

Trees and plants for bees and beekeepers in the Upper Mara Basin

Guide to useful melliferous trees and crops for beekeepers

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Who is this guide for?

This guide provides information for:

- **Beekeepers** - to ensure the presence of plants providing nectar and pollen year round and plants useful for beekeeping, such as making and baiting hives, and using in smokers.
- **Farmers** – so that they can plant species that will encourage bees and also pollinate their crops.
- **WRUAs and CFAs** – to optimize their water basins and community forests for beekeeping and to ensure pollination.
- **Researchers, NGOs and service providers** – researching or promoting water-wise agroforestry, agriculture and apiculture.
- **Nursery owners** – so they can grow seedlings of interest to beekeepers and farmers.

Introduction to the MaMaSe Project

The Mau Mara Serengeti Sustainable Water initiative (MaMaSe) aims to improve water safety and security in the Mara River Basin to support structural poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth and conservation of the Basin's ecosystems. In this four year programme which started in 2014, the people and institutions in the basin have been supported in a process of structural change, promoting water-wise economic development that lifts people out of poverty and sets them on a sustainable path to improved well-being and self-reliance.

The Initiative, which is financially supported by the Netherlands Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, consists of a broad-based public private partnership including international and Kenyan government agencies, civil society, private sector, NGOs, and knowledge institutions. It is led by UNESCO-IHE and executed together with partners including Wageningen University and Research, SNV, WWF Kenya, Mara Farming, Mara River Users Association, Egerton University, Water Resources Management Authority, Deltares, Waterschap Brabantse Delta and ITC Twente. These partners envision a basin where:

- Capable government institutions develop effective river basin management strategies for inclusive green growth through participatory processes. Water resources are regulated for the benefit of people and ecosystems.
- Basin residents prosper from economic activities that are financially profitable, environmentally sustainable, and well aligned with the basin water management strategy. Innovative agricultural practices and sustainable tourism facilities are promoted.
- Key forest and savannah ecosystems are protected or restored and wildlife has access to habitats and water resources needed at different times of the year and especially during drought years.
- These interconnected public, private, and environmental elements of the basin serve as a model of sustainability for surrounding basins, with transferrable tools and approaches.



Market driven forest conservation initiatives in the Upper Mara basin

The Mara River ecosystem is among the largest water catchments in Kenya, supporting over 1.4 million people in Kenya and Tanzania. Water resources in the Mara River basin are under continued threat of degradation owing to increased human activities, especially agricultural production, of both crops and livestock, which threaten the sustainability of springs, streams and rivers in the basin. Agriculture can impact water resources by contributing to deforestation as forests are cleared for farmland, and agrochemical residues end up in water bodies. Conservation is a difficult sell to farmers; especially in the upper Mara basin which receives adequate rainfall all year round. The upper Mara River basin is approximately 1500 km² spanning from Nakuru through Bomet and Narok Counties, with over 400,000 small scale farmers who's agricultural and livestock practices contribute to a degradation of the headwaters of the Mara River through soil erosion, chemicals, and fertilizer and waste pollutants to the waters. The average land holding for farmers in the upper basin is 3.7 acres (1.5 Ha) and their incomes average 70,000 KES per year. Their search for more land to cultivate also leads to deforestation and in return, the need to expand the source of their livelihoods has led to the degradation and deforestation due to wood fuel and timber harvesting, putting at threat the 38,000 hectares Transmara block of the Mau Forest that is the most intact block of the expansive Mau forest.

The protection of water resources in the Mara River basin has been on-going, with interventions from conservation organizations; specifically Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) and Community Forest Associations (CFAs). Support from NGO's and agencies in conservation have seen WRUAs and CFAs implement interventions promoting good agricultural practices which include; agroforestry and erosion control measures. Beyond the funding timelines by donors, WRUAs and CFAs face challenges to sustain their interventions and encourage uptake by the farmers to ensure increased farm productivity as well as increase the area under conservation. Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) and Community Forest Associations (CFAs) have seen beekeeping enterprises as a market driven solution to forest conservation and sustainable land use. As part of the MaMaSe project, beehive kits from The Hive Company (including hives, honey extractors and filters, bee suits and buckets and initial training), were provided through loans from the CFAs and WRUAs to 3 beekeepers in Isei and Engare Ngito Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) and 2 beekeepers in Socofona Community Forest Association (CFA) in 2015. Advanced beekeeping training and quarterly follow up monitoring and assistance was given to these beekeepers and five other beekeepers who are also members of the CFAs and WRUA with traditional, Kenya top Bar and Langstroth type hive.



Water, apiculture, forests, trees and livelihoods

Apiculture - the practice of domesticating bees - can contribute to the objectives of the MaMaSe initiative in many ways – shown in Figure 1.

Honey bees cannot survive or make honey without access to abundant sources of **forage**. Forage is the term for nectar and pollen from flowers in a radius of around 4km, as this is the maximum distance that bees (*Apis mellifera scutellata*) tend to forage [1].

A **melliferous plant** produces nectar and/or pollen that can be collected by insects and turned into honey. Many plants are melliferous, but only certain species can be harvested by honey bees (*Apis mellifera*) because of their physiognomy (body size and shape, length of proboscis, etc.). Successful beekeepers therefore need to know the plants that support beekeeping and understand that bees need access to these food sources, as well as shade. In the Upper Mara Basin, many indigenous trees are melliferous, as are a number of commonly grown crops. If beekeepers and farmers ensure that there is sufficient year-round forage, this can ensure good, constant flows of honey and beehives will not abscond (leave the hive in search of better sources of forage). Bees prefer a constant temperature of 32 to 35 °C in their hives, so placing hives under trees or hung in trees provides **shade** to avoid hives over-heating.

Hives also need to be located near **water sources**: streams or rivers. Beekeepers should also know that vegetation blooms at different times of the year at higher altitudes. To take advantage of these phenomena and increase their honey yields, some beekeepers may practice transhumance- the practice of moving hives to areas where flowering is abundant.



Figure 1 Links between water safety and security forests, trees, apiculture and livelihoods

Types of bees

In the Mau Mara area the following sub-species of bees are found:

Apis mellifera scutellata (səğ emiát in Ogiek): A social honeybee, this is the species most beekeepers domesticate. It is small with relatively short tongues, they are often aggressive and have a tendency to reproduce (swarm) and abscond (migrate). They are found more in the lower basin on the grasslands and plains. Massive flowering attributes to their high reproductive rate, which occurs in plains just before rains. Scutellata nests in a wide range of sites from cavities to open nests and hives. This is the most common species in the Upper Mara Basin.



Apis mellifera monticola : A mountain bee, living on high altitudes at elevations between 1,500 and 3,100 meters in East Africa (Mau Forest, Mt. Elgon, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Mt. Kenya, Mt. Meru). It is large, dark, gentle with longer hairs than other African bees. It lives in cloudy, misty areas and where there are nocturnal ground frosts. It is the largest bee in Africa and has a tendency to reduce brood rearing at the first sign of forage decline and may not migrate. It is less productive and less vicious than other species.



