

BIGLEAF MAPLE

Acer macrophyllum

This large, northwestern Pacific coast maple can grow up to 100 feet and live up to 200 years!

Bigleaf Maple spring flowers are a favorite for bees, and the same tree can simultaneously produce both male and female flowers.



Yellow-faced
Bumble Bee
Bombus vosnesenskii

Bigleaf Maple is often draped in lichen, ferns, and mosses and is an important source of food for mice, deer, and other forest wildlife.



It produces valuable wood and maple syrup.

Partners:

SweetVirginia
LIFE IS HONEY™

POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP



Forest Service

National Headquarters

May 2016

BEEs NEED TREES!

Trees Give Bees:

Pollen (protein) - to eat and to feed larva

Nectar (carbohydrate) - to eat for quick energy and to convert to honey

Resin - bees make into propolis to keep the hive clean and insulated

Habitat - hollow cavities to shelter bee hives

Bees Give Trees:

Pollination! Bees fertilize flowers so trees can make seeds that grow into new trees

Trees with light pollen (like pine, oak, & nuts) use the wind to share massive amounts of pollen with each other (and cause us to sneeze!)

Fruit trees have heavy pollen (that doesn't produce allergies) and need pollinators like bees to help their pollen move from tree to tree.

Without them,
what would we eat?

Some bee-pollinated fruit trees include:
oranges, almonds, apples, Brazil nut, papaya,
coconut, mango, avocado, crabapple, cherry,
lemon, and grapefruit

CRAB APPLE

Malus species

Blue Orchard
Mason Bee
Osmia lignaria

The crab apple is the only native apple to the U.S.

It is the ancestor rootstock for over 7,000 varieties of domestic food apples grown in the U.S.

They are used for cross-pollinating commercial apple trees in orchards.

Apples' beautiful flowers and delicious fruit have made them a favorite in many diets of bees and people!



Partners:

SweetVirginia
LIFE IS HONEY™

POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP



Forest
Service

National
Headquarters

May
2016

BEES NEED TREES!

Trees Give Bees:

Pollen (protein) - to eat and to feed larva

Nectar (carbohydrate) - to eat for quick energy and to convert to honey

Resin - bees make into propolis to keep the hive clean and insulated

Habitat - hollow cavities to shelter bee hives

Bees Give Trees:

Pollination! Bees fertilize flowers so trees can make seeds that grow into new trees

Trees with light pollen (like pine, oak, & nuts) use the wind to share massive amounts of pollen with each other (and cause us to sneeze!)

Fruit trees have heavy pollen (that doesn't produce allergies) and need pollinators like bees to help their pollen move from tree to tree.

Without them,
what would we eat?

Some bee-pollinated fruit trees include:
oranges, almonds, apples, Brazil nut, papaya,
coconut, mango, avocado, crabapple, cherry,
lemon, and grapefruit

TUPELO TREE

Nyssa sylvatica



Native tree found in
swampy, wet areas from
the middle to eastern U.S.

Honey from this tree is highly valued
for its flavor

Wood from this tree is used to make
crates, floors and utensils, and hollow
trunks were traditionally used to hold
beehives

This tree
can grow to
100 feet!



Partners:

SweetVirginia
LIFE IS HONEY™

POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP



Forest
Service

National
Headquarters

May
2016

BEEs NEED TREES!

Trees Give Bees:

Pollen (protein) - to eat and to feed larva

Nectar (carbohydrate) - to eat for quick energy and to convert to honey

Resin - bees make into propolis to keep the hive clean and insulated

Habitat - hollow cavities to shelter bee hives

Bees Give Trees:

Pollination! Bees fertilize flowers so trees can make seeds that grow into new trees

Trees with light pollen (like pine, oak, & nuts) use the wind to share massive amounts of pollen with each other (and cause us to sneeze!)

Fruit trees have heavy pollen (that doesn't produce allergies) and need pollinators like bees to help their pollen move from tree to tree.

