### Tree Guide

**BOX 1. Conifers and broadleaved trees**
Trees can be divided into two main groups: conifers and broadleaved trees. Conifers have leaves which are either scale-like or long and needle-like.

**BOX 2. Simple leaves and compound leaves**
A simple leaf is a single leaf attached to a stalk. A compound leaf is made up of several leaflets.

**BOX 3. Pinnate leaves and palmate leaves**
In a pinnate leaf, the veins spread from a single point at the top of the leaf stalk. In a palmate leaf, the veins spread from a single place on the stem.

**BOX 4. Opposite pairs and alternate pairs**
If the leaves are in opposite pairs, each pair of leaves grows from a single place on the stem. If the leaves are in alternate pairs, each leaf grows from a different place on the stem.

**BOX 5. Lobed leaves and unlobed leaves**
Lobes are large projections at the edge of the leaf.

**BOX 6. Toothed leaf edges**
Teeth are small projections along the edge of the leaf.

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**START HERE**

Does the tree have needle-like or scale-like leaves? (pick 1)

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Conifers

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Does the tree have needle-like or scale-like leaves? (pick 1)

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NO

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Conifers and broadleaved trees

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Broadleaved trees have wider flat leaves.

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The OPAL Tree Health Survey is for broadleaved trees only.

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Aesculus hippocastanum

- Fat, often sticky buds paired on twigs.
- Look for conkers in the summer and autumn.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: the veins fan out from a single point at the top of the leaf stalk.

Quercus species (Oak)

- Side veins join the main vein at different points.
- Look for acorns on the tree and on the ground under the tree.
- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Castanea sativa (Horse Chestnut)

- Side veins join the main vein at different points.
- Fat, often sticky buds paired on twigs.
- Look for acorns on the tree and on the ground under the tree.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Sambucus nigra (Elder)

- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.
-Look for acorns on the tree and on the ground under the tree.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)

- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Platanus × acerifolia (London Plane)

- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)

- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Alnus species (Beech)

- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Sambucus nigra (Elder)

- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Sorbus aucuparia (Whitebeam)

- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Sorbus aria (Ash)

- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Populus species (Poplar)

- The leaves are simple and pinnate: side veins join the main vein at different points.
- The leaves are compound and palmate: side veins join the main vein at different points.

Conifers

- Conifers can have needles or scale-like leaves (below). If you have found a conifer, please another tree for the Tree Health Survey.