



TREE CLASSIFICATION

Prepared by:
Azlina binti Aziz

Trainer:
Tuan Haji Tajodin bin Haji Sanusi

Input 1: Tree anatomy

Trees are revered, worshiped, honored and respected in traditional and modern cultural alike. To us, trees serve many purposes such as produce fresh oxygen, provides food, helps produce fuel and supply us with construction material. We also benefit from emotional support of trees as entire tourism and wellness industries promote ecological retreats. Trees also keep our climate cool while offering shade, shelter and habitats for forest-dwelling animal and insects.

What constitute a tree?

Leaves

Leaves carry out photosynthesis, making food for the tree and releasing oxygen into the air

Branches and twigs

Branches and twigs grow out of the tree trunk and serve as support structures for leaves, flowers and fruit. They also transport materials between the trunk and the leaves.

Trunk

Tree trunks are known as the thick stem that supports the tree and they are covered in a protective bark layer. It makes up the majority of a tree at 60%. A tree's trunk is one of its primary organs, helping it reach the heights it needs to find sunlight.

Roots

A tree's root system works to absorb water and minerals from the soil, anchor the tree to the ground, and store food reserves for the winter. It is made up of two kinds of roots: large perennial roots and smaller, short-lived feeder roots.

Input 2: Tree classification

Basic term of classifying the trees

Family

Single or group of genera that closely or uniformly resemble each other in general appearance and technical character.

Genus

A group of tree species that have fundamental traits in common but that differ in other, lesser characteristics.

Species





A natural group of trees in the same genus made up of similar individuals.


Variety

A subdivision of a species having a distinct, though often inconspicuous, difference and breeding true to that difference.

Input 2: Tree classification

Examples:

Family	Genus	Species	Variety
			
Malvaceae	Durio	zhibertinus	Musang King



Family	Genus	Species	Variety
			
Malvaceae	Durio	kutejensis	Hasskarl Beccari







Input 2: Tree classification

Examples:

Family	Genus	Species	Variety
			
Nyctaginac ae	Bougainvill ea	spectabilis	Elizabeth Angus



Family	Genus	Species	Variety
			
Nyctaginac ae	Bougainvill ea	spectabilis	Camarillo Fiesta







Input 2: Tree classification

Examples:

Family	Genus	Species	Variety
			
Malvaceae	Abelmosch us	esculentus	-







Family	Genus	Species	Variety
			
Malvaceae	Hibiscus	tilieaus	-







Input 2: Tree classification

Examples:

Family	Genus	Species	Variety
			
Malvaceae	Hibiscus	rosa-sinensis	Brilliant



Family	Genus	Species	Variety
			
Malvaceae	Hibiscus	schizopetalus	-



Input 3: Other classification

Other term of classifying the tree

Cultivar

A variety, selected for one or more outstanding characteristics, that is being cultivated and usually reproduced by asexual means to preserve genetic makeup.

Superior selection

Individual trees that display one or more notable, desirable traits (also called superior trees).

Hybrid

A tree that results from mating genetically unlike individuals (can occur naturally or artificially).

Clone

A tree derived vegetatively from one parent, thereby being genetically identical to the parent tree.

Input 3: Other classification

Examples:

Cultivar

A variety, selected for one or more outstanding characteristics, that is being cultivated and usually reproduced by asexual means to preserve genetic makeup.



Cordyline terminalis
Fire Brand



Cordyline terminalis
Tricolor



Cordyline terminalis
Rubra



Cordyline terminalis
Lemon lime

Input 3: Other classification

Examples:

Superior selection

Individual trees that display one or more notable, desirable traits (also called superior trees).



Collection of Fir christmas tree seedling in the forest

Input 3: Other classification

Examples:

Hybrid

A tree that results from mating genetically unlike individuals (can occur naturally or artificially).



Clone

A tree derived vegetatively from one parent, thereby being genetically identical to the parent tree.

