

The SOUTH AFRICAN
BEEKEEPING FORAGE CALENDAR

2020
(DRAFT 2)
16 Feb 2020

Western Cape

“Beekeepers need to know when to best move their hives to take advantage of a particular forage source depending on whether they wish to focus on honey production or strengthening their colonies. “
- Dr. Tlou Samuel Masehela

This calender is not ready for usage. If you find any shortcomming or mis-information, kindly do send your input to forage@beekeeper.co.za.

Downloaded from www.beekeeper.co.za

Forage Source				Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				SUMMER	SUMMER	AUTUMN	AUTUMN	AUTUMN	WINTER	WINTER	WINTER	SPRING	SPRING	SPRING	SUMMER
Eucalyptus camaldulensis *	River red gum			Hoey Crop											
Eucalyptus cladocalyx *	Sugar gum														
Eucalyptus conferruminata *	Spider gum.														
Eucalyptus diversicolor *	Karri gum														
Eucalyptus / Corymbia ficifolia	Red flowering gum														
Eucalyptus gomphocephala	Tuart gum														
Eucalyptus grandis *	Saligna gum														
Eucalyptus / Corymbia maculata	Spotted gum														
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow box gum														
Eucalyptus paniculata	Grey ironbark gum														
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Black ironbark gum														
Eucalyptus tereticornis *	Forest red gum														
Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna gum														
Allium cepa	Onion														
Brassica napus var. oleifera	Canola														
Brassica sp. (Broccoli)	Broccoli														
Brassica sp. (Cabbage)	Cabbage														
Brassica sp. (Cauliflower)	Cauliflower														
Citrus spp.	Citrus														
Cucurbita sp.	Pumpkin														
Daucus carota	Carrot														
Helianthus annuus	Sunflower														
Macadamia spp.	Macadamia														
Medicago sativa	Lusern/Lucerne														
Magnifera indica	Mango														
Malus domestica	Apple														
Prunus spp.	Prune/Plum														
Psidium guajava	Guava														
Pyrus communis	Pear														
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry														
Trifolium spp.	Clover														
Vicia dasycarpa	Purple vetch														
Vitis vinifera	Grape														
Quercus robur	English oak														
Schinus terebinthifolius *	Brazilian pepper														
Suburban gardens	Jan-Dec														
Echium plantagineum	Echium/Bloublom														
Hypochaeris radicata	False dandelion														
Leptospermum laevigatum *	Coastal Tea Tree														
Myoporum tenuifolium *	Manatoka														
Prosopis spp. *	Prosopis spp.														
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild radish														
Acacia karroo / Vachellia karroo ^	Sweet thorn														
Agathosma spp.	Buchu														
Aloe ferox	Red aloe														
Aloe marlothii	Mountain aloe														
Asparagus spp. ^	Wild asparagus														
Carpobrotus edulis	Sour fig														
Erica spp.	Erica spp.														
Euclea spp.	Guarris														
Euryops Virgineus	Honey euryops														
Isoglossa eckloniana	Buckweed														
Mesembs	Mesembs														
Morella cordifolia	Wasbossie														
Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata	Wild olive														
Oxalis pes-caprae ^	Buttercup oxalis														
Oxalis stricta	Commom yellow woodsorrel														
Protea spp.	Protea spp.														
Scutia myrtina	Cat thorn														
Searsia lancea	Karee														
Searsia pedulina	White karee														
Watsonia fourcadei	Watsonia fourcadei														
Zygophyllum spp.															
Coastal fynbos (Vegetation Unit)															
Mountain fynbos (Vegetation Unit)															
Strandveld (Vegetation Unit)															
Karoo (Vegetation Unit)															
Indigenous Forest (Vegetation Unit)															
Namaqualand & Renosterveld															

Notes/Tips for Western Cape Beekeepers :

General: Southern Cape Fynbos are able to maitain colonies during winter period.

- 1) To optimise honey production, feed bees 6 weeks before Spring flow with 15% real pollen mix
- 2) Emergency Winter Feed: Feed with 2.5% pollen (to avoid brood production stimulation).
- 3) Formulation for protien patties for bees: soy + pollen (4:1) * results in highest brood production @ lowest price
- 4) Spring Syrup will stimulate comb & brood production (1 sugar to 1 water)
- 5) Winter Syrup will be stored as supplies (2 sugar to 1 water)
- 6) Citrus / Conola – no pollination required, famer might ask for honey compensation
- 7) GM Sunflower does not produce nectar

More tips/notes missing & needs correction? Please email forage@beekeeper.co.za

Western Cape Bee Industry Directory

Beekeeping Associations/ Groups/Clubs:
(add your info here)

Beekeeper Supplies (Hives, Tools, etc):
(add your info here)

Beekeeping Training Providers:
(add your info here)

Other Industry Supply Chain Services:
(add your info here)

Meeting the Legal Requirements as a Beekeeper?

The Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983) and Control Measures R1511 of 22 November 2019 relating to Honeybees. Any person who keeps, owns, or is in charge of a colony of honey-bees, whether for commercial, hobbyist or as a bee removal service provider is legally required to register Every 24 months with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) as a Beekeeper. There is no cost involved.



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries
Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Get your Beekeeper Registration form from:

Rofhiwa Nethanani: 012 309 8739 RofhiwaN@daff.gov.za / Mavis Matsho: 012 309 8763 MavisMAT@daff.gov.za

Beekeeping Support Group



Struggling to Solve a Beekeeping related problem?
Join the South African Beekeeping Support Group on Whatsapp.
Email to supportgroup@beekeeper.co.za