

### **Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry (Amelanchier x gr. 'Autumn Brilliance')**

An upright, heavily branched tree, the Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry provides four seasons of interest with its showy flowers, edible fruits, fall color, and bark. An excellent small-stature tree (22-25 feet), the Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry does well in constrained spaces with less-than-ideal light conditions. It works well in woodland gardens, small yards, or where height is restricted by utilities.

**Wildlife Value:** Birds will feed on insects when the tree is in bloom, but the real show begins in June when the fruit matures. Expect to see Orioles, Bluebirds, Cedar Waxwings, Scarlet Tanagers, Northern Flickers, and Robins feasting on the berries in midsummer.



### **Northern Red Oak**

Red Oak, a keystone species of the Wabanaki-Acadian forest, grow to be large trees averaging 75 feet tall and about 40 to 60 feet wide. The leaves are handsome throughout the year, emerging pinkish-red, turning lustrous dark green in summer, and changing to russet-red to bright red in autumn. This tree will require a lot of space and will likely live anywhere from 150 to 500 years. Its tolerance of salt and air pollution makes it a good tree for more exposed areas. Full sun is the ideal condition for this tree, meaning it should get at least six hours of direct, unfiltered sunlight each day.



**Wildlife Value:** This tree hosts several dozen pollinators, including Juvenal's duskywing, banded hairstreak, Clymene moth, imperial moth, and the rosy maple moth. Acorns from this tree are also at the top of the food preference list for blue jays, squirrels, and other small animals.

## Sugar Maple

Famous for being the national symbol of Canada, the Sugar Maple is another keystone species of the Wabanaki-Acadian forest. Noted for its spectacular fall colour, Sugar Maple is a large, deciduous tree with a straight trunk, wide-spreading branches, and a dense, oval to rounded crown. Its foliage of five-lobed leaves, ranges from medium to dark green in the summer, and changes to a brilliant palette of yellows, oranges, and reds in the fall. Be sure you have sufficient room to grow one of these beautiful trees before planting, as they can grow to 75 feet tall and 50 feet wide. Sugar Maple trees are best planted in a spot that receives full sun. They can survive in partial shade as well, as long as they get at least four to six hours of direct sunlight a day.



**Wildlife Value:** The flowers, although not dependent on insects, are an early season source of nectar for honeybees and other pollinators. The seeds are a food source for many birds including Northern Cardinals, Purple Finches, Evening Grosbeak, Ruffed Grouse, Pine Grosbeaks, White-throated sparrows, Song sparrows, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, American Robins, Red-breasted Nuthatches as well as orioles, wrens, and warblers.

## Red Maple

The red maple is named for its red flowers, red fruit, red twigs, and—of course—its brilliant red fall foliage. Red maples are fast-growing trees that usually reach 40-60 feet in height, with an equivalent canopy spread. This tree has multiple seasons-interest which lends to its use as an ornamental tree or a specimen tree. Dense foliage and good clearance make it a good shade tree. As a plus, it can also be used to naturalize an area as it is native and does benefit wildlife. Due to its adaptable roots, they do well in both sunny and shady areas, and wet or dry soil, though tend to do best in moist, acidic soils.

**Wildlife Value:** Early pollinators, including honey bees, bumble bees, cellophane bees, mining bees, and sweat bees will gather nectar and pollen from the flowers. The seeds are eaten by squirrels, small rodents, and songbirds. A number of birds build nests in Red Maples, including American Redstarts, Black-backed Woodpeckers, and Downy Woodpeckers.

