

## **POLLINATORS AND TREES**

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Trees are critically important in the food cycles of many insects, birds and mammals, including humans. Most of our food crops depend on pollinators for fertilization. And the numbers of pollinators are in serious decline.

<b><u>Common Name</u></b>	<b><u>Plant Genus</u></b>	<b><u># of Species supported</u></b>
<b>Oak</b>	<b>Quercus</b>	<b>517</b>
Willow	Salix	456
Cherry, Plum	Prunus	448
Birch	Betula	413
Poplar (cottonwood)	Populus	368
Crabapple	Malus	311
Maple	Acer	285
Elm	Ulmus	213
Pine	Pinus	203
Hickory	Carya	200
Hawthorn	Crataegus	159
Spruce	Picea	156
Ash	Fraxinus	150
Basswood (linden)	Tilia	150
Hazelnut	Corylus	131
Walnut (butternut)	Juglans	130
Beech	Fagus	126
Chestnut	Castanea	125

Pollinators include Butterflies and Moths (lepidoptera family) as well as Bees and Wasps and Beetles and Flies. The lists above are from 'Bringing Nature Home' by Douglas W. Tallamy available at Guelph Public Library.

### **Dead Wood is also Critical for Pollinators**

Approximately 30% (around 1,200 species) of bee species in North America are wood nesters. Generally, these bees nest in abandoned beetle tunnels in logs, stumps and snags. Dead limbs, logs or snags should be preserved wherever possible. (Xerces Society, Pollinator Conservation Strategy, 2009)

