Betula nigra Ríver Bírch, Red Bírch

Tried and True Native Plant Selections for the Mid-Atlantic

Noted for beautiful, exfoliating bark and multiple trunks, River Birch is an excellent food source for wildlife, supporting hundreds of species of moths, butterflies, and songbirds. It is commonly found in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of the Mid-Atlantic Region from Pennsylvania to Virginia.



Tree
Height: 50–70 feet
Spread: 35–50 feet
Bloom Color: Yellow-green from April-May
Characteristics
Fast-growing, deciduous tree with single or (more desirable) multiple trunks, irregular crown
Oval or triangular leaves 1–1¾ inches long, alternate, simple
Male flowers: 2–3 inches long, red-green catkins
Female flowers: 1/4–1/2 inch long, light-green upright catkins, which become cone-like fruits
Young trunks have exfoliating, reddish bark; older trunks are a deeply furrowed gray with pink tints
Attributes
Tolerates clay soil, wet soil, drier soil, compacted sites, heat, and air pollution; intolerant of shade
Greater pest and disease resistance than other birches; deer rarely damage
Attractive bark peels in papery layers to reveal multiple colors, providing interest in winter & snow
Attracts birds to its seeds; larval host of the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail and Red-spotted Purple butterflies and numerous moth species
Growing and Maintenance Tips
Soil Requirements: Humus-rich, acidic soil
Light Requirements: Sun, Partial Shade
Water Requirements: Moist, Wet
Use as a lawn tree, in rain gardens (larger than 150 sq ft) or on stream banks (to control erosion)
Hardiness: USDA Zones 4–9

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Images by Mary Free (catkins, bare tree) CT College Arboretum; by Elaine Mills, Fairlington Community Center, Green Spring Gardens, Rockville, MD, and Meadowlark Botanical Gardens; and by Christa Watters (bark, left), Alexandria, VA



