



**Orange
County
Beekeepers
Association**

Bee School

Plants for Bees Resource Listing

Books

The Hive and the Honey Bee - Dadant & Sons, available at www.dadant.com

The latest edition of the classic book on beekeeping. Completely rewritten, revised and enlarged. The best reference book on honey bees and beekeeping. 22 chapters, 33 world-famous authors, hundreds of photos and drawings, clothbound with attractive gold stamped cover and spine, and many special features: new 52-page U.S. and Canadian honey plants table, updated Africanized honey bee information, parasitic bee mites management, business practices, marketing, hive products, bee behavior, pesticides, and more.

Honey Plants of North America - John H. Lovell, ISBN: 0936028203

Root Publishing has issued this reprint of a beekeeping standard. Written in 1926, the comprehensive and detailed information about nectar and pollen sources as well as the intricacies and intimacies of the honey bee/plant relationship is still wonderfully pertinent and timely. The only book of its kind still in print.

Online Resources

<http://www.thedailygreen.com/going-green/tips/bee-friendly-plants>

<http://nature.berkeley.edu/urbanbeegardens/>

Apiculture Program at NCSU • <http://www.cals.ncsu.edu/entomology/apiculture/>

Beekeeping

Department of Entomology Insect Note

Note 1.04

(Previously Note #2)

HONEY PLANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Knowledge of the plants honey bees use is important to every beekeeper. Plants provide the nectar for honey production and pollen for brood production. Coincidentally, the bees pollinate the plants allowing seed and fruit to develop.

The type and availability of nectar sources in an area determines, not only the potential honey production for that locality, but also the flavor, color and quality of the honey crop. Pollen is collected by bees and provides the essential protein for brood development. For these reasons, a beekeeper who knows his local flora will be better able to develop a management system which fully utilizes those potential honey and pollen plants.

North Carolina is a large state and exhibits considerable variety in honey plants as one travels from the sea to the mountains. This note lists the average blooming dates of some of the important nectar sources in the state's three main geographical areas. The figure in parenthesis following each blooming date indicates the average number of days flowering may be expected. There are others which you should learn.

Some good references are:

Honey Plants Manual by H.B. Lovell. 1966. A. I. Root Company, Medina, OH 44256.

American Honey Plants by F.C. Pellett. 1947. Orange Judd. N.Y.

Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas by Radford, Ahles and Bell. 1968. UNC Press, Chapel Hill, NC

Calendar of Beekeeping. N.C. State Beekeepers Assn. 1403 Varsity Drive, Raleigh, NC 27606.

Plant	Average bloom date (duration)		
	<u>Mountains</u>	<u>Piedmont</u>	<u>Coastal Plain</u>
Alsike Clover (<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>)	--	Apr 4 (102)	--
Aster (<i>Aster</i> spp.)	Aug 30 (40)	Sep 25 (35)	Sep 30 (40)
Basswood, Linden (<i>Tilia</i> spp.)	Jun 20 (23)	--	--
Black Gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	May 5 (10)	Apr 26 (14)	Apr 27 (24)
Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	May 15 (14)	Apr 27 (10)	--
Blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	--	Apr 10 (20)	Mar 1 (46)
Crimson Clover (<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>)	--	Apr 10 (25)	--
Dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>)	May 1 (50)	Mar 15 (60)	Mar 5 (55)
Gallberry (<i>Ilex glabra & coriacea</i>)	--	--	May 12 (28)
Goldenrod (<i>Solidago</i> spp.)	--	Aug 8 (67)	Aug 1 (85)
Heartsease, Smartweed (<i>Polygonum</i> spp.)	--	Jul 4 (126)	--
Holly (<i>Ilex</i> spp.)	May 8 (15)	Apr 30 (15)	Apr 24 (16)
Huckleberry (<i>Gaylussacia</i> spp.)	--	--	Apr 5 (32)
Ladino Clover, White Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)	May 29 (51)	Apr 14 (102)	--
Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	--	--	Aug 1 (20)
Persimmon (<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>)	May 22 (15)	May 20 (13)	--
Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)	--	May 8 (23)	--
Raspberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.)	May 17 (17)	Apr 30 (20)	Apr 20 (40)
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	Mar 5 (35)	Feb 1 (40)	Jan 20 (45)
Sourwood (<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>)	Jun 25 (25)	Jun 10 (20)	Jun 1 (20)
Sugar Maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)	--	Mar 5 (25)	Feb 25 (25)
Sumac (<i>Rhus</i> spp.)	Apr 8 (146)	Apr 3 (151)	Apr 1 (153)
Sweet Clover (<i>Melilotus</i> spp.)	Jun 8 (53)	May 28 (37)	--
Tulip Poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	May 25 (23)	Apr 25 (29)	Apr 17 (30)
Tupelo Gum (<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>)	--	--	Apr 20 (30)
Vetch (<i>Vicia</i> spp.)	--	Apr 28 (46)	--

