

TREES AND SHRUBS IN GRASSLANDS

Forest edges, smaller groups of bushes and single shrubs that flower are important habitats for a lot of species. The bushes give insects and birds protection from predators, weather and wind. Flowering bushes and the nectar they produce is an important food source for insects during spring and summer, which in their turn become food for birds. Later in the season birds and rodents can benefit from the production of berries and nuts. Traditionally one has saved bushes and trees that gave leaf fodder, berries, nuts and wood.

Shrubbery and trees need to be kept back in pastures so that grass and herbs are not shadowed too much, but **do not cut away too many bushes and trees!**



HAZEL (*Corylus avellana*) is a wide shrub with many trunks, that flowers in early spring. The male flowers are placed close together on catkins. The hazel nuts are enjoyed by mice, squirrels, jays and others. The younger trunks are strong and tough and are used for baskets etc.



ALPINE CURRANT (*Ribes alpinum*) is a small shrub that looks like red currant. The leaves are shiny underneath and the berries are clustered in short upright bunches.



FLY HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera xylosteum*) is a medium sized shrub with thin branches and hard wood. It has yellow-white flowers that turn into dark red, poisonous berries that are placed in pairs on short stalks.



BARBERRY (*Berberis Vulgaris*) is a thorny shrub with yellow wood. The yellow flowers hang in bunches and has a strong musty scent. The berries that are bright red and eclipitic in shape often stay on the bush for a long time.



SEABUCKTHORN (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*) is a large thorny shrub which grows along shore lines, often in larger groups. But it can not cope with competition from other trees and shrubs and its spread has therefore been reduced. The leaves are silvery-green. The berries ripen during the autumn and are very rich in c-vitamin and antioxidants and are used for jellies and cordials.



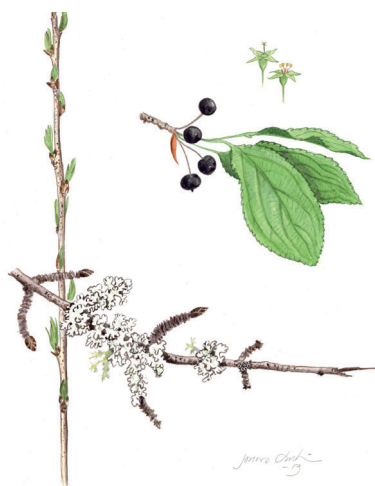
DOG ROSE (*Rosa dumalis*) is a mid sized shrub with big, curved thorns on the stems and branches. The pink flowers flower in the middle of summer. The rose hips, that are rich in c- and a-vitamins, stay on the bush during the winter and give food to both birds and rodents. They are also used for soup, tea, jam, jelly and marmalade.



BIRD CHERRY (*Prunus padus*) is a larger shrub or smaller tree. It has strongly scented flowers which are placed in bunches with many flowers in each bunch. The berries are small, black and shiny and are enjoyed by birds. The tree is often attacked by Bird cherry Ermine (*Yponomeuta evonymella*), who's larvae weave in the tree with web and strip it of leaves. The tree does not die from this.



PUSSY WILLOW (*Salix caprea*) has a grey, rough tree trunk. It can grow to a height of 10 meters. The willow's yellow-green flowers flower in early spring and are therefore an important resource for early insects. The tree can be pollarded and the leaves enjoyed by cattle and sheep.



BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus cathartica*) is a shrub or a small tree with thorns. The bark can be used as a yellow coloring. The black berries used to be used as a laxative and a paint.



GUELDER ROSE (*Viburnum opulus*) is a middle sized shrub with flat, white clusters of flowers where the outer flowers are larger. It has red berries that stay on the shrub during the winter. The berries are eaten by many birds but contain tannin which can be poisonous for people.



ROWAN (*Sorbus aucuparia*) has flowers in bunches with a strong scent. The rowan berries stay on the tree during the winter and is an important food source during the winter for birds. It is said that if there are a lot of rowan berries the winter will be cold.



SWEDISH WHITEBEAM (*Sorbus intermedia*) is a slow growing tree with a hard wood that with time can become 20 meters high. The underneath of the leaves is yellow-grey and downy. The whitebeam has white flowers in flat clusters and red berries.

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