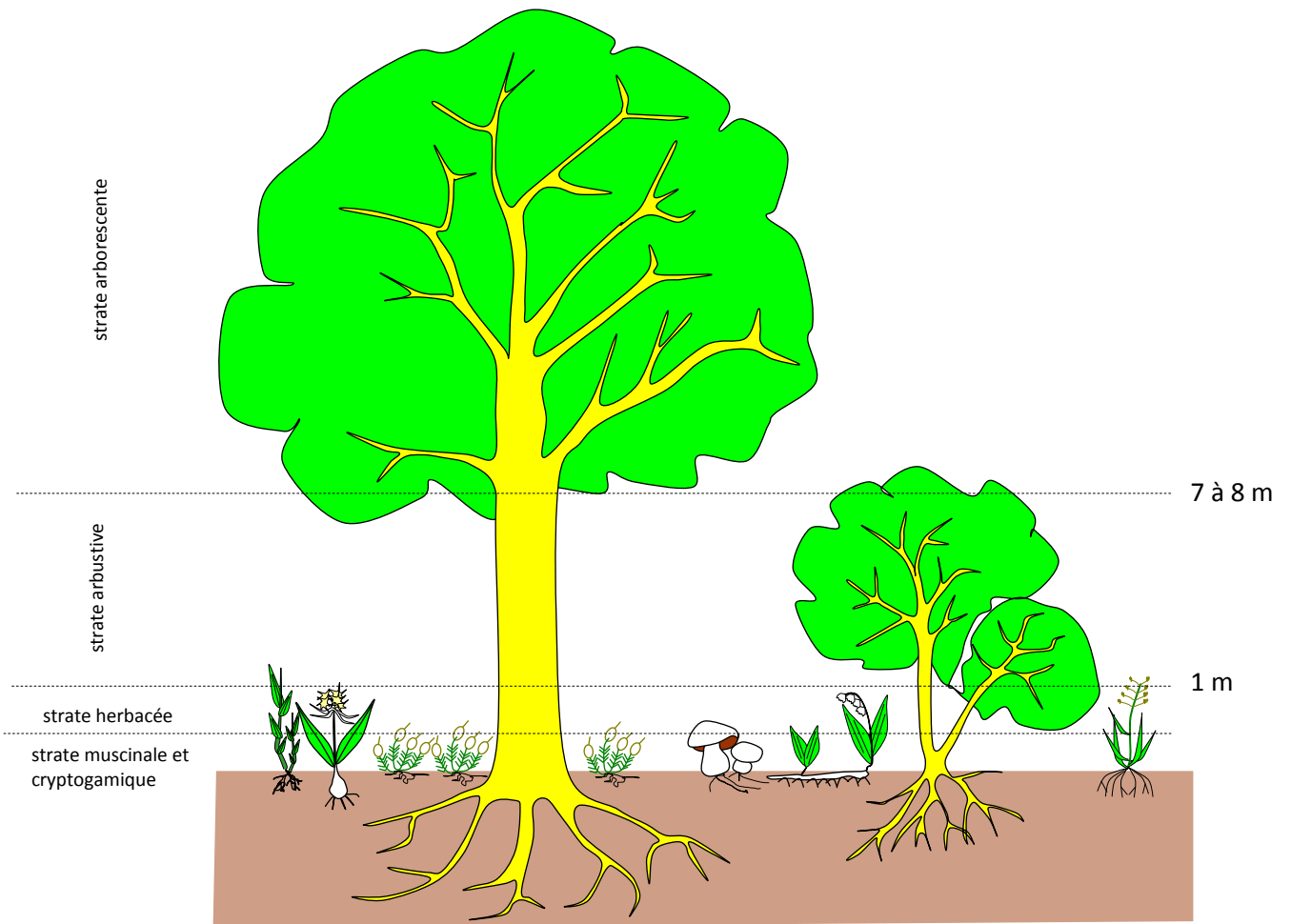
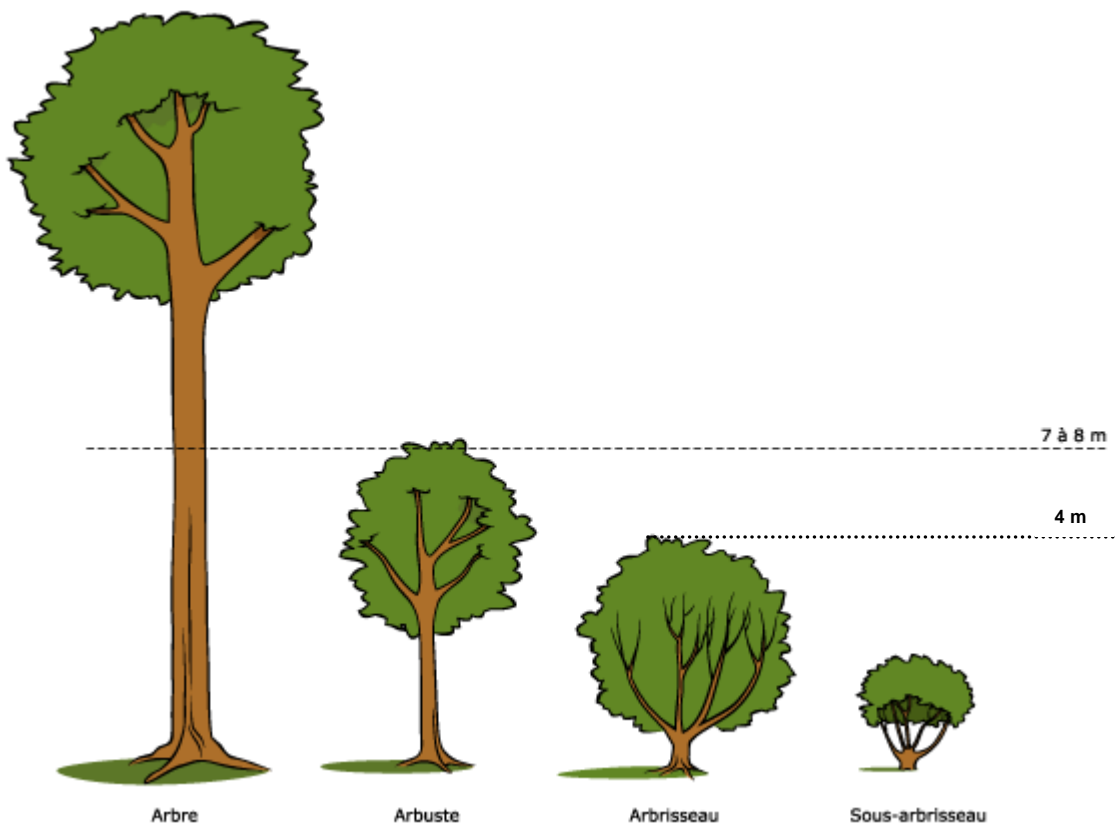