Stingless bees: Species include *Meliponula bocandei*, *Meliponula lendliana* and *Meliponula ferruginea*. Beekeeping with stingless bee colonies is called meliponiculture. These species are less often domesticated. Their honey is very sweet and liquid compared to *Apis mellifera* honey (*kumiat* in Kalendijn), and often produced in much smaller quantities per colony, and is often prized as medicine. Stingless bees can be kept in small hives. Only some plants visited by stingless bees are included here as these bees are not (yet) commonly domesticated. The Ogiek recognize the following stingless bees:

1. *Gaposwet*: produces sweet honey which is used to cleanse the stomach
2. *Gosomeg*: dark color, harmless and stays underground
3. *Kipirgei* or *pusecheeg*: dark colour and relatively less aggressive, produces sweet honey with less wax and has medicinal values
4. *Somosireg*: brown colour and very aggressive, associated with the Sooywo and Salapo zones, and with upper eco-climatic zones.





How this guide was developed

This guide was developed in stages. First literature was reviewed to find melliferous species found in and suitable for the Upper Mara River Basin. Then observations and interviews were made during field visits and meetings with farmers, agroforestry experts, tree nursery managers, beekeepers, Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) in 2016 and 2017. Finally, the species were discussed and verified during participative workshops on beekeeping and agroforestry held in Mulot in May 2017 and meetings in November 2017. We acknowledge the following people who participated in developing this guide:

Amala WRUA: Joseph Chebusit, Jesca Testot, Moses Kipotich, Livingstone Chepyos, Joseph Ngereshi, Annah Langat

Canaan Women Beekeepers Group: Livingstone Bii

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Greenpot Enterprises: Jessica Mukiri

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Mara WRUA: Kennedy Omyayo, Paul Rono, John Krech

Nairotia CFA: Kiplangat Sigei, Langat Benard, Rose Chebet, Langat Bernard, Jackline Korir

Nyangores CFA: Derreck Paul, John Mutai, William Ronoh, Hillary Rono, John Koech, Nany Koech, Joan Mutot, John Bett, Kipkirui Langat, Paul Rono, John K Koskei

Mara Farms: Robert Kirui

Mara River WRUA: Paul Ronoh, Nancy Rotich, Richard Chepkwony, Paul Mutai, Caren Chepmoi, Rose Chebet

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Socofona CFA: Joseph Waitage, Richard Tuei, James Korir, Lordman Rono, James Tangu

Socofona WRUA: Louisa Sang, Joseph Silate

Stanley Nkoidi'a Oloketienya Arap

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Using this guide

Scientific names of plants are written in *italics*, local and English names are written in plain text. The term “Spp.” means species.

Which plants?

As a beekeeper, you can try to make sure that there is a sufficient, year round flowering of bee pollinated plants within approximately 3km radius of your beehives, by planting your farm and lands with bee loving species, and encouraging your neighbours, CFA and WRUA to do so too. You can check if good plants for bees and beekeepers surround your hives using the lists below.

Altitude

Plants are influenced by altitude. As the height of the land above sea level increases, the climate changes and the air becomes colder and drier. Altitude plays a large part in determining the development and survival of plants, and different plants tolerate the colder, wetter climate as altitude increases. It is important that if you are going to plant trees as a beekeeper, you plant trees that will thrive at the altitude your bee hives are located at. This guide distinguishes between three main altitudes in the Upper Mara river basin:

Mara River Basin	CFAs and WRUAs	Altitude
Higher Upper Mara Basin (H)	Upper Nyangores, Nairotia, Upper Amala	2600- 3000 m
Middle Upper Mara Basin (M)	Nyangores, Lower Nyangores, Merigi Cooperative, Socofona, Isei, Amala Mulot	2000-2500 m
Lower Upper Mara Basin (L)	Engare Engito, Mulot Cooperative, Mara Farm	1800- 2100 m

The following tables list the melliferous and useful indigenous (native); exotic, agroforestry and crops; and plants that do not go well with beekeeping in the Upper Mara river basin. The information covers the flowering period, the resources harvested by bees (nectar, pollen and resin), the honey type and colour associated with the plant, and its use in apiculture. Note that plants do not produce the same quantity or quality of these resources, and even among species production varies due to location, altitude, plant health and climate.

Forage calendar

Use the tables below to check if the plants around your beehives together provide year round forage. In the Upper Mara river basin, often the dry season (approximately July to September) is the season when least forage is available. Drawing up a calendar (see opposite) can help identify when the high and low seasons for forage are. Species can be planted to fill the gaps and provide forage year round.



Bee forage calendar

Practical

Plants	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Acacia												
Mimosa												
Citrus	X	X										
Nyangores												
Citrus												
Acacia												
Sunflower												
Hyacinth												
Rose												

