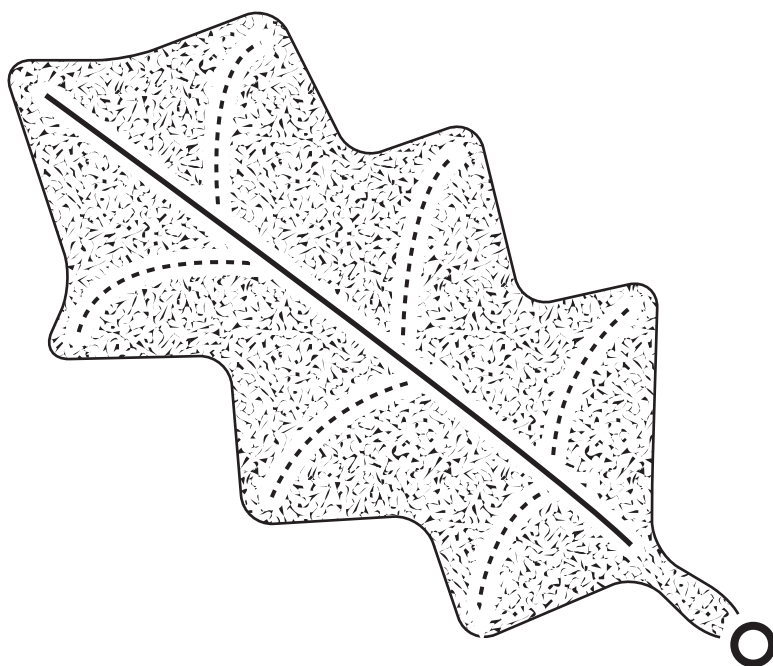
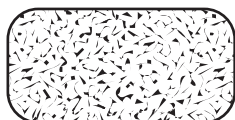


Feuille de chêne

Feuille de chêne





nervure principale
limbe
nervure secondaire
pétiole

.....

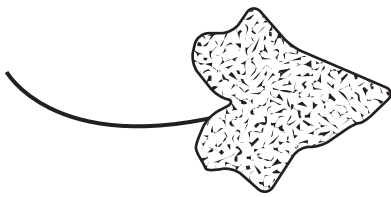
○



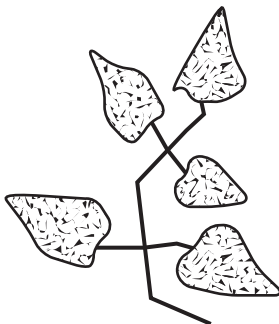
Clé de détermination de quelques végétaux



