

Honeybees in South Africa

– what landowners can do to help



South Africa's indigenous honeybees are managed by beekeepers for honey harvest and to provide a crop pollination service.

Managed honeybees are vitally important for food production in South Africa. More than 50 crops rely on insect pollination.

Beekeepers use various flowering plants to provide forage (food) for their colonies throughout the year. Eucalyptus trees, crops, indigenous trees and shrubs, urban gardens and even roadside weeds are used to provide the pollen (protein) and nectar (carbohydrates) that the honeybees need to build a strong and healthy colony.

It is difficult to sustain sufficient healthy honeybees for crop pollination. For honeybee populations to withstand pests (e.g. *Varroa* mite) and diseases (e.g. American Foulbrood), as well as pesticide exposure, a healthy diet is crucial for a fully-functioning immune system.

Bee-friendly policies and practices can help secure forage for honeybees, and thereby support South Africa's beekeeping industry and increase agricultural crop production.

All landowners have a role to play.



Good honeybee forage > good crop pollination > good crop yield and quality

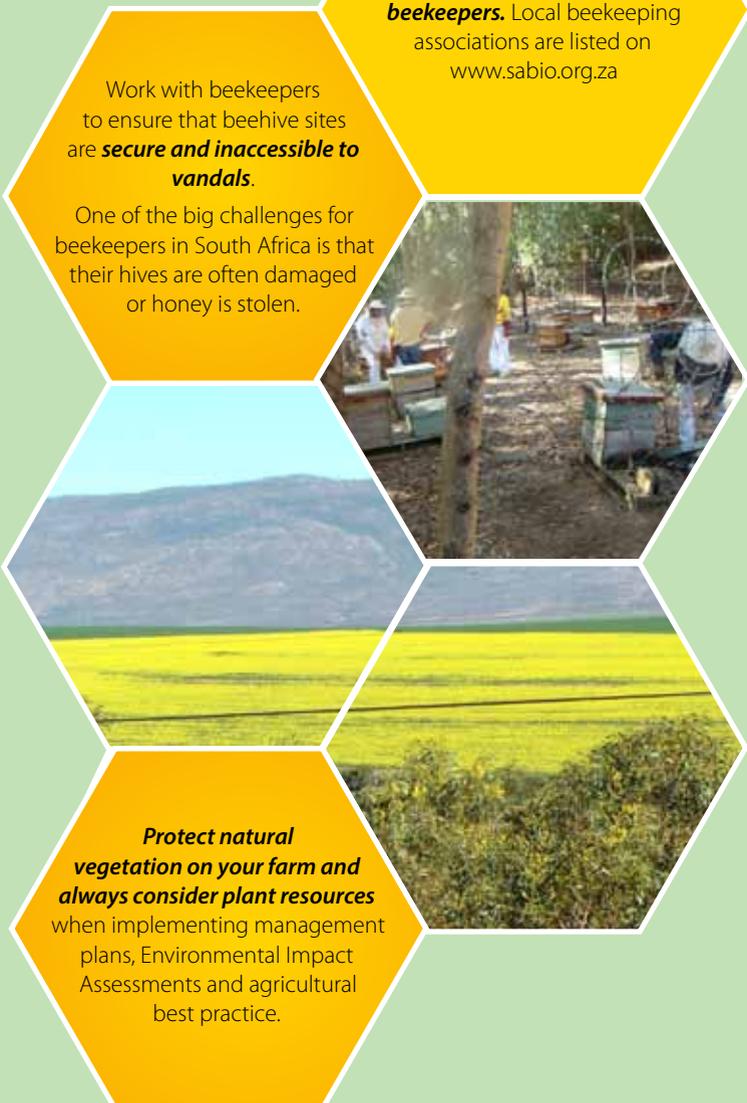
Types of forage important to honeybees



Lists of plant species important to beekeepers will be available on www.sanbi.org.za

What landowners can do

As current habitat and forage resources are dwindling, we need to **protect and maintain existing bee-friendly vegetation** and plant more bee-friendly plants.



Although eucalyptus trees can be invasive, the goal should be to manage gum trees to limit the likelihood of invasion and reduce the impact on honeybee forage.



Six species of eucalyptus are listed (see names below) on the proposed Invasive Alien Species regulations to be promulgated under the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, (NEMBA) 2004 as "Category 1b" (i.e. they must be 'contained'). However, several provisions have been made because of their value to beekeepers, e.g.: they are not listed if 1) they are in certain biomes; 2) they are within cultivated land; 3) within 50m of homesteads; or 4) they are mature trees in urban areas.

- Eucalyptus camaldulensis* - River red gum
- Eucalyptus cladocalyx* - Sugar gum
- Eucalyptus conferruminata* - Spider gum
- Eucalyptus diversicolor* - Karri
- Eucalyptus grandis* - Saligna/Rose gum
- Eucalyptus tereticornis* - Forest red gum



Landowners with gum trees should identify the species and their location on the farm. Those without could consider planting certain non-listed species (e.g. *E. ficifolia* or *E. gomphocephala*) in areas where they are not a threat to water resources or an invasive risk.

Eucalyptus trees should be removed if they are along water courses, within protected areas or in ecosystems identified for conservation purposes.



They can also be demarcated by permit (in Category 2) as bee-forage, wind-rows or woodlots. More information will become available on www.invasives.org.za



This brochure was produced as part of the material emanating from SANBI's projects on pollination and honeybee forage.

Visit www.sanbi.org for more information or contact Mbulelo Mswazi (Outreach Officer) on m.mswazi@sanbi.org.za