MaMaSe



Trees and plants for bees

Indigenous plants

Plant scientific name	Plant local name	Apiculture use	Altitude	Plant features	Flowering period	Resulting honey colour / type	Data source
1.	Akwat	Forage		Tree	Feb		Workshop 2017
2.	Kapugriet, Kapigiriet, Kipsigis	Forage	L M	Tree	Feb- March		Workshop 2017
3.	Laldonia	Forage		Flower/shrub, like mallow			Simion Mosnik
4.	Lodomyiwet	Forage		Tree	Jul		Workshop 2017
5.	Loldongewet	Forage		Tree	April – May		Workshop 2017
6.	Reberwet	Forage		Tree	May- June		Workshop 2017
7.	Chepmaliget	Forage		Tree	Jan-Feb		Workshop 2017
8. <i>Acacia abyssinica</i>	Umbrella Thorn Altarara	Forage	L M	Tall, shade tree. Arrangement pattern: Scattered in fields			Joseph Hitimana
9. <i>Acacia albida</i>	Mapagola, Kababu, Winterthorn	Forage	L M	Timber, Fuelwood, Soil conservation, Medicinal. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree, Scattered in field			Joseph Hitimana
10. <i>Acacia drepanolobium</i>	Mugurit	Forage		Tree, thorny			Joseph Hitimana
11. <i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Mgunga, Scented Thorn	Forage	L	Soil conservation. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree, Scattered in field			Beekeeping Workshop 2017
12. <i>Acacia polyacantha</i>	Mgunga Mkengewa, White Thorn, Falcon's Claw Acacia	Forage	L	Soil conservation. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree, Scattered in field			Beekeeping Workshop 2017
13. <i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden wreath wattle	Forage	L	Dye, Animal fodder, Firewood, Mulch			Beekeeping Workshop 2017
14. <i>Acanthus arborescens</i>	Ndagariat	Forage		Shrub, purple flowers			Joseph Hitimana
15. <i>Acanthus eminens</i>	Ndagariat	Forage		Shrub, purple flowers			Joseph Hitimana
16. <i>Albizia coriaria</i>	Mugavu	Forage	L	Firewood, charcoal, ornamental, forage and medicinal Arrangement pattern: Along rivers / banks			Interview Nyangores CFA, Amalo WRUA
17. <i>Albizia gummifera</i>	Seet	Forage	L M H	Ceremonial, Mulch, Shade, Nitrogen fixing, Shade for coffee	May-June		Beekeeping Workshop 2017
18. <i>Alchornea cordifolia</i>		Pollen	L M	Medicinal	Rainy		Isia WRUA
19. <i>Alchornea laxiflora</i>				Tree. Medicinal root, leaves as food preservative	Dry, Jan- Feb		[2]
20. <i>Aningeria adolf friedricii</i>	Kipkoibet	Forage		Tree	Mar-Apr, Aug-Sept		Nyangaors CFA
21. <i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	Hesimbolyet, Chesimbolyet	Forage		Tree			Isia WRUA, Joseph Hitimana
22. <i>Bridelia scleroneura</i>	Kapturesut	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
23. <i>Brillantaisia madagascariensis</i>	Setiot	Forage		Yellow flowers, almost climbing, 7 year mass flowering		Very sweet	Nyangores CFA
24. <i>Calodendrum capense</i>	Kipkargiatie, Kipkargariat, Kipkaria, Kipkarkariat, Cape Chestnut	Forage	LMH	Tree. Intercropping with e.g. Maize, beans, vegetables, pulses, potatoes. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree planting; Scattered on farm	March – April, December		[3], Beekeeping Workshop 2017, Simion Mosnik
25. <i>Carissa edulis</i>	Legetetuet, legetetiet, Mtanda-mboo	Forage		Tree, messy fruits			Joseph Hitimana, [4],
26. <i>Celtis africana</i>	Chepkeleliet, Nyasiat, White stinkwood	Forage		Tree, strong odour			Joseph Hitimana



Plant scientific name	Plant local name	Apiculture use	Altitude	Plant features	Flowering period	Resulting honey colour / type	Data source
27. <i>Combretum molle</i>	Kemeliet, Mlama, Mgurure	Forage		Soil conservation. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree and scattered in field			Beekeeping Workshop 2017, Joseph Hitimana
28. <i>Conpharingia holstii</i>	Sitotwet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
29. <i>Cordia sinensis</i>	Nogirwet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
30. <i>Cordia abyssinica</i>	Samutet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
31. <i>Crotalaria agatiflora</i>	Lion's claw	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana, [4],
32. <i>Croton dichogamus</i>	Gelewet, Kelelwet	Forage	L M	Tree	March – April	Abundant honey, often white	Workshop 2017
33. <i>Croton macrostachyus</i>	Tebeswet, Tobosuet, Tebenguwet, Tebeswet	Forage	L M	Tree. Intercrops, Wood fuel, Timber, Green manure crop. River bank stabilization. Arrangement pattern: Intercropping with e.g. Maize, beans and potatoes, Linear along riversides / banks, Shelter belts, Boundary tree planting, Scattered in fields	Feb, March, May, Dec	Abundant honey, often white	Isia WRUA, Joseph Hitimana, [4]
34. <i>Croton megalocarpus</i>	Maruguwet, Murugeiywet	Forage	H	Timber crop, Wood fuel. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree planting, Scattered in the fields	Mar - April	Doesn't crystallize	Nygangores CFA, Simion, Isie WRUA
35. <i>Cussonia holstii</i>	Lulukwet	Forage					Joseph Hitimana
36. <i>Cussonia spicata</i>	Sokwet, Cabbage tree	Forage					Joseph Hitimana
37. <i>Dombeya burgessiae</i>	Silibwet	Forage, bark traditional hives		Medium-sized leafy shrub: White sometimes with shades of pink, five petals, Large leaves heart-shaped, sometimes with lobes, margin finely toothed.	May-Jun, Nov-Dec	Fine crystallization	Interview Nygangores CFA
38. <i>Dombeya goetzentii</i>	Mukeu	Forage	M H	Moist forest, large, dark-green leaves which fall often, keeping ground underneath well coated with top quality mulching material. Wood is lightweight, strong, easy to work, not durable. Recommended for near cultivated areas, but not with crops gives dense shade.	Sept - Oct		[4], Joseph Hitimana
39. <i>Dombeya torrida</i>	Silibwet	Forage		Tree	Jan-Feb, Sept-Oct		Joseph Hitimana, [4]
40. <i>Dovyalis abyssinica</i>	Nukiat, Olmorogi	Forage		Medicinal plant, Intercrops, Riverbank stabilization, sweet fruits	June- July, October-Nov		Joseph Hitimana, [4],
41. <i>Dovyalis macrocalyx</i>	Cheptabirbriet, Chopinot	Forage		Many branched, usually spiny, shrub or small tree			Joseph Hitimana, [4]
42. <i>Dracaena afromontana</i>	Labatiet/Lebekwet	Forage		Palm like tree			Joseph Hitimana
43. <i>Dracaena ellenbeckiana</i>	Motiet	Forage		Palm like tree			Joseph Hitimana
44. <i>Ehretia cymosa</i>	Mutereriet, Munyanyuruet, Mbunduki, Kisw, Mundereriet, Mutereriet, Kip	Forage		Medicinal plant, Arrangement pattern: Intercropping with e.g. Maize, beans, vegetables, pulses, potatoes, Scattered in the fields, linear along river banks			Joseph Hitimana, [4]
45. <i>Ehsente vetricosum</i>	Sasuriet,	Forage		Banana like plant			Joseph Hitimana
46. <i>Ekibergia capensis</i>	Arorwet, Ekebergia, Ararwet	Forage		Riverbank stabilization, Timber crop, Medicinal. Arrangement pattern: Boundary planting, Scattered in the fields, linear along river banks			Joseph Hitimana, [4],
47. <i>Eleodendron buchananii</i>	Saonet	Forage		Evergreen shrub or tree			Joseph Hitimana
48. <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	Kogoruet, Kipisoruet, Mwamba ngoma, Kogoruet,	Forage		Multipurpose tree, wood used for making carvings, stools, drums, mortars, beehives, tool handles			Joseph Hitimana, [4],



