



ultimate sticker book



TREES & LEAVES



MORE THAN 60 REUSABLE FULL-COLOR stickers

Trees & Leaves



HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Read the captions in the eight-page booklet and, using the labels beside each sticker, choose the image that best fits in the space available.

•
Extra stickers have been included for you to decorate your own forest or grove on pages 4–5.

•
Don't forget that your stickers can be stuck down and peeled off again. If you are careful, you can use your *Trees & Leaves* stickers more than once.



LONDON, NEW YORK, MELBOURNE, MUNICH, AND DELHI

Written and edited by Ben Hoare; Design: Mo Choy, Spencer Holbrook
Picture research: Myriam Megharbi; Production: Claire Pearson

The publisher would like to thank the following for their kind permission to reproduce their photographs:
Abbreviations key: t-top, r-right, c-centre, ST-sticker page

4-5 Ardea.com: Ardea London. ST2 DK Images: Stephen Oliver (cr).
ST4 Alamy Images: Robert Harding Picture Library Ltd (tr). DK Images: Stephen Hayward (tcr).
All other images © Dorling Kindersley. For further information see: www.dkimages.com

This edition published in the United States in 2006
by DK Publishing, Inc.
375 Hudson Street
New York, New York 10014

06 07 08 09 10 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Copyright © 2006 Dorling Kindersley Limited

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.
Published in Great Britain by Dorling Kindersley Limited.


A catalog record for this book is available from the Library of Congress

ISBN-13: 9780756621025
ISBN-10: 075662102X

Color reproduction by Colourscan, Singapore
Printed and bound by L.Rex, China

Discover more at
www.dk.com

Trees that lose their leaves



The leaves of some trees turn red, orange, or yellow in fall and then drop off. In the cold, dark winter months, the tree stops growing, but in the spring new green leaves appear. Trees that do this are called deciduous.



Wild cherry

In spring this tree is covered in gorgeous white or pink blossom. Birds love to eat its bright red fruits.



Weeping willow

This tree is named for its long, trailing branches. It has narrow, oval leaves. Willows grow best in damp places beside ponds, lakes, or rivers.



Japanese maple

This pretty tree has delicate leaves that go red-brown or purple in fall. Sometimes it is grown in pots.



Mountain ash

People love this tree for its red berries which brighten up gloomy winter days. Another name for it is the rowan tree.

Laburnum

Bright yellow flowers cover this tree in late spring and summer. All parts of the tree are poisonous.



Maple

A maple leaf is divided into five parts. Each part has several spiky tips.



Sweet chestnut

This tree bears strings of fuzzy, creamy-white tubes called catkins. These become tasty nuts protected by prickly cases.

White poplar

Look closely at this tree's leaves. Underneath, they are covered in tiny white hairs. Poplars grow fast and some types become very tall.



Red maple

Maple trees are famous for their spectacular fall colors. Their hard, white wood is used to make furniture.



Hawthorn

The hawthorn has thorny branches and small leaves. It produces white blossom in spring and shiny red berries in fall.



European larch

Larches turn golden in fall and are bare in winter. Their leaves are like thin, sharp needles. They usually grow in mountainous areas.



English oak

An oak leaf is dark green with a wavy edge. Oak trees are common across much of Europe, and can be up to 1,000 years old.



Copper beech

This magnificent tree is often found in parks and large gardens. Its leaves are deep purple. Some people trim it to form a bushy hedge.



Silver birch

Lovely silver-white bark gives this tree its name. In spring it grows droopy pale yellow catkins called lamb tails.

