

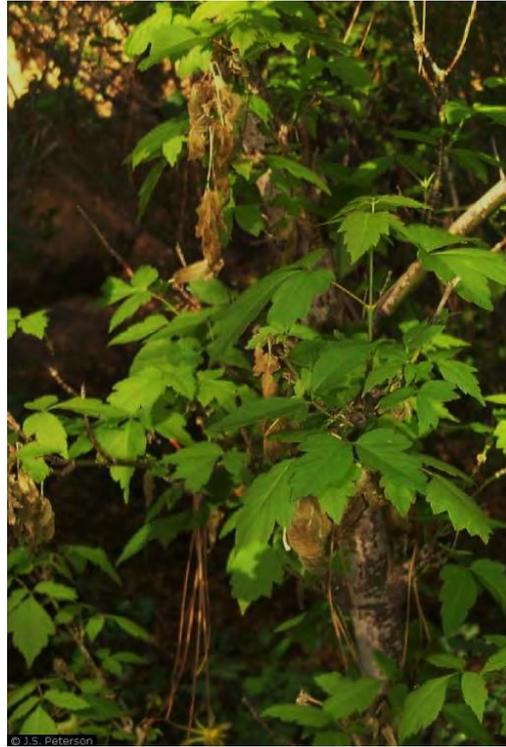


# Pruyn Arboretum

## Plants in the Arboretum and their Ecological Benefits

Saw Mill River Audubon  
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# *Acer Negundo* / Boxelder (T-2)



- Yellow-green flowers March-April provide nectar for bees
- Host plant for Imperial Moth, Luna Moth, Polyphemus Moth, Io Moth, Oval-based Prominent, Prometheus Moth, Rosy Maple Moth, Cecropia Moth, American Dagger Moth, many species of inchworms, yellow-necked Caterpillar Moth
- Winged seeds September-October important food source for songbirds, water birds, small mammals
- Pale yellow to yellow-green fall foliage
- Dioecious: Requires a male and female plant to produce seeds

# *Acer rubrum* / Red Maple (T-3)



- Flowers March-April are an early nectar source for butterflies and bees
- Host plant for Imperial Moth, Luna Moth, Polyphemus Moth, Io Moth, Oval-based Prominent, Promethea Moth, Rosy Maple Moth, Cecropia Moth, American Dagger Moth Yellow-necked Caterpillar Moth, many species of inchworms
- Winged seeds April-June important food source for songbirds, water birds, squirrels, other small mammals
- Yellow-greenish-red fall foliage
- Some trees mostly female flowers, some mostly male flowers, some monoecious (both female and male flowers on same plant)

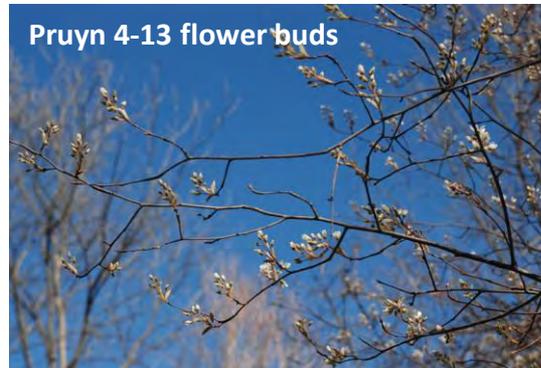
# *Acer saccharum* / Sugar Maple (T-4)



Pruyn 10-21



Pruyn 4-30 flowers



Pruyn 4-13 flower buds



Pruyn 10-21

- Flowers April-May with nectar for bees and other pollinators.
- Host plant for Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Imperial Moth, Luna Moth, Polyphemus Moth, Io Moth, Prometheus Moth, Rosy Maple Moth, American Dagger Moth, Yellow-necked Caterpillar Moth, inchworms
- Seed-eating birds, squirrels, chipmunks and other small mammals love the winged seeds
- Red-yellow-orange fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Aesculus parviflora* / Bottlebrush Buckeye (T-6)



- Flowers June-July
- Host for Spring Azure
- Nectar magnet for butterflies, bees and hummingbirds
- Autumn fruit capsules provide food for mammals
- Yellow-green fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Aesculus pavia* var. *pavia* / Red Buckeye (T-7)



- Flowers May-June a nectar magnet for hummingbirds
- Nuts for squirrels and other small mammals
- Monoecious