Prepared by J. Ambrose; revised by S. Bambara 6/21/95

"Pollinator Paradise" Garden at Chatham Marketplace

Created by Debbie Roos, North Carolina Cooperative Extension

More info at www.protectpollinators.org

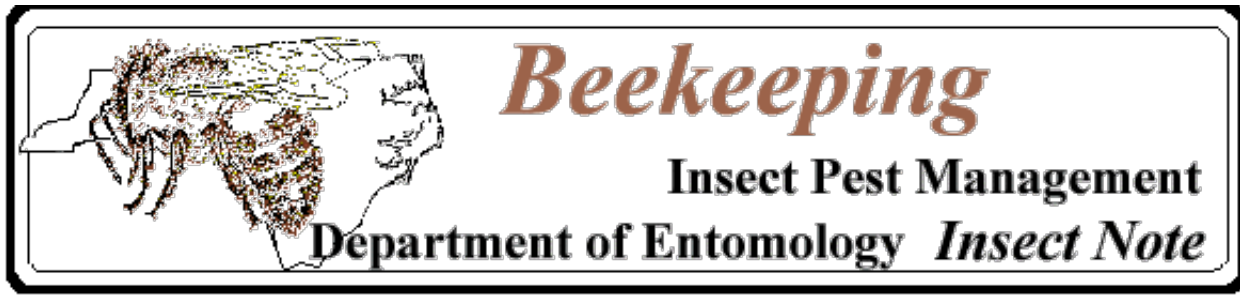
Common Name	Scientific Name	Origin
Perennial Flowers		
Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i> x 'Moonshine'	naturalized
Yarrow	<i>Achillea</i> x 'Paprika'	naturalized
Anise hyssop	<i>Agastache</i> x 'Blue Fortune'	hybrid of U.S. native
Licorice hyssop	<i>Agastache rupestris</i>	southwest U.S.
Giant bugle weed	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> 'Caitlin's Giant'	exotic
Nodding onion	<i>Allium cerneum</i>	NC
Arkansas bluestar	<i>Amsonia hubrechtii</i>	NC
Eastern wild columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	NC
Golden columbine	<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	southwest U.S.
Butterfly weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	NC
Wild indigo	<i>Baptisia</i> x 'Carolina Moonlight'	NC
Wild indigo	<i>Baptisia</i> x 'Purple Smoke'	NC
White wild indigo	<i>Baptisia alba</i>	NC
Dwarf wild indigo	<i>Baptisia minor</i>	NC
Yellow wild indigo	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	NC
Gray-leaved conradina	<i>Conradina canescens</i>	NC
Lobed tickseed	<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i>	NC
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis pubescens</i> 'Sunshine Superman'	NC
Tall tickseed	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	NC

Common Name	Scientific Name	Origin
Moonbeam coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	NC
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	NC
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Fragrant Angel'	NC
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Harvest Moon'	NC
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Kim's Knee High'	NC
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Tiki Torch'	NC
Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Twilight'	NC
White coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'White Swan'	NC
Joe-pye weed	<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>	NC
Wild ageratum	<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>	NC
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	NC
White wood aster	<i>Eurybia divaricatus</i>	NC
Lanceleaf blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia</i> 'Oranges and Lemons'	NC
Lanceleaf blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia</i> 'Burgundy'	NC
Lanceleaf blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia</i> 'Torchlight'	NC
Hardy geranium	<i>Geranium</i> 'Dilys'	exotic
Hardy geranium	<i>Geranium</i> 'Rozanne'	exotic
Swamp sunflower	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> 'Gold Lace'	NC
Swamp sunflower	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> 'Mellow Yellow'	NC
Purple-head sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i> 'Red Shades'	NC
Purple-head sneezeweed	<i>Helenium flexuosum</i>	NC
Oxeye daisy	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> 'Summer Nights'	NC
Velvet mallow	<i>Hibiscus grandiflora</i>	NC
Seashore mallow	<i>Kosteletzkya virginica</i>	NC
Blazing star	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>	mid-west U.S.
Small head blazing star	<i>Liatris microcephala</i>	NC
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	NC
Bee balm	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> 'Claire Grace'	NC
Spotted beebalm	<i>Monarda fruticulosa</i>	Texas
Eastern horsemint	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	NC
Wild quinine	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	NC

