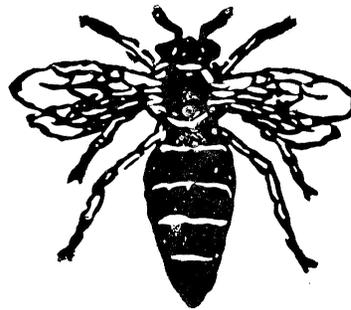


BEE FRIENDLY NJ NATIVE PLANTS

- Allegheny plum
- *American* plum
- Chickasaw plum
- Wild goose plum
- *American* bluehearts
- *American* witchhazel
- Black chokeberry
- Chokecherry
- Blackeyed Susan
- Browneyed Susan
- Bluntleaf waterleaf
- *Eastern* waterleaf
- Boxelder
- Buffalo clover
- Butterfly milkweed
- Swamp milkweed
- Button eryngo
- Wood sage
- Carolina rose
- Climbing rose
- Common dandelion
- Common serviceberry
- Common sneezeweed
- Early buttercup
- Gray dogwood
- *Southern* crabapple
- Sweet crabapple
- *American* water horehound
- Eastern redbud
- Allegheny monkeyflower
- Eastern purple coneflower
- Foxglove beardtongue
- Longsepal beardtongue
- Highbush blueberry
- Lanceleaf tickseed
- *Missouri* gooseberry
- *New England* aster
- Smooth blue aster
- New Jersey tea
- Northern spicebush
- Pussy willow
- Shining willow
- Rattlesnake Master
- Maple trees
- Sandcherry
- Sesquehana sandcherry
- Skunk cabbage
- Spotted geranium
- Sundial lupine
- Sweet birch
- *Virginia* bluebells
- *Virginia* springbeauty
- *Virginia* sweetspire
- Wild bergamot
- Yellow giant hyssop

FUN FACTS ABOUT BEES & HONEY

- There are three types of bees in a hive- Queen (female), Worker (female), and Drone (male.)
- An average worker bee will make only 1/12 of a teaspoon of honey in her lifetime.
- A bee drone does not have a father, but have a grandfather.
- Natural pure honey does not ever spoil as long as it is kept airtight in a container.
- Bee venom can help treat Arthritis and Multiple Sclerosis.



HONEY BEES



BEE FRIENDLY INTRODUCED PLANTS

- Citrus
- Hawthorn
- Mint
- Thyme
- Rosemary
- Hyacinth
- Phlox
- Bellflowers
- Cosmos
- Cotton
- Sunflowers
- Melons

RESOURCES

njbeekeepers.org
www.nnjbees.org
njaes.rutgers.edu/garden
beyondpesticides.org
www.epa.gov

Bergen County & Surrounding Areas

(201) 701-1233 | gardenstatehoney.com

IMPORTANCE OF HONEYBEES

Honeybees are important because they help pollinate plants that cannot be pollinated by the wind or by themselves. Some plants would cease to exist if there weren't honeybees (and other pollinators) to help them pollinate. Almonds, cucumbers, cranberries, blueberries, melons, apples, oranges, pumpkins are some of the plants that bees help pollinate. In fact, about one-third of the crops that we eat are pollinated by bees. While pollinating plants, honeybees collect pollen and nectar, and make honey from the nectar once they return to the hive.



POLLINATION a.k.a. PLANT REPRODUCTION

Pollination is the transfer of the pollen from the anther (male part) to the stigma (female part) of a flower. When the pollen meets the stigma, a seed is formed. Some plants can pollinate themselves or rely on the wind for pollination, but other plants rely on animals, i.e. bees, moths, butterflies, bumblebees, and hummingbirds. Pollination is more likely to occur with bees because bees tend to visit flowers of the same species in an outing.

HOW HONEY IS MADE

The forager bees will travel up to five miles to collect nectar from flowers. When they return to the hive, they deposit the nectar into cells in the honeycomb. The bees will fan the cells with their wings to evaporate excess water from the nectar until it thickens into honey. When the honey reaches the correct consistency, the bees place a wax cap over the cell. To make a pound of honey, bees must travel about 55,000 miles (more than twice the circumference of the earth) and visit about 2 million flowers.



To extract the honey, the beekeeper removes the honeycomb from the hive and cuts off the wax caps with a hot knife. Then the honeycomb is placed in a special cylindrical tank, called a honey extractor, which spins the honeycomb with enough centrifugal force to throw the honey out of the comb and onto the sides of the tank. The honey drips down to the bottom of the tank where it can be bottled into honey jars.



HOW PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES ARE AFFECTING BEES

Neonicotinoids, organophosphate, and carbamate insecticides pose a threat to bees and other wildlife. Sprayed application of insecticides to cucumber, berries, and cotton crops pose great risks to bees that come in direct contact to them. If they don't kill them, they affect the honeybees' performance on olfactory learning, foraging, and reproduction which affects their survival and the colony may collapse from acute pesticide poisoning. Herbicides can also affect bees. Using herbicides can reduce the number of flowering plants that honeybees can use to pollinate and collect nectar, making their survival more difficult. If bees don't have flowers to pollinate, it is less likely that they will have a food source.

To help protect the honey bees, try not to use pesticides and herbicides on your property. Instead, use organic controls during dusk hours. Plant native and pollinator friendly plants in your backyard.