# *Aralia spinosa* / Devil's-walkingstick (S-2)

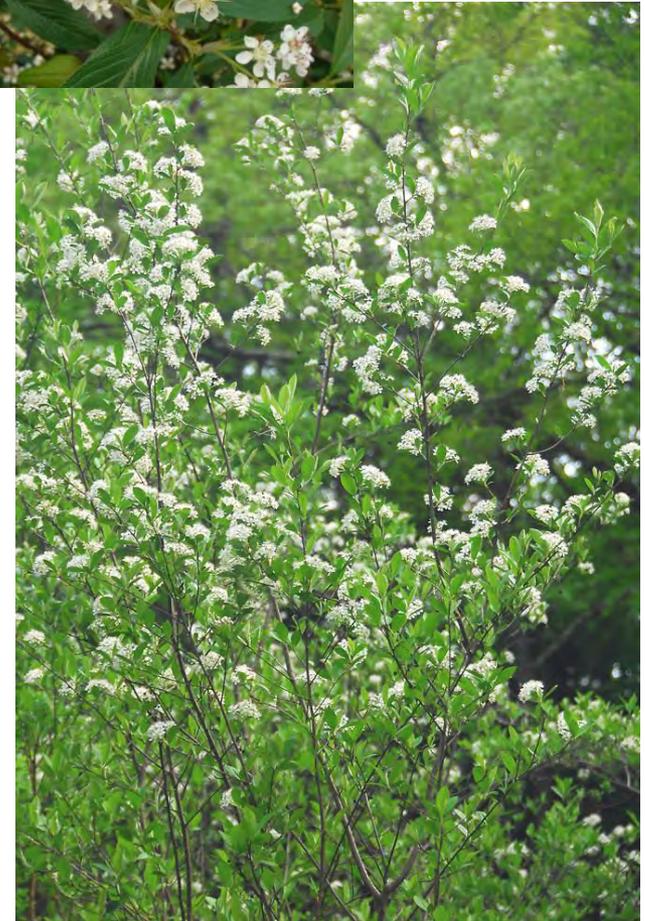
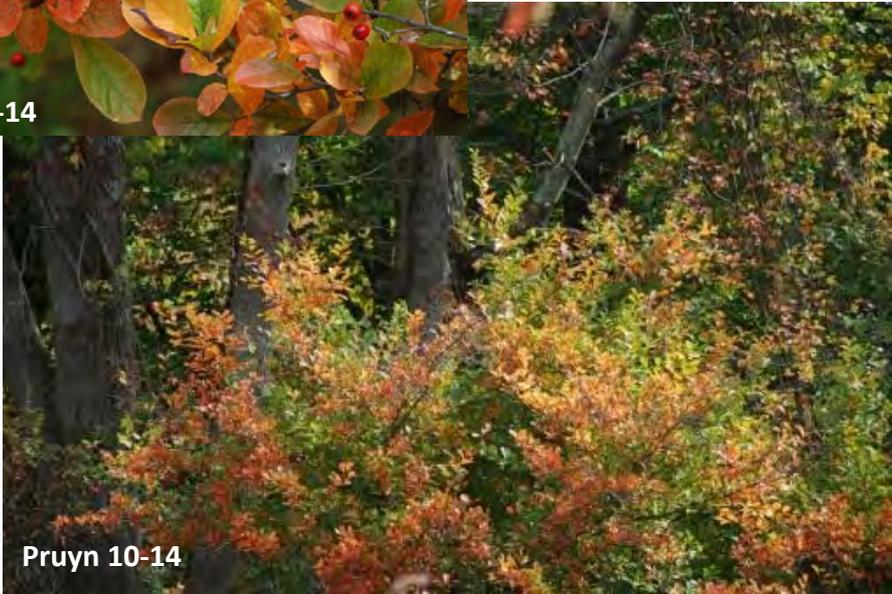
Pruyn 10-14



- July-August flowers provide nectar for butterflies and bees
- August-October berries important food source for many migrating birds, upland gamebirds, small mammals
- Yellow-green fall foliage
- Monoecious



# *Aronia arbutifolia* / Red Chokeberry (S-4)



- Flowers May for insects and other pollinators
- Nectar for butterflies, bees and other beneficial insects
- Berries for birds late summer and into winter
- Yellow-orange fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Aristolochia macrophylla* / Dutchman's Pipe

at Butterfly Hummingbird Garden



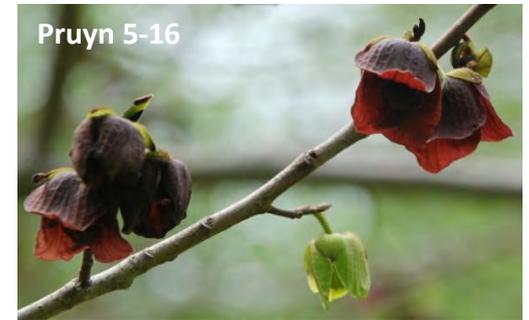
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- Flowers May-June
- Host for Pipevine Swallowtail
- Monoecious



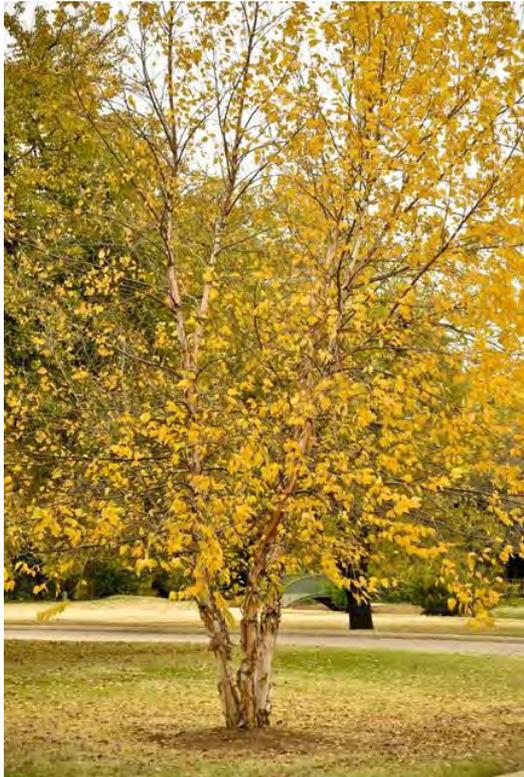
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# *Asimina triloba* / Pawpaw (T-8)



- Flowers May provide nectar for butterflies
- Host plant for Zebra Swallowtail and Pawpaw Sphinx
- Many fruit-eating birds and other wildlife relish fallen fruit August through September
- Yellow fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Betula nigra* 'Heritage' / Heritage River Birch (T-9)



- April-May inconspicuous flowers are wind pollinated. Separate male and female flowers borne on same plant
- Host plant for Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Mourning Cloak, White Admiral, Dreamy Duskywing, Imperial Moth, Luna Moth, Polyphemus Moth, Four-horned Sphinx, Small-eyed Sphinx, White-marked Tussock Moth
- Seeds June to August and flower buds April are important food sources for small mammals, grouse, turkeys and other seed-eating birds, including chickadees, song sparrows, white-throated sparrows, pine siskins
- Exfoliating bark provides nooks and crannies in which insects hide over the winter, supplying woodpeckers and other birds with food
- Yellow fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Calycanthus floridus* / Sweetshrub (6)



- Maroon flower fragrance in May and into July attracts native insects
- Nuts September-October and persisting for birds and squirrels
- Yellow-green to yellow fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Campsis radicans* / Trumpet Creeper (F-7)



- Flowers July-September
- Hummingbird and Hummingbird Moth nectar magnet, nectar for long-tongued bees
- Host for Trumpet Vine Sphinx
- Fruit 5" long capsule August through winter
- Yellow-green fall foliage
- Monoecious



