

# Meadow plants for honey bees and wild pollinators



The value of regularly occurring plant species in Austria,  
southern Germany and South Tyrol

## Authors

**Peter H. Frühwirth<sup>a</sup>**

**Giovanni Peratoner<sup>b</sup>**

with the collaboration of **Andreas Bohner<sup>c</sup>** and **Bernhard Krautzer<sup>d</sup>**.

<sup>a</sup> Freelance author, grassland expert; 4142 Pfarrkirchen/Mkr., Austria

<sup>b</sup> Institute for Mountain Agriculture and Food Technology, Laimburg Research Centre, 39040 Ora/Ora (BZ), Italy.



<sup>c</sup> Department of Environmental Ecology, HBLFA Raumberg-Gumpenstein, 8952 Irdning-Donnersbachtal.

HBLFA  
Raumberg-Gumpenstein

<sup>d</sup> Institute of Crop Production and Cultural Landscape Research, HBLFA Raumberg-Gumpenstein, 8952 Irdning-Donnersbachtal

HBLFA  
Raumberg-Gumpenstein

Translation by Peter Frühwirth with support from DeepL Write.

## Thanks to

Special thanks go to Fritz Gusenleitner (wild bees) for his support in the evaluation of the plant species.



The Austrian Working Group for Grassland and Forage Production (ÖAG) supports this project by sending the print version to its members (farmers, grassland-specific advisory services and research institutions).



The Bee Centre Upper Austria supports the project by distributing the brochure to interested parties with an affinity for biodiversity beyond the circle of beekeepers and farmers.

## Note

Despite great endeavours to correctly reflect the value of the listed plant species for the four insect groups, it cannot be ruled out that individual classifications may require correction. For hoverflies and adult butterflies the information situation is comparatively sparse. The authors welcome any suggestions and information in this regard. Please send them to the e-mail address hochland.pf@gmail.com

## Editor



Biene Österreich, Georg-Coch-Platz 3/11b, 1010 Vienna.  
Board of Directors: Ing. Reinhard Hetzenauer, Wolfgang Pointecker  
Management: Dipl.-Ing. Christian Boigenzahn

## Suggested citation

FRÜHWIRTH, P. H. and PERATONER, G. (2025): Meadow plants for honey bees and wild pollinators - The value of regularly occurring plant species on meadows in Austria, southern Germany and South Tyrol. Ed.: Biene Österreich, Vienna.

## Gender note

The personal designations used in this brochure always refer equally to male and female persons. We have refrained from using double references and gendered terms in favour of better readability

## Copyright and liability

Excerpts may only be reprinted if the source is acknowledged; all other rights are prohibited without the written consent of the media owner. It should be noted that all information

Despite careful editing, all information in this publication is provided without guarantee and liability on the part of Biene Österreich and the authors is excluded.

## Funding

With the support of the Federal Government, the federal states and the European Union

Bundesministerium  
Land- und Forstwirtschaft,  
Klima- und Umweltschutz,  
Regionen und Wasserwirtschaft

**WIR leben Land**  
Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik Österreich



Kofinanziert von der  
Europäischen Union

## Photos

© Andreas Bohner: 21, 23, 25, 31, 35, 46, 48, 49, 83, 91, 118, 136, 154, 159, 160, 163, 169, 172, 185, 189, 193, 194, 195, 208, 226, 230, 234.

© Peter Frühwirth: Titelseite, 1, 5, 7, 19, 24, 26, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 52, 64, 71, 72, 74, 75, 78, 87, 90, 92, 104, 107, 111, 114, 117, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 127, 129, 130, 134, 135, 149, 150, 155, 161, 162, 168, 178, 183, 187, 199, 200, 202, 203, 212, 215, 221, 223, 224, 225, 227, 237, 238.

© Rainer Knäpper, Free Art License (<http://artlibre.org/licence/lal/en/>): 130.

All other photos were taken from Wikipedia ([www.wikipedia.de](http://www.wikipedia.de)) and labelled with author names or author synonyms. The photos are licensed under the „GNU Free Documentation Licence“. This is a copyleft licence that is intended for freedom-granting software documentation, but is also used for other free content ([https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU-Lizenz\\_für\\_freie\\_Dokumentation](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/GNU-Lizenz_f%C3%BCr_freie_Dokumentation)). Photos are also licensed under „Creative Commons Licence“ ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative\\_Commons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Commons)).

**Concept and design:** maks Marketing und Kommunikations GmbH, Trölsberg 54a, 4240 Freistadt, [www.maks.cc](http://www.maks.cc)

**Printing:** HS Druck GmbH, Gewerbestraße Mitte 2, 4921 Hohenzell, [www.hs-druck.at](http://www.hs-druck.at)

# Foreword

Colourful flowering meadows were still taken for granted by the older generation in their youth. Today, it is almost impossible to pick a bouquet of meadow flowers for Mother's Day. When we humans are in danger of losing something, it becomes valuable. That is why flower meadows are once again becoming the centre of attention. After all, they are a source of food for many insects, such as wild bees, butterflies, hoverflies and beetles, to name but a few.

The value of meadow flowers lies primarily in the pollen and nectar they provide in their blossoms. Nectar is important for adult butterflies, pollen is important for wild bees and honey bees collect nectar and pollen. For all insects, it is all about rearing and providing for their offspring. If there are sufficiently strong, i.e. healthy, insect populations, the food supply for many bird species is also ensured. The insects themselves, in turn, ensure seed formation through pollination and thus the preservation of plant species.

Everything is connected to everything else. A cycle that turns in silence. So quietly that hardly anyone notices when individual elements fail and the cycle begins to stutter. If many parts are missing, the seemingly eternal cycle comes to a standstill. Plant and animal species disappear. Modern man usually only sees himself as an observer, without realising that he is part of the cycle and its beneficiary. We humans must therefore have a fundamental interest in doing everything in our power to promote biodiversity and support its existence.

