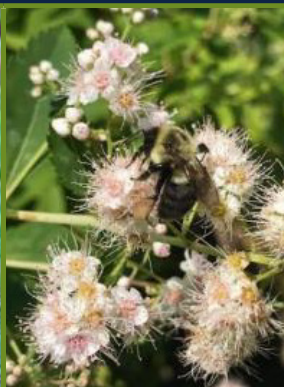


TREES FOR BEES

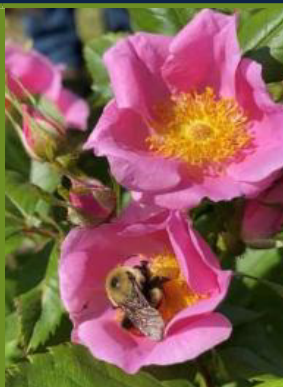
Trees and shrubs offer critical support for bees. They provide one of the first sources of nectar and pollen for bees in the spring. Many native tree and shrub species also serve as host plants for a variety of insects.



SHEEP LAUREL
Kalmia angustifolia
H: 1'-3' S: 1'-3' BT: SU



WHITE MEADOWSWERT
Spiraea alba
H: 2'-5' S: 2'-4' BT: SU



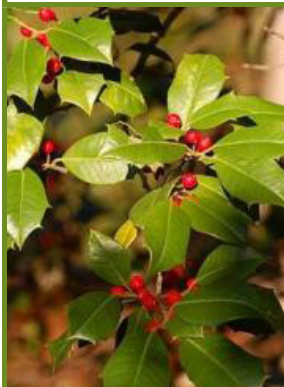
CAROLINA/VIRGINIA ROSE
Rosa carolina/virginiana
H: 2'-4' S: 3'-6' BT: SU



HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY
Vaccinium corymbosum
H: 3'-8' S: 3'-7' BT: SP



SWEET PEPPERBUSH
Clethra alnifolia
H: 4'-8' S: 4'-6' BT: SU



HOLLY Height/spread vary by species.
Ilex spp.
H: 3'-30' S: 3'-14' BT: SP



AMERICAN PLUM
Prunus americana
H: 4'-10' S: 4'-12' BT: SP



PUSSY WILLOW
Salix discolor
H: 5'-15' S: 4'-8' BT: SP



SERVICEBERRY
Amelanchier canadensis
H: 10'-18' S: 5'-10' BT: SP



SUMAC Height/spread vary by species.
Rhus spp.
H: 6'-15' S: 6'-18' BT: SU



PAGODA DOGWOOD
Swida alternifolia
H: 10'-20' S: 6'-15' BT: SP



EASTERN REDBUD
Cercis canadensis
H: 12'-25' S: 10'-20' BT: SP



RED MAPLE
Acer rubrum
H: 35'-50' S: 20'-40' BT: SP



AMERICAN BASSWOOD
Tilia americana
H: 50'-70' S: 30'-45' BT: SU



TULIP TREE
Liriodendron tulipifera
H: 70'-120' S: 30'-60' BT: SP

H = Height S = Spread BT = Bloom Time SU = Summer SP = Spring

Source: University of Rhode Island Bee Lab | Photos: Casey L. Johnson and Wikimedia Commons

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