Common Name	Scientific Name	Origin
Beard tongue	<i>Penstemon</i> 'Husker Red'	NC
Small's beard tongue	<i>Penstemon smallii</i>	NC
White moss phlox	<i>Phlox nivalis</i> 'Snowdrift'	NC
Obedient plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	NC
Prairie coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	NC
Orange coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	NC
Brown-eyed susan	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	NC
Lyreleaf salvia	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	NC
Hoary skullcap	<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	NC
Sedum	<i>Sedum spurium</i> 'Dragon's Blood'	exotic
Tall sedum	<i>Sedum</i> x 'Matrona'	exotic
Bluestem goldenrod	<i>Solidago caesia</i>	NC
Sweet goldenrod	<i>Solidago odora</i>	NC
Rough-leaf goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i> 'Fireworks'	NC
Showy goldenrod	<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	NC
Stokes' aster	<i>Stokesia laevis</i> 'Mary Gregory'	NC
Stokes' aster	<i>Stokesia laevis</i> 'Peachie's Pick'	NC
Eastern silvery aster	<i>Symphotrichum concolor</i>	NC
Smooth aster	<i>S. laeve</i> 'Bluebird'	NC
Aromatic aster	<i>S. oblongifolium</i> 'Fanny's Aster'	NC
Aromatic aster	<i>S. oblongifolium</i> 'October Skies'	NC
Aromatic aster	<i>S. oblongifolium</i> 'Raydon's Favorite'	NC
Foamflower	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> 'Running Tapestry'	NC
Verbena	<i>Verbena canadensis</i> 'Homestead Purple'	NC
Threadleaf ironweed	<i>Vernonia lettermanii</i>	southern U.S.
Ironweed	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	NC
Adam's needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> 'Golden Sword'	NC

Common Name	Scientific Name	Origin
Perennial Herbs		
Bronze fennel	<i>Foeniculum rubrum</i>	exotic
Lavender	<i>Lavendula</i> spp.	exotic
Catmint	<i>Nepeta</i> 'Walker's Low'	exotic
Oregano	<i>Origanum</i> 'Herrenhausen'	exotic
Oregano	<i>Origanum</i> 'Rosenkuppel'	exotic
Mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i>	NC
Virginia mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	NC
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	exotic
Thyme	<i>Thymus</i> spp.	exotic
Vines		
Climbing aster	<i>Ampelaster carolinianus</i>	NC
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> 'Cedar Lane'	NC
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> 'John Clayton'	NC
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> 'Major Wheeler'	NC
Passionflower	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	NC
Trees and Shrubs		
Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> x <i>grandiflora</i> 'Rose Creek'	exotic
Pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	NC
Dwarf Fothergilla	<i>Fothergilla</i> 'Mount Airy'	NC
Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	NC
Oak-leaf hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	NC
Shrubby St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i> 'Sunburst'	NC
Possumhaw	<i>Ilex decidua</i>	NC
Inkberry/Winterberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	NC

Common Name	Scientific Name	Origin
Virginia sweetspire	<i>Itea virginica</i>	NC
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	NC
Eastern ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> 'Diablo'	NC
Fragrant sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	NC
Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	NC
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras officinale</i>	NC
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	NC
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	NC
Blackhaw viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	NC
Grasses		
Splitbeard bluestem	<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	NC
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> 'Heavy Metal'	NC
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> 'Northwind'	NC
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> 'Shenandoah'	NC
Little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> 'The Blues'	NC



Beekeeping Insect Note 2B

Landscape Planting for Bees

Prepared by:

S. Bambara, Extension Specialist

Dated 1/93

Placed on the Web 3/95 by the Center for Integrated Pest Management

Increased urbanization of our rural areas has destroyed native forage vegetation in many places. In addition, many of our hobby beekeepers living in the suburbs enjoy watching bees work the flowers. With this in mind and because honey bees are so important for pollinating agricultural, horticultural, and wild plants, there is at least one small thing we can do to support our state insect.

