



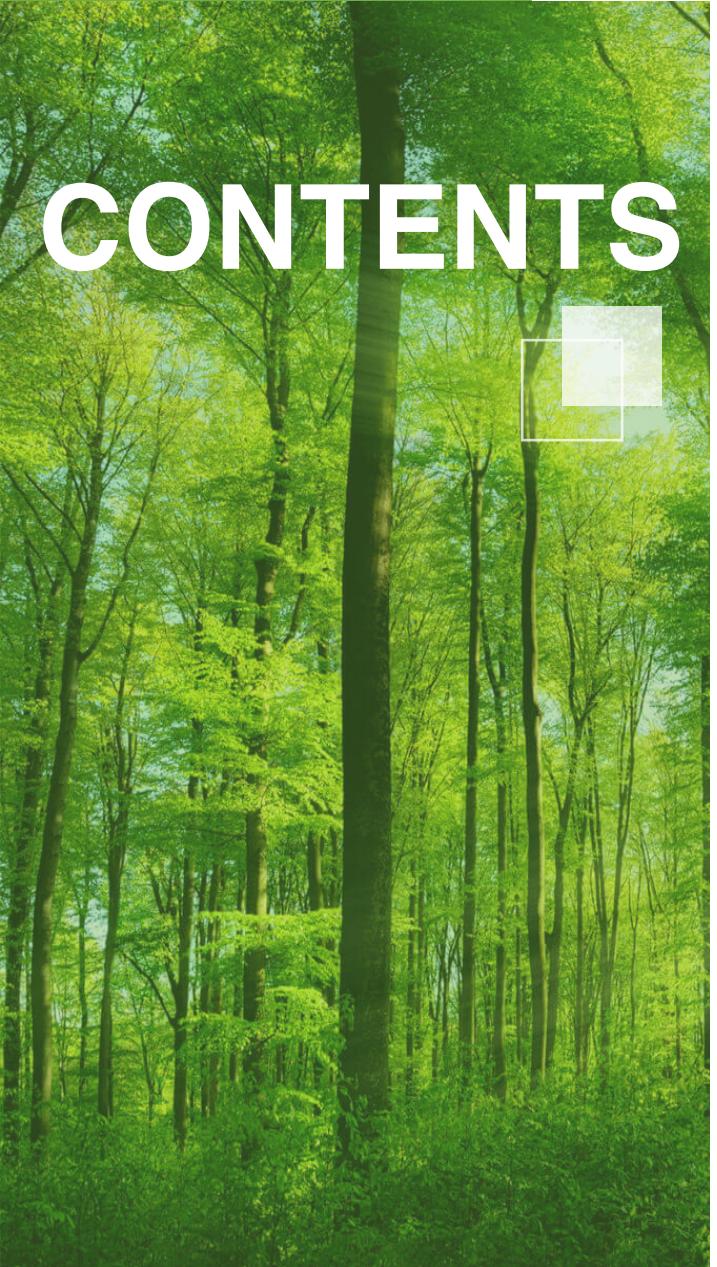
CARING FOR BEES, PROTECTING THE EARTH & BIODIVERSITY

# INITIATE: Planting Nectar & Pollen Plants

Apicultural Science Association of China (ASAC)

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- 01 Value of HoneyBees**
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- There are over 25,000 species of bees pollinating for nature plants and crops worldwide



honeybee



bumblebee



Osmia bee



leafcutter bee



Stingless bee

.....

- THE MOST IMPORTANT POLLINATORS ARE THE HONEY BEES AND BUMBLEBEES



### The most important pollinating insects

- 90% wildflower Plants depend on bees pollination
- 75% food plants are pollinated by bees ( fruits, vegetables, nuts, feed crops,.....)
- 85% pollinator is honeybee
- Value of pollination is 150 times more than Bee-products (honey, RJ, Prop. Pol. BW....)
- The value reaches to \$20 billion/per year, in the USA.



