

Eastern White Pine

Pinus strobus



Mature Height: 50-80'

Mature Width: 20-40'

Wildlife Benefits: Eastern white pine seeds are favored by many small mammals and birds. While potentially damaging to the trees, the bark is eaten by mammals such as beavers, porcupines, rabbits and mice. White pines provide nesting sites for many birds including woodpeckers, common grackles, mourning doves, chickadees and nuthatches.

Notes: Fast growing, at 2-3' per year, but is sensitive to air pollution, road salt and soil compaction.

White Spruce

Picea glauca



Mature Height: 40-60'

Mature Width: 10-20'

Wildlife Benefits: This spruce provides food and shelter for siskins, nuthatches and crossbills.

Notes: This species gets its name from the white, waxy coating on its needles. Slow to medium growth rate, generally 8-24" per year. Prefers moist, well-drained soils. Very dense canopy makes an excellent windbreak. They grow best in open areas with good air circulation. This species is somewhat intolerant of road salt and other urban pollutants.

Basswood (AKA American Linden)

Tilia americana



Mature Height: 50-80'

Mature Width: 30-50'

Wildlife Benefits: When a tree is in full bloom, bees often visit in such abundant numbers that humming can be heard many feet from the tree. Honey made from the nectar of these flowers is a prized gourmet item.

Notes: Fragrant, pale yellow, late spring flowers. Excellent shade tree. Prefers moist, fertile, well-drained loamy soils, but is easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Also tolerates some drought. Winter twigs and buds are sometimes tinged with red.

Pin Oak

Quercus palustris



Mature Height: 50-70'

Mature Width: 40-60'

Wildlife Benefits: Acorns are an important source of food for wildlife, however it may take up to 15-20 years for this tree to bear a first crop of acorns.

Notes: Easily grown in average, medium to wet, **acidic** soils in full sun. It is NOT suitable for alkaline soils. Prefers moist loams. Tolerates poorly drained soils. Tolerates some flooding. In the wild, the lower branches of this tree are often shaded by other trees, eventually dying and breaking off leaving persistent pin-like stubs, hence the common name.

Shagbark Hickory

Carya ovata



Mature Height: 70-90'

Mature Width: 50-70'

Wildlife Benefits: Nuts are attractive to a variety of wildlife.

Notes: Bark of young trees is gray and smooth, but exfoliates in long strips with age. Best grown in humusy, rich, moist, well-drained loams in full sun to part shade. Cross-pollination generally produces a more abundant crop of better quality nuts. Nuts were an important food source to Native Americans and early settlers, and are commercially sold today. This tree needs a very large space within which to grow

Prairie Crabapple

Malus ioensis



Mature Height: 20-30'

Mature Width: 20-30'

Wildlife Benefits: Nectar and pollen of the large flowers attract a wide variety of pollinators! Birds, including bobwhites and pheasants, and squirrels, rabbits, and other mammals consume the fruit. Deer and rabbits sometimes much on saplings during the winter, so tree guards are recommended for the first few years of establishment.

Notes: Prairie crabapple was once commonly found throughout the Midwest prairies and savannas. Crabapples are adaptable to most soil conditions but prefer full sun in moist, well-drained soil. Light pruning may be required to keep plants healthy or correct structural problems. Thinning the crown allows light into center for better flowering.

Black Cherry

Prunus serotina



Mature Height: 50-80'

Mature Width: 30-60'

Wildlife Benefits: The blossoms and subsequent fruits of this tree are highly attractive to pollinators and songbirds, as well as mammals. The species is also a larval host to Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Cherry Gall Azure, Viceroy, Columbia Silkmoth, Promethea Moth, Small-eyed Sphinx Moth, Wild Cherry Sphinx Moth, Banded Tussock Moth, Band-edged Prominent, and Spotted Apatelodes

Notes: Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Best in moist, fertile loams in full sun. It is perhaps most noted for its profuse spring bloom, attractive summer foliage and fall color. Fruits are bitter and inedible fresh off the tree, but can be used to make jams and jellies.

White-Flowering Dogwood

Cornus florida



Mature Height: 25'

Mature Width: 25'

Wildlife Benefits: The seed, fruit, flowers, twigs, bark and leaves are all used as food by various animals. At least 36 species of birds—including ruffed grouse, bobwhite quail and wild turkey—and many mammals are known to eat the fruit. Foliage and twigs are browsed heavily by deer and rabbits.

Notes: Blooms April–May, with distinctive white bracts (modified leaves) surrounding a smaller flower. This tree grows at a medium rate, with height increases of 13–24" per year. It is very versatile—growing in acidic, loamy, moist, rich, sandy, well-drained and clay soils. It prefers moist conditions. Makes a good choice for residential landscapes and sites under power lines due to its short stature.

Mapleleaf Viburnum

Viburnum acerifolium



Mature Height: 3-5'

Mature Width: 2-4'

Wildlife Benefits: The nectar and pollen of the flowers attract an amazing variety of bees, flies, beetles, butterflies, moths, and other pollinators. The berries are eaten by birds including grouse and many woodland songbirds. Some mammals also enjoy the berries.

Notes: Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Established plants have some drought tolerance. Prune as needed immediately after flowering. Plants will naturalize by suckering to form colonies if suckers are not removed. Leaves produce excellent reddish-purple to magenta fall color.

Ninebark

Physocarpus opulifolius



Mature Height: 5-10'

Mature Width: 4-6'

Wildlife Benefits: The flowers provide nectar and pollen to a wide range of visiting insects, including bees, wasps, flies, and butterflies.

Notes: Ninebark is closely related to the better-known Spiraea species and they have similar flowers and fruits. Easily grown in average, slightly acidic, dry to medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Appreciates some afternoon shade. Prune as needed immediately after bloom. Noted for the exfoliating bark on mature branches, which peels in strips to reveal several layers of reddish to light brown inner bark. Bark provides winter interest, but is usually hidden by the foliage during the growing season.