

TUPELO TREE

Nyssa sylvatica



Honey Bee
Apis mellifera

Native tree found in swampy, wet areas from the middle to eastern U.S.

Honey from this tree is highly valued for its flavor

Wood from this tree is used to make crates, floors and utensils, and hollow trunks were traditionally used to hold beehives

This tree can grow to 100 feet!



Partners:

Sweet Virginia LIFE IS HONEY™

**POLLINATOR
PARTNERSHIP**



Forest
Service

National
Headquarters

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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