# *Carpinus caroliniana* / American Hornbeam, Ironwood (T-11)



- April –May catkins
- Host for Tiger Swallowtail, Striped Hairstreak, Red Spotted Purple
- Fall nutlets provide food for seed-eating smaller birds as well as ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, wild turkey in addition to mammals such as fox and gray squirrel
- Bronze-purple new growth, orange-red fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Carya glabra* / Pignut Hickory (T-13)



- Male pendulous catkin flowers and female flowers may be separate on same plant. Wind pollinated
- Host for many moths and butterflies, including Banded Hairstreak, Hickory Hairstreak, Polyphemus Moth, Luna Moth, Hickory Horned Devil, Royal Walnut Moth, Hickory Tussock Moth, American Dagger Moth, Walnut Caterpillar, Contracted Datana Moth
- Nuts September-October provide winter food for squirrels, chipmunks, raccoons and other wildlife
- Golden yellow fall leaves in October
- Monoecious

# *Ceanothus americanus* / New Jersey Tea (S-8)



- Flowers June-July provide nectar for butterflies, bees and other pollinators
- Host plant for Spring Azure, Mottled Duskywing
- Wild turkeys, quail, seed-eating smaller birds and small mammals eat the seeds September- October
- Yellow-tan fall foliage
- Monoecious



# *Celtis occidentalis* / Hackberry (T-18)



- Yellow-green flowers April-May provide nectar for native bees
- Host for Mourning Cloak, Question Mark, Eastern Comma, American Snout, Hackberry Butterfly, Tawny Emperor, Wild Cherry Sphinx
- September-October berries (persisting through February) are valued food source for cedar waxwings, mockingbirds, robins, bluebirds, yellow-bellied sapsuckers, flickers, wild turkeys, quail and many other birds and small mammals
- Lemon yellow fall foliage
- Mostly monoecious

# *Cercis canadensis* / Eastern Redbud (T-19)



- Flowers April-May provide nectar for butterflies, bees and other pollinators
- Host for Henry's Elfin
- Seed pods July-December provide food for doves, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, quail and other seed-eating birds
- New growth emerges reddish-purple, yellow-green fall foliage
- Dioecious: needs both a male and female plant to produce seed pods

# *Chionanthus virginicus* / White Fringetree (T-20)



- Flowers May-June
- Nectar magnet for butterflies and bees
- Host plant for Fawn Sphinx, Rustic Sphinx and Laurel Sphinx
- September- October fruit is relished by many mammals and birds, including pileated woodpeckers, cardinals, mockingbirds, blue jays and wild turkeys
- Yellow fall foliage
- Dioecious: needs both a male and female plant to produce berries

# *Clethra alnifolia* 'Hummingbird' / Summersweet Clethra (S-9)



- Flowers July-August for hummingbirds, bees and butterflies
- Nectar for butterflies, bees and other pollinators
- Seeds September-February feed birds and other wildlife
- Pale yellow – golden brown fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Cornus florida* / Flowering Dogwood (T-23)



- Flowers April-May
- Nectar for butterflies and other pollinators, a bee nectar magnet
- Host plant for Spring Azure, Eastern Tailed Blue, Cecropia Moth
- Berries Sept into winter are valued food source for many birds, including catbirds and doves
- Scarlet red fall foliage
- Monoecious



# *Corylus americana* / American Hazel (S-13)



Developing nut



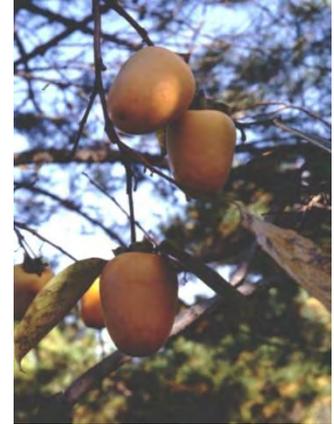
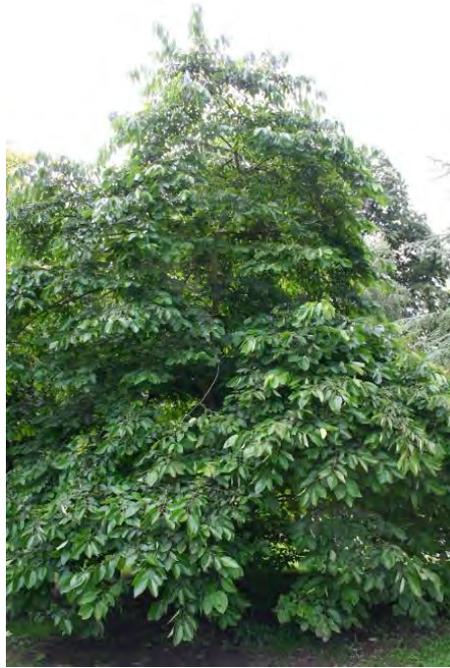
Female flowers



Male flowers

- Flowers March-April are male catkins and female tiny red stigmas sticking out from the buds
- Host for White-marked Tussock Moth and several other lepidoptera species
- Nuts September-October eaten by seed-eating birds, upland game birds, squirrels and other small mammals
- Fall foliage yellow to orange, wine-red to purplish
- Monoecious

# *Diospyros virginiana* / Persimmon (T-28)



- May-June fragrant yellow flowers pollinated by insects and wind
- Host for Luna Moth, Hickory Horned Devil Larva
- Berries September-November are an important food source for a large variety of wildlife, including birds and mammals such as raccoons, foxes, skunks, opossums, skunks and foxes
- Fall leaves remain green or turn yellow-orange
- Dioecious: need both male and female plants to produce fruit

# *Dirca palustris* / Leatherwood (S-15)



- Flowers March-April pollinated by insects
- One of the earliest plants to leaf out in spring
- Fruit a green drup June-July and hidden among leaves, provides food for fruit-eating birds and upland gamebirds
- Clear yellow fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Fagus grandifolia* / American Beech (T-29)