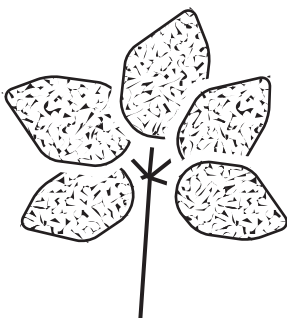
I. Plantes épiphytes



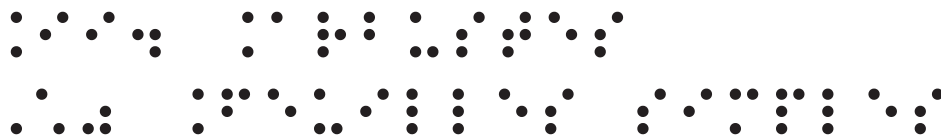
a) Lierre



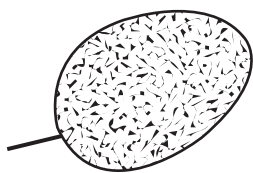
b) Clématite



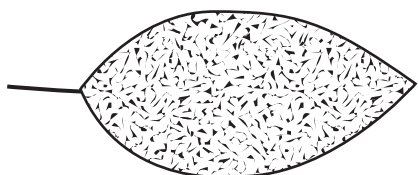
c) Vigne vierge



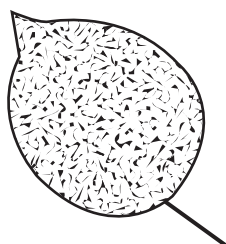
II. Arbustes
1) Feuilles simples



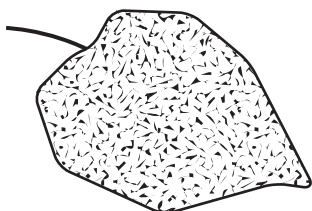
a) Buis



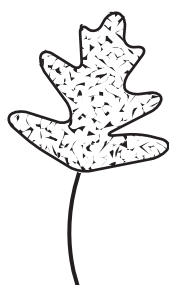
b) Laurier-cerise



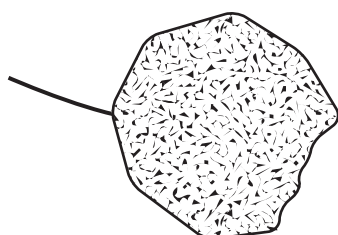
c) Cornouiller



d) Lilas



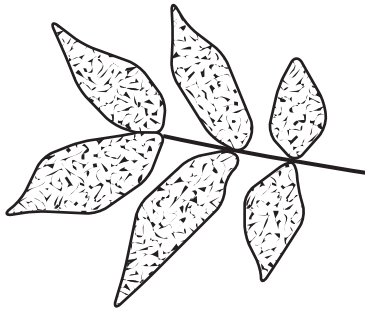
e) Aubépine



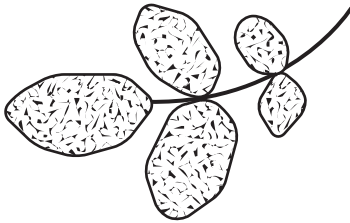
f) Noisetier



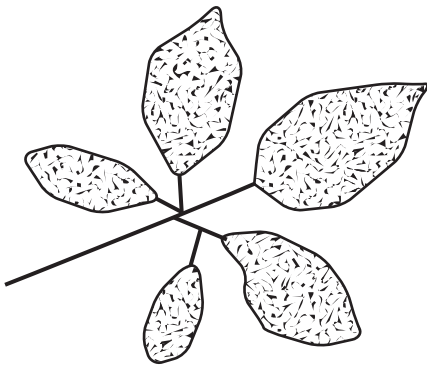
2) Feuilles composées



a) Sureau



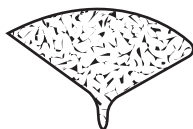
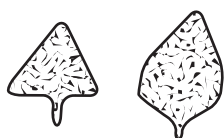
b) Eglantier



c) Ronce



Clé de détermination de quelques feuillus



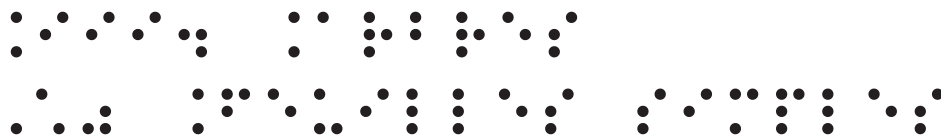
I. Feuille simple

Bord du limbe :

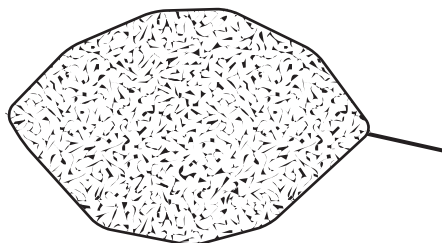
- 1) presque entier
- 2) lobé
- 3) denté :

La feuille peut être :

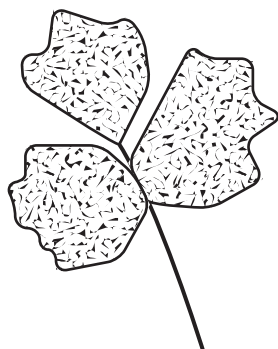
- a) allongée
- b) en triangle ou losange
- c) en éventail
- d) en coeur à la base
- e) sans pointe
- f) ovale