Plant scientific name	Plant local name	Apiculture use	Altitude	Plant features	Flowering period	Resulting honey colour / type	Data source
	/Kipisoruet, Red hot poker tree, flame tree						
49. <i>Euclea divinorum</i>	Uswet	Forage	L M	Tree	Jan, June- Aug		Workshop 2017, Joseph Hitimana, [4]
50. <i>Faurea saligna</i>	Sagawaita	Forage		Timber tannin, Fuelwood. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree, Windbreak, Ornamental			Int Amala nursery
51. <i>Euphorbia candelabrum</i>	Kuresiei, cactus, Kreshnet	Hive material	L M	Cactus like tree when large, used for live fences			Field observations 2017, Livingstone, Stanley,
52. <i>Ficus sycomorus</i>	Mogoiwet, Mogoiywet	Forage	MH	Tree			Field observations 2017, Ester Bariwot
53. <i>Ficus thoningii</i> , <i>Ficus hochstelin</i>	Simotwet fig	Forage		Hollows also provide water for bees			Joseph Hitimana
54. <i>Genesis</i> spp. (?)	Taunet	Forage		Tree			William Rono
55. <i>Hagenia abyssinica</i>	Bondet	Forage		Yellow red bark, wood timber, endangered, slow growing	Mar- April		Joseph Hitimana
56. <i>Juniperus procera</i>	Cedar, Oltarakwai, Mutarakwa;	Hive making, forage		Slow growing, Good hard wood for hive making, rot resistant. Fast growing native tree			Joseph Hitimana, [5]
57. <i>Kigelia africana</i>	Rotinuet, Sausage tree	Forage		Tree, long sausage shaped fruits, medicinal, used for traditional winemaking			Joseph Hitimana
58. <i>Landolphia brehamii</i>	Tunoiyet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
59. <i>Lantana trifolia</i>	Baiywap tarit	Forage		Bush/shrub, medicinal uses	Year round		Joseph Hitimana
60. <i>Lippia javanica</i>	Mwokiot	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
61. <i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Macaranga	Forage		Tree		Bitter	Nyangaiores CFA
62. <i>Maytenus heterophylla</i>	Kugerwet, Mdunga, Mdeewe , Kigorwet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
63. <i>Merula</i>	Sewerweget	Forage		Thick stemmed tree, use for poles			William Rono
64. <i>Mimulopsis solmsii</i>	Setiot , Seytot	Forage	L M	Woody plant			Joseph Hitimana
65. <i>Momordica friesiorum</i>	Simetet	Forage		Tree	April		Workshop 2017
66. <i>Nuxia congesta</i>	Chorua	Forage		Tree, yellow flowers		White	Joseph Hitimana
67. <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L	African basil	Baiting hives, bio-pesticide		Herb			PROTA4U
68. <i>Ocimum kenyense</i> Ayob. Ex A.J.Paton		Baiting hives		Herb			Joseph Hitimana
69. <i>Olea africana</i>	Emitot, African Olive	Forage		Tree	June-July		Interview Nygangores CFA, Amala nursery
70. <i>Olea capensis</i>	Elgon teak, Loliondo Murugeiywet	Forage		Timber, medicinal, Fuelwood, Medicinal, soil conservation, Poles & posts. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree, Scattered			Joseph Hitimana
71. <i>Olea capensis</i> ssp. <i>welwitschii</i>	Elkontik, Elgon teak, Msaita	Hive making	L M	Tree, Strong white hardwood			Canaan Women Beekeeping group
72. <i>Olea europaea</i> spp. <i>Africana</i>	Ingiriyoi, Emitiot, Emityot, Oloirien, Olorien Amitigot	Forage	L M	Tree. Timber, Fuelwood, Soil conservation, medicinal Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree. River sides/bank Scattered in field	June- July		Beekeeping Workshop 2017



Plant scientific name	Plant local name	Apiculture use	Altitude	Plant features	Flowering period	Resulting honey colour / type	Data source
73. <i>Ormocarpum trichocarpum</i>	Koipeiyot ab tiriita	Forage		Tree, purple flowers			Joseph Hitimana
74. <i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	African Locust Bean	Forage	L	Fodder, Firewood, Timber, medicine, alcoholic beverages. Arrangement pattern: Intercrop			Beekeeping Workshop 2017
75. <i>Parvetta gardenifolia</i>	Chorwet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
76. <i>Paurinhiata holstii</i>	Koneita	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
77. <i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>	Chepngororit, Chemngariot	Forage	L M	Shrub, tree			Isei WRUA
78. <i>Podocarpus falcatus</i>	Saptete, Saptet, Podo Lpiripirinti	Forage		Timber, Fuelwood, medicinal, soil conservation, ceremonial, shade, ornamental. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree, Scattered			Beekeeping Workshop 2017
79. <i>Podocarpus gracillia</i>	Podo	Forage		Tree	Nov		Joseph Hitimana
80. <i>Podocarpus latifolius</i>	Podo, Sitetet	Forage		Timber, medicinal, Fuelwood, soil conservation, shade Ornamental. Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree planting, Scattered			Joseph Hitimana
81. <i>Podocarpus spp.</i>	Sabtety, Septet	Forage	L M	Tree, conifer			Joseph Hitimana
82. <i>Polyscias fulva Polyscias kikuyuensis</i>	Aonet, Aonet	Forage, hives	L M	Trunk used for inside of traditional hollow log hives, soft wood, not suitable for outside use for hives	Feb- Mar		Nyangores CFA Joseph Hitimana
83. <i>Pouteria adolfi-friedricii</i>	Chepkobet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
84. <i>Prunus africana</i>	Tendwet	Forage	M H	Timber, medicinal, Fuelwood, medicinal, soil conservation	Feb-March	White	Nyangores CFA, Joseph Hitimana
85. <i>Psychotria orophila</i>	Olobarat	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
86. <i>Pterolobium stellatum</i>	Kipkosikosit, Kipkoskoryet Kipskoskosit	Forage	L M	Tree	March – April		Workshop 2017
87. <i>Rauvolfia caffra</i>	Rwandet	Forage		Medicinal			Joseph Hitimana
88. <i>Rhemnus staddo</i>	Ketarwet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
89. <i>Rhus volkensii</i>	Kipsoeniot	Forage		Climbing, Edible Fruits	Feb- March		Joseph Hitimana
90. <i>Rhus natalensis/vulgaris</i>	Siriat, Munjororuet, Mishangwe, Msigioi Lmisigiyioi Lmisigiei	Forage		Timber, medicinal, Fruits, Soil conservation Arrangement pattern: Scattered			Joseph Hitimana
91. <i>Rhus volkensii/plunatus</i>	Tagaimamiet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
92. <i>Rhus vulgaris</i>	Munjereriat	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
93. <i>Schebera alata</i>	Kabigeriet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
94. <i>Schefflera actinophylla (Brassia actinophylla)</i>	Ewat	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
95. <i>SSchefflera volkensii</i>	Tinet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
96. <i>Schrebera alata</i>	Kahawat, Kakaawet -Tugen	Forage	L M	Tree	Feb- March		Workshop 2017
97. <i>Scutia myrtina</i>	Simbejwet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
98. <i>Spathodea nilotic</i>	Nandi Flame tree	Forage		Red trumpet flowers on crown	Jul-Aug		Joseph Hitimana
99. <i>Strombosia scheffleri</i>		Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
100. <i>Syzygium cordatum</i>	Lamayay, Lamaiyat, Lamaywet	Forage		Used timber, fuelwood, Soil conservation, medicinal, Agroforestry Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree and Scattered in field			Nyangaors CFA, Amalo WRUA
101. <i>Syzygium gueneense</i>	Lemeiywet mzuari	Forage		Tree	Mar-Apr		Joseph Hitimana



