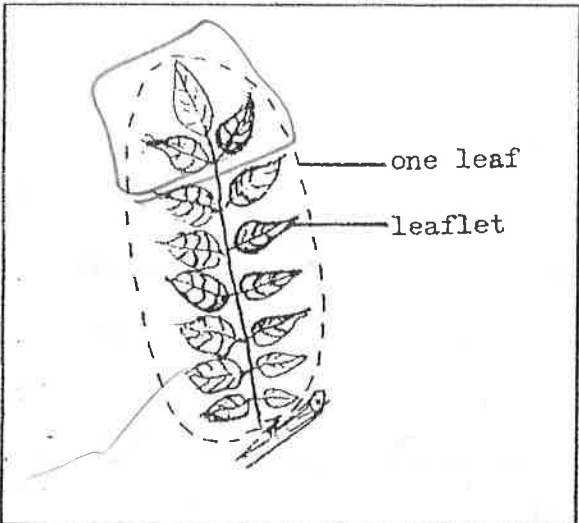
A simple leaf usually has one leaflet, a petiole, and a bud at the base of it's petiole.

### Palmately Compound Leaf



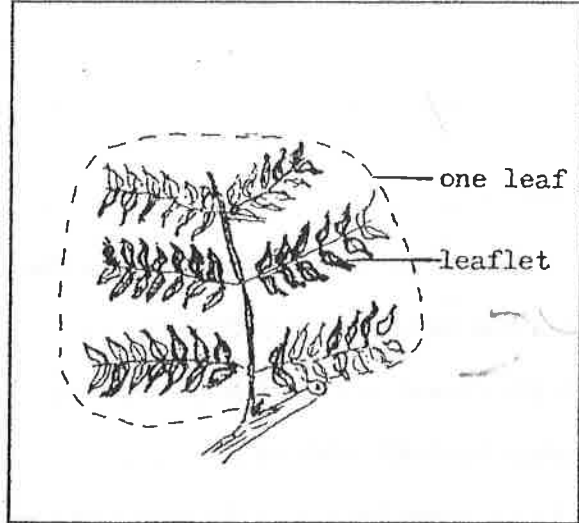
A compound leaf has two or more leaflets and a bud at the base of it's petiole.

### Once Pinnately Compound Leaf



A once pinnately compound leaf has one main petiole and the leaflets are arranged pinnately on each side of the petiole.

### Twice Pinnately Compound Leaf



A twice pinnately compound leaf has one main petiole and then secondary petioles arranged on each side of the main petiole.

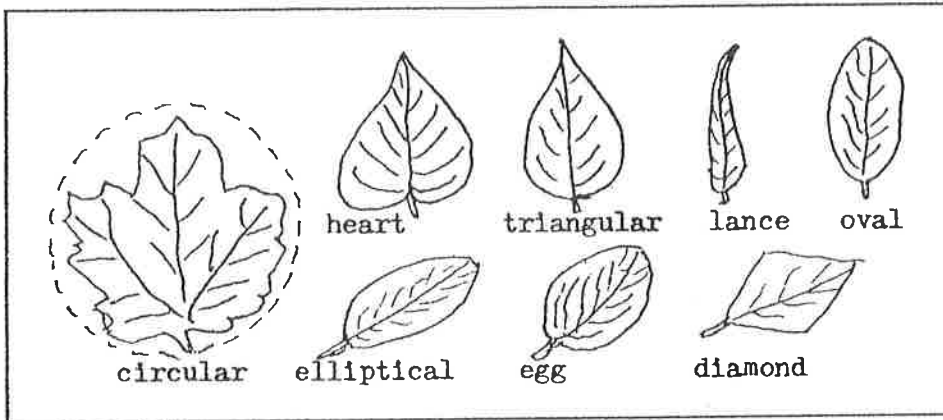
### LEAF TEST:

To determine whether or not you are dealing with a leaf or a leaflet on a tree, there are two tests you can apply. First a leaf will always have a bud at it's base, a leaflet won't. Secondly, a leaf will always have a circular or semicircular base to surround the bud, whereas a leaflet won't. The sycamore tree with its hollow petiole that encloses next year's bud is an exception to this rule.

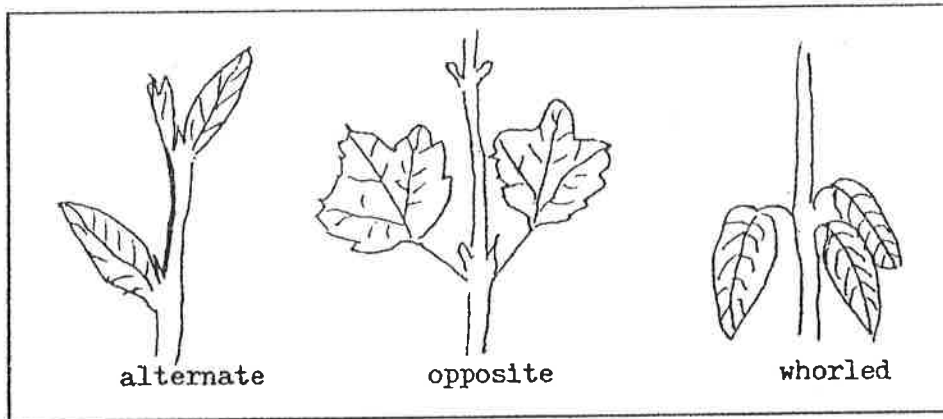
EXHIBIT II-A

LEAF TERMS

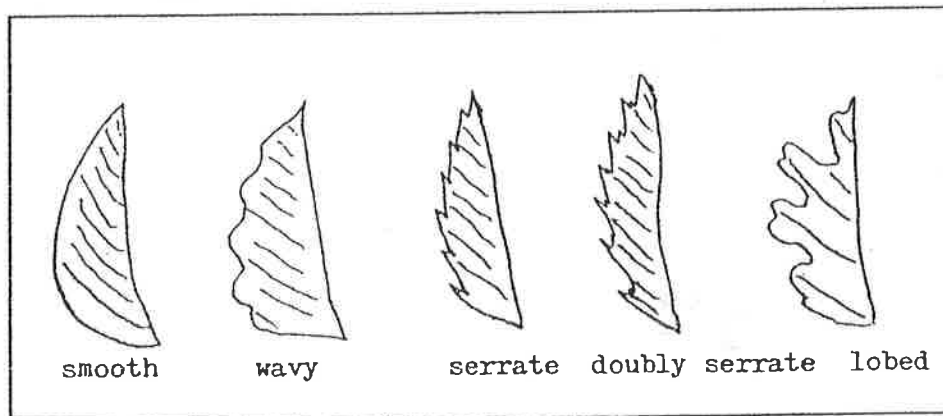
Some Common Leaf Shapes



Leaf Arrangements On A Twig



Common Types Of Leaf Margins



Handwritten signature or mark.