

*Pollinator Pathway-Tested*

# Native Trees for Tough Urban Conditions



1. **Red oak** *Quercus rubra* Mature height 50-75'

2. **Pin oak** *Quercus palustris* Mature height: 50-70'

Majestic street and park trees which grow well in an urban or suburban setting; fast-growing, adaptable species tolerant of soil compaction and drought.

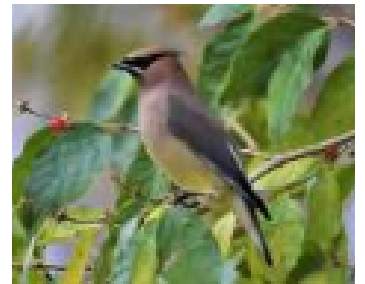
According to Douglas Tallamy, as Keystone Species, oaks are the most productive plant species in the U.S., hosting over 500 species of lepidoptera, including hairstreak butterflies (photo right.)



3. **Sweetgum** *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Mature height: 60-80' A tall, pyramidal tree with beautiful star-shaped leaves and vibrant fall color. Inconspicuous flowers in spring provide early nectar source for pollinators, including ruby-throated hummingbirds. Host to striking Luna (right) and Prometheus moths. Goldfinches feed on seed heads. Position tree away from footpaths and patios as spiky seed balls may become a nuisance when they fall.



4. **Serviceberry** *Amelanchier canadensis*. Mature height 15-25' Beautiful white flowers are an important spring nectar source for early-emerging pollinators. Host to 124 species of lepidoptera, including the Red-spotted Purple butterfly. Delicious edible berries attract many bird species such as cedar waxwings, right. A tough, adaptable small tree suitable for screening and parking lot uses.



5. **Red maple** *Acer rubrum*. Mature height: 40-70'

Important early nectar source for cellophane bees and other early-emerging pollinators; host to 295 lepidoptera species, including Mourning Cloak butterflies. Extremely adaptable street and park tree with striking fall color.

*Photo of cellophane bee on Red Maple flower, right, courtesy Heather Holm*

For plant photos as well as advice on growing conditions, consult the Missouri Botanical Garden Plant Finder.

