


Module 2
Honey Bee Products and Forage
Session 1
2.18/19/20


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10 Major Nectar/ Pollen Producing UK Plants




- Hazel
Corylus avellana
- Pollen
- January February
March

2




- Apple
Malus –sylvestris, domestica
- Pollen (Nectar)
- May

3



- Oil Seed Rape
Brassica napus
- Pollen / Nectar*
- April / May
- June/July

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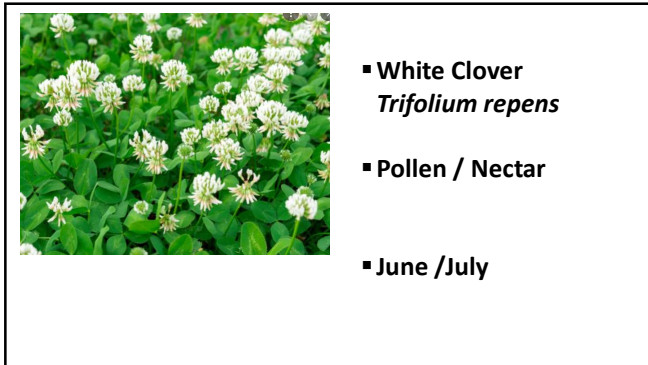
- Hawthorn
Crataegus – crus galli/mollis...
- Pollen*
- May

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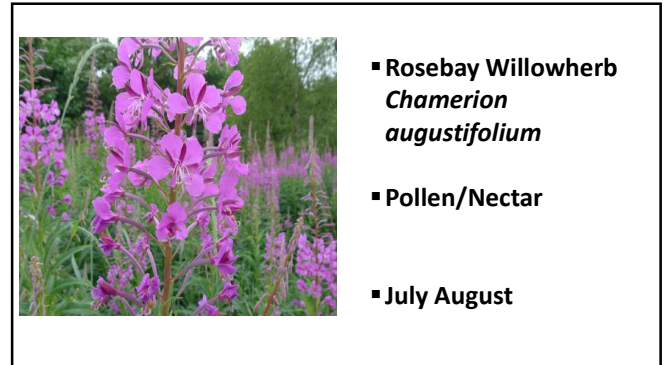
- Dandelion
Taraxacum officinale
- Pollen/Nectar*
- May /June

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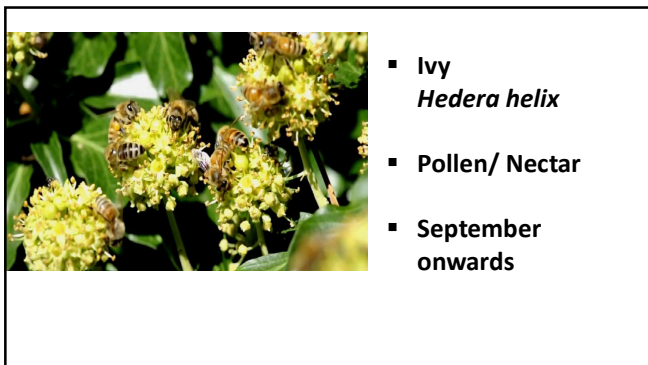
- **White Clover**
Trifolium repens
- **Pollen / Nectar**
- **June /July**

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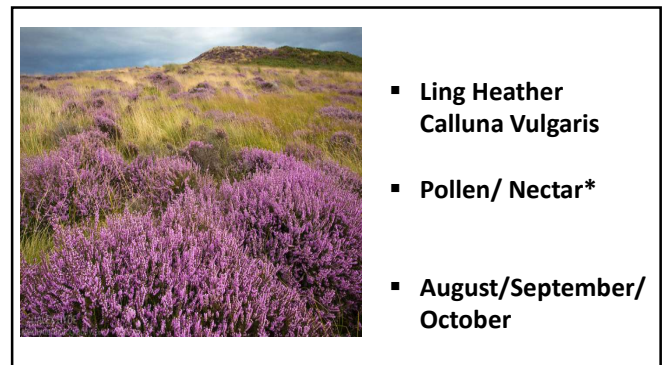
- **Rosebay Willowherb**
Chamerion augustifolium
- **Pollen/Nectar**
- **July August**

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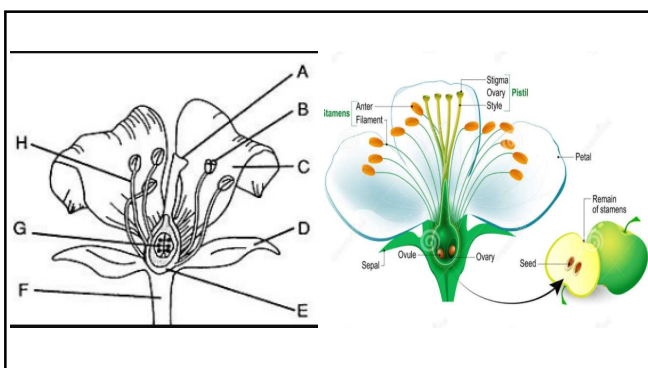
- **Ivy**
Hedera helix
- **Pollen/ Nectar**
- **September onwards**