Honeybee

**The most important pollinator and producer**

- Not only the most important pollinator
- Nature Bee-products producer (Only)
- Crucially Important for human health.
- Anti-epidemic





## Many bees are under threat and decline

- Habitat destruction: Houses, factories, highways are replacing the open fields eliminating the nectar & pollen plants
- Frequent use of **pesticides** kills the wild honey bees & pollinators
- Clean cultivation (herbicides) kills the wild flowers
- Large scale monoculture
- climate change
- .....





NO BEE, NO LIFE

Protect Biodiversity

Honeybee



What Can we do to protect Bees & Pollinator ?

- Return to Ecological Nature
- Initiate to plant nectar & Pollen plants (Arbor Day)
- Advocate urban beekeeping ( in Embassy )

中国养蜂学会文件

蜂学字〔2022〕5号

倡议书

——倡议种植蜜粉源植物 保护授粉昆虫 维护生态平衡

致：全体会员、全国蜂业、全国植树节工作者：

蜜蜂是与人类关系最为密切的经济昆虫，与生物多样性、生态平衡、农业增产等息息相关。世界上80%的食物依赖昆虫授粉，其中85%靠蜜蜂授粉。蜜蜂是世界上最重要的传粉者。

值此一年一度植树节来临之际，中国养蜂学会再次倡议：“种植蜜粉源植物，保护授粉昆虫栖息地，维护生态平衡”。我们希望通过这一崇高的活动，让更多的人们加入到种植蜜粉源植物行列，保护蜜蜂和其他授粉者，从而确保粮食稳定和农业可持续发展，维护生物多样性及生态平衡。

全国各地可根据地域环境种植点种植蜜粉源植物，为大地增添一抹绿色，为授粉昆虫提供栖息地，为蜜蜂增加一点食粮，为人类增强一些健康，为地球增添一丝生机与活力。建议种植的主要蜜粉源植物：粮余作物中的葵麦、水稻、玉米、甘薯等；油料作物中的油菜、向日

葵、红花、芝麻、芝麻菜等；纤维作物中的棉花等；牧草和经济作物中的紫花苜蓿、草木樨、紫云英、白车轴草、苜蓿等；果树林中的柑橘、枣、荔枝、龙眼、枇杷、柿子树、椰子树、柠檬等；林木中的刺槐、柳树、蓝果树、桉树、桉条、野桑、野桃子、盐肤木、楠木、楠枝子、茶、乌柏、杨属、杜鹃属、柳属等；蔬果中的番茄、番茄属、老南瓜、苦苣菜、罗布麻、野菊、水苏等。植物蜜粉源植物：桃、梨、苹果、杏、山楂等名种果树，以及反光、蔬菜、花卉等；中药材中的枸杞、血参、黄芪、党参、黄桂、薄荷、当归、桔梗等。

没有蜜蜂，就没有授粉，没有动物，也没有人类！



主题词：倡议种植 蜜粉源 植物 授粉 昆虫 栖息地  
抄 件：农业农村部畜牧兽医局、人事司、种植业司、民政部、全国人大常委会、全国政协、中国养蜂学会办公室  
2022年3月5日 印发



02

# Nectar Pollen Plants



# 02 Nectar & Pollen Plants — Beijing



China has a vast territory, diverse geological conditions and rich nectar & pollen resources.

- In the suburbs, there are a large area of crops, vegetables and fruit trees.
- In the mountainous areas, there are luxuriant trees, shrubs and herbs.
- Among them, there are not only the main nectar & pollen sources for commercial honey production, but also the auxiliary honey & pollen sources for bee colony propagation.

# 02 Nectar & Pollen Plants – Beijing



Main nectar & pollen plants →

(Commercial Honey, 10+)



- 1 Locust
- 2 Chaste
- 3 Jujube
- 4 Linden
- 5 Sesame
- 6 Sunflower
- 7 buckwheat
- 8 chestnut
- 9 Rape

# 02 Nectar & Pollen Plants – Beijing



Locust

- ◆ Blooming in early May to Jun in different areas, flowering period about half a month
- ◆ Beijing Locust covers more than 350,000 hectares, accounting for 50 percent of the city's total mountainous area.



Chaste

- ◆ Abundant in mountain areas
- ◆ Flower blooms in early June to July, after Locus, in different areas.
- ◆ Blooming last about a month.