Colourful flowering meadows were still taken for granted by the older generation in their youth. Today, it is almost impossible to pick a bouquet of meadow flowers for Mother's Day. When we humans are in danger of losing something, it becomes valuable. That is why flower meadows are once again becoming the centre of attention. After all, they are a source of food for many insects, such as wild bees, butterflies, hoverflies and beetles, to name but a few.

The value of meadow flowers lies primarily in the pollen and nectar they provide in their blossoms. Nectar is important for adult butterflies, pollen is important for wild bees and honey bees collect nectar and pollen. For all insects, it is all about rearing and providing for their offspring. If there are sufficiently strong, i.e. healthy, insect populations, the food supply for many bird species is also ensured. The insects themselves, in turn, ensure seed formation through pollination and thus the preservation of plant species.

Everything is connected to everything else. A cycle that turns in silence. So quietly that hardly anyone notices when individual elements fail and the cycle begins to stutter. If many parts are missing, the seemingly eternal cycle comes to a standstill. Plant and animal species disappear. Modern man usually only sees himself as an observer, without realising that he is part of the cycle and its beneficiary. We humans must therefore have a fundamental interest in doing everything in our power to promote biodiversity and support its existence.

**Peter Frühwirth**

*Engaging with the earth and plants  
can give the soul a similar relief and peace as meditation.*

*Hermann Hesse (from: Freude am Garten)*



## Regional wild plant seeds

Grasses and herbs from extensively farmed native grasslands are known as wild plants. The use of wild plant seed is intended to preserve and promote genetic diversity while taking regionality and origin into account. The aim is to re-establish regional - especially species-rich - grassland in the cultivated landscape. Regional grasses and herbs come directly from wild collection or from seeds propagated from them on specially created propagation areas. Seeds of regional grasses and herbs can therefore be traced back exclusively and verifiably to plants of regional origin, which come from suitable donor areas in strictly defined regions of origin and have been propagated over a maximum of five generations.

The „Gumpenstein Certificate of Origin „G-Zert“ ensures that the origin and regionality, production, quantity flow and generation sequence of the seeds are transparent and traceable right through to the end consumer. GZert wild plant seeds help with this in landscaping, but also in agriculture, for example, in preserving the livelihood of flower-visiting insects.

With the Austrian standard L1113 and the supplementary ONR 121113, a set of rules has been created which, in the absence of further contractual agreements, provides a basis for contractual partners as to how and within what framework revegetation with wild plant seeds should take place.

Native wild plant seed is very complex to obtain and produce and is therefore correspondingly expensive. However, some of the species contained in such mixtures, such as oxeye daisy or yarrow, are also available as much cheaper commercial seed from New Zealand or France. However, these materials are not genetically suitable for our natural habitats and their use is therefore not permitted. In order to give seed producers and -consumers that they are using the right material, wild plant seeds must be certified, i.e. their regional Austrian origin must be proven.

G-Zert certified seed is available in various mixtures from Kärntner Saatbau.

# Legends

## Value for wild bees:

empty field	No information available
0	not addressed in Westrich (2018)
1	maximum 2 polylectic wild bee species in Westrich (2018)
2	maximum 3 species, of which at least one wild bee species in Westrich (2018) is oligolectic (°)
3	At least only 1 strictly oligolectic (+) wild bee species OR more than 3 wild bee species in Westrich (2018)

## Value for honey bees (nectar, pollen, total), hoverflies and adult butterflies:

empty field	No information available
0	No significance
1	Low importance, low value, occasionally visited
2	medium importance
3	high importance, high value, frequently visited

Footnote to the column „Honey bees total“:

Weighted average of „honey bee nectar“ and „honey bee pollen“, with pollen rated twice as important as nectar due to its protein supply.

## Availability of regionally certified seed:

1	Certified seed available in large quantities
2	certified available in small quantities, can be produced on demand at any time on a large scale
3	No certified seed available

## Sources (see literature):

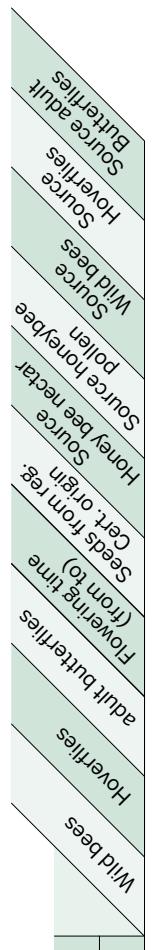
1	Frühwirth, P. und Rohrer, G. (2015)
2	Schärsching, V. and Tschöll, A. (2023)
3	Westrich (2018)
4	Bee pasture catalogue (2014)
5	Kirk W. D. J. and Howes F. N. (2012)
6	Frühwirth, P. (2025)
7	Gusenleitner, F. (2025)
8	Düll, R. und Kutzelnigg, H. (2011)
9	Heim, H. (2025)
10	Rauschert, S. (1961)

Source for „Seeds of regionally certified origin“: Krautzer, B. (2025).

Source for „Flowering time“: Landolt, E. et al. (2010): Flora indicativa.