- April-May flowers are wind pollinated
- Host for Early Hairstreak, Saddled Prominent, Io Moth, Luna Moth
- Host for Harvester butterfly (eats only any wooly aphids present)
- Nuts in September-November important food source for seed-eating birds and wild turkey, small and large mammals like squirrels, foxes and bears
- Gold-bronze fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Fothergilla gardenii* / Dwarf Fothergilla (S-18)



- April-May flowers provide nectar for butterflies and other pollinators
- Seed capsules September-October eaten by seed-eating birds and small mammals
- Yellow-orange-red fall foliage
- Monoecious



# *Fothergilla major* / Large Fothergilla (S-19)



- April-May flowers provide nectar for butterflies and other pollinators
- Seed capsules September-October eaten by seed-eating birds and small mammals
- Yellow-orange-red fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Franklinia alatamaha* / Franklinia (T-30)



- Flowers August-September
- Seed capsule October-January
- Red-purple fall foliage
- Monoecious



# *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* / Green Ash (T32)



- Flowers April-May are wind pollinated
- Host for Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Orange Sulphur, Mourning Cloak, Promethea Moth, Apple Sphinx, Fawn sphinx, Ash Sphinx, Great Ash Sphinx
- Winged seeds August and persisting are eaten by seed-eating birds and small mammals
- Yellow to tawny orange fall foliage
- Usually dioecious: need male and female plants for seed production



# *Gleditsia triacanthos* / Honeylocust (T-33)



- Yellow-green flowers early to mid June provide nectar for butterflies and bees
- Host for Silver Spotted Skipper
- Legume pods July and persisting are filled with honey-like sweet pulp a favorite food of squirrels, rabbits, opossums, raccoons and other mammals
- Leaves turn clear yellow to lemon yellow in the fall
- Dioecious: Needs a male and female plant to produce fruit



# *Gymnocladus dioica* / Kentucky Coffee Tree (T-34)



- Yellow-green very fragrant flowers in June, with nectar for hummingbirds, butterflies and bees, especially bumble bees
- Host for Bicolored Honeylocust Moth (common in N.J.); legumes are host to Northern Cloudywing, Orange Sulphur
- Reddish brown to brownish black legume pods August and persisting
- Lemon yellow fall foliage, early drop, often ineffective
- Monoecious

# *Halesia Carolina* / Carolina Silverbell (S-20)



- May flowers provide nectar for butterflies and bees
- Host for Promethea Moth
- Seed is a 4 winged drupe September and persisting
- Yellow-green fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Hypericum kalmianum* / Kalm St. John's Wort

at Butterfly Hummingbird Garden



- Flowers July-August
- Hummingbirds, butterflies and bees, especially bumble bees, love the nectar
- Seed capsules September-April for songbirds, upland game birds, water birds and small mammals
- Monoecious

# *Ilex opaca* / American Holly (S-21)



- May flowers provide nectar for bees and other pollinators
- Host plant for Henry's Elfin
- Berries October into winter provide food for mammals and 20 different species of birds, including cedar waxwings, robins, catbirds, mocking birds
- Evergreen
- Dioecious: requires a male and female plants to berry

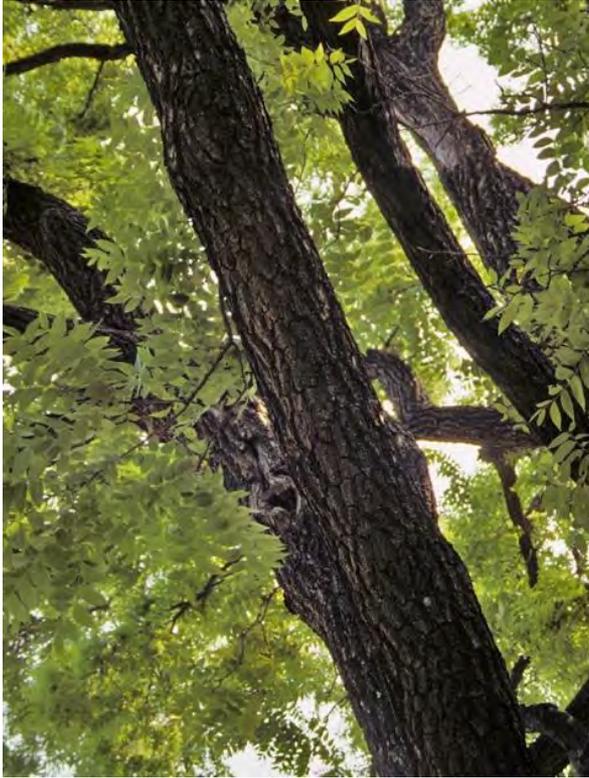
# *Ilex verticillata* / Winterberry (S-22)



- Small June flowers provide nectar for butterflies and other beneficial insects
- Host plant for Henry's Elfin and Elf Butterfly
- Berries August-February important food source for songbirds, upland gamebirds, winter waterfowl, small mammals
- Dioecious: requires male and female plants to berry

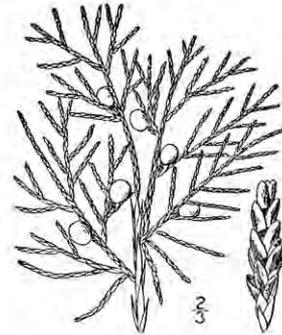


# *Juglans nigra* / Black Walnut (T-37)



- Yellow-green flowers May-June are wind pollinated
- Preferred host for Luna Moth. Host plant for Imperial Moth, Walnut Caterpillar, Hickory Horned Devil (caterpillar of Royal Walnut Moth), Angus's Datana Moth, Yellow-necked Caterpillar, Banded Hairstreak
- August-September nuts that persist all winter provide food for squirrels
- Golden yellow fall foliage
- Monoecious: male and female flowers on same plant

# *Juniperus virginiana* / Eastern Redcedar (T-39)



- Male and female flowers are small cones. February-March yellow-brown male cones swell and start to release pollen. Male trees February-March take on a yellow-brown color, easily distinguishing them from female trees.
- Wind pollinated.
- Host for Olive Hairstreak
- Fruits are small berry-like greenish blue to frosted blue cones July and persisting until late March, often beautiful and giving the female trees a glowing look. Consumed by small mammals and are a staple for many birds, including upland game birds and songbirds, especially cedar waxwings.
- Scale-like evergreen leaves, spring dark blue-green, summer/fall dark olive green. Evergreen that provides dense year-round cover and nesting sites for many species of birds, including robins, song sparrows and mockingbirds.
- Dioecious: need male and female plants for berries.