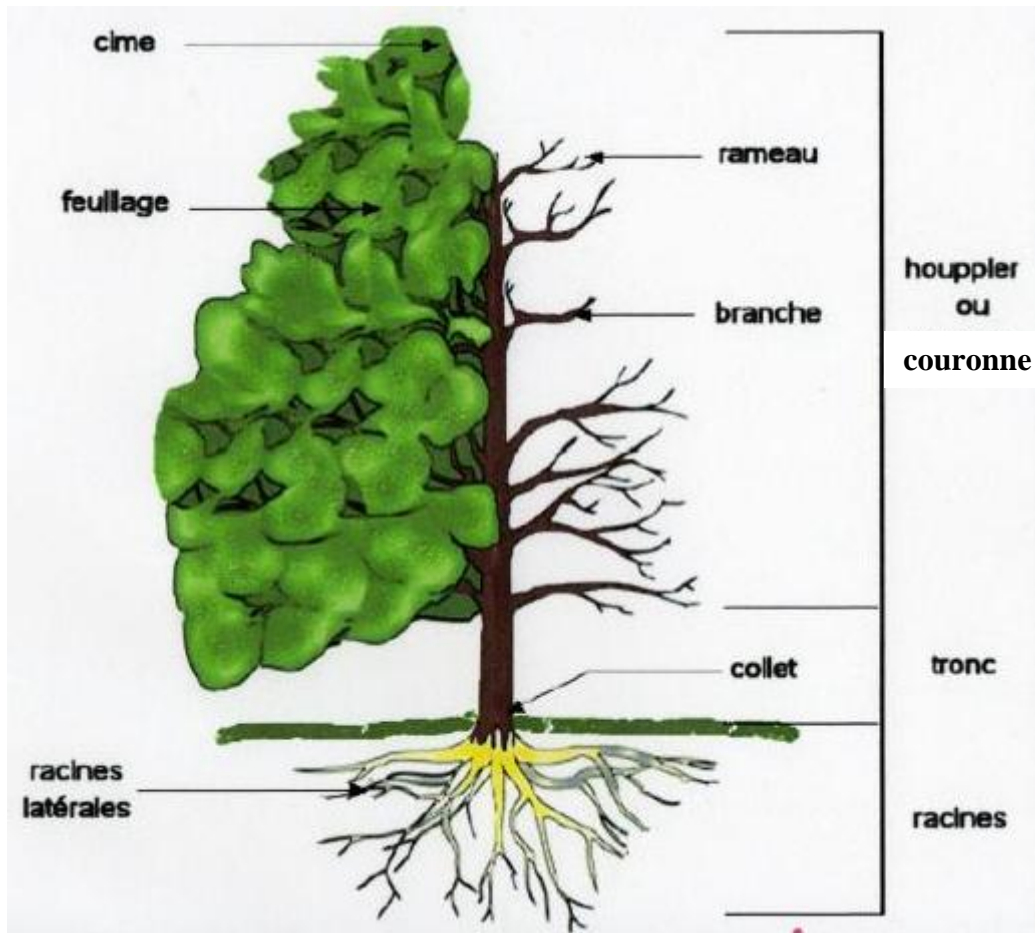
# Strates végétales



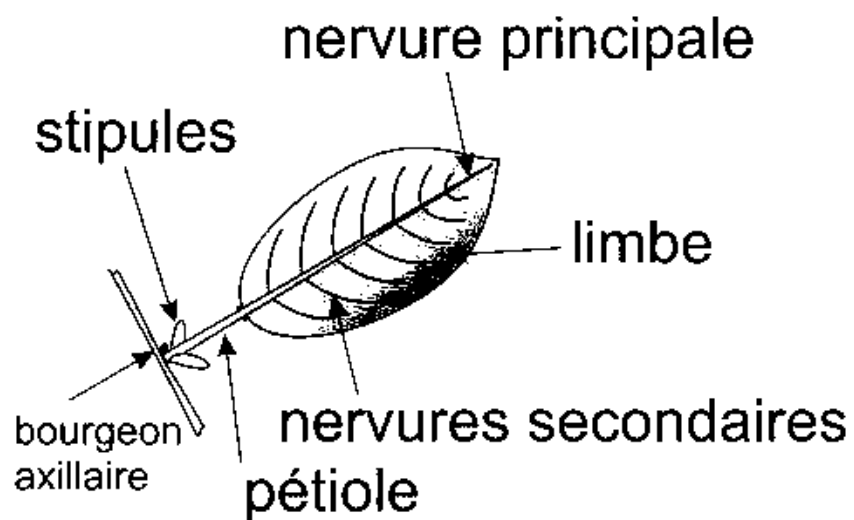
# Port de la tige



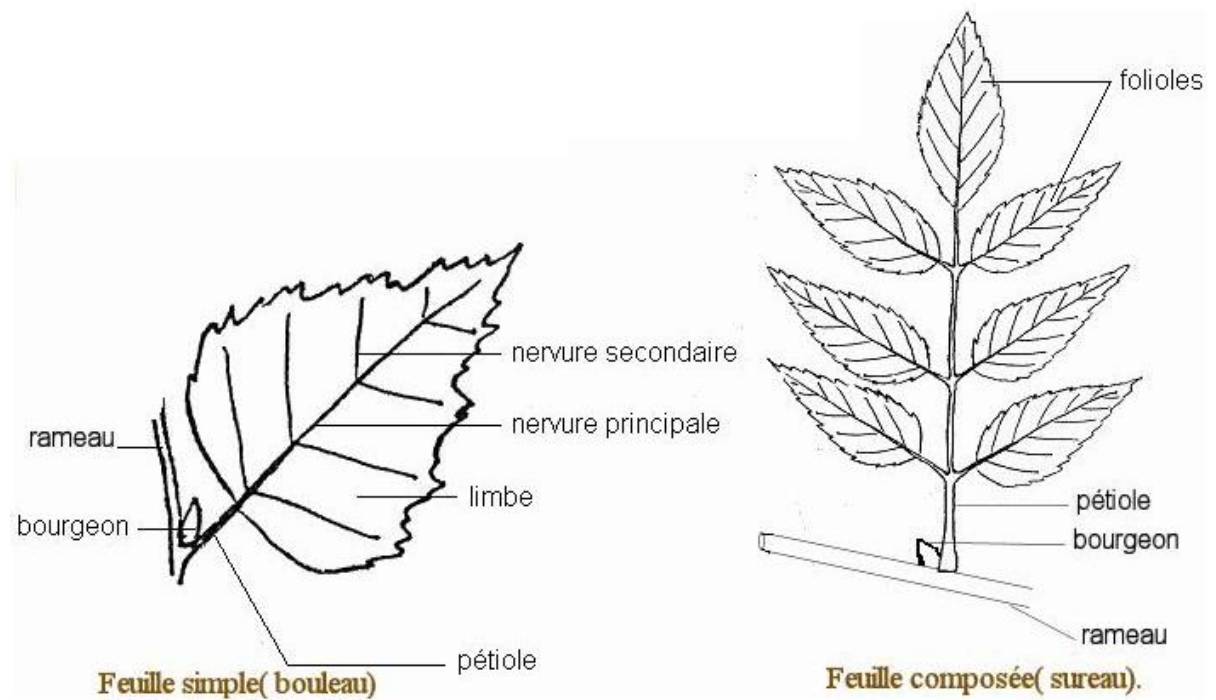