The meadow plant species are categorised according to

<b>HERBS</b>
<b>LEGUMINOSES</b>
<b>GRASSES (SWEET GRASSES AND SOUR GRASSES)</b>



Nr.	Scientific name	English name	Honeybees		
			Nectar	Pollen	total
<b>HERBS</b>					
1	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> agg.	common yarrow	1	2	1,67
2	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	marsh yarrow	1	2	1,67
3	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	monkshood	1	1	1,00
4	<i>Adonis aestivalis</i>	summer adonis	0	0	0,00
5	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	ground elder	0	0	0,00
6	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	common agrimony	0	2	1,33
7	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	common corn-cockle	0	0	0,00
9	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	blue bugle	3	1	1,67
10	<i>Alchemilla sp.</i>	lady's mantle species	0	0	0,00
11	<i>Allium carinatum</i>	keeled garlic			0
12	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	chives	2	2	2,00
14	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	wood anemone	0	2	1,33
15	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	wild angelica	3	1	1,67
16	<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	dyer's chamomile, golden marguerite	1	2	1,67
18	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil	2	2	2,00
20	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	commune columbine	1	2	1,67
21	<i>Arabis ciliata</i>	ciliated goose cress	2	2	2,00
22	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	thyme-leaf sandwort			0
23	<i>Arnica montana</i>	mountain arnica	0	2	1,33
25	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	mugwort	0	0	0,00
26	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	goat's beard, forest honeysuckle	1	2	1,67
27	<i>Astrantia major</i>	great masterwort	1	1	1,00
29	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	winter cress	2	1	1,33
30	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	daisy	1	1	1,00
35	<i>Buphthalmum salicifolium</i>	willow-leaved ox-eye daisy	0	2	1,33
36	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	marigold	2	2	2,00
37	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	clustered bellflower	3	2	2,33
38	<i>Campanula patula</i>	spreading bellflower	2	2	2,00
39	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved bellflower	2	2	2,00
40	<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i>	creeping bellflower			3
41	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	common harebell	2	2	2,00
42	<i>Campanula scheuchzeri</i>	common bellflower	1	1	1,00
43	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's purse			3

44	Cardamine pratensis	cuckoo flower	1	1	1.00	3	2	2	4-6	3	6	6	3	1	1
50	Carlina acaulis	silver thistle	3	3	3.00	0			7-9	3	4	4	3		
51	Carum carvi	caraway	3	2	2.33	1	2	0	5-8	1	1	1	3	1	1
52	Centaurea cyanus	cornflower	3	3	3.00	3	3	2	6-10	1	1	1	3	1	1
53	Centaurea jacea	brown knapweed	3	2	2.33	3	2	3	6-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
54	Centaurea nigrescens	Tyrol knapweed			0				6-8	2			3		
55	Centaurea pseudophrygia	wig knapweed	3	3	3.00	2	2	2	7-8	1	1	1	3	1	1
56	Centaurea scabiosa	greater knapweed	3	3	3.00	3	2	3	6-8	1	1	1	3	1	1
57	Cerastium holosteoides	common mouse-ear chickweed			1				4-8	3			3		
58	Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	0	0	0.00	0			7-9	3	6	6	3		
59	Chenopodium bonus-henricus	good King Henry	0	0	0.00	0			5-8	3	6	6	3		
60	Chenopodium glaucum	oak-leaved goosefoot	0	0	0.00	0			7-9	3	6	6	3		
61	Cichorium intybus	common chicory	3	2	2.33	3	2	1	7-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
62	Cirsium acaule	stemless thistle	2	2	2.00	0			7-9	3	6	6	3		
63	Cirsium heterophyllum	melancholy thistle	2	2	2.00	0			7-8	3	5	5	3		
64	Cirsium oleraceum	cabbage thistle	3	2	2.33	1	1	2	6-9	2	1	1	3	1	1
65	Cirsium palustre	marsh thistle	3	2	2.33	2	2	3	7-10	3	1	1	3	1	1
66	Colchicum autumnale	autumn crocus	1	1	1.00	0			8-10	3	5	5	3		
67	Consolida regalis	common field larkspur	0	0	0.00	2	0	0	6-9	2	1	1	3	1	1
68	Crepis aurea	golden hawksbeard	0	0	0.00	0	2	2	6-8	2	1	1	3	1	1
69	Crepis biennis	rough hawksbeard	2	2	2.00	3	2	1	5-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
70	Crocus albiflorus	spring crocus	0	2	1.33	0			3-7	3	6	6	3		
72	Daucus carota	wild carrot	2	1	1.33	3	2	0	6-8	1	1	1	3	1	1
74	Dianthus carthusianorum	carthian pink	0	1	0.67	2	0	3	6-10	1	1	1	3	1	1
75	Dianthus deltoides	maiden pink	0	0	0.00	0	0	3	6-8	1	1	1	3	1	1
76	Dianthus superbus	fringed pink	0	0	0.00	0	0	3	7-8	1	1	1	3	1	1
77	Dipsacus fullonum	wild teasel	2	2	2.00	0	1	2	7-8	1	2	2	3	2	2
78	Echium vulgare	common viper's bugloss	3	1	1.67	3	2	3	5-10	1	2	2	3	2	2
80	Erigeron glabratus	glabrous ragwort	0	0	0.00	0	1	1	7-8	2	1	1	3	1	1
81	Eupatorium cannabinum	hemp-agrimony, holy rope	2	2	2.00	0	1	3	7-9	2	1	1	3	1	1
82	Euphorbia cyparissias	cypress spurge	0	0	0.00	0	1	0	4-7	1	1	1	3	1	1
83	Euphrasia officinalis aggr.	eyebright	1	0	0.33	0			5-10	3	5	5	3		
89	Filipendula ulmaria	meadowsweet	0	3	2.00	0	1	0	7-8	2	1	1	3	1	1
90	Fragaria vesca	wild strawberry	1	1	1.00	3	1	0	4-7	3	1	1	3	1	1
91	Galium album	white bedstraw	2	2	2.00	0	1	0	6-10	1	1	1	3	1	1
92	Galium mollugo	hedge bedstraw				1			5-9	1			3		
93	Galium odoratum	sweed woodruff	2	2	2.00	0	1	2	4-6	3	2	2	3	2	2

Nr.	Scientific name	English name	Honeybees		
			Nectar	Pollen	total
<i>Adult butterflies</i>					