Most houses and yards are landscaped, so by merely making certain choices, nectar or pollen producing plants can be used with little or no additional cost. Though they have only a tiny effect on a single hive, every little bit contributes and the more people use these plants, the more significant will be the total benefit. Below are listed some plant material which can be used around homes, parks or city streets. All are highly attractive to bees except where noted. Attractiveness may vary in different regions. Most of the berry and seed bearing plants also produce good forage for birds.

This list is not complete and all plants may not thrive in all parts of the state. Consult any reference on landscape plants or your Cooperative Extension agent for further information about how to use some of these. You may also want to visit local gardens or plantings for ideas.

Ground Covers

- Ladino clover - blooms late spring-summer
- Crimson clover - blooms late spring
- Ajuga - blooms spring
- Graph Hyacinth - blooms spring
- Strawberry - blooms spring
- *Ampelopsis brevipedunculosa* - blooms late spring

Shrubs

- Barberry (*Berberis* sp.) - blooms spring: evergreen*
- Vitex - blooms most of summer: deciduous
- Privet (*Ligustrum*) - blooms late spring: may produce bitter nectar

- Abelia - blooms summer/fall; evergreen; mildly attractive
- Quince (*Chaenomeles*) - blooms spring
- Blueberry (*Vaccinium*) - blooms spring
- Silverberry (*Eleagnus*) - blooms late spring; deciduous; fragrant*
- Nandina - blooms summer; mildly attractive
- Pieris (*Pieris japonica*) - blooms spring; evergreen
- Holly (*Ilex*) especially *I. burfordi*, *I. cornuta*, *I. rotunda*; blooms spring; almost all species excellent nectar source; may require pruning*
- Euonymus - blooms summer; variable attractiveness among species
- Silverling (*Baccharis halimifolia*) - blooms fall; native aster shrub in coastal plain and piedmont
- Pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*) - blooms late spring; native coastal plain shrub, survives piedmont; evergreen*

Small Trees

- Red Bud (*Cercis*) - blooms early spring; native or cultivated varieties
- Apple, Crabapple (*Malus*) - blooms early spring; usually requires pruning*
- Pussy Willow (*Salix*) - blooms early spring; most *Salix* spp. good
- Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) - blooms summer
- Sourwood (*Oxydendron arboreum*) - blooms midsummer; irregular nectar production
- Sumac (*Rhus*) - blooms summer/fall; shrub or small tree; deciduous*
- Holly (*Ilex*) - blooms spring; many species achieve tree status if unpruned*
- Beebee Tree (*Evodia danielli*) - blooms late summer
- Hercules Club (*Aralia spinosa*) - blooms late summer

Large Trees

Maple (*Acer* spp.), especially *A. rubrum*, *A. ginnala* - blooms early spring; good nectar production

- Linden, Basswood (*Tilia*) - blooms in spring; excellent nectar production
- Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) - blooms spring; inconsistent nectar production
- Tulip, Yellow Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) - blooms spring; fast growing; excellent nectar production
- Black Gum, Tupelo (*Nyssa*) - blooms spring; Tupelo requires moist soil
- Persimmon (*Diospyros*) - blooms late spring

*Also provides food/cover for birds.

Suggested References

Honey Plants Manual. H.B. Lovell. 1966. A.I. Root Co., Medina, OH 44256.

American Honey Plants. F.C. Pellett. 1947. Orange Judd, NY.

"Bee Forage of North America." Ayers & Harman, in *Hive and Honey Bee*. 1922. Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, IL.



Note 1.05
(Previously Note #2A)

AN HERB GARDEN FOR THE BEES

In addition to "merely" keeping bees, the successful beekeeper must often branch out into many other areas of expertise, such as botany, carpentry, wholesale/retail marketing mechanics, accounting, etc. All of these related areas are important but a working knowledge of botany is probably one of the most important. As beekeepers, we are intrinsically botanists, for bees and plants are interdependent and the nature and productivity of the plant population plays a major role in the success or failure of any beekeeping operation.