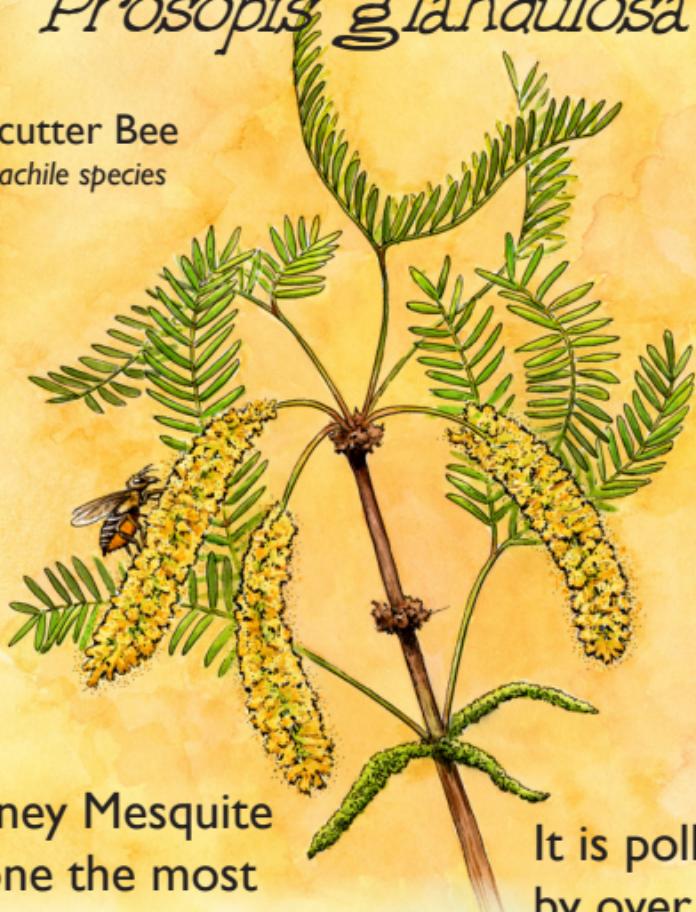
Without them,
what would we eat?

Some bee-pollinated fruit trees include:
oranges, almonds, apples, Brazil nut, papaya,
coconut, mango, avocado, crabapple, cherry,
lemon, and grapefruit

HONEY MESQUITE

Prosopis glandulosa

Leafcutter Bee
Megachile species

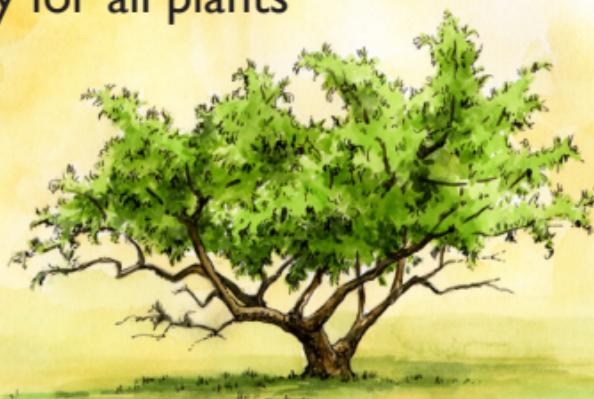


Honey Mesquite
is one the most
common trees of
American Southwest

It is pollinated
by over 160
species of
native bees

Its seedpods provide food for both
wildlife and people, and it has significant
uses in traditional medicine

It is a legume, which means it restores
nitrogen to the soil to help make soils
healthy for all plants



Partners:

SweetVirginia
LIFE IS HONEY™

POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP



Forest
Service

National
Headquarters

May
2016

BEE'S NEED TREES!

Trees Give Bees:

Pollen (protein) - to eat and to feed larva

Nectar (carbohydrate) - to eat for quick energy and to convert to honey

Resin - bees make into propolis to keep the hive clean and insulated

Habitat - hollow cavities to shelter bee hives

Bees Give Trees:

Pollination! Bees fertilize flowers so trees can make seeds that grow into new trees

Trees with light pollen (like pine, oak, & nuts) use the wind to share massive amounts of pollen with each other (and cause us to sneeze!)

Fruit trees have heavy pollen (that doesn't produce allergies) and need pollinators like bees to help their pollen move from tree to tree.

Without them,
what would we eat?

Some bee-pollinated fruit trees include:
oranges, almonds, apples, Brazil nut, papaya,
coconut, mango, avocado, crabapple, cherry,
lemon, and grapefruit