## Les différentes parties d'un arbre



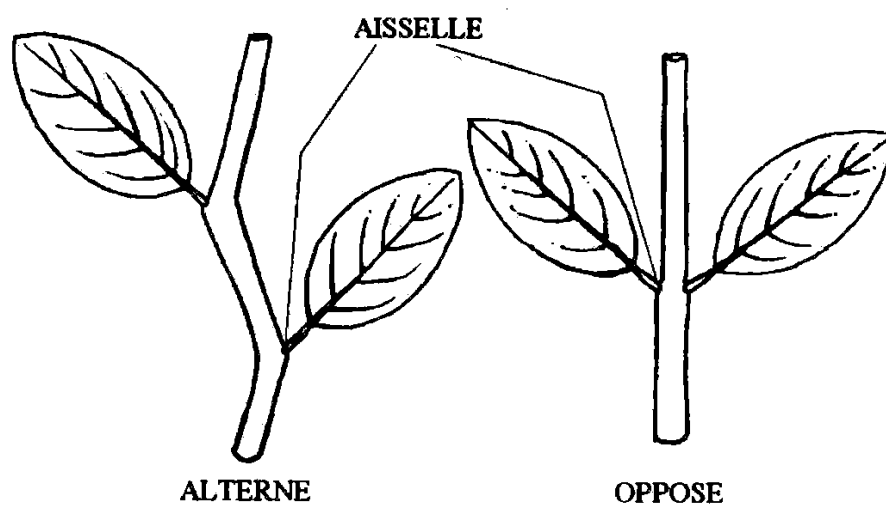
## Les différentes parties de la feuille