Plant scientific name	Plant local name	Apiculture use	Altitude	Plant features	Flowering period	Resulting honey colour / type	Data source
102. <i>Syzgium cumini</i>	Java plum	Forage		Medical use, Tannin or dyestuff, Alcohol			Beekeeping Workshop 2017
103. <i>Tabernaemontana stapfiana</i>	Rerendet, Wild magnolia	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
104. <i>Tabgia gabonensis</i>		Forage		Tree			Simion
105. <i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>	Lelechwet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
106. <i>Teclea nobilis</i>	Kurgot, Kuryot, Kuriot, Koriot	Forage, leaves to clean & bait hives		Fuelwood timber, Edible fruits, Medicinal	Feb, May-June		Nyangaores CFA
107. <i>Tephrosia vogelii</i>	Tephrosia, Poison Fish Tree	Forage		Mole repellent, Soil conservation, Apiary (bee forage). Arrangement pattern: Intercropping with maize, pulses, vegetables, beans, potatoes etc., Scattered			Beekeeping Workshop 2017
108. <i>Trichocladus ellipticus</i>	Paregeiywet, White witch hazel	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
109. <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	Clover, Intabibit, Ndabibit	Forage		Herb		Crystalized	William Rono, Silas Livingstone
110. <i>Trimeria grandiflora</i>	Chepkowet	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana
111. <i>Trimeria grandifolia</i>	Chekouon, Chepkowet	Forage	L M	Tree			Isia WRUA
112. <i>Vachellia drepanolobium</i>	Mugurit, Whistling Thorn	Forage		Fencing, Tool handles and other implements, Shade , Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree Scattered in field			Beekeeping Workshop 2017
113. <i>Acacia drepanolobium</i>	Whistling thorn acacia	Forage		Swollen thorns			Beekeeping Workshop 2017
114. <i>Vangueria madascarensis</i> <i>Vangueria apiculata</i>	Kimolwet	Forage		Small green flower	May-June		Isei WRUA
115. <i>Vernonia adoensis</i>	Sergutiet -Kuum tebwengwet	Forage		Flower	Feb- March		Joseph Hitimana
116. <i>Vernonia auriculifera</i>	Tebengwet	Forage		Flower			Joseph Hitimana
117. <i>Vernonia brachycalyx</i>	Kuombereriet	Forage		Flower			Joseph Hitimana
118. <i>Warbugia ugandensis</i>	Soket	Forage	L M	Tree			Workshop 2017
119. <i>Zanthozyllum gillettii</i>	Sagawaita, Sogo, African satinwood,	Forage		Tree			Joseph Hitimana



Exotics, agroforestry trees and crops

Scientific name	Local name	Apiculture use	Altitude	Flowering period	Plant features	Honey type	Other uses	Data source
1. <i>Bignoniaceae</i> family	Jacaranda	Forage	L M	Jun- Aug	Ornamental			
2. <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat, Lokwet, Lokwat	Forage	L M				Fruits, hive materials	Joseph Hitimana, Livingstone Chepyos
3. <i>Acacia augustissima/ augustima</i>	Sweet Acacia, Prairie acacia	Forage	L M H		Legume		Resin	Workshop 2017
4. <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Ear leaf acacia, Black wattle, ear pod wattle	Forage	L		Exotic, shrub, white flowers	Mid brown	Dyestuff, fuelwood, resin	[6, 7]
5. <i>Agave sisalana</i>	Sisal	Nectar	M H		Exotic Crop tree		Fibres, Cash crop	[8]
6. <i>Albemoscus esculentus</i>	Okra	Nectar and pollen	L M	Rainy	Shrub Exotic, yellow flowers		Edible fruits	[9, 10]
7. <i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	Groundnut, peanut	Nectar and pollen	L M H	Rainy	Herb, yellow flowers		Food, seeds (nuts)	[2]
8. <i>Bombax pentandrum</i> L		Pollen	L		Oleaginous tree		Timber	[11]
9. <i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	Bougainvillea	Pollen	M H	All year	Exotic, thorny woody plant, red/white/purple/pink		Ornamental	[12]
10. <i>Brugmansia arborea</i>	White trumpet flower	Forage	M H		Shrub, hedgerows		Ornamental, live fences	Workshop 2017
11. <i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i> , <i>Calliandra calothyrsus/ houstoniana</i>	Calliandra	Forage	L M H	Variable, nearly all year	Small tree, shrub	May, Dec	Fuel, fodder. Intercropping with e.g. Maize, beans, vegetables, pulses, potatoes. Arrangement pattern: Alley cropping, boundary tree planting, Scattered on farm	Workshop 2017
12. <i>Callistemon</i> spp. 13. <i>Callistemon viminalis</i> , <i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Bottlebrush	Nectar and pollen	L M H	All year, June/July/August	Domesticated Exotic		Ornamental	Workshop 2017
14. <i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Tea	Forage	M H		Managed shrub		Pollination, cash crop, drink Soil conservation, Buffer against forest encroachment	Workshop 2017[6, 7]
15. <i>Capsicum</i> spp.	Bell pepper, pepper	Forage	M H		Vegetable		Crop	[9] Workshop 2017
16. <i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya, paw paw	Nectar and pollen	L M	Rainy	Crop tree, white flowers		Edible fruit	[7] Workshop 2017
17. <i>Cassia spectabilis</i>	Senn	Forage	M H	July – Aug	Exotic leguminous Tree up to 20m, large spreading canopy		Fodder	[7]
18. <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Ironwood, Australian pine	Pollen	L M H	Dry	Exotic pine tree		Timber, Firewood, charcoal, furniture, poles (house construction), posts,, tool handles, fodder, shade, ornamental, mulch, nitrogen-fixing, soil conservation, reclamation of degraded areas, windbreak, tannin, dye Arrangement pattern: Boundary tree planting	[7]



