STUDY

„Determining the directions of the world by trees“

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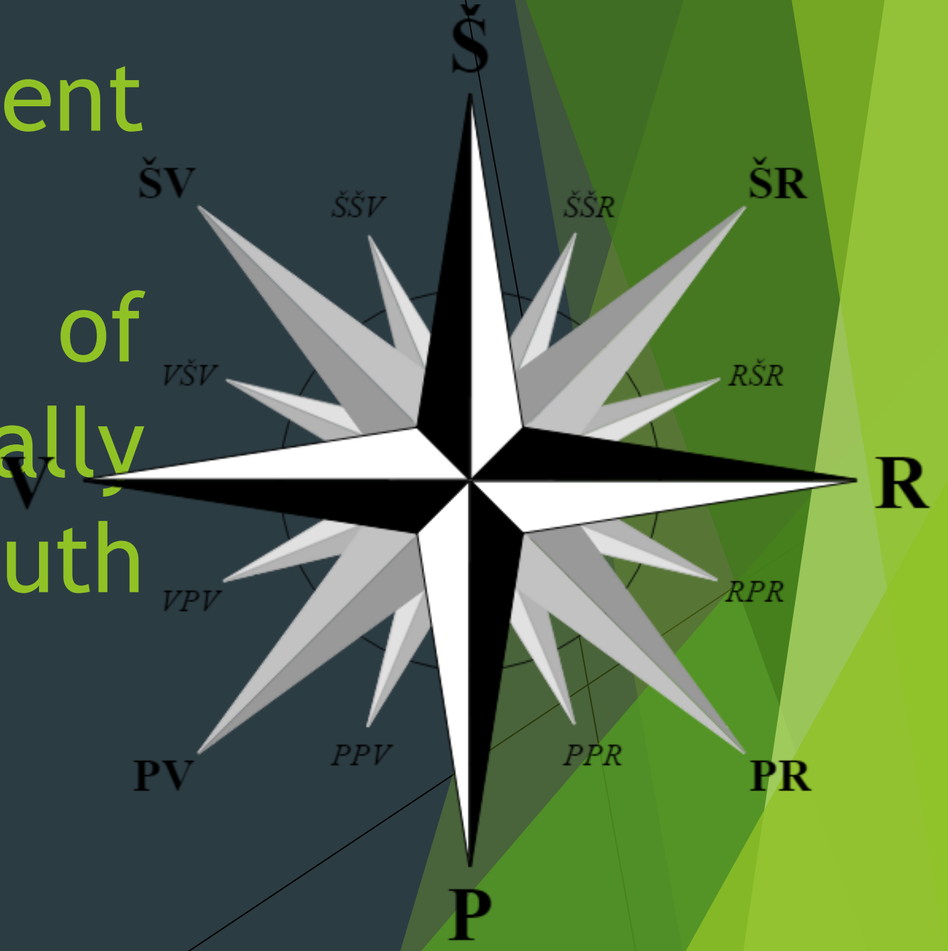
HYPOTHESIS

I think it's possible to orient yourself according to the trees. The appearance of the bark of trees on the north side is radically different from the facing south side.



SUBJECT OF THE STUDY

Trees in the forest, in the garden and near the house will be studied.
The main thing in the study will be the bark of trees.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

It is said that a person who is lost in the forest, without realizing it himself, always goes in a circle and eventually finds himself in the same place from which he came out. Therefore, knowing how to find the directions of the world in accordance with natural objects can help to return home.

The purpose of this study is to check the possibility of orientation according to trees, tree bark.