Hazel

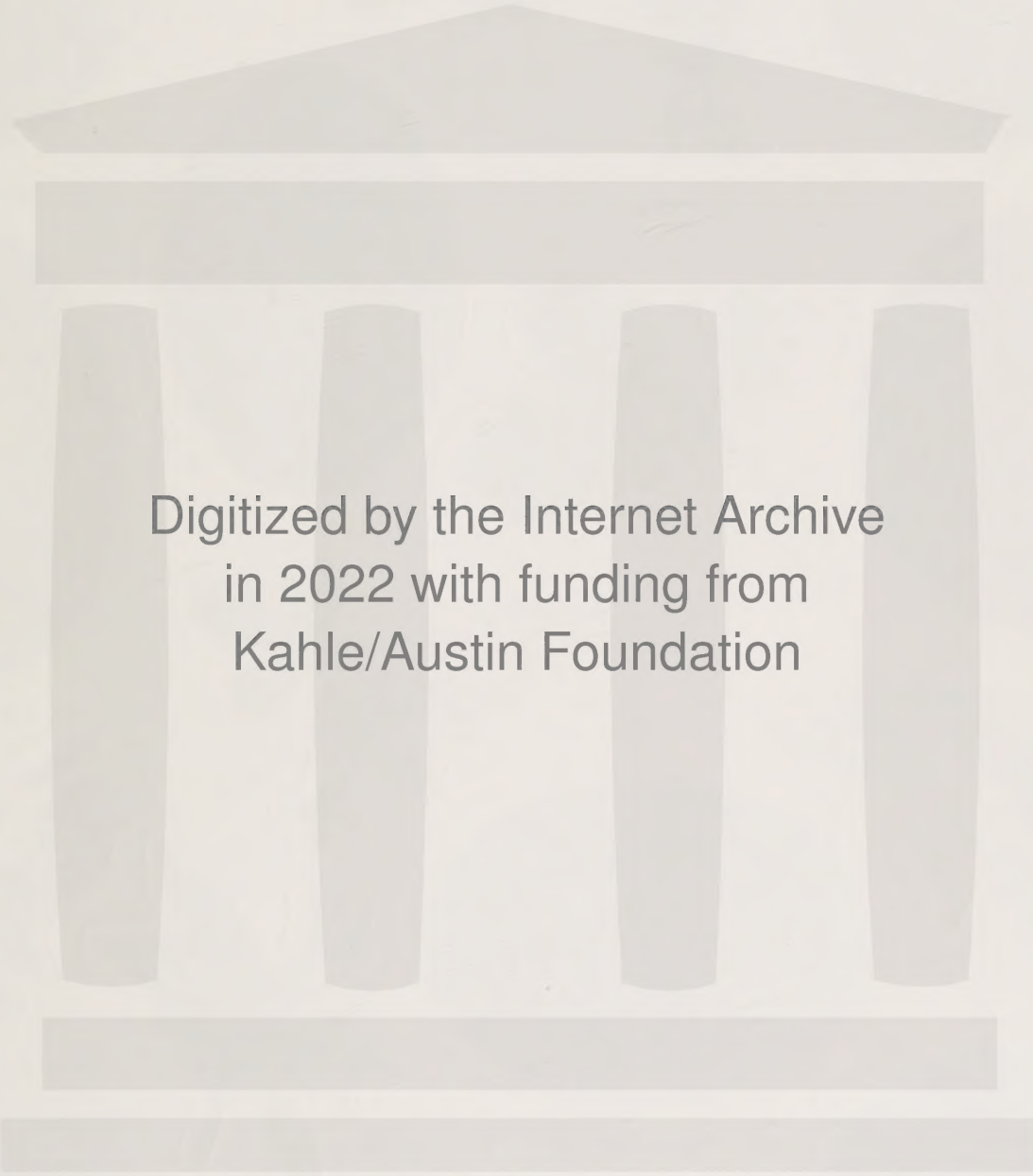
The hazel's long flowers are called catkins. They hang down from twigs like yellow furry fingers. Hazel trees are quite small and often grow in thick clumps.



Horse chestnut

This big tree sprouts clusters of tall, white flowers in spring. Its seeds are sometimes called "conkers."





