

Name: _____

1. What of these tree species lose their leaves when the weather becomes colder, such as in the fall? (Mark all that are deciduous)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Ash Juniper | ☐ Bald Cypress | ☐ Live Oak | ☐ Texas Red Oak |
| ☐ Pecan | ☐ Texas Persimmon | ☐ Hackberry | ☐ Cedar Elm |

2. In your own words, explain why a deciduous tree goes **dormant** (loses its leaves) during the winter.

3. Choose one tree you found. List two structures you saw on the tree that helped you decide whether it was a **gymnosperm** or an **angiosperm**.

Structure 1:

Structure 2:

4. You used a **dichotomous key** as a starting point for identifying the trees you saw. What was the *most helpful* feature (like the leaf texture feeling rough or soft, shape being needle-like or broad, shape being oval or pointed) on the trees that helped you use the key and identify the tree species you found?



More Ranger Reflections!

5. Some trees in the Texas Hill Country have fuzzy or waxy leaves. How do you think this adaptation helps them survive the hot summer?

6. Create a timeline of important moments in your life as if you grew like a tree!

Starting in the center and growing outward, draw rings that tell your life story. Draw one ring for each year of your life.

If you had a really good year or grew a lot that year, that ring should be wide and big! If you were sick or had a tough year, that ring might be thin and small.



7. Imagine a park manager wants to plant trees that stay green all year long to provide shelter for birds in the winter. Would you recommend they plant **Ashe Junipers** or **Texas Red Oaks**? Defend your choice.

I think they should plant Ashe Junipers / Texas Red Oaks (Circle one) because _____

_____.

8. What is one way you practiced **Leave No Trace** while you were collecting data for your Tree Walk?