94	<i>Galium verum</i>	lady's bedstraw	2	2	2,00
95	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	meadow crane's-bill	2	2	2,00
96	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	bloody crane's-bill	3	3	3,00
97	<i>Geum rivale</i>	water evans	2	3	2,67
98	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy	3	2	2,33
99	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	common rock-rose	0	2	1,33
100	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	common hogweed	3	1	1,67
101	<i>Hieracium lactucella</i>	European hawkweed		0	
102	<i>Hieracium murorum</i>	wall hawkweed	1	2	1,67
103	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	tall hawkweed	2	2	2,00
105	<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	spotted St John's Wort	1	1	1,00
106	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St John's Wort	1	1	1,00
107	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	cat's ear, flatweed	2	3	2,67
108	<i>Inula salicina</i>	Irish fleabane, willow-leaved yellow-head	1	2	1,67
109	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow iris, yellow flag	1	1	1,00
110	<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Siberian iris	1	2	1,67
111	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	field scabious	3	2	2,33
113	<i>Lamium album</i>	white dead-nettle	1	1	1,00
114	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	purple deadnettle	3	2	2,33
116	<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	large venus's-looking-glass	0	0	0,00
117	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	autumn hawkbit	2	2	2,00
118	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	bristly hawkbit, rough hawkbit	2	2	2,00
119	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare aggr.</i>	ox-eye daisy	2	2	2,00
120	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	common toadflax	1	1	1,00
121	<i>Linum austriacum</i>	Asian flax	1	1	1,00
126	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	gypsywort, European bugleweed	0	0	0,00
127	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	moneymort, creeping jenny	1	1	1,00
128	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	yellow loosestrife	0	1	0,67
129	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife	3	3	3,00
130	<i>Malva moschata</i>	musk Mallow	3	1	1,67
131	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	chamomile	1	2	1,67
132	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineappleweed, rayless mayweed		1	
138	<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	horse mint	2	0	0,67
139	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	alpine forget-me-not	2	2	2,00
					6-8

140	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	field forget-me-not	3	3	3,00	0	0	1	4-10	1	1	1	3	1	1
141	<i>Myosotis decumbens</i>	prostrate forget-me-not			0				6-8	3			3		
142	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	wood forget-me-not	2	2	2,00	0	2	1	5-7	2	1	1	3	1	1
144	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	common evening primrose	2	2	2,00	0	0	2	6-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
147	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	spiny restarrow	0	3	2,00	3	0	0	6-9	2	1	1	3	1	1
148	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	wild marjoram	3	2	2,33	3	3	3	7-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
149	<i>Orobanche gracilis</i>	blood-red summer orchid, broomrape			0				5-8	3			3		
150	<i>Papaver rhoes</i>	common poppy	0	3	2,00	3	2	0	5-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
151	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	parsnip	1	1	1,00	3	2	0	5-7	1	1	1	3	1	1
152	<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	western bistort, smokeweed	3	2	2,33	0	1	2	5-8	3	1	1	3	1	1
153	<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	tunic flower, coat flower	3	1	1,67	0	0	2	6-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
154	<i>Peucedanum palustre</i>	milk parsley, marsh hog's fennel	0	0	0,00	0	2	0	7-8	2	1	1	3	1	1
156	<i>Phyteuma betonicifolium</i>	betony-leaved rampion			0				5-8	3			3		
157	<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>	round-headed rampion			3				5-7	3			3		
158	<i>Phyteuma ovatum</i>	Haller's devil's claw			0				6-8	3			3		
159	<i>Pimpinella major</i>	greater burnet saxifrage	2	1	1,33	0	2	0	6-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
160	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	burnet saxifrage, lesser burnet	3	1	1,67	0	1	0	6-9	2	1	1	3	1	1
161	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain, narrowleaf plantain	0	3	2,00	3	1	0	4-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
162	<i>Plantago major</i>	broadleaf plantain, greater plantain	0	2	1,33	3			6-10	3	4	4	3		
163	<i>Plantago media</i>	hoary plantain	0	3	2,00	3	1	0	5-8	1	1	1	3	1	1
168	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	common knotweed	0	0	0,00	0			5-7	3	6	6	3		
169	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	silver cinquefoil, hoary cinquefoil	2	2	2,00	3	2	0	6-8	2	1	1	3	1	1
170	<i>Potentilla aurea</i>	golden cinquefoil			0				6-8	3			3		
171	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	common tormentil, septfoil	0	2	1,33	3	1	1	6-9	2	1	1	3	1	1
172	<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	spring cinquefoil			3				4-5	3			3		
173	<i>Primula elatior</i>	true oxlip	1	0	0,33	2	0	1	3-7	3	1	1	3	1	1
174	<i>Primula veris</i>	cowslip	0	0	0,00	1			4-6	3			3		
175	<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	large-flowered self-heals	2	1	1,33	0	0	1	6-10	1	1	1	3	1	1
176	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	common self-heals	3	2	2,33	1	0	1	6-9	1	1	1	3	1	1
177	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	lungwort, Mary's tears	3	3	3,00	3	2	3	3-5	3	2	2	3	2	2
178	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	meadow buttercup, tall buttercup	1	0	0,33	3			4-9	3	4	4	3		
179	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	bulbous buttercup	0	1	0,67	3	1	1	5-7	1	1	1	3	1	1
180	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup	1	0	0,33	3			5-9	3	4	4	3		
181	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	yellow mignonette	2	2	2,00	3	2	0	6-9	2	1	1	3	1	1
182	<i>Rhinanthus alectorolophus</i> aggr.	european yellow-rattle aggr.			0				5-9	3			3		
183	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	yellow rattle	2	0	0,67	0	0	1	5-9	2	1	1	3	1	1
184	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	common sorrel	0	0	0,00	0	0	0	5-8	1	1	1	3	1	1

