

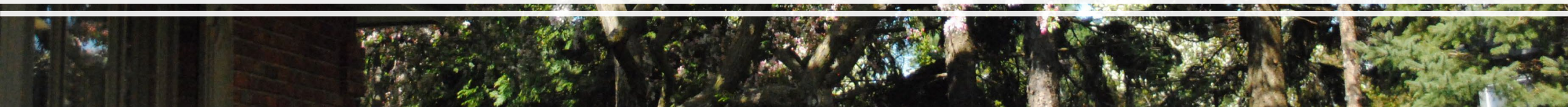


Fruit Trees





Crabapple







Orchard and Ornamental Cherries





Native Cherries

Attractive to native bees, not necessarily honey bees.





Ornamental Pear





Sumac

A misunderstood plant.

Important to bees and wildlife.

Generally regarded as weeds,
junk, or worse, as poison!

They are not.



Smooth Sumac



Staghorn Sumac



Winged Sumac







Flame Sumac

(Winged Sumac, Dwarf Sumac)

Rhus copallina

*“The highest density of bees on flowers
I have ever observed.”*

- Peter Lindtner, Garden Plants for Honey Bees, p. 374

Blooms mid-summer, when there is
often a nectar dearth.

A low-angle photograph looking up at a Black Locust tree in full bloom. The tree's branches are dark and intricate, crisscrossing against a clear blue sky. The branches are heavily laden with dense clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers. Some green leaves are visible, particularly towards the bottom of the frame. The overall scene is bright and vibrant, capturing the peak of the tree's flowering season.

Black Locust

Black Locust





Autumn Olive



Tulip Poplar



American Basswood

At the turn of the last century, basswood trees produced more honey than any other plant or tree in the United States.



American Basswood (*Tilia americana*)



white sweet clover



American basswood

The potential honey crop is more than 1,000 lbs per acre.

Pollen Grains & Honeydew by Margaret Anne Adams. p 198

(Clover has a potential yield of 250 pounds per acre)



Silver Linden



Little Leaf Linden



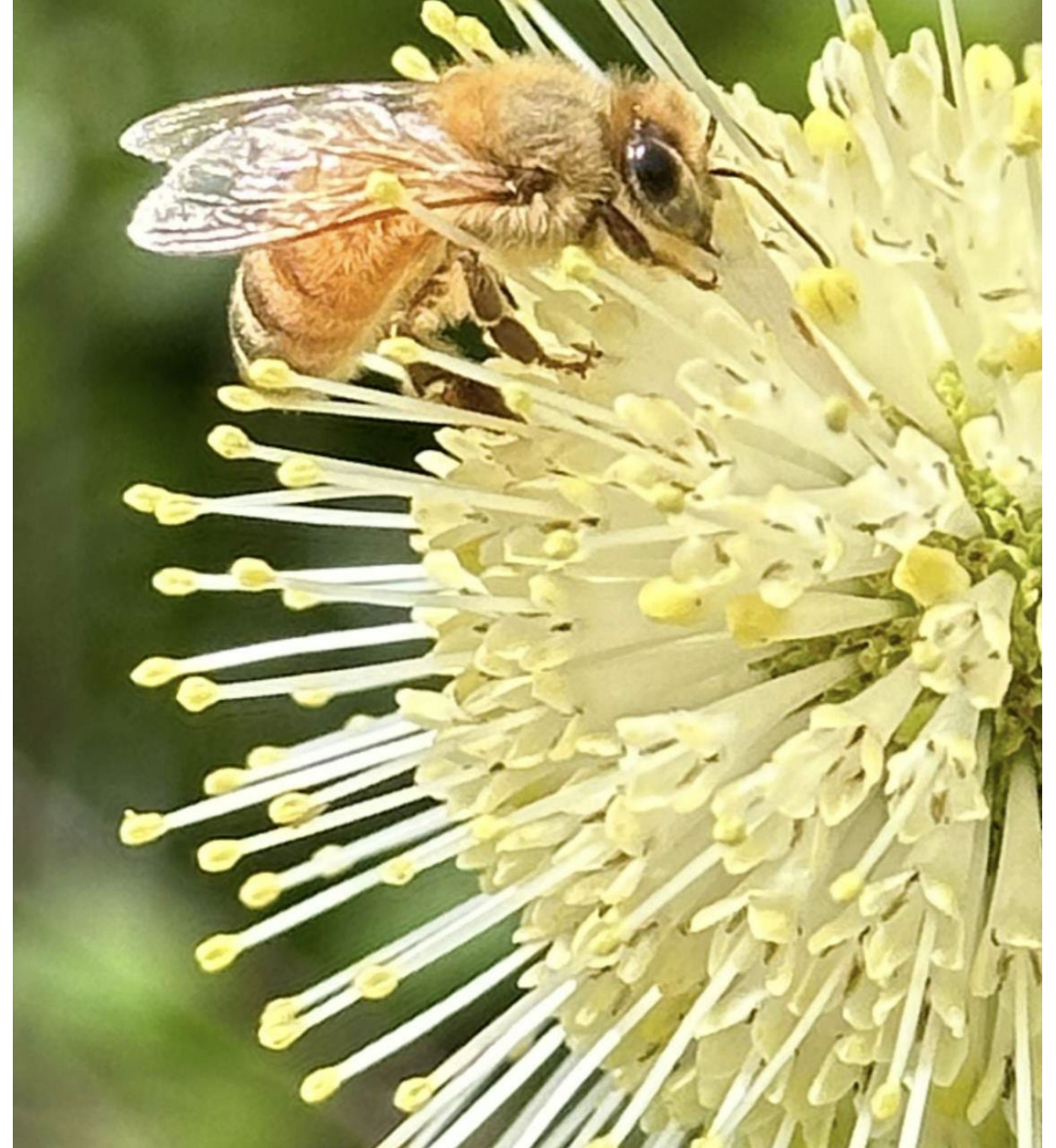
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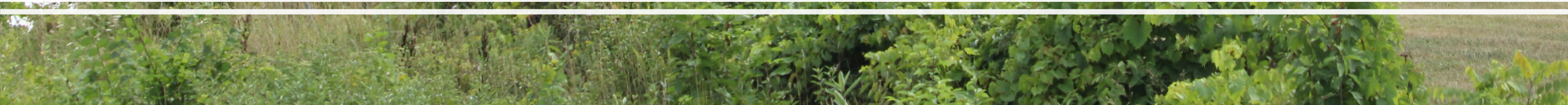
Button Bush







Japanese Pagoda
(August)





Paniculata Hydrangeas



Paniculata Hydrangea