# *Lindera benzoin* / Spicebush (S-25)



- April flowers provide an early nectar source for pollinators, especially small bees and native flies
- Host for Spicebush Swallowtail, Tiger Swallowtail, Promethea Moth
- September berries provide one of the best sources of energy for migrating birds, songbirds, upland gamebirds and small mammals, including rabbits, opossum and raccoons. A special favorite of wood thrushes
- Yellow fall foliage
- Dioecious: Requires male and female plants to produce berries

# *Liquidambar styraciflua* / American Sweetgum (T-42)



Pruyn 10-21

- Inconspicuous male and female flowers April-May are wind pollinated
- Host for *Promethea* Moth, Hickory Horned Devil (caterpillar of the Royal Walnut Moth)
- Seed balls July-August and persisting through January. Seeds eaten by squirrels, chipmunks and many birds, including goldfinches
- Yellow-purple-red fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Lonicera sempervirens* / Coral Honeysuckle

at Butterfly Hummingbird Garden



- The species flowers June-July and repeats into August, providing nectar for hummingbirds, Clearwing Hummingbird Moths and bumble bees
- Host for Clearwing Hummingbird moth, Spring Azure
- Berries August – October eaten by small mammals, and some birds, including wild turkey, goldfinch, house finch and robin
- Monoecious

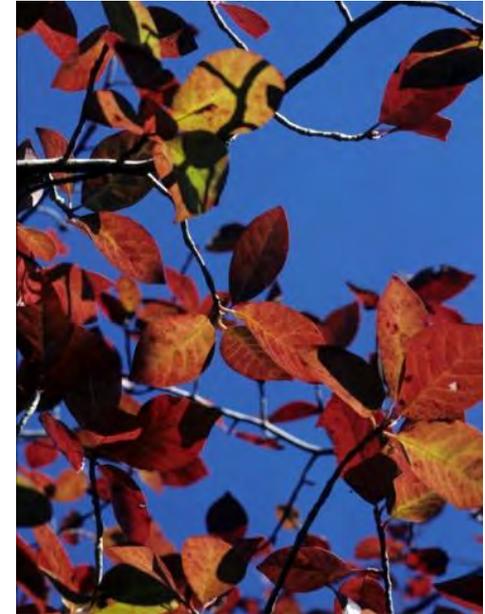
# *Myrica pensylvanica* / Northern bayberry

at Meadow Demonstration Garden



- Male and female inconspicuous flowers (both catkins) March-April, before leaves. Wind pollinated.
- Berries are important food source for birds, including yellow-rumped warblers, tree swallows and other song birds, waterfowl, ring-necked pheasant, turkey and small mammals during September and persistent
- Mostly dioecious: requires male and female plants for good berry development. Sex of a plant cannot be determined before maturity

# *Nyssa sylvatica* / Black Gum, Sour Gum, Tupelo (T-47)



- Small greenish yellow May-June flowers produce lots of nectar that attracts all kinds of bees, butterflies, other pollinators, and birds looking for insects to feed their young
- Bluish black berries September-October are eaten by many species of birds and mammals
- Dioecious: requires both male and female plants to produce berries



# *Oxydendrum arboreum* / Sourwood (T-49)



- July flowers provide nectar for butterflies and bees
- Seed capsules September-November for seed-eating birds, wild turkey, and mammals
- Red-purple fall foliage
- Monoecious

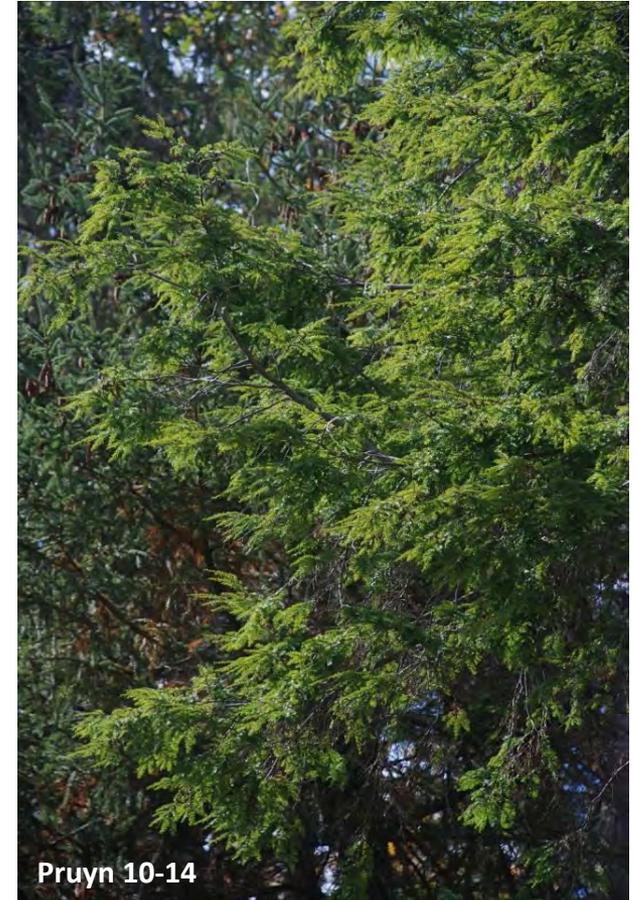
# *Parthenocissis quinquefolia* / Virginia Creeper

at Entrance Drive



- Flowers are borne under foliage and provide nectar for and are pollinated by bees and other native insects
- Host for Virginia Creeper Sphinx, Abbot's sphinx, Pandora Sphinx and White-lined Sphinx
- Berries September-October and persisting through February are a food source and eagerly consumed by small mammals, wild turkeys, and many smaller birds, including chickadees, nuthatches, mockingbirds, catbirds, finches, flycatchers, tanagers, swallows, vireos, warblers, woodpeckers and thrushes
- Leaves emerge purplish in spring, become lustrous deep green in summer and crimson to red-purple in the fall
- Monoecious

