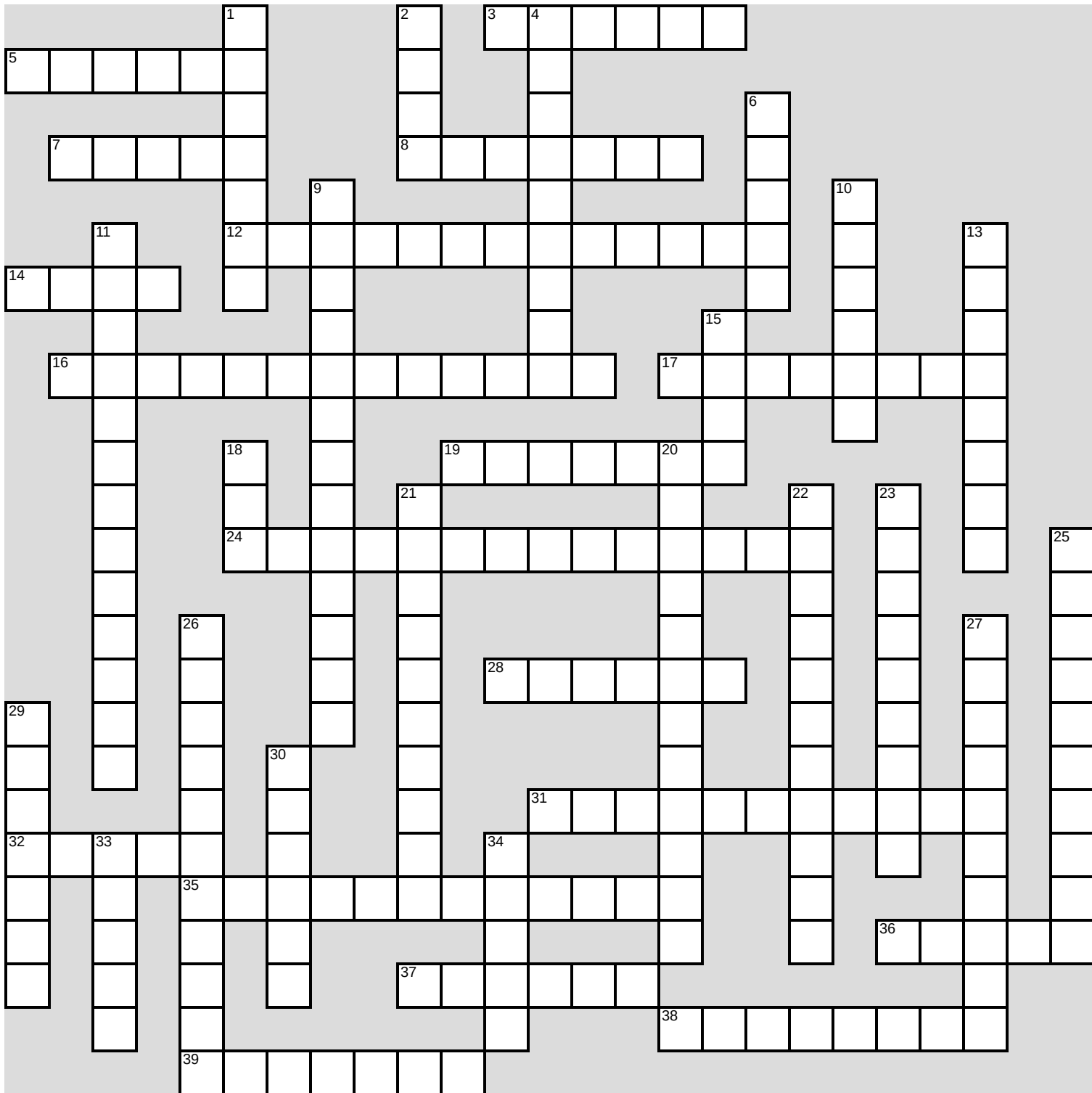


# Trees



## Across

- 3 Their main function is the conversion of carbon dioxide, water, and UV light into sugar via photosynthesis.
- 5 A large group of trees.
- 7 Microscopic tubes running the length of a plant's trunk that conduct water and minerals upward from the roots. This makes up the wood of the stem.
- 8 A tree's main root, which goes straight down into the soil.
- 12 The loss of water through the pores (stomata) in the leaves.
- 14 The part of a plant that is able to grow into a new plant.
- 16 Alberta's Provincial Tree
- 17 It is a coniferous species of tree which grows to heights of 30 to 70 feet (9 - 22 m) tall.
- 19 a boreal larch tree belonging to the pine family.
- 24 The process by which a tree produces its own food (sugar).
- 28 A medium-sized (occasionally >55m tall), evergreen conifer, with a fairly symmetrical, conical crown, a regular branching pattern that often extends to the ground, and a smooth, dark grey, scaly bark.
- 31 This tree usually grows to be 24 metres tall, but under ideal conditions can grow to more than 30 metres tall. It usually lives between 250 and 350 years, but trees up to 1,000 years old have been seen.
- 32 Generally small to medium-sized trees or shrubs, mostly of northern temperate and boreal climates.
- 35 The process of growing back what has been lost. Forests regenerate after a fire with the growth of new seedlings.
- 36 A young shoot representing the current season's growth of a woody plant.
- 37 The inner bark tissue that transports nutrients down to the roots and backup.
- 38 A very young tree.
- 39 A young tree

## Down

- 1 Little holes on the underside of leaves that allow gases to pass.
- 2 Visible imperfections in wood grain that are circular and darker than the surrounding area.
- 4 A tree that does not lose its leaves .
- 6 A group of trees in a given area.
- 9 A gas composed of carbon and oxygen, produced during respiration.
- 10 The top branches and leaves of the trees in a forest.
- 11 The building of a new forest by planting or reseedling.
- 13 The practice of managing, conserving and creating forests.
- 15 The visible outer covering of a tree that protects the inside.
- 18 The fluid part of a plant rich in sugar and starch that moves up and down the plant in the phloem tissue of the bark.
- 20 A method of harvesting trees where all standing trees are removed from a section of forest at one time.
- 21 The largest trees in forests that act as central hubs for vast below-ground networks.
- 22 Medium-sized deciduous trees reaching 15-30 m (50-100 ft) tall. In North America, the aspen is referred to as quaking Aspen or Trembling Aspen because the leaves "quake" or tremble in the wind.
- 23 Trees and plants that lose their leaves annually every autumn.
- 25 A tree that bears cones and has needles or scale-like leaves.
- 26 Rings that are present on a cross-section of a tree trunk represents and determine the age of a tree.
- 27 The removal of trees for a variety of uses.
- 29 The growing part of the tree where cells form wood
- 30 A colourless, odourless gas and makes up about 21 percent of the Earth's atmosphere.
- 33 Its functions are to absorb nutrients and water, store nutrients and food, and anchor

WORD LIST:

ASPENPOPLAR	FOREST	OXYGEN	SPRUCE
BARK	FORESTRY	PHLOEM	STAND
BIRCH	GROWTHRINGS	PHOTOSYNTHESIS	STOMATA
CAMBIUM	HARVESTING	REFORESTATION	TAMARCK
CANOPY	JACKPINE	REGENERATION	TAPROOT
CARBONDIOXIDE	KNOT	ROOTS	TRANSPIRATION
CLEARCUTTING	LEAVES	SAP	TWIGS
CONIFEROUS	LODGEPOLEPINE	SAPLING	WHITESPRUCE
DECIDUOUS	MAPLE	SEED	XYLEM
EVERGREEN	MOTHERTREE	SEEDLING	