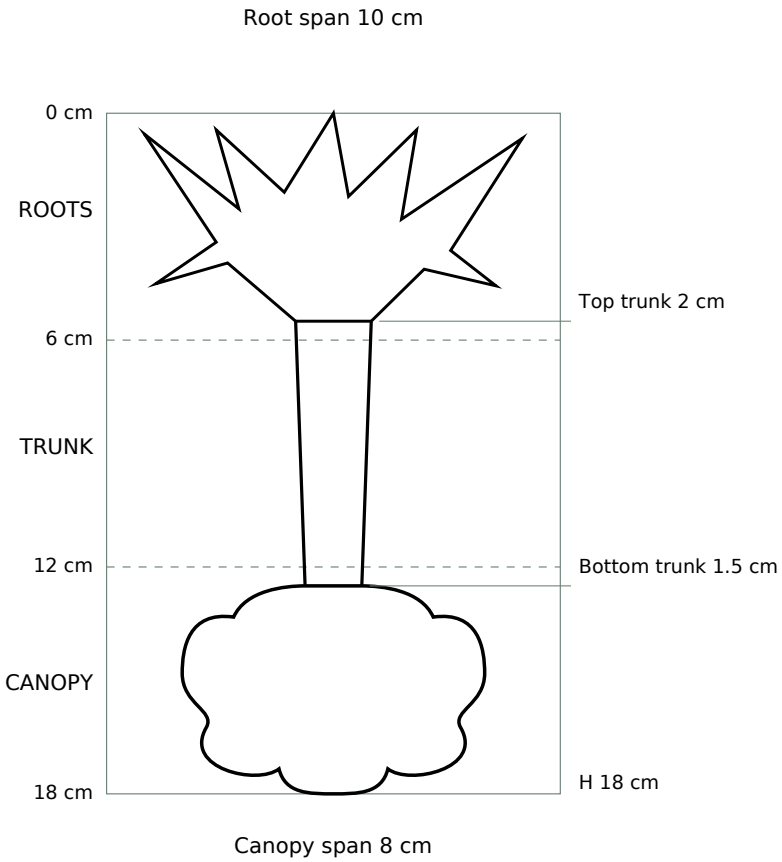
Draw an Upside-Down Tree: Inverted Roots and Canopy

LABELLED INVERTED PLATE



The top of the H frame is y = 0; positions increase downward. For this 18 cm example the guides are at 6 and 12 cm. Roots remain above the first guide, and canopy below the second. The two trunk contours connect them.

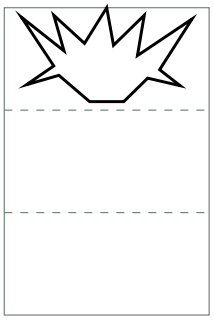
This plate prints at 1:2: the 18 cm hypothetical frame is 9 cm high on paper. Printed lengths are half the labelled hypothetical values; angles and counts are unchanged. The 5.5 cm root junction and 12.5 cm canopy start are illustration choices, not extra task givens.

All dimensions are hypothetical classroom examples. Root spread stays in the upper zone and canopy in the lower zone; relative widths may vary. Trunk taper is a chosen drawing rule, not a botanical standard.

Draw an Upside-Down Tree: Inverted Roots and Canopy

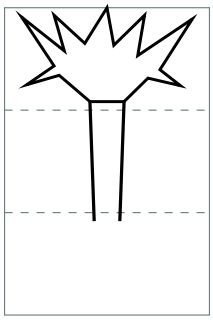
THREE STEPS / BRANCHING ALTERNATIVE

1 / ROOT OUTLINE



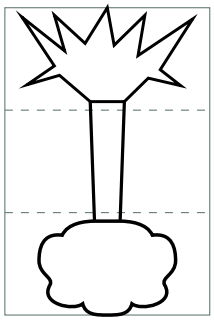
Roots at top

2 / CONNECT TRUNK



Two contour lines

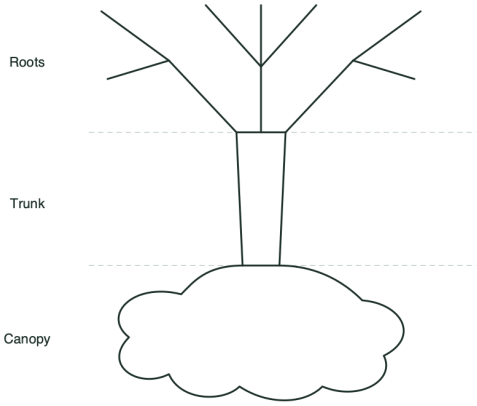
3 / ADD CANOPY



Canopy at bottom

Three construction stages / diagram sizes illustrative

Choose roots above H/3, draw the two trunk sides down to the canopy, then add its scalloped outline below 2H/3. Label each part. Complete the light outline on the worksheet before trying your own line style.



Another valid choice: skeletal branching roots above and canopy below. This small generic reference is not drawn to the numerical example or a physical scale.

All dimensions are hypothetical classroom examples. Root spread stays in the upper zone and canopy in the lower zone; relative widths may vary. Trunk taper is a chosen drawing rule, not a botanical standard.