# *Picea glauca* / White Spruce (T-52)



- May-June flowers are male and female cones separate on same plant. Wind pollinated
- Seeds in cones July-September and persisting through January are an important foodsource for small mammals, upland gamebirds and songbirds, including chickadees, nuthatches and crossbills
- Dense evergreen foliage provides nesting sites and cover for birds and other wildlife
- Monoecious

# *Pinus strobus* / Eastern White Pine (T-55)



- Flowers are separate male and female cones borne on the same plant. Wind pollinated
- Host for Imperial Moth, Eastern Pine Elfin, Eastern Pine Devil Moth
- Seeds in mature cones September-October are a valued food source for many seed eating birds, wild turkeys and small mammals such as squirrels
- Year-round cover for all types of birds, including owls and hawks. Mature trees provide nesting sites for owls, hawks, bald eagles and other raptors
- Monoecious

# *Platanus occidentalis* / Sycamore (T-56)

Pruyn 10-14



- May flowers are borne in separate male and female clusters on the same plant
- Host for White-marked Tussock Moth
- Globular fruits produce seeds September-October and persistent through winter that provide food for goldfinches, finches, chickadees, juncos and mallards
- Trunks provide cavity nesting habitat for wildlife such as owls and wood ducks
- Monoecious

# *Prunus serotina* / Wild Black Cherry (T-58)



- May-June flowers are an important butterfly nectar source and a nectar magnet for bees, bumble bees, butterflies and other pollinators such as native flies and beetles
- Host for many butterflies and moths: Tiger Swallowtail, Spring Azure, Coral Hairstreak, Striped Hairstreak, Red-spotted Purple, Viceroy, Cherry Gall Azure, Wild Cherry Sphinx, Small-eyed Sphinx, Cecropia Moth, Io Moth, Polyphemus Moth, Promethea Moth, Saddleback Caterpillar Moth, Yellow-necked Caterpillar, Black-etched Prominent, Eastern Tent Caterpillar, Columbia Silkmoth
- August-September berries are relished by many species of birds and other wildlife
- Yellow-orange fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Prunus virginiana* / Choke Cherry (T-59)



- May flowers are a source of nectar for butterflies, ants and native bees
- Host for Coral Hairstreak, Striped Hairstreak, Red-spotted Purple, Columbia Silk Moth, Io Moth, Small-eyed Sphinx, Saddleback Caterpillar Moth, Eastern Tent Caterpillar
- August-September berries relished by many songbirds and small mammals
- Reddish purple fall foliage
- Monoecious

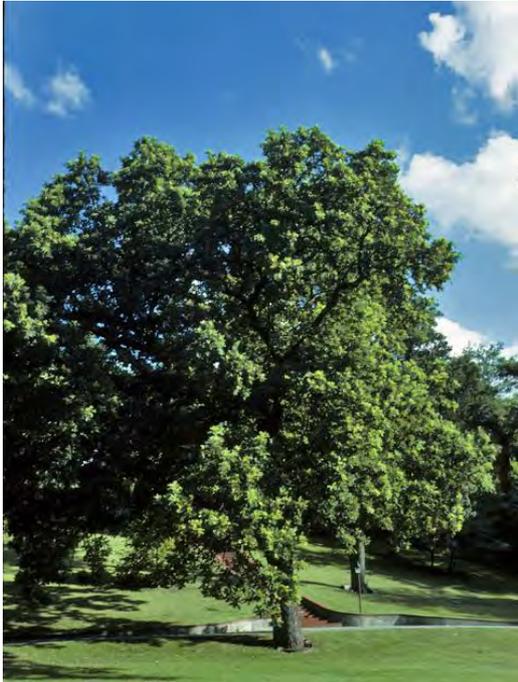


# *Quercus Alba* / White Oak (T-61)



- **May female and male flowers are separate on the same plant. Wind pollinated**
- **Host for Banded Hairstreak, Red-banded Hairstreak, white M Hairstreak, Horace's Duskywing, Juvenal's Duskywing, Luna Moth, Cecropia Moth, Imperial Moth, Io Moth, Polyphemus Moth, Saddleback Caterpillar Moth, American Dagger Moth, Yellow-necked Caterpillar, Edward's Hairstreak, Waved Sphinx**
- **Acorns in September-October are hoarded by birds, and other wildlife. Oak acorns supply the bulk of nut forage for vertebrate wildlife, including songbirds, wood ducks and other waterbirds, turkeys and other upland gamebirds, squirrels, raccoons and other small mammals.**
- **Rich red to burgundy wine fall foliage**
- **Monoecious**

# *Quercus macrocarpa* / Bur Oak (T-62)



- Flowers in May are separate male and female catkins on same plant. Wind pollinated
- Host for Red-banded Hairstreak, White M Hairstreak, Horace's Duskywing, Juvenal's Duskywing, Cecropia Moth, Imperial Moth, Io Moth, Luna Moth, Polyphemus Moth, American Dagger Moth, Saddleback Caterpillar Moth, Yellow-necked Caterpillar
- Oak acorns September-October supply the bulk of nut forage for vertebrate wildlife, including birds such as flickers, woodpeckers, blue jays, waterbirds such as wood ducks, turkeys and other upland gamebirds, squirrels, rabbits and raccoons
- Yellow and yellow-brown fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Quercus montana* / Chestnut Oak (T-64)