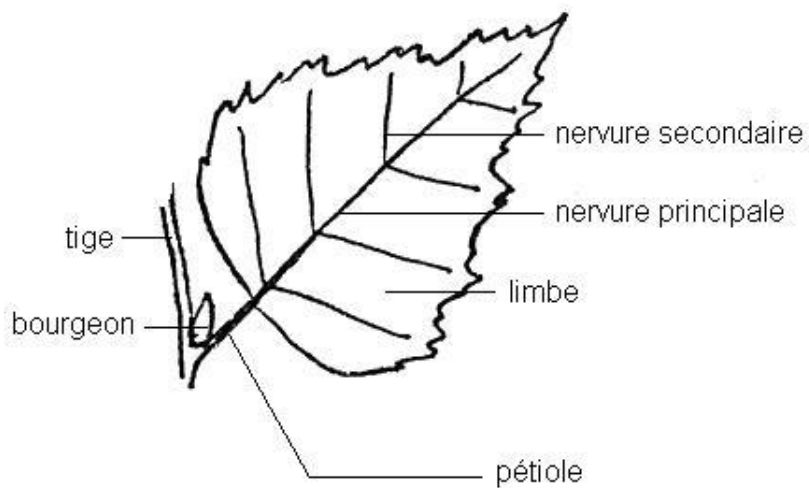
## Feuille simple et feuille composée



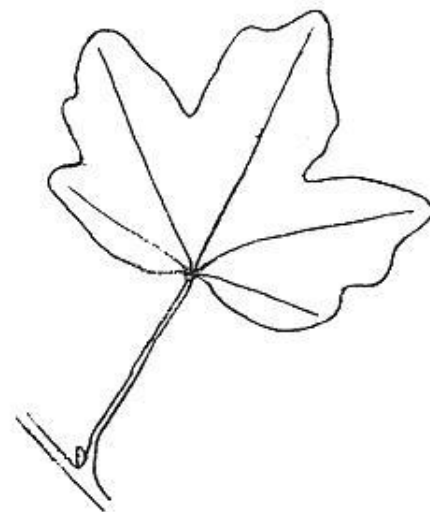
## Feuille alterne, opposée, en verticille