One frequently stated need of many beekeepers is how to increase nectar availability in an area. Herbs provide a direct means for the beekeeper to improve and expand the honey flow in this area. An herb is defined as any nonwoody plant that dies down to the ground after flowering. More commonly, herbs are defined as plants that are used for such purposes as medicinal treatment, nutritional value, food seasoning, coloring or dyeing. Herbs are extremely versatile plants and, unlike trees and shrubs, most will bloom the same year that they are planted. With sufficient variety, an herb garden can have plants in bloom for 10 months of the year.

With a little planning, herbs can provide both excellent nectar and pollen sources for honey bees. These plants can supply valuable bee pasture during periods of dearth, but careful planning must precede planting. Most herbs will grow anywhere, and most will bloom profusely, but not all will attract honey bees. Strict attention must be paid to varieties, ecotypes, soils, climate, fertilization, and watering.

Varietal selection is most important. Some plants, such as feverfew, simply will not attract honey bees. Ecotypes are an even more subtle difference that play an equally important role. Ecotypes are species of plants that are adapted to a particular environment. This is to say that a

catnip plant native to Iowa may not grow, or bloom, or produce nectar the same if it were transplanted to a location in North Carolina. Thus, the herb gardener with an eye towards nectar production should be very careful in ordering plants from areas with different climates, for the plants will

look the same, but their systems may well be altered due to the change in environment, and they may perform differently. To add a tempering note, plants touted as honey plants in other parts of the country may fail miserably in North Carolina, but other "unknowns" can fill the niche and perform very well under North Carolina conditions. Fertilization, water, and soils are things the herb gardener can control, and normal gardening practices would be followed in these areas.

Designing an Herb Garden

An herb garden can be as simple or complex as the gardener desires. Herbs can be grown in established borders, among low growing shrubbery, or in a vegetable garden. The simplest way, in terms of organization and care, is to designate a certain space for herbs and herbs only. The design one chooses can range from formal gardens to simple displays. Care should be taken to segregate tall growing herbs such as the bee balms from low spreading herbs like the mints and thymes to minimize unwanted shading. Planting herbs of the same family (i.e. the mints) in groups also eases care and identification.

The authors recommend planting herbs in a raised bed bordered with railroad cross ties, or similar materials, to keep the herbs in and the weeds out. After filling the bed with soil (preferably a light soil to promote early growth and provide good drainage), have a soil test run to insure a pH of 6.5-7, and add organic matter in whatever form is convenient. Soil fertility should be kept at a low to moderate level, as heavy fertilization will extend the vegetative portion of a plant's life cycle, causing a later reproductive, or flowering phase.

The next step is to apply a mulch. Black plastic provides an excellent mulch for herbs. It serves to warm the soil in the spring, prevent evaporative moisture loss from the soil, completely control weeds, and if the herbs are planted in pot sized holes in the plastic, control the spread of those herbs which would otherwise take over the herb garden. Water can be applied to the base of the plants when needed, and holes can be punched in the plastic with a nail to facilitate drainage of rain water. An additional "cosmetic" mulch of pine bark, or sawdust can be spread on the plastic if desired.

The beekeeping herb gardener usually has more than enough things to do, so the herb garden should be designed for minimal maintenance. Congruent with the concepts of a raised bed, moisture saving mulch, and "container-sized" planting holes, is the use of perennial herbs wherever possible. Perennials die back each fall but return the following spring and will last for many years, if properly cared for. Herbs can be propagated from seeds, cuttings, or layering. Layering is generally easiest, the procedure being to cover a portion of the plant stem with a mound of soil, and roots will shortly

form on the portion covered by the soil. This new plant can be cut off from the mother plant and planted in a new location. Any plants started from seed should be planted indoors or in a cold frame early in the spring and transplanted to a permanent site with the onset of warm weather.

The following list of herbs is based upon the results of a two year research project conducted by the authors at N. C. State University. The listed herbs were selected primarily on their attractiveness to honey bees, but ease of growing and long term maintenance were also contributory factors.