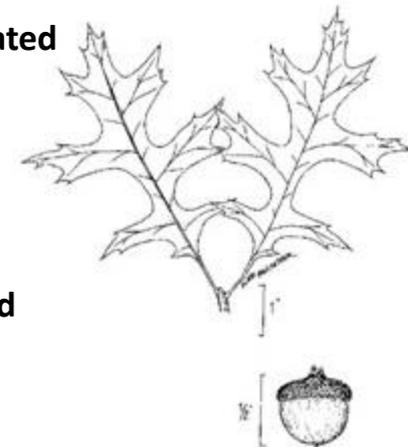
- May flowers are separate male and female catkins on the same plant. Wind pollinated
- Host for Banded Hairstreak, Red-banded Hairstreak, White M Hairstreak, Horace's Duskywing, Juvenal's Duskywing, Cecropia Moth, Imperial Moth, Io Moth, Luna Moth, Polyphemus Moth, Waved Sphinx, American Dagger Moth, Yellow-necked Caterpillar, Saddleback Caterpillar Moth and many other beneficial insects
- Acorns in September-October. Oak acorns supply the bulk of nut forage necessary for vertebrate wildlife, including songbirds, wood ducks and other waterbirds, turkeys and other upland gamebirds, squirrels and raccoons
- Orange brown to reddish brown fall foliage
- Monoecious



# *Quercus palustris* / Pin Oak (T-63)



- May flowers are separate male and female catkins borne on the same plant. Wind pollinated
- Host for Red-banded Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, White M Hairstreak, Luna Moth, Horace's Duskywing, Juvenal's Duskywing, Cecropia Moth, Imperial Moth, Io Moth, Polyphemus Moth, American Dagger Moth, Yellow-necked Caterpillar, Waved Sphinx and many other beneficial insects
- Acorns in September-October. Oak acorns supply the bulk of nut forage necessary for vertebrate wildlife, including songbirds, wood ducks and other waterbirds, turkeys and other upland gamebirds, squirrels and raccoons
- Russet, bronze or deep scarlet red fall foliage
- Monoecious



# *Quercus rubra* / Red Oak (T-65)



- May flowers are separate male and female catkins borne on the same plant  
Flowers are wind pollinated
- Host for Red-banded Hairstreak, White M Hairstreak, Horace's Duskywing, Juvenal's Duskywing, Imperial Moth, Io Moth, Luna Moth, Pink-striped Oakworm Moth, Polyphemus Moth, Saddleback Caterpillar Moth, Waved Sphinx, Yellow-necked Caterpillar and many other beneficial insects
- October acorns. Oak acorns supply the bulk of nut forage necessary for vertebrate wildlife, including songbirds, wood ducks and other waterbirds, turkeys and other upland gamebirds, squirrels and raccoons
- Provides good nesting sites for a wide variety of birds, including cavity nesters
- Russet to bright red or golden yellow-brown fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Rhododendron periclymenoides* / Pinxterbloom Azalea (S-30)



Pruyn 5-16



Pruyn 5-16

- Flowers May provide nectar for bees, hummingbirds, butterflies
- Host plant for Brown Elfin, Major Datana Moth
- Seeds August and persisting over winter for birds and small mammals
- Red-orange-yellow fall foliage
- Monoecious



Pruyn 10-21

# *Rhus aromatica* 'Gro Low' / Fragrant Sumac

at Butterfly Hummingbird Garden



Male catkins

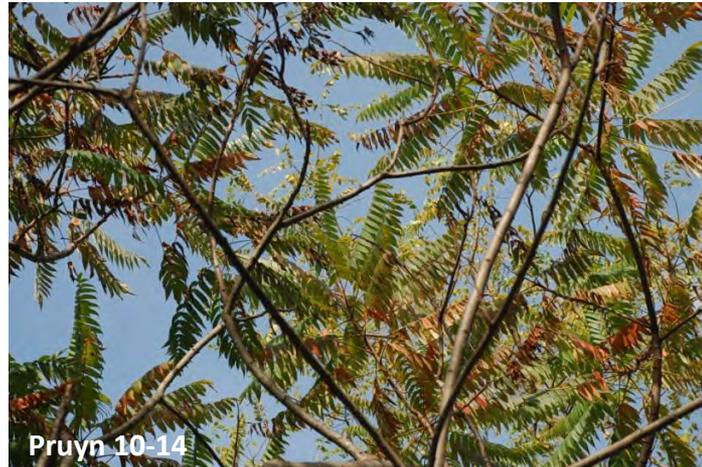


Female flowers



- March-April flowers provide nectar for butterflies, bees and other pollinators
- Red fruit a drupe provides important food source for birds and small mammals July-September and persisting
- Host for Banded Hairstreak and Red-banded Hairstreak
- Brilliant fall foliage
- Mostly dioecious: requires both male and female plants to produce berries

# *Rhus typhina* / Staghorn Sumac (S-32)



- Male and female flowers are greenish yellow panicles June-July that provide nectar for bees and other pollinators. Male and female flowers occur on separate plants
- Host for Hairstreak butterfly
- Red berry clusters in August and persisting until March, are a preferred winter food source for eastern phoebes, mockingbirds, gray catbirds, robins, eastern bluebirds, wood thrushes, hermit thrushes, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant and small mammals
- Yellow-orange-red fall foliage
- Dioecious: Requires male and female plants to produce berries

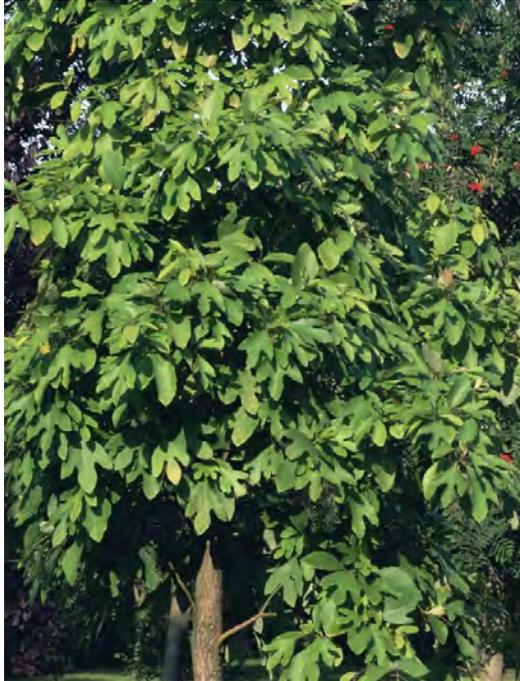
# *Robinia pseudocacia* / Black Locust (T-66)



- Fragrant flowers May with nectar for hummingbirds, bees and other pollinators
- Host for Silver Spotted Skipper
- Fruit is a legume pod September-October and persisting into winter, providing food for birds and squirrels
- Yellow green fall foliage
- Monoecious