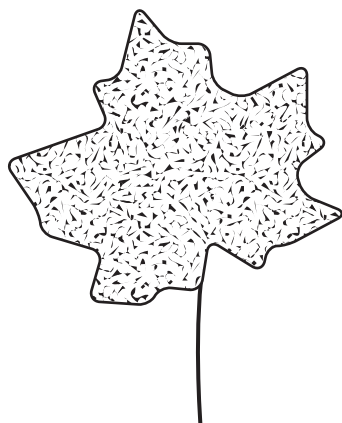
III. Arbres
1) Feuilles simples



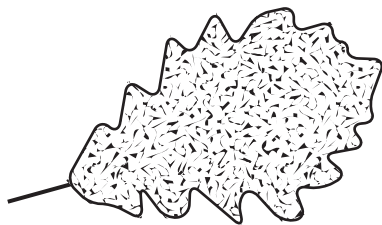
a) Hêtre



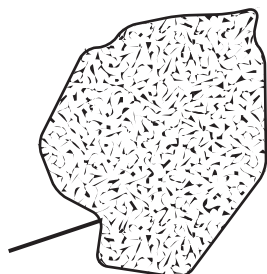
b) Erable champêtre



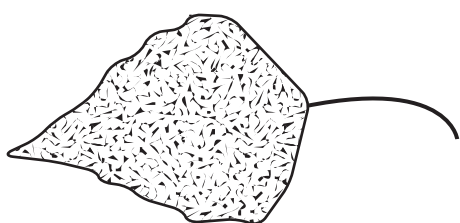
c) Erable



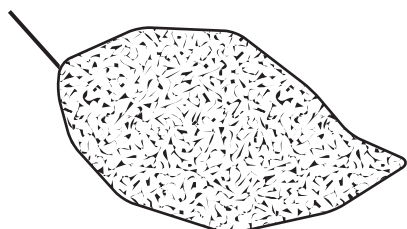
d) Chêne



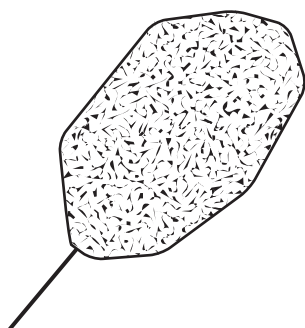
e) Tilleul



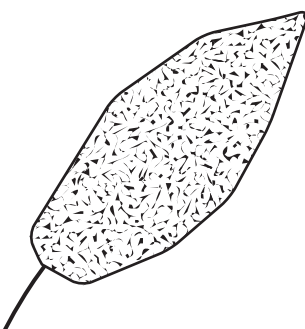
f) Bouleau



g) Charme

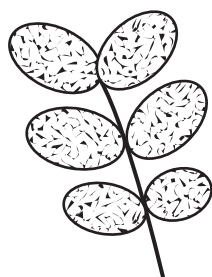


h) Pommier

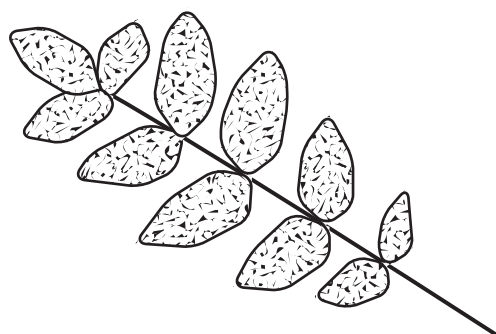


i) Cerisier

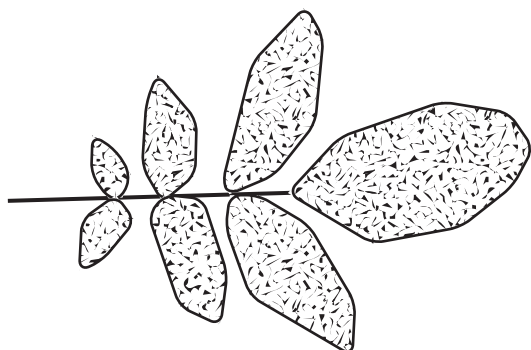




a) Robinier



b) Frêne



c) Noyer



II. Feuille composée de folioles



Les folioles peuvent être :



1) identiques



2) différentes