Herb	Growth Habit	Propagation	Use	Attractiveness to Bees
Basil	annual, 12"	seed	culinary herb	moderate
Bee Balm	perennial, 24"	seed, division	mint teas	high
Borage	annual, 10"	seed	garnish foods	high
Catnip <i>Musini</i>	perennial, 20"	seed	sedative teas	high
Catnip <i>Catara</i>	perennial, 20"	seed	sedative teas	high
Chives	perennial, 12"	seed, bulbs	culinary herb	slight
Comfrey	perennial, 36"	division	medicinal herb	slight
Hyssop (Anise)	perennial, 36"	seed	teas	high
Lavender	perennial, 24"	seed	sachets	slight
Marjoram	perennial, 12"	seed	culinary herb	moderate
Mints	perennial, 10"	cuttings, division	mint teas	high
Sage	perennial, 12"	seed, division	culinary herb	moderate
Salvia, blue	annual, 24"	seed	ornamental	high
Salvia, white	annual, 24"	seed	ornamental	high
Spider Plant	annual, 24"	seed	ornamental	high
Teasel	perennial, 36"	seed, division	ornamental	moderate
Thistle, Globe	perennial, 48"	seed	ornamental	moderate
Thymes	perennial, 6"	seed, cuttings	culinary herb	high
Yarrow	perennial, 24"	seed	tea	slight

- Notes:
1. Some of the herbs such as the mints may impart a very distinctive flavor to the honey that the bees produce.
 2. The above "uses" of the herbs are listed for informational purposes only and is not meant to be an endorsement of any particular use.

References:

Clarkson, Rosetta E. 1970. Herbs, Their Culture and Uses. MacMillian Publishing Company, New York, N.Y.

Foley, Daniel F. 1971. Herbs for Use and Delight. Dover Publications, Inc. New York. N.Y.

Lust, John. 1974. The Herb Book. Bantam Books, New York, N.Y.

Meyer, Joseph E. 1960. The Herbalist. Meyerbooks, Glenwood, Ill.

Stary, Franfised and Valclav Jirasek. 1973. Herbs, A Concise Guide in Color. Hamlyn Publish Group Ltd., New York, N.Y.

Seed Sources: The following list is for informational purposes only and the inclusion of a firm does not constitute endorsement nor does the exclusion of a firm suggest non-endorsement.

Pellet Gardens Catalog of Honey Plants, Atlantic, Iowa 50022.

Nichols Herb and Rare Seeds, 1190 N. Pacific Hwy., Albany, Oregon 97321.

Parks Seeds, Greenwood, South Carolina 29647.

A World Seed Service, J. L. Hudson, P.O. Box 1058, Redwood, California 94064.

Prepared by: W. G. Lord, Research Technician

Honey Plants of the Triangle Checklist

trees:

- Red Maple
- Prunus family:
apples, pears, cherry etc..
- Crabapple
- Redbud
- Holly
- Tulip Poplar
- Locust
- Sourwood
- Chaste Tree

shrubs:

- Oregon Grape
- Flowering Quince
- Trifoliate Orange
- Blueberry
- Winter Honeysuckle
- Abelia
- Hydrangea
- Butterfly Bush
- Caryopteris
- Sumac

perennials:

- Winter Aconite
- Lamium family: Henbit, Red Dead Nettle
- Blackberry, Raspberry
- Jo Pye Weed
- Verbena
- Echinacea
- Salvias
- Asters
- Goldenrod

herbs:

- Lavender
- Rosemary
- Chives, Allium
- Borage
- Horehound
- Oregano
- Mint
- Heal-All
- Mountain Mint
- Catmint

annuals:

- Soybean
- Cotton
- Smartweed
- Poppies
- Cosmos
- Cleome
- Clovers
- Buckwheat
- Sunflowers

Bees forage on different flowers at different locations and different times of year. The flavor of the nectar of a particular flower can determine the flavor of the honey if the bees are working one type of flower or mostly one type at a single time. This honey is often stored all together in a frame so it can be extracted separately from other types. These are called Artisan Honeys.

Some of the common types of honey found in North Carolina are:

Early blooming Fruit Trees: Apple, Cherry, Prunus family: Light early spring honey with a slight fruit taste, not as distinctive as Blueberry.

Blueberry: Light golden honey with a fruity finish like blueberries, very distinctive.

Clover: Light honey with very sweet finish.

Tulip Poplar: Mid colored honey with good rich even flavor.

Sourwood: Very pale honey with great almost citrus flavor.

Wildflower: Usually darker honey with rich flavor but varies with mix of blooms.

Buckwheat: Very dark honey tastes almost like molasses, acquired taste.

Goldenrod: Very yellow honey tends to crystallize so usually used to overwinter bees.