# 02 Nectar & Pollen Plants – Beijing



Jujube(tree)

- ◆ It Blooms in early June and last about a month



Linden

- ◆ Big leaf Linden blooms in mid-June for 12-13 days,
- ◆ Small leaf Linden blooms in late June for 12-13 days

# 02 Nectar & Pollen Plants – Beijing



Rape

- ◆ It blooms in April ~ May and stays in blooming for more than a month



Sesame

- ◆ It blooms in late June -July, and keep flower for more than a month



Sunflower

- ◆ It blooms in August and September and lasts for about a month

# 02 Nectar & Pollen Plants – Beijing



**buckwheat**

- ◆ It blooms in August and September for more than 20 days



**chestnut**

- ◆ Chestnut, belongs to tall deciduous trees, monoecious plant
- ◆ Blooming in May to June, fruit September to October. General seedling cultivation, need about 6 years can bloom and bear fruit.





## Main pollen plants (25+)

1. Beans
2. Amorpha Fruticosa ( Locust )
3. Common Seabania
4. Variegated Pterolobium
5. Radish
6. Roquette
7. Cucumber
8. Cushaw
9. Mongolian dandellon
10. Chrysanthemum indicum

11. Elm
12. Willow
13. Maple
14. Apple
15. Apricot
16. Peach
17. Pear
18. Hawthorn
19. plum
20. Chestnut

21. Corn
22. Rape
23. Asiatic toddalia
24. Sumac
25. Tea



## Auxiliary nectar & pollen plants (40+)

1. Wild peach	11. Fuzzy Deutzia
2. elm	12. Bright yellow flower?
3. apricot	13. Honeylocust Fruit
4. willow	14. haw (Shanli Hong)
5. Peach	15. alfalfa
6. Pear	16. Chinese toon
7. apple	17. grapes
8. Chinese flowering crabapple	18. persimmon tree
9. plum	19. Black jujube tree
10. Dahurian Rose Fruit	20. <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz. (cashmere flower)