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

<https://archive.org/details/rhstreesleaves0000hoar>

TREES THAT LOSE THEIR LEAVES



Red
maple



Wild cherry



Hawthorn



European larch



Japanese
maple



English
oak



Hazel



Laburnum



Horse
chestnut



Weeping
willow



Mountain ash



Sweet
chestnut



Silver birch

Copper beech



White
poplar



Maple



EXTRA STICKERS



Hornbeam
catkins

Apple



Maple keys



Juniper



Acorn

Sweet
chestnuts



Olive tree



Beech



Sweet
chestnut



Maple keys



Horse
chestnuts



Maple



Cork
oak



Magnolia



Scotch pine

Olive
branch



Apples

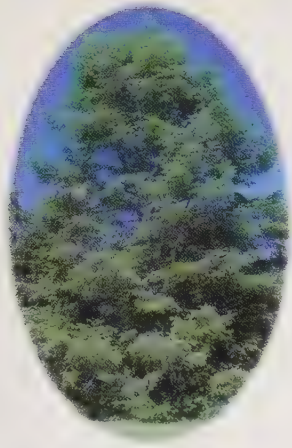


Horse
chestnut

Pine
cones



FRUITS AND SEEDS



California
redwood



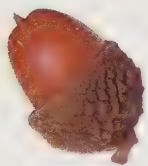
Mountain
ash



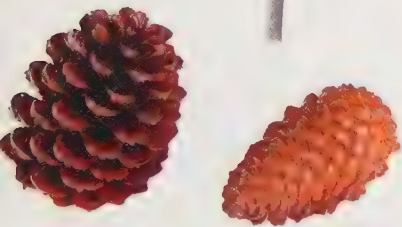
Noble fir



Bay
tree

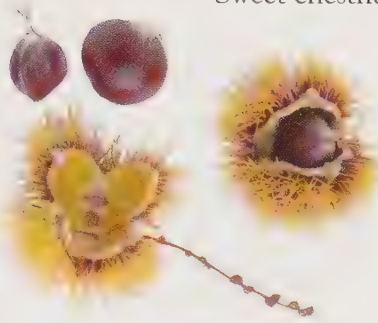


Acorn



Pine cones

Sweet chestnuts



Sloe berries



Maple keys



Apples



Acorns



Hawthorn
berries



Elderberries



Horse
chestnuts



Mountain
ash berries

TREES THAT KEEP THEIR LEAVES

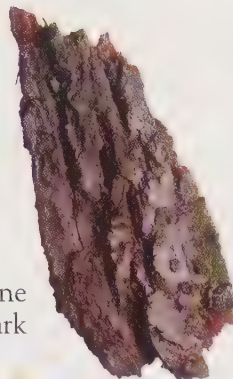
Norway spruce



Yew



Pine bark



Monkey puzzle



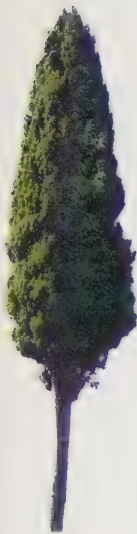
Variegated holly



Coffee plant



Cypress



Scotch pine



California redwood



Douglas fir



Juniper



Leyland cypress



Bay



Cedar



Holly



Blue spruce







Trees that keep their leaves

Some trees have green leaves all year, and are called evergreen. Their leaves are waxy and usually look like spiky needles or flat, rounded fingers. Many evergreen trees produce tough cones, which are actually its fruit!

Juniper

The juniper is a prickly bush that grows on mountains and moors. It thrives in cold, windy places where no other trees can grow. Its dark berries may be used to flavor gin.



Coffee plant

This bushy tree grows in hot, tropical countries, especially in South America and Africa. Its seeds, known as beans, are dried and roasted to make coffee.



Norway spruce

Young spruce may be cut for Christmas trees. The wood from big trees is used to make boats, furniture, roofs, boxes, fences, and paper pulp.



California redwood

This is the world's tallest tree, reaching over 330 ft (100 m) high. It is found on the west coast of the US and can live for up to 2,000 years.

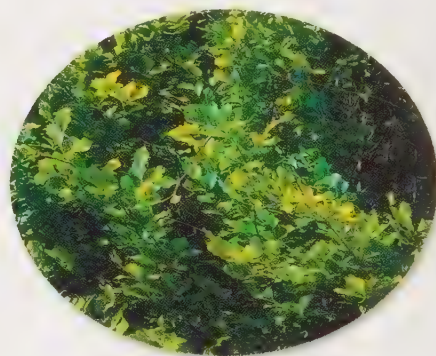


Blue spruce

For hundreds of years, evergreen trees have been decorated at Christmas.