## La nervation du limbe

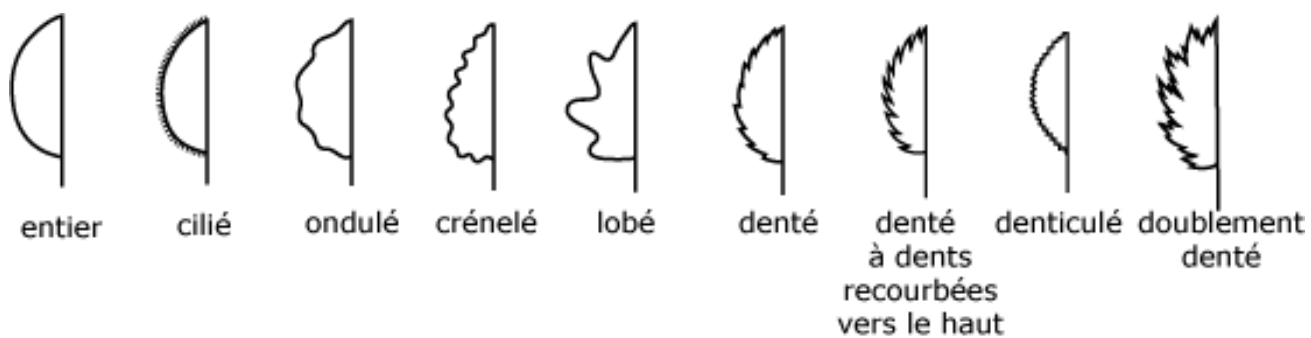


**PENNEE**  
Plusieurs points d'insertion



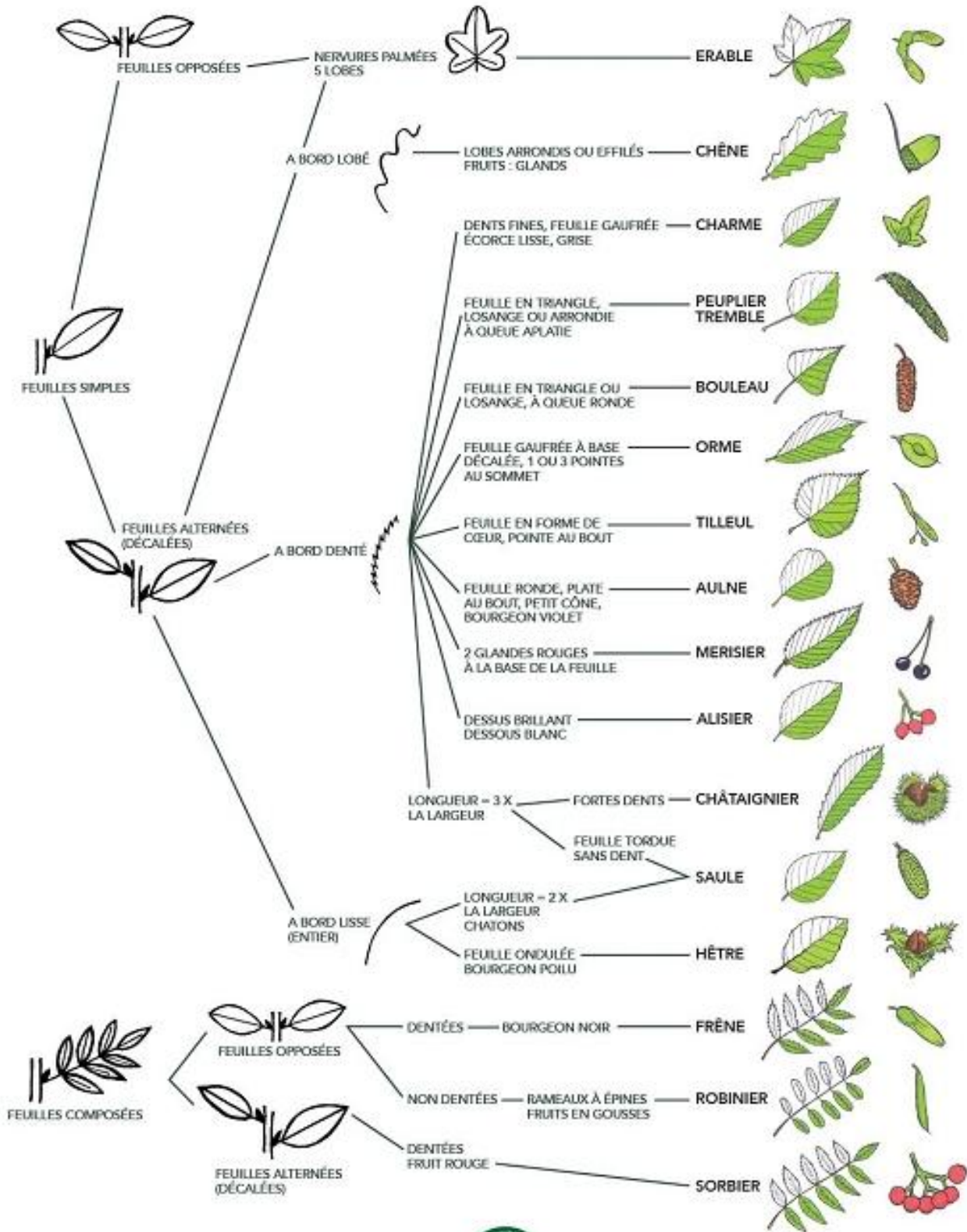
**PALMEE**  
Un seul point d'insertion

## Le contour du limbe

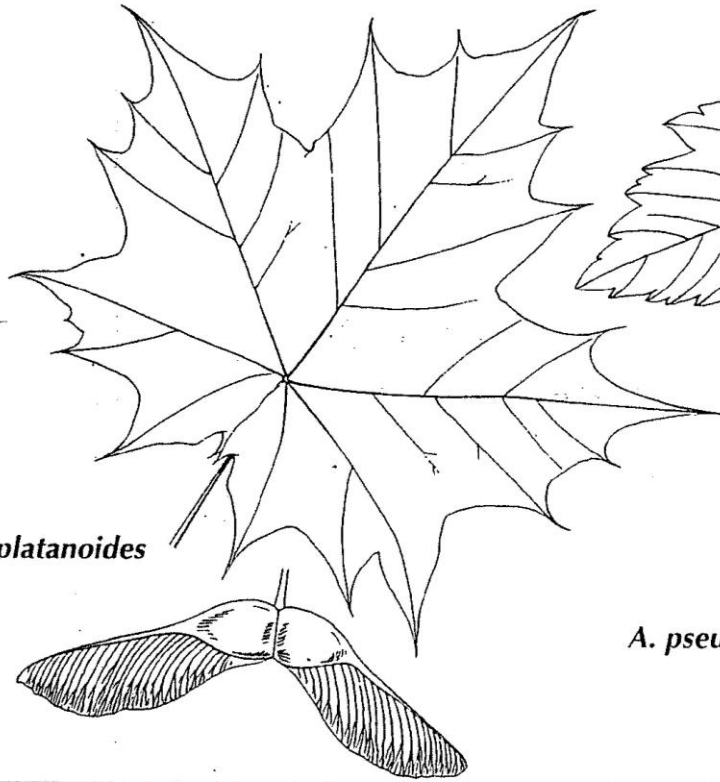




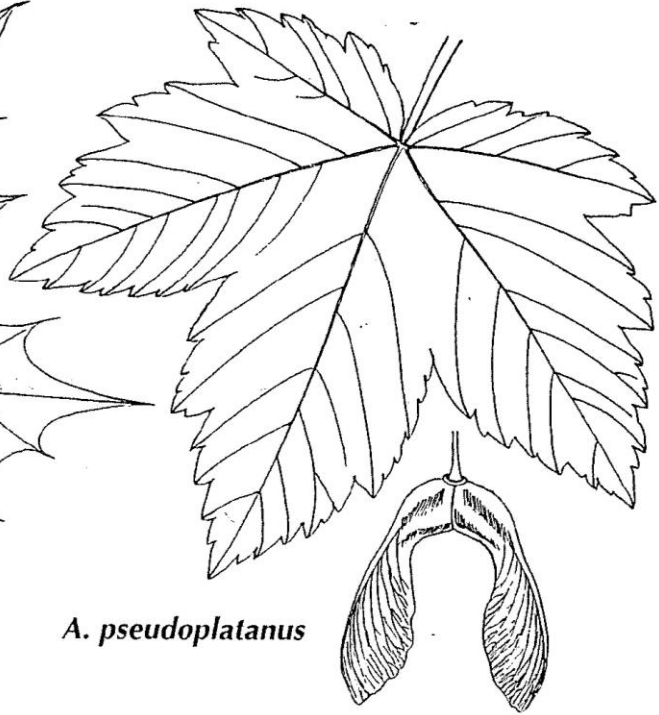