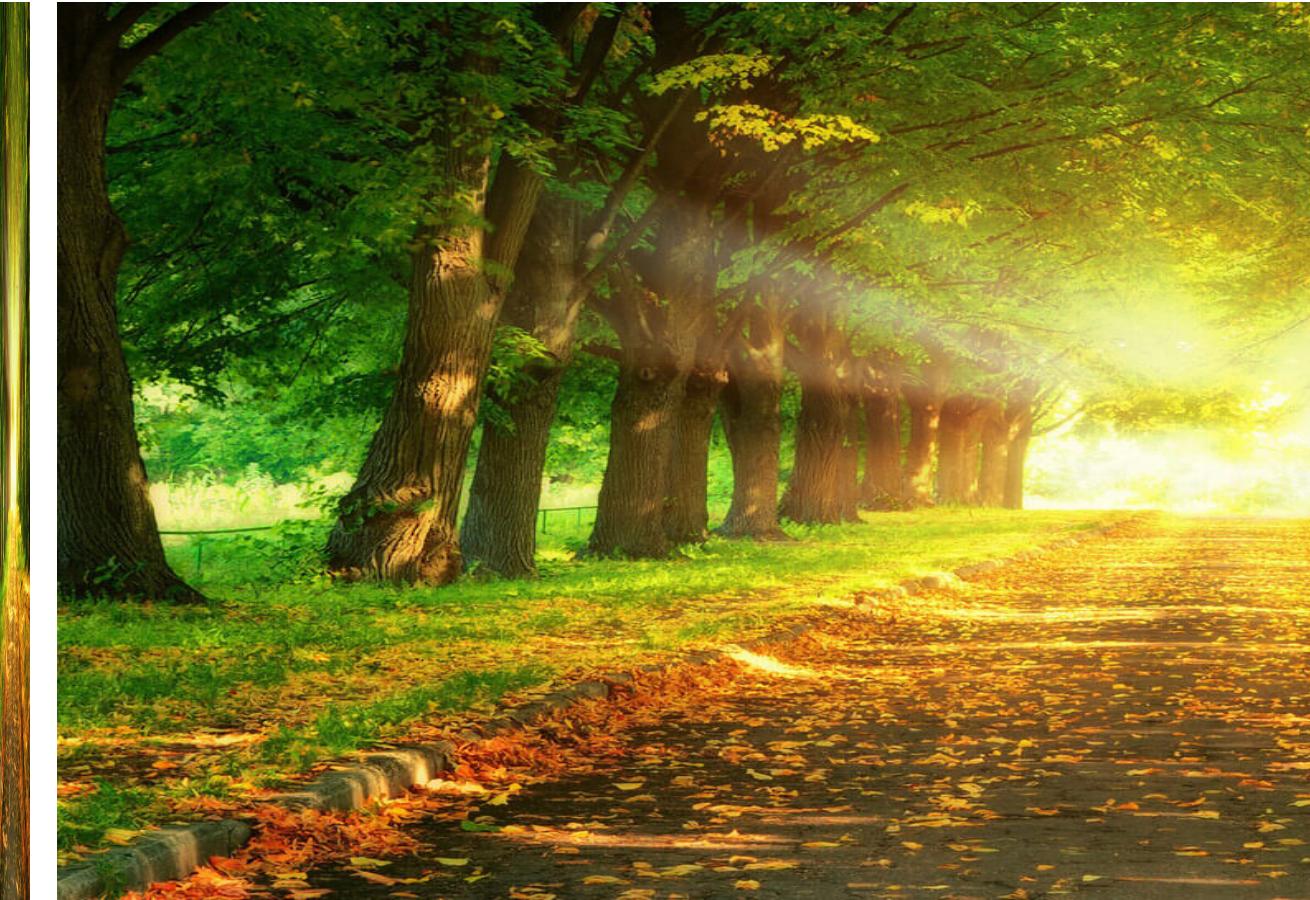


## Auxiliary nectar source plants (40+)

21. *Amorpha fruticosa* Linn.
22. sweet chestnut
23. *Koelreuteria paniculata*
24. *Sophora japonica* Linn.
25. The stripes?
26. Leguminosae (peas, soybeans, soybeans, etc.)
27. Cucurbits (*Cucumis sativus* L., *Cucumis melo*, *Citrullus lanatus*, *Cucurbita moschata* Duchesne, *Benincasa hispida*(Thunb.) Cogn., etc.)
28. *Brassica pekinensis* Rupr., *Raphanus sativus*L. , etc
29. *Gossypium* spp
30. *Zea mays* L.

31. broomcorn
32. abutilon
33. *Ricinuscommunis* L.
34. Mountain broom seedling
35. Shan Su Zi?
36. *Elsholtzia myosurus* Dunn(*Leonurus japonicus* Houttuyn)
37. *Nepeta cataria* L.
38. Lamiaceae
39. *Adenophora stricta* Miq.
40. *Dendranthema indicum*

A lot of plants, we can do.



# 03 COOPERATION



## COOPERATION for NATURE for the most important pollinator



Ecological balance

Biodiversity

Human Health

.....



Agricultural production

Zero hunger

Beekeepers get rich

.....



Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem

# 03

# COOPERATION



- 1999, in **Canada**, I'd like to buy a grazing lands to produce Maple Pollen :-)
- 2019, in **Canada**, I'd like to import the modern beekeeping car :-)



## Slovenia

- 2013, we met in apimondia, good friendship, help each other and cooperation
- 2017~ now, for WBD



# 03

# COOPERATION



Developing  
Country



CEE  
Country



新添文苑在中国

# 03 COOPERATION



**No bees, no pollination, no nature, no biodiverse and no life !**

**Begin from myself**

**Start now**

**Hand in Hand !**

**Plant tree, arbor, bush, flower**

NZ: Manuka?

**Beekeeping in city,embassy**

**Share bee-products**

**Let's join, Together 一起向未来! for a shared nature future !**





REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
EMBASSY BEIJING



# THANK YOU

Welcome

WBD 2023



**Care for bees, protect the earth, biodiversity, and human health**

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