Nr.	Scientific name	English name		Honeybees			
		Nectar	Pollen	total			
185	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	0	0	0,00	7-8	3
186	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	bluntleaf dock, broad-leaved dock	0	0	0,00	6-8	2
187	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow sage	3	1	1,67	1	1
188	<i>Salvia sylvestris</i>	grove sage	3	2	2,33	1	1
189	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	salad burnet, small burnet	2	2	2,00	0	0
190	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	great burnet	0	2	1,33	0	1
191	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	common soapwort	1	1	1,00	1	1
192	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	small scabious, dwarf pincushion flower	2	1	1,33	3	3
193	<i>Scabiosa lucida</i>	shining scabious	1	1	1,00	3	3
194	<i>Scabiosa ochroleuca</i>	cream scabious, cream pincushions	1	1	1,00	2	3
195	<i>Sedum acre</i>	goldmoss stonecrop	2	2	2,00	3	2
196	<i>Sedum album</i>	white stonecrop	2	3	2,67	1	2
197	<i>Selinum carvifolia</i>	Cambridge milk-parsley	0	0	0,00	2	1
198	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	dyer's plumeless saw-wort	1	2	1,67	0	2
199	<i>Silene dioica</i>	red campion	2	2	2,00	0	0
200	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	ragged robin	3	3	3,00	0	0
201	<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly	1	1	1,00	0	0
202	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	bladder campion, maidenhair	1	1	1,00	0	0
203	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	European goldenrod	2	2	2,00	2	2
204	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sow thistle	2	3	2,67	0	0
205	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	corn spurry, stickwort	1	1	1,00	0	0
206	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	betony	3	3	3,00	0	2
207	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	hedge woundwort, whitespot	3	2	2,33	3	2
208	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	common starwort, grass-leaved stitchwort	1	1	1,00	0	0
209	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	devil's-bit scabious	2	3	2,67	3	2
210	<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i>	corymbflower tansy, scentless feverfew	0	0	0,00	1	0
211	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	2	2	2,00	3	2
212	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	common dandelion species group	3	3	3,00	3	3
213	<i>Thalictrum lucidum</i>	glossy meadow rue	0	3	2,00	0	0
214	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	broad-leaved thyme	3	1	1,67	1	2
215	<i>Tragopogon orientalis</i>	Oriental goat's beard	3	2	2,33	2	2
226	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	globeflower	0	1	0,67	0	0
227	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	garden valerian, cat's love	3	2	2,33	3	2
228	<i>Verbascum densiflorum</i>	dense-flowered mullein	1	3	2,33	0	2

185	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	0	0	0,00	7-8	3
186	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	bluntleaf dock, broad-leaved dock	0	0	0,00	6-8	2
187	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow sage	3	1	1,67	1	1
188	<i>Salvia sylvestris</i>	grove sage	3	2	2,33	1	1
189	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	salad burnet, small burnet	2	2	2,00	0	0
190	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	great burnet	0	2	1,33	0	2
191	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	common soapwort	1	1	1,00	1	1
192	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	small scabious, dwarf pincushion flower	2	1	1,33	3	3
193	<i>Scabiosa lucida</i>	shining scabious	1	1	1,00	0	3
194	<i>Scabiosa ochroleuca</i>	cream scabious, cream pincushions	1	1	1,00	2	3
195	<i>Sedum acre</i>	goldmoss stonecrop	2	2	2,00	3	1
196	<i>Sedum album</i>	white stonecrop	2	3	2,67	1	2
197	<i>Selinum carvifolia</i>	Cambridge milk-parsley	0	0	0,00	2	1
198	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	dyer's plumeless saw-wort	1	2	1,67	0	3
199	<i>Silene dioica</i>	red campion	2	2	2,00	0	3
200	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	ragged robin	3	3	3,00	0	2
201	<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly	1	1	1,00	0	3
202	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	bladder campion, maidenhair	1	1	1,00	0	3
203	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	European goldenrod	2	2	2,00	2	2
204	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sow thistle	2	3	2,67	0	6-10
205	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	corn spurry, stickwort	1	1	1,00	0	0
206	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	betony	3	3	3,00	0	2
207	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	hedge woundwort, whitespot	3	2	2,33	3	6-9
208	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	common starwort, grass-leaved stitchwort	1	1	1,00	0	0
209	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	devil's-bit scabious	2	3	2,67	3	5-7
210	<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i>	corymbflower tansy, scentless feverfew	0	0	0,00	1	1
211	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	2	2	2,00	3	6-9
212	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	common dandelion species group	3	3	3,00	3	4-9
213	<i>Thalictrum lucidum</i>	glossy meadow rue	0	3	2,00	0	5-7
214	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	broad-leaved thyme	3	1	1,67	1	4-9
215	<i>Tragopogon orientalis</i>	Oriental goat's beard	3	2	2,33	2	5-7
226	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	globeflower	0	1	0,67	0	5-7
227	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	garden valerian, cat's love	3	2	2,33	3	6-8
228	<i>Verbascum densiflorum</i>	dense-flowered mullein	1	3	2,33	0	6-9

229	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	black mullein	1	3	2,33	0	2	0	5-9	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
230	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	field speedwell	2	2	2,00	0			4-6	3	5	5	3			
231	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	germander speedwell	2	2	2,00	3	1	0	4-6	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
232	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	thyme-leaved speedwell	1	0	0,33	0			5-9	3	6	6	3			
233	<i>Veronica teucrium</i>	large speedwell	2	2	2,00	3	1	0	5-7	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
237	<i>Vinca minor</i>	lesser periwinkle	1	1	1,00	0	1	1	3-5	3	2	2	3	2	2	2
238	<i>Viola arvensis</i>	field pansy	2	1	1,33	0	0	1	3-10	3	1	1	3	1	1	1
239	<i>Viola tricolor</i>	wild pansy	2	1	1,33	0	1	1	5-8	2	1	6	3	1	1	1