## CLÉ SIMPLIFIÉE DE DÉTERMINATION DES FEUILLUS



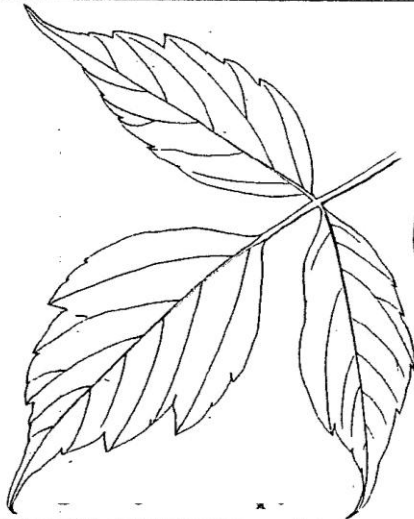
# Identification des érables



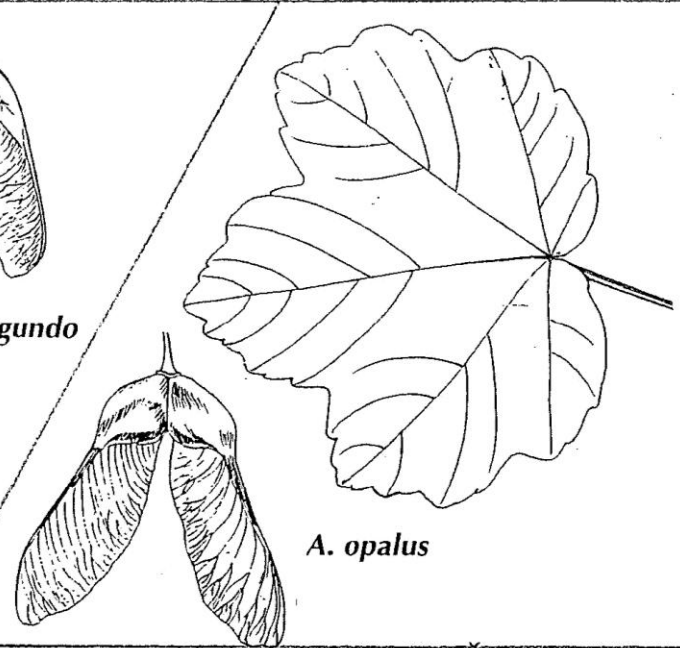
*A. platanoides*



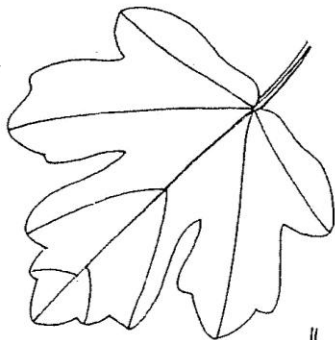
*A. pseudoplatanus*



*A. negundo*



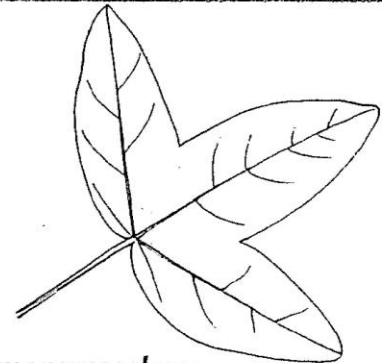
*A. opalus*



