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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: Sweet Virginia LIFE IS HONEY™ | POLLINATOR PARTNERSHIP

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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