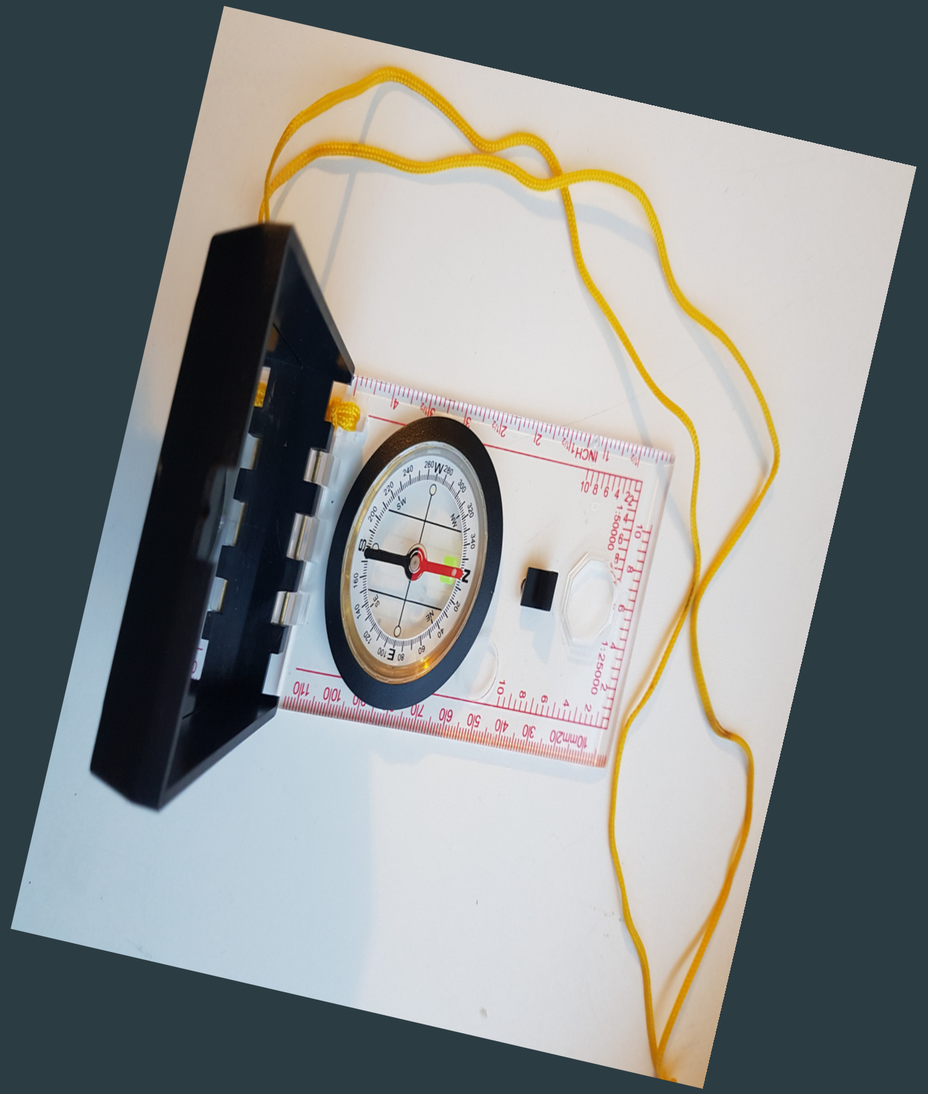
TASKS OF THE STUDY

1. Go to the forest or to another area with trees.
2. Find a mature leafy tree. See him from all four sides.
3. Find a young leafy tree. See him from all four sides.
4. Find a mature barbed tree. See him from all four sides.
5. Find a young barbed tree. See him from all four sides.
6. To test your hypothesis with a compass to each tree being studied

RESEARCH METHODS

I choose a direct-practical way of exploring.
I will conduct real-life observation in nature. I will check the visual information with a compass.
Information is collected and captured in photographs.

MEASURES



Workflow

I first asked for Dad's compass and drove off to the homestead. After that, I asked Mommy to take a picture of me as I do the research. We went to our forest and started exploring.
First of all, we began to study a mature leafy tree. I found an old sense of smell and looked at it from all four sides.
One side of the ash was very mossy. In the undergrowth, not even bark was visible through the moss, and the entire central trunk of the tree was covered with solitary moss. On that side, the bark was roughened and not as bright as on the opposite side. Based on the hypothesis I put forward, I came to the conclusion that the mossy and roughened side of the tree is facing north. I picked up the compass and checked my guess.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At the next stage, I went to inspect a young, thin deciduous tree. Unfortunately, there was no moss on it and I could not verify my hypothesis.

I repeated the same inspection process with birch and apple tree.
Everything was very good on the birch – the north side was all green. I checked my guess again with a compass.

On the apple tree you could see a lot like on the ash tree only that there was more moss and it was more lush. I checked and confirmed my hypothesis with a compass.

The trees I studied below were coniferous. I looked at one very old fir tree, one young pine tree and a middle-aged fir tree.
On the bark of an old spruce, as on mature deciduous trees, the north side was bright: swollen and with darkened bark. The south side of the spruce was brighter and smoother. The trunk of this old spruce was very long, and the branches began to rise very high – much like that of deciduous trees. Compass showed that the guess was correct.

On a young pine tree, as on young deciduous trees, the difference was not visible - the bark on all sides was similar in appearance.

The last tree studied was a middle-aged spruce. No moss was visible on it, as the branches were low and the trunk was protected from direct sunlight and wind. A little more resin could be seen on the south side. But since I did the study in the cold season, I could not verify this distinctive feature of conifers (in summer, the bark on the south side of the trunk emits more resin).

RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS

The bark of trees can help you understand where North is. On the northern side, the bark is often rougher, darker and more mossy. This is especially noticeable on birch trunks, especially after rain, because that side of them darkens. Ashes, lindens and other mature deciduous trees get more mossy, especially in the soil. More sap is released from the southern side of spruce and pine trunks.
Nothing is visible on young trees and on trees whose branches have grown low. Knowing where north is, you also know where south, east and west are. If you get lost in the woods, especially in winter or on an overcast day when there is no sun, this method and this knowledge of how to navigate by trees and their bark can help you get home even if you don't have a compass. Of course, you must already know in advance which side of the world your home is or the place you have to return to.