



FORESTRY DIVISION

# Pollinator Friendly Shrubs and Trees for Arkansas Gardens



## Pollinator Friendly Shrubs for Arkansas Gardens

### **Anacardiaceae** – Cashew Family

- Cotinus sp. – Smoke Tree
- Rhus sp. – Sumac (winged, smooth)

### **Aquifoliaceae** – Holly Family

- Ilex sp. – Holly (sand, deciduous, American, winterberry, yaupon)

### **Araliaceae** – Ginseng Family

- Aralia sp. – Devil’s Walkingstick

### **Asteraceae** – Sunflower Family

- Baccharis sp. - Baccharis

### **Betulaceae** – Birch Family

- Alnus serrulata – hazel alder
- Corylus sp. - Hazelnut

### **Caprifoliaceae** – Honeysuckle Family

- Sambucus sp. – Elderberry
- Viburnum sp. – Viburnum (southern, downy, and smooth arrowwoods; blackhaw and rusty blackhaw)

### **Cornaceae** – Dogwood Family

- Cornus sp. – Dogwood (flowering, stiff, roughleaf, alternate-lead, silky, gray)

### **Ebanaceae** – Ebony Family

- Vaccinium sp. – Blueberry (highbush, deerberry, sparkleberry, Elliotts, hillside)

### **Fabaceae** – Pea Family

- Cercis sp. - Redbud

### **Hamamelidaceae** – Witch Hazel Family

- Hamamelis sp. – Witch Hazel (American, Ozark)
- Hippocastanaceae – Buckeye
- Aesculus sp. – Buckeye (red, Ohio)

### **Lauraceae** – Laurel Family

- Lindera sp. - Spicebush

### **Oleaceae** – Olive Family

- Chionanthus sp. – Fringe Tree
- Forestiera sp. – Swamp Privet

### **Rhamnaceae** – Buckthorn Family

- Rhamnus sp. – Buckthorn (Carolina, lanceleaf)

### **Rosaceae** – Rose Family

- Amelanchier sp. – Serviceberry (downy, Canadian)
- Aronia sp. – Chokeberry
- Crataegus sp. – Hawthorns (16 species)
- Prunus sp. – Plum

### **Rubiaceae** – Madder Family

- Cephalanthus sp. – Buttonbush

### **Salicaceae** – Willow Family

- Salix sp. – Willow (coastal plain, prairie, sandbar, narrowleaf)

### **Sapotaceae** – Sapodilla Family

- Bumelia sp. – Bumelia

### **Styraceae** – Storax Family

- Halesia sp. – Silverbell
- Styrax sp. – Snowbell

## Pollinator Friendly Trees for Arkansas Gardens

### **Aceraceae** – Maple Family

- Acer sp. – Maple (red, silver, sugar)

### **Annonaceae** – Custard Apple Family

- Asimina sp. – pawpaw (pawpaw, dwarf pawpaw)

### **Betulaceae** – Birch Family

- Betula sp. – river birch
- Carpinus sp. – American hornbeam
- Ostrya sp. – American hophornbeam

### **Bignoniaceae** – Trumpet Creeper Family

- Catalpa sp. - catalpa

### **Cannabaceae** – Hemp Family

- Celtis sp. – hackberry/ sugarberry

### **Ebanaceae** – Ebony Family

- Diospyros sp. – American persimmon

### **Fabaceae** – Pea Family

- Cladrastis sp. – yellowwood
- Gymnocladus sp. – Kentucky coffee tree

**Robinia** – Locust Family

Robinia pseudoacacia – black locust  
 Gleditsia triacanthos – honey locust

**Fagaceae** – Beech Family

Castanea sp. – chestnut  
 Quercus sp. – oaks

**Lauraceae** – Laurel Family

Sassafras sp. - sassafras

**Magnoliaceae** – Magnolia Family

Liriodendron sp. – yellow poplar  
 Magnolia sp. – magnolia (bigleaf, sweetbay, southern)

**Moraceae** – Mulberry Family

Morus sp. – red mulberry

**Nyssaceae** – Sourgum Family

Nyssa sp. - tupelo (water tupelo, black gum)

**Salicaceae** – Willow Family

Salix sp. – black willow

**Tiliaceae** – Basswood Family

Tilia sp. - basswood

**Ulmaceae** – Elm Family

Ulmus sp. Elm (American, winged)

**Why trees and shrubs?**

- Longevity
- Increased support for more pollinator species
- Can provide for all life stages (nectar, pollen, and larval food)
- Additional benefits including shade, stormwater control, windbreak, and access control

**Why native species?**

- Evolved over the ages to serve local native wildlife
- Require less maintenance
- Require less inputs

**What about non-natives?**

- Some species can provide limited benefits
- Choose heirloom over cultivars or hybrids
- Avoid plants classified as noxious or invasive

**Helpful General Gardening Practices**

- Placement
  - Plant based on the mature size
  - Limit conflicts with structures and utilities (above and below ground)
- Practice good plant healthcare practices
- Diversify plant species to provide blooms (nectar/pollen) all year
- Provide for the full life-cycle (larval host plants not just nectar/pollen providers)
- Provide clean water source
- Provide sheltering areas



**Scan here for more information**

or browse online at:

**[agriculture.arkansas.gov/plant-industries/regulatory-section/apiary/pollinator-friendly-shrubs-and-trees-for-arkansas-gardens/](https://agriculture.arkansas.gov/plant-industries/regulatory-section/apiary/pollinator-friendly-shrubs-and-trees-for-arkansas-gardens/)**