Scientific name	Local name	Apiculture use	Altitude	Flowering period	Plant features	Honey type	Other uses	Data source
19. <i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Siam weed, Triffid weed	Forage	L M	All year	Exotic straggling perennial herb, fragrant (turpentine), white-bluish flowers(weed)	Dark	Mulch	[7]
20. <i>Citrus sp.</i>	Orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, mandarin	Nectar and pollen	L M H	Rainy, Jan-Feb	Exotic Crop tree		Fruits, Cash crop, Arrangement pattern: Rows	[7] Workshop 2017
21. <i>Claistimore</i>		Forage			Exotic/ Legume		Vegetable	[7] Workshop 2017
22. <i>Coffea arabica</i>	Arabica Coffee	Nectar and pollen	M H	Rainy, Early dry Feb to March , Dec	Bush, crop, white flowers		Coffee drink	[7]
23. <i>Cucumis melo</i>	Cantaloupe melon	Nectar and pollen	L M	Rainy	Herb orange yellow		Food	[7]
24. <i>Cucurbita spp.</i>	Squash, Pumpkin	Forage	M H	Mar-Apr	Climbing vegetable		Food vegetable	[9]
25. <i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>	Cypress	Pollen, hives	H		Tree		Timber crop, Firewood	Workshop 2017
26. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda Grass, Bahama Grass, Devil's Grass	Pollen	M H	Rainy	Grass like		Mulch, fodder	Workshop 2017
27. <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> 28. <i>Cupressus bentani</i> 29. <i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>	Cypress	Pollen	L M H	Rainy	Exotic pine		Timber crop, Firewood. Arrangement pattern: Boundary planting, woodlots	[7] Workshop 2017
30. <i>Datura metel</i>	Devil's trumpet, metel, downy thorn-apple,	Nectar and pollen		Rainy	Exotic Shrub perennial, large trumpet white flowers		Medicinal, toxic leaves	[7]
31. <i>Delonix regia</i>	Flamboyant tree	Forage	L	Sept – Nov	Umbrella shaped Tree		Bark medicinal, Seeds as beads	14
32. <i>Eribotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	Pollen	L	Dry	Tree, white flowers		Medicinal seeds, edible fruit	[7]
33. <i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , 34. <i>E. Pellita, salinga, grandis</i>	Tebengo, Eucalyptus Red Mahogany, red Eucalyptus Stringybark	Nectar and pollen	L M H	Rainy, April Year round	Exotic Large tree, Boundary planting, Scattered .	White, fragrant	Timber – hive making (soft wood), Fuelwood, Poles, essential oil, woodlots	[3], workshop 2017
35. <i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Pitanga cherry	Forage	L M H		Exotic, Crop tree		Ornamental	[3]
36. <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Christmas tree, Poinsettia	Pollen	L M H	Rainy	Exotic Shrub, red flowers		Ornamental	[3]
37. <i>Gliricida sepium</i>	Acacia	Nectar	L M	Dry	Exotic shrub, yellow flowers		Shade tree, leaves for fodder/forage/biofuel, Soil fertility	[3]
38. <i>Glycine max</i>	Soybean	Forage	L M		Leguminous		Pollination	[3, 7]
39. <i>Grevillia robusta</i>	Grevillea, Silky oak, Australian silver oak	Pollen	M H	Jan-Feb March – May	Small exotic , evergreen Leguminous tree, whitish flowers		Timber, Fuelwood, Manure, mulch Arrangement pattern: Intercropping with maize, potatoes, vegetables, beans and any other crops, Along boundaries, Scattered	[3]
40. <i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>	Niger, niger seed	Forage				White	Edible oil and seeds	[3]
41. <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower	Forage	M H	Apr-Jul	Flower		Pollination, edible seeds	[3, 9]
42. <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	Nectar and pollen	L M	All year	Exotic, Evergreen Shrub, white with black ring		Tea., medicinal	[7]








Scientific name	Local name	Apiculture use	Altitude	Flowering period	Plant features	Honey type	Other uses	Data source
43. <i>Hypeastrum equestre</i>	Amaryliis	Nectar and pollen	L M	All year	Lily, orange flower		Ornamental	[7]
44. <i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Sweet potato, Yam	Nectar	L M	Rainy	Exotic herb, white flowers		Food- root potato	[7]
45. <i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Jatropha	Pollen	L M H		Exotic		Biofuel, oil seeds	[3]
46. <i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Pollen	M H	All year	Bushy prickly shrub yellow orange to red, white/pink		Ornamental, Live Fencing, edible berries when ripe	[3], [7]
47. <i>Leucaena leucophala</i>	Horse tamarind,	Forage	L M	All year	Legume, white or cream flowers		Excellent fodder. Food: Pods, seeds & leaf tips	[3]
48. <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Macadamia nuts	Forage	L M		Tree		Edible nuts, cash crop	[7]
49. <i>Macaranga cf uniflora</i>	Morota	Pollen	L M H	Dry	Exotic shrub, white flowers		Ornamental	[7]
50. <i>Maesa lanceolate</i>	False assegai	Nectar and pollen		Rainy	Tree, whitish flowers		Poisonous to cattle, hardwood	[7]
51. <i>Maesopsis eminii</i>	Umbrella tree		M H		Exotic, Legume		Timber, shade	Workshop 2017
52. <i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i>	Wax mallow, Turks cap	Nectar and pollen		All year	Evergreen, exotic, red flowers		Ornamental	[7]
53. <i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango	Nectar	L M H	Dry, Sept-Dec	Tree, whitish flowers		Food, cash crop	[7]
54. <i>Manihot esculentus</i>	Cassava	Nectar	L M H	Dry	Shrub, greenish flowers		Food, root, medicinal cash crop	[7]
55. <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Potato	Forage	M H	Mar	White or purple lowers		Food	
56. <i>Musa sapientum, Musa spp</i>	Banana	Nectar	L M H	All year	Tree		Food	[7]
57. <i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	Banana passion/ passionfruit /poka	Nectar and pollen	M H	All	Exotic crops		Edible fruit	[7], workshop 2017
58. <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Cane grass, elephant grass, napier grass	Nectar	L M	Rainy	Grass, beige flowers		Fodder	[7]
59. <i>Persea Americana</i>	Pear, avocado	Nectar	L M H	Rainy April, Sept	Exotic, Crop tree		Edible fruit, cash crop	[7], workshop 2017
60. <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bean, green bean, kidney beans	Nectar	L M H	Rainy, Jan, Aug-Sept	Leguminous plant, yellow flowers		Edible seeds (bean), food	[13, 14], [9]
61. <i>Pinus patula, Pinus radiata</i>	Pine	Pollen	M H	Rainy	Tree		Timber	Workshop 2017
62. <i>Piper capense</i>	Pepper	Forage			Vegetable		Food	[9] workshop 2017
63. <i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava	Nectar	L M H	Rainy	Tree		Edible fruits	[12]
64. <i>Raphia sp</i>	Raffia		L M		Palm		Palm wine, tools	Workshop 2017
65. <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Nectar and pollen	L M		Herb		Herb, medicinal	[7]
66. <i>Sesbania sesban</i>	Egyptian pea, River hemp	Nectar	L M H	Rainy	Shrub, yellow flowers		Legume, leaves fodder/forage, nitrogen fixing, fuelwood, alley cropping	[7]
67. <i>Sida actua</i>	Common wireweed	Nectar and pollen		Rainy	Herb, Yellow flowers		Medicinal	[12]
68. <i>Syzigium aromaticum</i>	Clove	Nectar and pollen		Rainy	Tree		Seeds as spice	[12]
69. <i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Black plum	Forage			Tree		Edible fruits	Workshop 2017