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- **Ling Heather**
Calluna Vulgaris
- **Pollen/ Nectar***
- **August/September/ October**

10

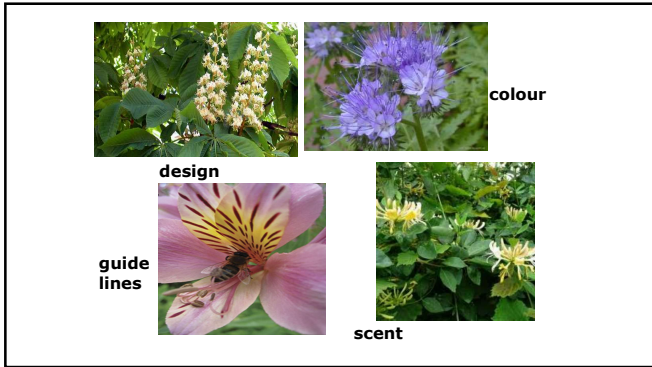


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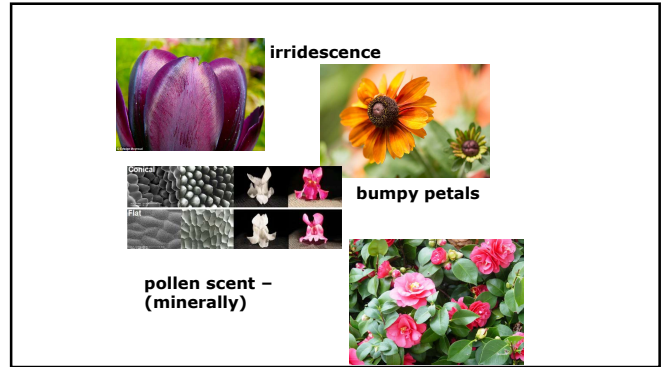
So how does it work?

- nectar is collected and the plant produces more
- production stops after pollination
- Plants indicate they have been pollinated so don't bother re-visiting
- Plants attract bees with
 - scent and pollen scent
 - colour (can't see red, but can ultraviolet)
 - design, petal texture
 - iridescence
 - electro-conductivity – salts affect the plants nutrition
 - nectary guides

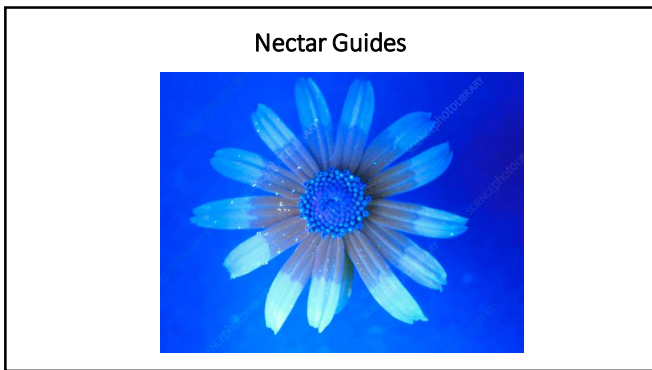
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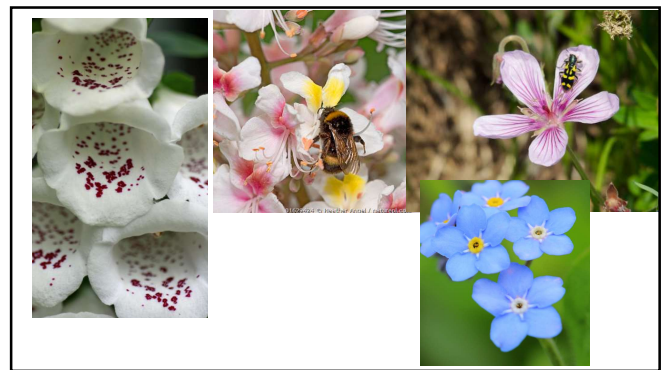
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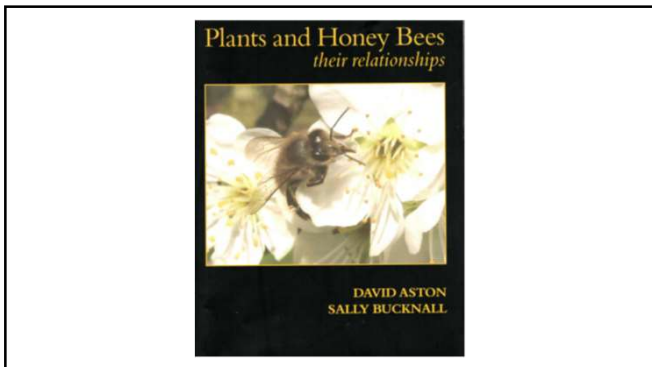
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