## LEGUMES

19	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	kidney vetch	1	2	1,67	3	0	1	5-6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
115	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	meadow pea	3	2	2,33	3	0	1	6-7	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
124	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	common bird's-foot trefoil	2	2	2,00	3	0	3	5-7	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
133	<i>Medicago falcata</i>	sickle medick, sickle alfalfa	3	1	1,67	3	0		5-8	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
134	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	hop clover, black medick	3	2	2,33	1	0	1	5-9	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
135	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	lucerne, alfalfa	2	1	1,33	3	3		6-8	3	4	4	3	6	6	6
136	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	white melilot, honey clover	3	2	2,33	3	0	1	6-8	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
137	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	yellow melilot, sweet yellow clover	3	3	3,00	3	0	1	6-10	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
145	<i>Onobrychis montana</i>	mountain sainfoin				3			7-8	3			3			
146	<i>Onobrychis vicifolia</i>	common sainfoin	3	3	3,00	3	0	1	5-8	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
217	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	hare's-foot clover, rabbitfoot clover	2	2	2,00	3	0	0	5-8	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
218	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	field clover, low hop clover	3	2	2,33	0	0	1	5-9	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
219	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	lesser trefoil, suckling clover	1	1	1,00	1	0	0	5-9	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
220	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	alsike clover	3	3	3,00	0	0	1	5-9	3	1	1	3	1	1	1
221	<i>Trifolium medium</i>	zigzag clover	3	3	3,00	2	0	0	5-8	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
222	<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	mountain clover	3	2	2,33	1	0	2	5-8	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
223	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	red clover	3	3	3,00	3	0	3	5-10	1	2	1	3	1	1	1
224	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover	3	3	3,00	3	1	1	5-10	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
234	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	bird vetch, tufted vetch	3	2	2,33	3	0	1	6-8	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
235	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	bush vetch	1	1	1,00	3			4-8	3	5	5	3			
236	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	hairy vetch, fodder vetch	2	2	2,00	2	0	1	6-8	2	1	1	3	1	1	1

## GRÄSER

8	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bentgrass	0	1	0,67	0	0	0	6-8	1	6	6	7	6	6	6
13	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	meadow foxtail	0	0	0,00	0	1	0	5-7	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
17	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	0	1	0,67	0	0	0	4-6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	fals oat-grass, tall oat-grass	0	1	0,67	0	0	0	6-7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	<i>Avenula pubescens</i>	dowry oat-grass	0	1	0,67	0	0	0	5-7	1	6	6	7	6	6	6



# Literature

DÜLL, R. and KUTZLNIGG, H. (2011): Taschenlexikon der Pflanzen Deutschlands und angrenzender Länder. Die häufigsten mitteleuropäischen Arten im Porträt. 7. korrigierte und erweiterte Auflage. Quelle & Meyer, Wiebelsheim.

FLURI, P., KELLER, I. and IMDORF, A. (2007): Pollenernährung und Volksentwicklung bei Honigbienen. 2. Botanische Zusammensetzung des bienengesammelten Pollens. Schweizerische Bienenzeitung 6/2007.

FRÜHWIRTH, P. and ROHRER, G. (2015): Symbiose - Imkerei und Landbewirtschaftung, eine spannende Partnerschaft Hrsg.: Ländliches Fortbildungsinstitut Österreich. Landwirtschaftskammer Österreich. 2nd edition. Vienna.

FRÜHWIRTH, P. (2025): Personal communications; own observations.

GUSENLEITNER, F. (2025): Personal communications.

HEIM, H. (2025): Personal communications on hoverflies.

HESSE, H. (2014): Freude am Garten. Betrachtungen und Gedichte. Edited by Volker Michels. 11th edition. Insel Verlag Berlin.

KIRK W. D. J. and HOWES F. N. (2012): Plants for Bees. A Guide to the Plants that Benefit the Bees of the British Isles. International Bee Research Association. Cardiff.

KOSTIC, A. Z., DRAMICANIN, A. M., MILINCIC, D. D. and PESIC, M. B. (2024): Exploring the Botanical Origins of Bee-Collected Pollen: A Comprehensive Historical and Contemporary Analysis. Chem. Biodiversity 2024, 21, e202400194 (1 of 22). doi.org/10.1002/cbdv.202400194.

KRAUTZER, B. (2025): Blühende Ackerrandstreifen aus heimischem Wildpflanzensaatgut. HBLFA Raumberg-Gumpenstein, Irdning.

KRAUTZER, B. (2025): Personal communication on seeds of regionally certified origin.

LANDOLT, E., BÄUMLER, B., ERHARDT, A., HEGG, O., KLÖTZLI, F., LÄMMLER, W., NOBIS, M., RUDMANN-MAURER, K., SCHWEINGRUBER, F. H., THEURILLAT, J.-P., URMI, E., VUST, M. and WOHLGEMUTH, T. (2010): Flora indicativa. Ökologische Zeigerwerte und biologische Kennzeichen zur Flora der Schweiz und der Alpen. 2nd edition. Haupt Verlag, Bern.

MINISTRY FOR RURAL AREAS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG (2014): Bienenweidekatalog - Verbesserung der Bienenweide und des Artenspektrums. Stuttgart.

RAJS, B. B.; PRIMORAC, L.; STOKANOVIC, M. C.; SOLDIC, A.; VUKADIN, I. and FLANJAK, I. (2018): Botanical origin and antioxidant capacity of bee pollen from eastern Croatia. Food in Health and Disease, scientific-professional journal of nutrition and dietetics (2018) 7 (1) 1-5.

