

### Red Sunset Red Maple

Acer rubrum 'Franksred'

The Red Sunset is a cultivated variety of the native Red Maple that has more reliable orange-red to bright red fall foliage. One of the most common shade trees in our forests, red maples support pollinators in early spring when they are covered in small, red flowers. They also are the sixth-most important host plant for butterflies and moths in our area, including the stunning lo moth and Cecropia silkmoth.

• Type: Shade tree

Height at maturity: 40-50'

Spread at maturity: 30-40'

Growth rate: Fast, 1-2'+ per year

Light requirements: Full sun to part

shade

Soil: Average, medium to wet; adaptable

 Characteristics: Oval crown; orangered to red fall foliage

Wildlife value: High. Supports pollinators with small early-spring flowers and as a host plant for 287 butterfly and moth species. Birds and mammals eat

seeds.







## Moonglow Sweet Bay Magnolia

Magnolia virginiana 'Jim Wilson'

Moonglow is a cultivated variety of the native Sweet Bay Magnolia. It is a semievergreen magnolia that keeps most of its leaves through the winter. In the spring, the large, creamy flowers with a spicy vanilla scent are striking; bright red seeds follow. It can serve as either a standalone specimen tree or as part of an understory. Magnolia flowers evolved before bees existed, and while bees do visit them for nectar and pollen, beetles remain their primary pollinator.

- Type: Medium/understory tree
- Height at maturity: 30'
- Spread at maturity: 20'
- Growth rate: Fast, 1-2'+ per year
- Light requirements: Full sun to part shade
- Soil: Average, medium to wet; adaptable
- Characteristics: Conical, rounded crown; semi-evergreen, leathery leaves
- Wildlife value: Medium. Supports
  pollinators with spring flowers and as a
  host plant for 20 butterfly and moth
  species. Birds and mammals eat
  seeds.







# Abington Shade Tree Commission

### American Hop-Hornbeam

#### Ostrya virginiana

A medium-sized tree that can be grown as a standalone specimen or an understory tree, the American Hop-Hornbeam is a versatile native tree. While the flowers are not showy, the catkins remain throughout the winter, and it has attractive clusters of seeds that hang down and look like hops (hence the common name). This tree is also called ironwood because its wood is hard and dense.

• Type: Medium/understory tree

Height at maturity: 25-40'

Spread at maturity: 20-30'

• Growth rate: Slow, 1' per year

Light requirements: Full sun to part

shade

Soil: Average, medium to dry; adaptable

Characteristics: Oval crown; attractive seed pods

 Wildlife value: Medium. Host plant for 98 butterfly and moth species.
 Birds and mammals eat both catkins and seeds.









### American Sycamore

#### Platanus occidentalis

A large and long-lived native tree, an American Sycamore's bark flakes as it ages, leaving a mottled creamy-white inner bark that is both attractive and distinctive. In late fall, seed balls drop and start to disintegrate, sending their seeds—adorned with downy tufts—away with the wind. Sycamores are one of the preferred nesting spots

for ruby-throated hummingbirds.

Type: Shade tree

Height at maturity: 75-100'

Spread at maturity: 75-100'

Growth rate: Fast, 1-2'+ per year

• Light requirements: Full sun

Soil: Average, medium to wet; adaptable

 Characteristics: Large spreading crown; attractive bark as tree ages, which is particularly striking in winter

 Wildlife value: Medium. Host plant for 46 butterfly and moth species. Birds and mammals eat seeds.









### Swamp White Oak

#### Quercus bicolor

No tree offers more benefits for people and wildlife than a native oak. Oaks support more insect biodiversity—and thus more birds and other animals that feed on those insects—than any other type of tree. Acorns are a critical food source for birds and mammals. A Swamp White Oak, despite its common name, is a resilient tree that will thrive in average garden conditions far away from any swamp. Planting one today will provide future generations with the joy and benefits of a mature shade tree.

Type: Shade tree

Height at maturity: 50-60'

Spread at maturity: 50-60'

Growth rate: Medium, 1-2' per year

Light requirements: Full sun (can handle part sun while young)

Soil: Average, medium to wet; adaptable

Characteristics: Oval crown; yellow fall color

Wildlife value: High. Host plant for 511 butterfly and moth species, more than any other plant. Birds and mammals eat acorns.





