

# Leaf Types

Be aware that variation exists among cultivars and individual plants within the same species.



## lanceolate

length greater than width, broadest at the base, narrowing to the apex, lance-shaped <u>Fraxinus</u> <u>pennsylvanica</u>



### ovate

more or less rounded at both ends and broadest below the middle, egg-shaped <u>Cornus florida</u>



elliptical ellipse-shaped, narrow at each end, widest at the middle <u>Cotoneaster</u> <u>dammeri</u>



# cordate

more or less rounded at both ends and broadest below the middle, egg-shaped <u>Cercis canadensis</u>



elliptical ellipse-shaped, narrow at each end, widest at the middle <u>Nyssa sylvatica</u>



## oblong

longer than wide, sides parallel, rectangular with rounded corners



linear parallel sides, long and very narrow <u>Hemerocallis</u>



## auriculate

having auricle(s) -ear-shaped lobe(s) at the base of leaves or petals **Arabis caucasica** 



#### obovate inversely ovate, broader above the middle than below <u>Myrica</u> pensylvanica



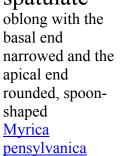
## oblanceolate

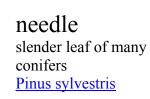
inversely lanceolate, broader above the middle and tapering to the base <u>Ilex glabra</u>



#### spatulate oblong with the

shaped Myrica







palmately lobed three or more lobes radiating fan-like from a common base Acer saccharum



# pinnately lobed

segments or lobes along each side of a common axis Quercus palustris



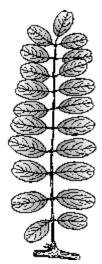
scale-like small appressed leaf or bract Juniperus



awl-like tapering from the base to a sharp point Juniperus



simple not compound, not divided into secondary units <u>Cercis</u> <u>canadensis</u>



## pinnately compoun d

compound leaf with the leaflets arranged on both sides of the rachis or axis bract <u>Fraxinus</u> <u>americana</u>