Scientific name	Local name	Apiculture use	Altitude	Flowering period	Plant features	Honey type	Other uses	Data source
<i>Eugenia cumini</i> (L.)								
70. <i>Tephrosia candida</i>	White Tephrosia	Forage			Legume		Nitrogen fixing	Workshop 2017
71. <i>Thevetia neriifolia</i>	Yellow Oleander	Nectar and pollen		Rainy	Tree with yellow flowers		Nitrogen fixing, ornamental, medicinal (poisonous)	[12]
72. <i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	Mexican sunflower	Nectar	L M H	Year round	Yellow daisy like flowers		Organic mulch and fertiliser, fodder, can be invasive	Workshop 2017
73. <i>Vigna subterranea</i>	Bambara nuts	Forage	L M		Leguminous plant		Edible seeds	[9]
74. <i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Cowpea	Forage	L M		Leguminous plant		Edible seeds	[9]
75. <i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> Gaertn	Shea, karitie	Nectar and pollen	L		Oleaginous tree		Food , cash crop oil rich nuts	[3]
76. <i>Zea mays</i>	Maize, corn	pollen	M H	Rainy Apr- July	Grass like		Food, cash crop	[7]
77. <i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Ginger	Forage	L M		Perennial herb	Good for stingless bees	Cooking spice, medicinal	[15]

Photo identification of bee-loving plants




Common/ local name		Scientific name	Photo	
Altarara, Umbrella Thorn		<i>Acacia abyssinica</i>		
Mapagola, Kababu, Apple Ring Acacia Winterthorn		<i>Acacia albida (Faidherbia albida)</i>		
Mugurit		<i>Acacia drepanolobium</i>		





Common/ local name		Scientific name	Photo	
Mgunga, Scented Thorn		<i>Acacia nilotica</i>		
Mgunga Mkengewa White Thorn Falcon's Claw Acacia		<i>Acacia polyacantha</i>		
Golden wreath wattle		<i>Acacia saligna</i>		

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Ndagariat	<i>Acanthus arborescens</i>		
Ndagariat	<i>Acanthus eminens</i>		
Mugavu	<i>Albizia coriaria</i>		

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Seat	<i>Albizia gummifera</i>			
Kipkoibet	<i>Aningeria adolf friedricii</i>	 Photo: M. Hyde		
Chesimbolyet	<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>			



Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Setiot	<i>Brillantaisia madagascariensis</i>			
Calliandra	<i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i> / <i>houstoniana</i>			
Cape chestnut	<i>Calodendrum capense</i>			






Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Kipkarkariat	<i>Calodendrum capense</i>		
Tea	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>		
legetetuet / legetetiet (Mtanda- mboo kiswahili)	<i>Carissa edulis</i>		

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Casuarina Whispering pine	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>		
Chepkeleliet/Nyasiat	<i>Celtis africana</i>		
Orange	<i>Citrus Sinensis Washington navel</i>		




Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i>		
Kemeliet Mlama Mgurure	<i>Combretum molle</i>		
Nogirwet	<i>Cordia sinensis</i>	 	






Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Samutet	<i>Cordia abyssinica</i>			
Lion's claw	<i>Crotolaria agatiflora</i>			
Tebeswet	<i>Croton macrostachyus</i>			

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Tobosuet Tebeswet	<i>Croton macrostachyus</i>			
Maruguwet Murugeiywet	<i>Croton megalocarpus</i>			
Cypress	<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>			




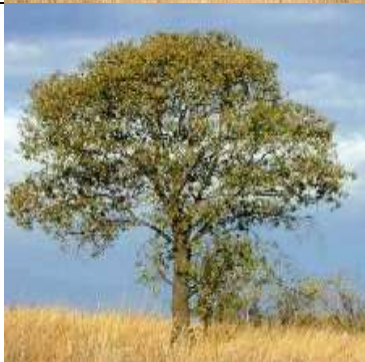

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Lulukwet	<i>Cussonia holstii</i>			
Sokwet (Kipsigis) Cabbage tree Elephants' toothbrush,	<i>Cussonia spicata</i>			
Silibwet	<i>Dombeya torrida</i>			





Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Olmorogi (Maasai) Nukiat	<i>Dovyalis abyssinica</i>			
Cheptabirbriet Chopiniot	<i>Dovyalis macrocalyx</i>			
Labatiet/Lebekwet	<i>Dracaena afromontana</i>			

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Motiet	<i>Dracaena ellenbeckiana</i>			
Munyanyuruet Mbunduki Kisw Mundereriet Mutereriet Kip	<i>Ehretia cymosa</i>			
Sasuriet	<i>Ehsente vetricosum</i>			





Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Ekebergia, Ararwet Arorwet	<i>Ekebergia capensis</i>		
Saonet	<i>Eleodendron buchananii</i>	 	
Kakaruwet Kipisorwet Mbamba ngoma	<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i> (Photos: old and young)	 	











Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>			
Usuet	<i>Euclea divinorum</i>			
Sagawaita	<i>Faurea saligna</i>			




Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Mogoiywet	<i>Ficus sycamorus</i>		
Simotwet	<i>Ficus thoningii</i>		
Gliricidia	<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>		




Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Grevillea Sepesepe	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>			
Bondet	<i>Hygenia abyssinica</i>			
Rotinuet	<i>Kigelia africana</i> Sausage tree			

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Tunoiyet	<i>Landolphia brehamii</i>			
Baiywap tarit	<i>Lantana trifolia</i>			
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>			






Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Mwokiot	<i>Lippia javanica</i>		
Macadamia nuts	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>		
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>		





Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Mdunga Mdeewe Kugerwet Kigorwet	<i>Maytenus heterophylla</i>			
Chorua	<i>Nuxia congesta</i>			
Elgon teak Loliondo Murugeiywet	<i>Olea capensis</i>			




Common/ local name		Scientific name	Photo	
Lngeriyo Emitiot, Olorien	Oloirien,	<i>Olea europaea spp. africana</i>		
Koipeiyot ab tiriita		<i>Ormocarpum trichocarpum</i>		
African Locust Bean		<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>		

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Chorwet	<i>Parvetta gardenifolia</i>			
Avocado (Hass)	<i>Persea americana 'Hass'</i>			
Pine Chesarur	<i>Pinus patula</i>			




Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Saptete Saptet, Podo Lpiriprinti	<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i>			
Sitetet Podo	<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i>			
Aonet	<i>Polyscias kikuyuensis</i> , <i>Polyscias fulva</i>			





Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Chepkoibet	<i>Pouteria adolfi-friedricii</i>		
Tendwet Olkonjuku	<i>Prunus africana</i> (Mature photo and Young)		
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>		




Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Olobarat	<i>Psychotria orophila</i>		
Rwandet	<i>Rauvolfia caffra</i>		
Ketarwet	<i>Rhemnus staddo</i>		





Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Kipsoeniot, blackberry	<i>Rhubus volkensii</i>		
Munjororuet Mishangwe Msigioi Lmisigiyioi Lmisigiei Siriat	<i>Rhus natalensis</i>		
Munjereriati	<i>Rhus vulgaris</i>		











Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Kabigeriet	<i>Schebera alata</i>			
Ewat	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> [<i>Brassia actinophylla</i>]			
Tinet	<i>Schefflera volkensii</i>			




Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Simbejwet	<i>Scutia myrtina</i>			
Sesbania Koibeyot	<i>Sesbania sesban</i>			
Lamaywet Lamaiyat Lamayat	<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>			

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Lemeiywet mzuari,	<i>Syzygium gueneense</i>			
Java plum	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>			
Rerendet	<i>Tabernaemontana stapfiana</i> (Wild magnolia)			

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Lelechwet	<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>		
Kuriot, Koriot, Kuryot	<i>Teclea nobilis</i>		
White Tephrosia	<i>Tephrosia candida</i>		

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Tephrosia Poison Fish Tree	<i>Tephrosia vogelii</i>		
Yellow oleander	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>		
Paregeiywet	<i>Trichocladus ellipticus</i> (White witch hazel,)		

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo		
Chepkowet	<i>Trimeria grandiflora</i>			
Mugurit Whistling Thorn	<i>Vachellia drepanolobium</i> syn. <i>Acacia drepanolobium</i> ,			
Kimolwet	<i>Vangueria apiculata</i>			

Common/ local name		Scientific name	Photo	
Kimolwet		<i>Vangueria madagascariensis</i>		
Sergutiet tebengwet	-Kuum	<i>Vernonia adoensis</i>		
Tebengwet		<i>Vernonia auriculifera</i>		

Common/ local name	Scientific name	Photo	
Kuombereriet	<i>Vernonia brachycalyx</i>		
Seyniet, Sewerweriet	<i>Xymalos monospora</i>		
Sogo, Sagawaita African satinwood	<i>Zanthoxylum gillettii</i>		



Bee hating plants

The following plants don't go well with beekeeping.

Local name	Apiculture issues	Plant features	Data sources
Loltonyeyot	May find dead bees after flowering of this tree, produces sweet white honey	Tree	Simion Mosnick, Stanley Ketinga
Kiliot	Produces bitter honey	Tree, also used for poison arrows	Simion Mosnick, Stanley Ketinga
Cheptuiset	Ant host so not good for placing hives	Tree	Robert Kirui, Joesph Silate
Suet /Seet	Ant host so not good for placing hives	Tree	Workshop 2017
Silibwet	Ant host so not good for placing hives	Tree	Workshop 2017
Soget	Leaves used in smokers to calm bees	Tree	Workshop 2017

Useful Contacts

Beekeeping

The Hive Group

Vision plaza, ground floor , Rm 2 , Mombasa Road, Nairobi

+254 724 424 400 +254 786 293 505

beekeepers@thehive.co.ke info@thehivegp.com <http://thehivegp.com/index.php/en/>

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Duduville Campus, P.O. Box 30772-00100 Nairobi, Kenya

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Agroforestry

The MaMaSe [Agroforestry systems in the Upper Mara Basin. A practical guide for farmers¹](#) provides information on agroforestry for the Upper Mara Basin.

SNV

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Kenya Forest Service (KFS)

PO Box 30513 – 00100, Nairobi 020-2689882 020 2014663

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University of Kabianga

P.O BOX 2030 - 20200, Kericho 0712313838

josephhitimana@kabianga.ac.ke <http://kabianga.ac.ke/main/content/mr-joseph-hitimana>

Forest Tree Nurseries Association of Kenya (FOTNAK) and Kenya Forest Growers Association

Waumini house, 1st floor, Westlands, PO Box 64159 00620, Nairobi 0254 204 450 161/734 887 772/729 210 001/ 770 100 474

Fotnak09@gmail.com info@kefga.co.ke <https://en-gb.facebook.com/kefga/>

World Agroforestry Centre

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, PO Box 30677, 00100 Nairobi 020 7224000

worldagroforestry.cgiar.org <http://www.worldagroforestry.org>

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)

www.inbar.int

GreenPot Bamboo

The Greenhouse, West Wing, Second Floor, Suite 10, Adams Arcade, Ngong Road, Ground Floor, Oltalet Mall, Narok Town & Nairobi: 0737933955, 0729933955 Narok: 0705933955

info@greenpotenterprises.com www.greenpotenterprises.com

¹ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320930269_Agroforestry_systems_in_the_Upper_Mara_River_Basin_A_practical_guide_for_farmers



Useful websites

Bees for Development <http://www.beesfordevelopment.org/>
 Bees Abroad <http://beesabroad.org.uk/>
 Food Plants International <http://foodplantsinternational.com/plants/>
 FAO Guide to Pollination of cultivated plants in the tropics <http://www.fao.org/3/a-v5040e.pdf>
 Guide to Trees in Kenya - James Madison University <http://agroforesttrees.cisat.jmu.edu/>
 IAFN / RIFA - International Analog Forestry Network www.analogforestry.org/resources/database
 Guide to Tree Planting in Kenya <http://www.infonet-biovision.org/environmentalhealth/guide-tree-planting-kenya>
 Naturally African <http://www.naturallyafricanplatform.org/napData/directory.php?switch=2>
 Nature Kenya [http://www.naturekenya.org/sites/default/files/Nairobi Arboretum Indigenous & Exotic Tree List.pdf](http://www.naturekenya.org/sites/default/files/Nairobi%20Arboretum%20Indigenous%20&%20Exotic%20Tree%20List.pdf)
 Plant Resources of Tropical Africa <http://www.prota4u.info>
 Raintree's Tropical Plant Database www.rain-tree.com/plants.htm
 Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) www.cta.int
 Tropical Tree Database <http://www.wur.nl/en/Expertise-Services/Chair-groups/Environmental-Sciences/Forest-Ecology-and-Forest-Management-Group/Education/Tree-database/Tropical-species.htm>
 World Agroforestry Centre <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/output/agroforestree-database>

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Colophon

Verina Ingram, Robert Kirui, Joseph Hitimana, Sabine van Rooij, Ben Ndolo, Wilma Jans, Geoffrey Kiganiri, Kevin Gichangi. *Trees and plants for bees and beekeepers in the Upper Mara Basin. Guide to useful melliferous trees and crops for beekeepers*. November 2017. Wageningen University & Research and SNV. Wageningen, The Netherlands and Nairobi, Kenya

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