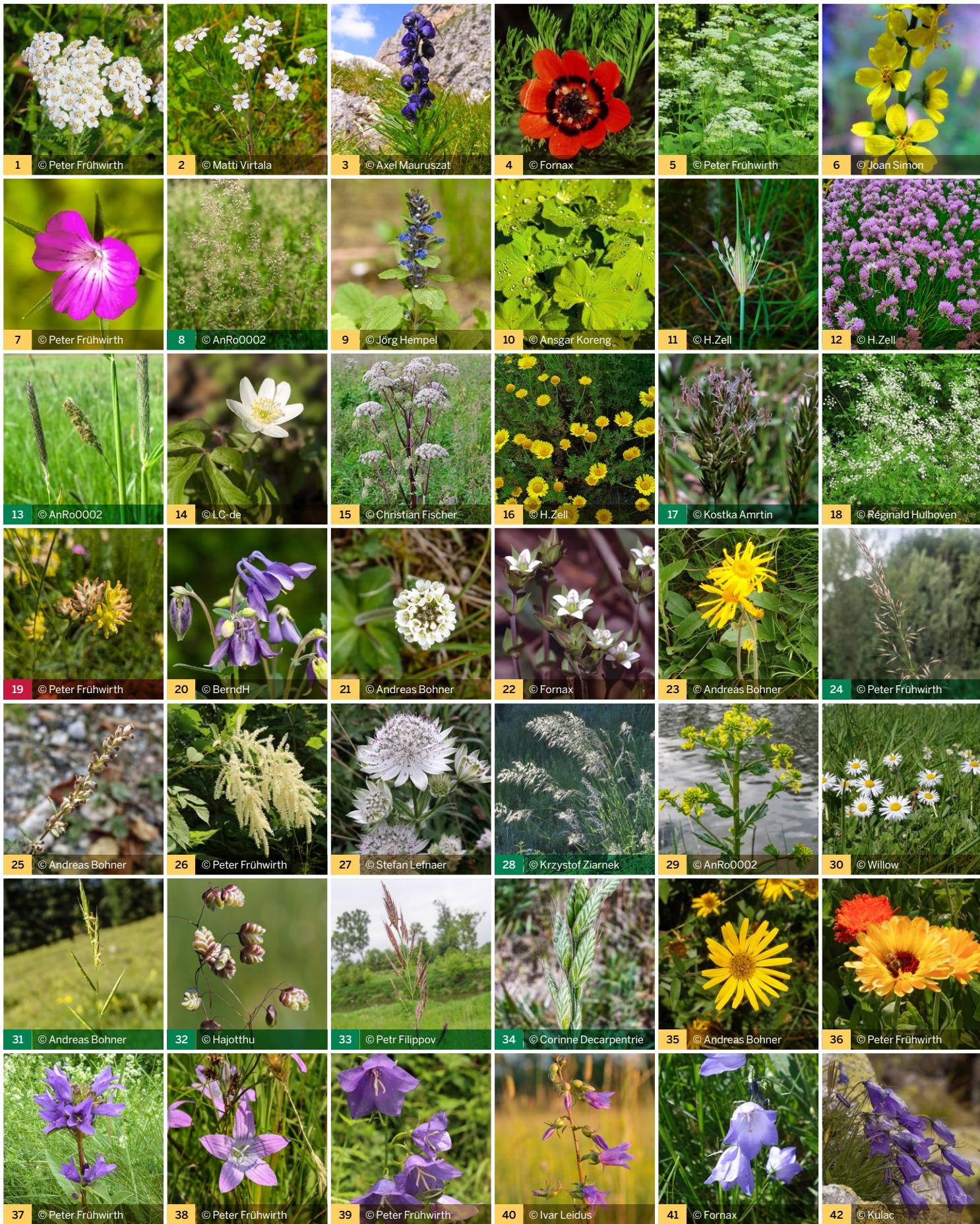
RAUSCHERT, S. (1961): Wiesen- und Weidepflanzen. Erkennung, Standort und Bekämpfung. 1. Edition. Neumann Verlag, Radebeul.

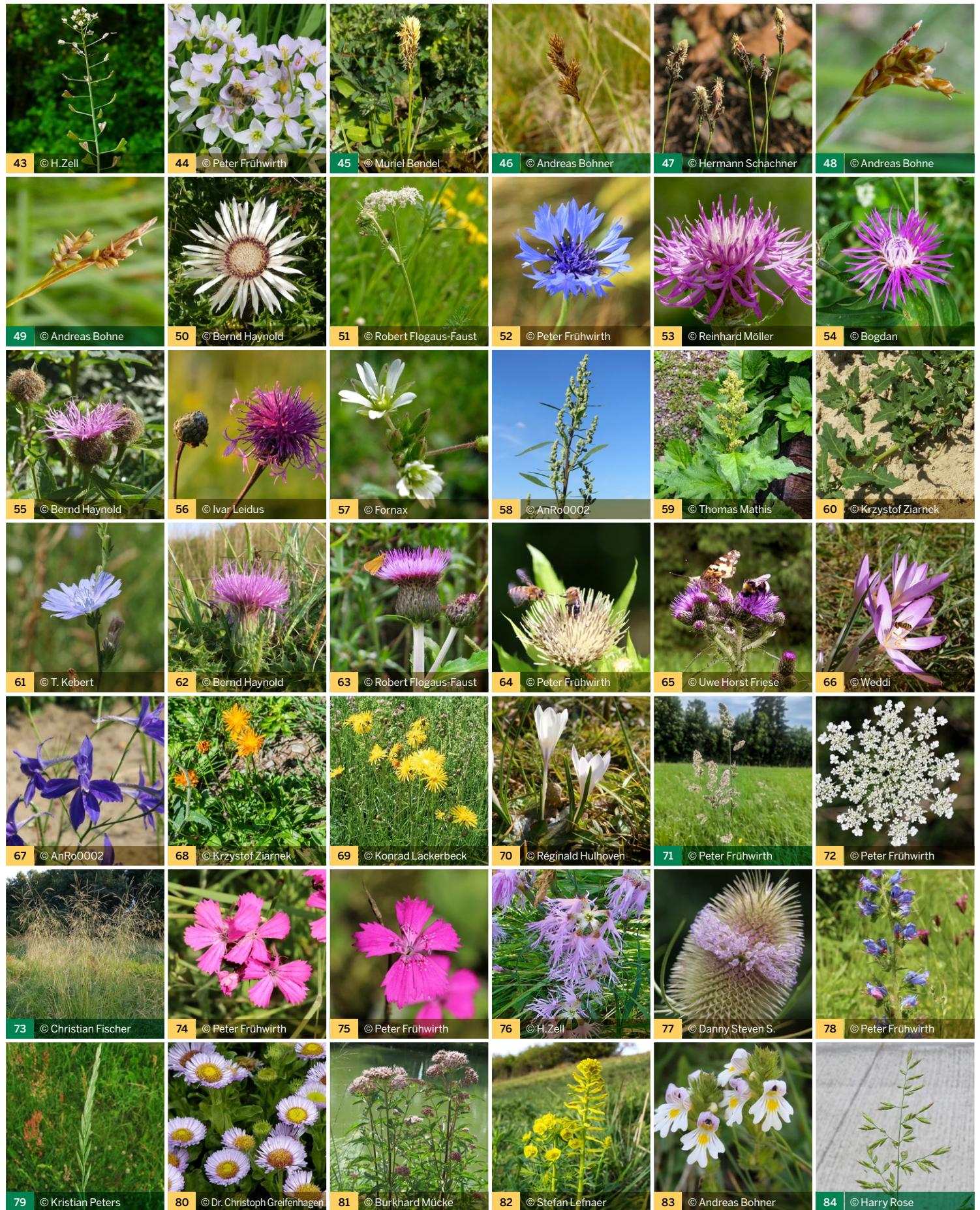
SCHARSCHING, V. and TSCHÖLL, A. (2023): Bedeutung von ausgesuchten krautigen Pflanzen als Nahrungsgrundlage für bestäubende Insekten.. 2. Edition. Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Innsbruck.