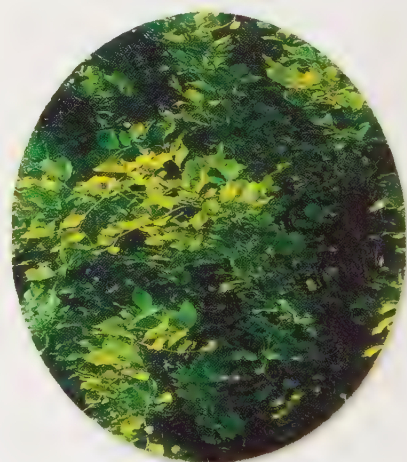
Cypress

There are many different types of tree in the cypress family. This elegant variety is popular in gardens.



Cedar

When the wood of the cedar tree is cut, it has a wonderful spicy smell. Cedar trees originally come from North Africa and the Mediterranean.



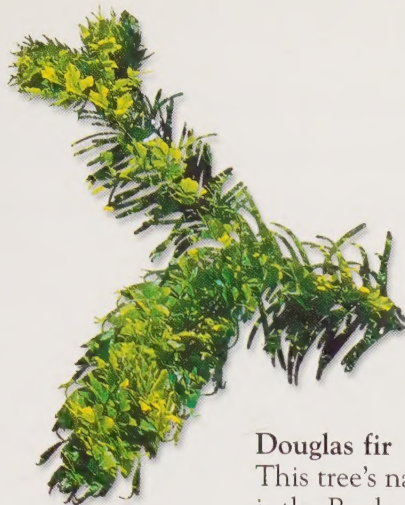
Holly

The spiny leaves of holly stop animals from eating them. The berries are important winter food for wildlife.



Leyland cypress

We plant this fast-growing tree to make thick hedges. It grows up to 3 ft (1 m) a year and, unless it is trimmed, quickly grows very tall.



Douglas fir

This tree's natural habitat is the Rocky Mountains of North America. Squirrels and birds find the seeds in its cones irresistible.



Pine bark

Bark can be a good way to tell trees apart, because each kind of tree has a different color and texture of bark. As trees get older, their bark may peel away or crack.



Bay

The leaves of the bay tree are dried in a hot oven to be used as an herb in cooking. They give flavor to sauces and stews.



Yew

Yews live for many hundreds of years and are a common sight in old churchyards. The older they get, the more twisted and crooked their trunks become. Their fruits and seeds are poisonous.



Monkey puzzle

The leaves of this strange tree are viciously pointed. Someone once said that a monkey would find it tricky to climb such a tree, which is how it got its name.



Variegated holly

Some kinds of holly have yellow or whitish edges to their leaves. These are known as variegated hollies and their berries may be yellow or orange, as well as red.



Scotch pine

At one time, these pines formed mighty forests that covered Scotland. The forests were destroyed because the trees were cut for timber, and grazing cattle ate the shoots of any young trees.



Fruits and seeds

Trees reproduce by making fruits and seeds. Some fruits and seeds are spread on the wind or simply fall to the ground, while others are spread by the animals that eat them.



Sloe berries

These berries are the fruits of blackthorn trees. They taste very bitter, but are popular with birds and animals.



Mountain ash berries

Thrushes and blackbirds gorge on these berries. They spread the seeds in their droppings.



Apples

People have long harvested the fruits of the apple tree. There are many different varieties for eating, cooking, juicing, or making cider.



Horse chestnuts

A "conker" is the nut of the horse chestnut tree. The game of conkers has been played by children since the 19th century.



Sweet chestnuts

The sweet chestnut tree produces glossy brown nuts inside spiky cases. The nuts taste delicious roasted.

Elderberries

These dark, shiny berries grow on the elder tree in fall. You can use them to make wine and jam.



Hawthorn berries

These fruits look like tiny, rosy apples. In fall, they attract lots of birds and mice.



Acorns

The nuts of oak trees are called acorns. An acorn is green at first, but turns brown as it ripens. Finally, it drops to the ground.

Maple keys

Maple seeds are called keys. They are shaped like mini-propellers. When they drop off the tree, they spin around and fly to travel farther.



ultimate sticker book



TREES & LEAVES

Discover all kinds of leafy
trees with this informative
and fun sticker book

Choose stickers to create
your own forest or grove

Easy-peel stickers can be
used more than once



\$6.99 USA
\$8.99 Canada



Discover more at
www.dk.com

ISBN 0-7566-2102-X

Printed in China



9 780756 621025

50699