# *Sassafras albidum* / Sassafras (T67)



- April-May flowers provide nectar for small bees and other pollinators
- Host plant for Spicebush Swallowtail, Cecropia Moth, Promethea Moth
- Berries August-September quickly eaten by birds such as quail, wild turkeys, pileated woodpeckers, sapsuckers, kingbirds, mocking birds, yellow-throat warblers and phoebes, as well as small mammals like rabbits and squirrels
- Yellow-orange-red fall foliage
- Dioecious: requires a male and female plants to produce berries

# *Sorbus americana* / Mountain Ash (T-68)



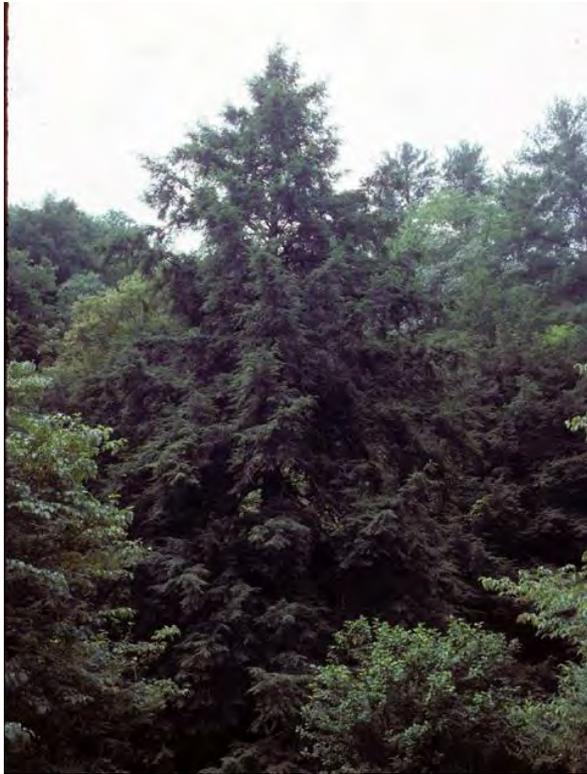
- May flowers are nectar source for native bees, including bumble bees, flies, beetles and other pollinators
- Fall fruits are pomes that remain after leaf-drop, providing food for birds and other wildlife, including cedar waxwings, robins, blue jays and grouse
- Orange-yellow to reddish purple fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Tilia americana* / Basswood (T-70)



- Fragrant pale yellowish June-July flowers provide nectar and pollen for many kinds of native bees (especially bumble bees) and other beneficial insects
- Host for Tiger Swallowtail, Imperial Moth, Polyphemus Moth, Prometheus Moth, White-marked Tussock Moth
- September-October nutlets consumed by birds, squirrels, chipmunks and other small mammals
- Pale yellow fall leaves
- Monoecious

# *Tsuga canadensis* / Eastern Hemlock (T-71)



- May flowers are cones in the crown, male yellow formed by late July, female pale green formed by end October. Wind pollinated
- Fruit is a cone forming in autumn, shed fall-winter when, weather is dry, providing food for birds and small mammals
- Coniferous evergreen
- Monoecious: male and female flowers on same plant, often on same branch

# *Vaccinium corymbosum* / Highbush Blueberry (S-39)



- White or pinkish flowers May-June provide nectar for butterflies, bees (especially bumble bees) and other pollinators
- July-August berries are a favorite of small mammals, box turtles, waterfowl, upland gamebirds and song birds including robins, bluebirds, towhees, scarlet tanagers, gray catbirds, mockingbirds, brown thrashers and cardinals
- Host for Brown Elfin, Henry's Elfin, Striped Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Major Datana Moth, Drexel's Datana Moth, Huckleberry Sphinx, Saddleback Caterpillar Moth
- Yellow, bronze, orange or red fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Viburnum acerfolium* / Mapleleaf Viburnum (S-40)



- White flowers mid to late June provide nectar for butterflies, bees and other beneficial insects
- Host for Spring Azure, Hummingbird Clearwing Moth
- Dark blue to black berries mid August and persisting are relished by songbirds, upland gamebirds, large and small mammals
- Monoecious

# *Viburnum dentatum* / Arrowwood Viburnum (S-46)



- May-June flowers are an important nectar source for bees (especially bumble bees), butterflies and other beneficial insects
- Host for Spring Azure and Hummingbird Clearwing Moth
- Berries September through November are relished by small mammals, gamebirds and songbirds, including bluebirds, flickers, gray catbirds and robins
- Yellow to glossy red to reddish purple fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Viburnum lantanoides* / Hobblebush (S-41)



Pruyn 10-7



Pruyn 10-7



Pruyn 10-7



Pruyn 10-7

- May flowers provide nectar for native bees, flies and other pollinators
- Host for Spring Azure, Hummingbird Clearwing Moth
- Red to blue berries August-September are relished by birds, including brown thrasher, cedar waxwing and ruffed grouse, as well as upland gamebirds and small mammals
- Reddish to deep claret fall foliage
- Monoecious

# *Viburnum prunifolium* / Black Haw Viburnum (S-44)



- **White flowers May-June provide nectar for butterflies and are an important nectar source for bumble bees, native bees and other pollinators**
- **Host for Spring Azure and Hummingbird Clearwing Moth**
- **Blue-black berries September-November are relished by songbirds, upland ground birds and small mammals**
- **Fall foliage varies from shining red to bronze-red to reddish purple**
- **Monoecious**

# *Viburnum rafinesquianum* / Downy Arrowwood Viburnum (S-45)



- Creamy white May-June flowers provide nectar for native bees, flies, beetles and other pollinators
- Host for Spring Azure and Hummingbird Clearwing moth
- Dark bluish-black berries in September and persisting until late November are relished by birds, including cedar waxwings, northern flickers, white-throated sparrows, eastern bluebirds, grouse, wild turkey and small mammals such as chipmunks, foxes, squirrels, striped skunks and opossums
- Muted deep maroon-purple to russet red fall foliage
- Monoecious