

**FOSS Trees Module
Glossary
2005 Edition**

Adopt: To take on or assume. (TG)

Bark: The tough outer covering of the stems and roots of trees, shrubs, and other woody plants. (TG)

Big: Large; not small. (TG)

Bigger: To become larger. (TG)

Blossom: A time of development or flowering. (TG)

Branch: The limb growing from the trunk of a tree. (TG)

Broadleaf: Having relatively broad rather than needle-like or scale-like leaves. (TG)

Bud: A new growth or swelling on a plant. (TG)

Bumpy: Covered with lumps. (TG)

Change: To make or become different. (TG)

Circumference: The distance around a circle. (TG)

Color: The pigment or hue of an object. (TG)

Cone: A reproductive structure of plants such as conifers. (TG)

Conifer: Needle-leaved or scale-leaved cone-bearing trees or shrubs such as pines, spruces, and firs. (TG)

Different: Unlike; not the same. (TG)

Edge: A rim, border, or dividing line. (TG)

Egg: A rounded, usually hard-shelled reproductive body from which organisms hatch. (TG)

End bud: The rapidly multiplying mass of cells at the end of the embryo. (TG)

Evergreen: A tree, shrub, or plant having foliage that persists and remains green throughout the year. (TG)

Fall: The time of year between summer and winter when the leaves change color and begin to drop from the trees; autumn. (TG)

Fatter: To grow wider and heavier. (TG)

Flower: Blossom; the part of a plant with petals; the plant part that produces seeds. (TG)

Food: Anything that organisms eat that provides energy and allows them to grow. (TG)

Forcing: The pushing or pulling that makes something happen. (TG)

Fruit: The structure of a plant in which seeds are found. (TG)

Growth ring: An annual formation of wood in plants as they grow. (TG)

Heart: The core of a plant, fruit, or vegetable. (TG)

Height: How tall something is. (TG)

Leaf: The flat, green part of a plant that grows on the stem or up from the roots. (TG)

Leaf scar: The mark left on a twig after a leaf falls. (TG)

Leaves: The flat, green parts of a plant that grow on the stem or up from the roots. (TG)

Line: A thin, straight mark. (TG)

Little: Very small. (TG)

Living: Alive; having life; not dead. (TG)

Lobed: Having a rounded projection, especially of a body part. (TG)

Lose: Weak; not tight. (TG)

Matching: Sharing the same properties; similar. (TG)

Measurement: The total length, width, height, volume or weight of an object. (TG)

Missing: To be lost or absent. (TG)

Needle: A narrow, stiff leaf, as those of conifers. (TG)

Nut: A hard-shelled, one-seeded fruit, such as an acorn or hazelnut. (TG)

Other: Of a different character or quality; additional. (TG)

Outline: A line marking the outer boundaries of an object or shape. (TG)

Oval: Resembling an egg shape; elliptical. (TG)

Paddle: A usually wooden object with flat blade at one end or sometimes at both ends, used to propel a canoe or small boat. (TG)

Pattern: A design; something used as a model for making things. (TG)

Point: Where two lines come together to form a sharp end. (TG)

Root: The part of a plant that grows downward and provides support and uptake of water and nutrients. (TG)

Rough: Bumpy; not smooth. (TG)

Round: Circular in shape. (TG)

Rubbing: A representation of a raised or indented surface made by placing paper over the surface and rubbing the paper gently with a marking agent such as charcoal or chalk. (TG)

Same: Alike; not different. (TG)

Scale: A small, thin, usually dry plant structure, such as any of the protective leaves that cover a tree bud or cone. (TG)

Scar: A mark left after a wound or injury has healed. (TG)

Season: One of the four natural divisions of the year, spring, summer, fall, and winter. (TG)

Seed: The small part of a plant found in a flower or fruit from which new plants can grow. (TG)

Serrated: Having or forming a row of small sharp projections resembling teeth. (TG)

Shape: The appearance or form of an object. (TG)

Shell: A hard, outer covering. (TG)

Silhouette: The outline of a figure or object filled in with black or another solid color; a dark outline seen against a lighter background. (TG)

Size: How big or small something is. (TG)

Skinnier: To become thinner, smaller; not fatter. (TG)

Smaller: Not as large; littler. (TG)

Smooth: Flat, level; not rough. (TG)

Spear: A shape like an oval, but with pointed ends. (TG)

Spring: The season of the year, occurring between winter and summer, during which the weather becomes warmer and plants revive. (TG)

Swollen: To increase in size due to internal pressure; to bulge out. (TG)

Tip: The uppermost point; the top. (TG)

Tree: A plant with a single, main stem or trunk that is made of solid, woody tissue. (TG)

Triangle: A three-sided shape. (TG)

Trunk: The main stem of a tree from which branches grow. (TG)

Twig: A small, leafless branch of a woody plant. (TG)

Veins: The structures in a leaf blade that look and feel like raised lines and that offer support to the leaf, transporting material to and from it. (TG)

Wedge: A piece of material, such as metal or wood, thick at one edge and tapered to a thin edge at the other for insertion in a narrow crevice, used for splitting, tightening, securing, or levering. (TG)

Winter: The coldest season of the year, occurring between autumn and spring. (TG)