

Invasive Plants or Plants That Are Potentially Lethal to Honeybees

Common Name	Scientific Name	Nectar Source for Honey Bees	Pollen Source for Honey Bees	Bloom Season					Flower Color	Invasive Level	Perennial	Annual or Biennial	Deciduous	Evergreen	Native Bees	Honey Bees	Butterflies	Moths	Wasps (parasitic & predatory)	Flies (lover & tachinid)	Beetles (i.e. Ladybugs)	Hummingbirds	Birds	Bats	Special Notes
				Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter																		
Alyssum (sweet)	Lobularia maritima				X	X	X	X	White, rose, lilac, purple	L	X			X	X			X	X					important winter bee plant	
Black locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	major	minor	Apr - May	X				greenish white	L		X		X	X					X	X				
Buckeye	Aesculus glabra				X				yellow, yellow-greenish			X			X									Poisonous to humans and known to have neurotoxins during its bloom that are deadly to honeybees.	
Cherry Plum	Prunus cerasifera				X				white, pink, red	L		X			X							X		Limited invasive to the San Francisco & Marin area.	
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster franchetii	minor	minor	February				X	pink	M			X	X	X							X			
Fennel	Foeniculum vulgare	major			X	X			yellow	H	X			X	X	X		X						Host to Anise Swallowtail butterfly. It's unknown if culinary varieties are invasive.	
Fig, edible	Ficus carica						X		flowers internally	M	X						X					X		Unknown which cultivars become invasive.	
Ice Plant	Mesembryanthemum sp.		minor		X				yellow, white	M		X			X									California invasive plant	
Oleander	Nerium oleander			year round	X	X	X	X	white, pink, red				X		X	X	X							Known to have neurotoxin when it blooms deadly to honeybees, also to other pollinators, but larvae from crow butterfly & caterpillars from the polka-dot wasp moth feed specifically on oleander.	
Oxalis	Oxalis per-caprae							X	yellow, pink	M		X			X										
Pennyroyal	Mentha pulegium	major				X	X		purple	M	X				X		X	X							
Portugese Broom	Cytisus striatus								yellow	M	X				X										
Rhododendron	Rhododendron ferrugineum					X			pinkish red			X	X	X										Known to have neurotoxin and is deadly to honeybees	
Scotch Broom	Cytisus scoparius	minor	minor	Apr - July	X	X			yellow	H		X		X	X									Known to be extremely invasive and very allergenic, seeds have been known to lie dormant for up to 80 years.	
Spanish Broom	Spartium junceum					X			yellow	H	X	X		X										Known to be extremely invasive and very allergenic	
Star Thistle	Centaurea solstitialis	major		May - Fall	X	X	X		yellow	H		X		X	X									part of the sunflower family, host to Painted Lady, Mylitta Crescent butterfly and makes great tasting honey!	
Wild mustard, turnip	Brassica rapa	minor	major	Jan - June	X			X	yellow	L		X		X	X	X		X						host to Checkered White & Cabbage White, Spring White, Margined White, Large Marble, Sara Orangetip, butterflies	

High (H) – These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.

Moderate (M) – These species have substantial and apparent—but generally not severe—ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their

Limited (L) – These species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

Source: <http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/>