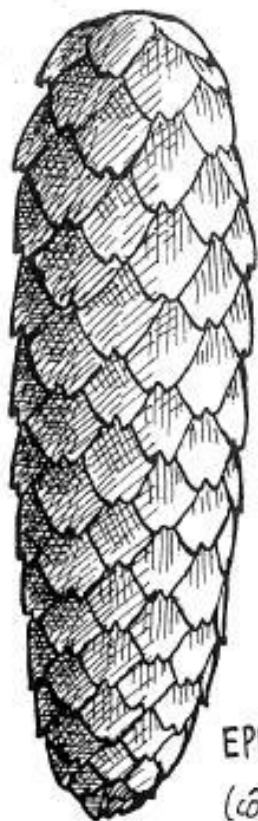
*A. campestre*



*A. monspessulanum*



# PETIT GUIDE DES FRUITS SAUVAGES



EPICEA  
(cône)



PIN sylvestre  
(cône)



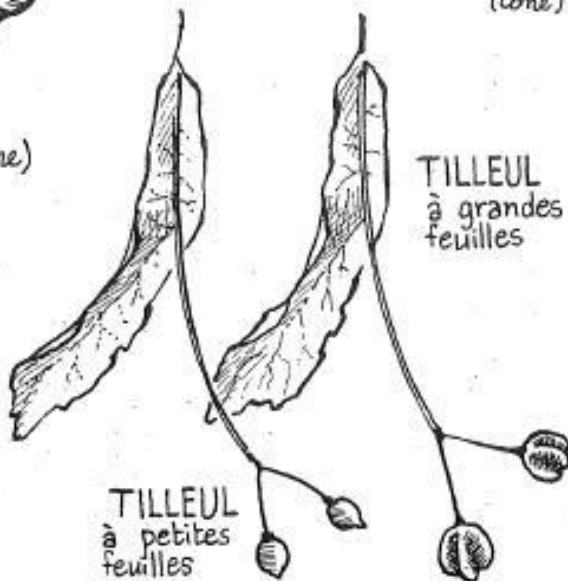
MÉLÈZE  
d'Europe  
(cône)



AUNE  
glutineux  
(cône)



CHARME



TILLEUL  
à grandes  
feuilles

TILLEUL  
à petites  
feuilles

3 SAMARES DOUBLES :

ERABLE  
plane



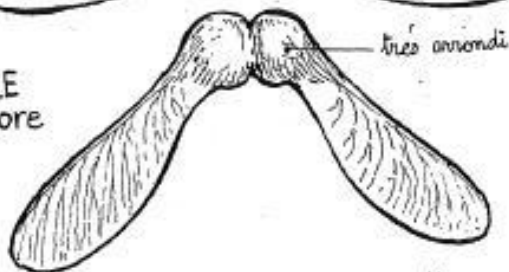
plat

ORME  
champêtre  
(été)



FRÊNE

ERABLE  
sycamore

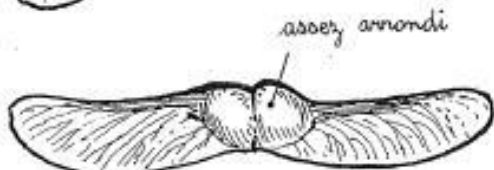


très arrondi



CHENE pédonculé  
(gland)

ERABLE champêtre



assez arrondi



CHENE  
rouvre



HETRE

(faîne)

15 FRUITS SECS