SPOHN, M. and R., GOLTE-BECHTLE, M. (2015): Was blüht denn da? 59. Auflage. Kosmos Verlag, Stuttgart.

WESTRICH, P. (2018): Die Wildbienen Deutschlands. Eugen Ulmer KG, Stuttgart.

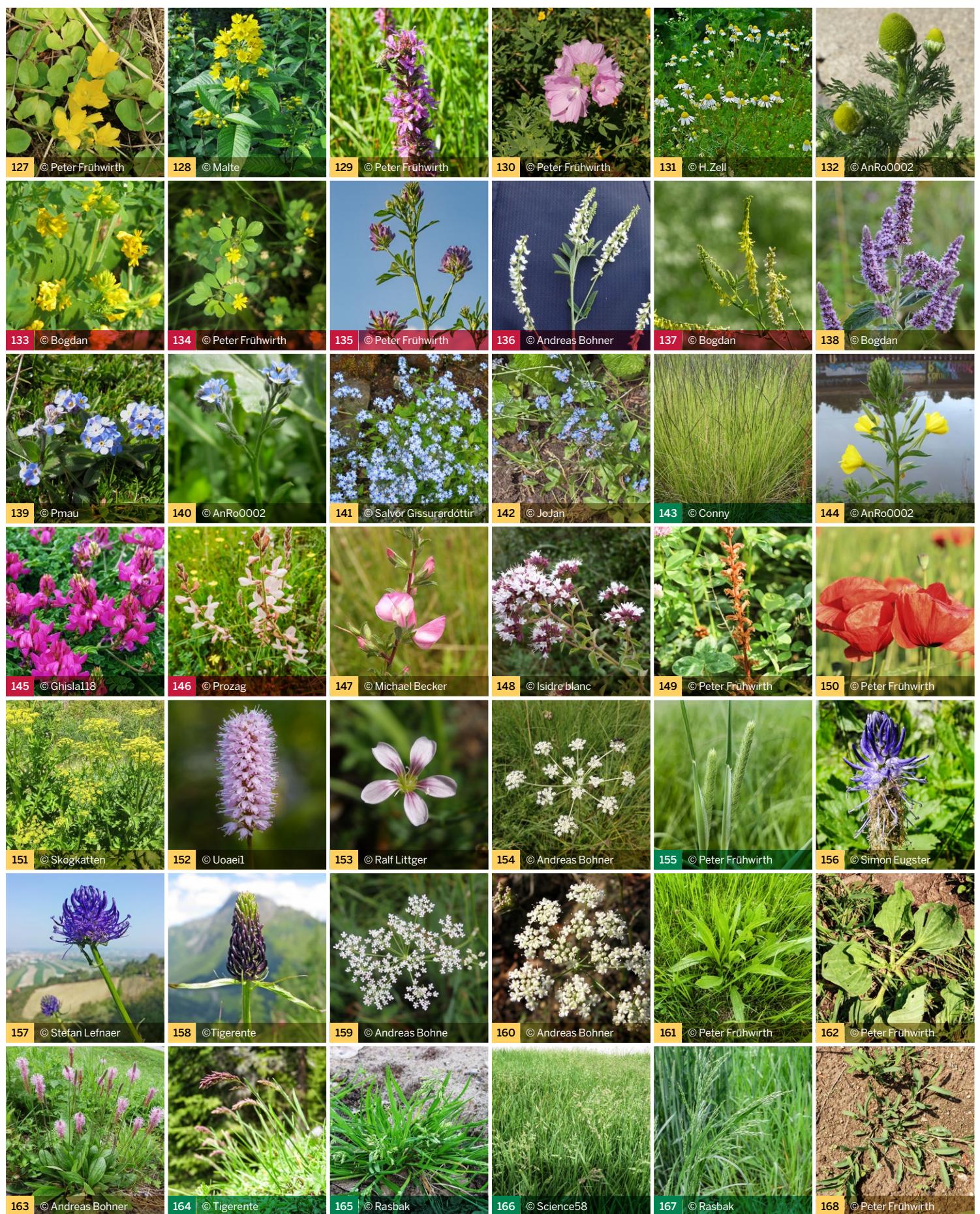
# HERBS LEGUMES GRASSES





# HERBS LEGUMES GRASSES





# HERBS LEGUMES GRASSES

