

## TREES FOR BEES CORNER

# STAR PERFORMERS PART 2: NEW ZEALAND FLAX FOR SUMMER



Linda Newstrom-Lloyd (Trees for Bees Botanist) and Angus McPherson (Trees for Bees Farm Planting Adviser)

Trees for Bees has produced a new series of fact sheets showcasing the 'best of the best' bee plants that will maximise nutrition benefits for your bees. In this issue of the journal, the team explains why New Zealand flax is a 'star performer'. For more information, see [www.treesforbeesnz.org](http://www.treesforbeesnz.org).

***Phormium tenax***  
harakeke  
flax  
New Zealand flax  
kōrari

***Phormium cookianum***  
wharariki  
mountain flax

New Zealand flax is a star performer because it has the highest protein that we have measured in pollen (ca. 35% to 45%) and plenty of pollen is produced in each flower. Flax flowers in late spring to summer (anytime from September to January), which can conflict with or complement the honey flow season. We worked with two species, *Phormium tenax* and *Phormium cookianum* in the National New Zealand Flax Collection at Landcare Research, Lincoln. We collected at several sites in East Coast/Gisborne as well. In the Flax Collection you can see a great range in height and number of flowering stalks and size of leaves. Flowers are usually red but some varieties have yellow or greenish petals.

## Pollen

Access to pollen is easy for bees because each flower has six large anthers that protrude well beyond the top of the floral tube. Honey bees always mix the pollen with nectar to form large pollen pellets in their pollen baskets (Figure 1), but native bees (*Leioproctus* spp. and *Lasioglossum* spp.) pack their hairy back legs with dry pollen without nectar. In contrast, another type of native bee, the masked bee (*Hylaeus* spp.) consumes the



**Figure 1.** Native New Zealand Flax: *Phormium tenax* from Sealers Creek in Auckland Island. Anthers protrude from the top of the tubular flower. The honey bee has large orange flax pollen pellets on hind legs. Photo: Finn Scheele ©Trees for Bees NZ.

pollen to store in its crop (Figure 3a). This pollen is then regurgitated in the nest to make a ball of pollen to provision the fertilised egg, which will emerge as a bee the following spring. Competition for pollen between native and honey bees can be observed when bee densities are very high (as shown in Figure 3b).

The pollen in one flax flower weighs on average about 5 mg (range from 2 to 9 mg depending on the variety). Some large prolific varieties of flax can produce over 2000 flowers per season but small varieties with few stems produce only a few hundred. Since one bee needs from 120 to 140 mg of pollen to grow

from egg to adult, then one single large plant with 10 to 20 stems can support from 70 to 80 bees (for example, the Gold Edge variety from Three Kings Island), but a small plant with limited stems will support fewer bees.

## Nectar

New Zealand flax flowers produce bountiful nectar (ca. 100 µl) which sometimes fills the floral tube to the brim. Even honey bees with their short tongues can access nectar at the top of the tube (see Figure 2, next page). But the floral tube is too narrow and filled with stamens for honey bees to crawl

*continued...*

Figure 2. Flower of New Zealand flax from Sealers Creek in Auckland Island. The honey bee is taking nectar at the top of the tubular flower which is filled to the brim with nectar. If the nectar level is high enough, the bee's tongue (7 mm) can reach it. Photo: Finn Scheele ©Trees for Bees NZ.



very far into the flower. When the nectar is drained to a level below their reach, honey bees will sometimes access a little nectar at the base of the floral tube by inserting their tongue in between the petals. Honey bees are competing with nectar-loving birds like tui. If the birds take the nectar first, the honey bees will lose out.

#### Planting advice

New Zealand flaxes are widely used in Trees for Bees demonstration farms, primarily in riparian zone planting, but also as part of land stabilisation planting and wet areas, as excellent low shelter in shelterbelts, and as part of mixed native and exotic species plantings. It is a unique native plant used for weaving, cordage, landscaping and wetland restoration. For more information, go to <http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/science/plants-animals-fungi/plants/ethnobotany/weaving-plants/information-sheets/harakeke-and-wharariki>

As noted earlier, the main species that we have used to date have been the common New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) and the mountain flax (*Phormium cookianum*), with a wide number of varieties that can be used. It is important that the flaxes you plant flower

**As flaxes typically flower between September and January, this can cause overlap with pollination services and honey harvesting, which needs to be considered in your planting plans**

as expected, especially the more cultivated forms. *Phormium tenax* grows quite large in time (up to 5–6m), and so it may not be suited where space is limited. In these situations, *Phormium cookianum* can work well as it only grows to about 2m, and can have narrower and more pendulous leaves, giving a softer appearance.

As flaxes typically flower between September and January, this can cause overlap with pollination services and honey harvesting, which needs to be considered in your planting plans. Early settlers in New Zealand complained about flax nectar contaminating their clover honey as these can flower

simultaneously. While flax can flower at the same time as mānuka, it could be an important pollen source since honey bees do not take mānuka pollen and need another pollen source at this time.

Where planting along watercourses, it is important to ensure that the flaxes aren't so close as to impede water flow in flood events. While the flaxes will tolerate being submerged underwater, larger plants can impede water flow, leading to damming and further flooding. It is best to establish grasses such as *Carex secta* adjacent to but still above the normal water flow level, with flaxes located further away from the stream margin and out of the flood zone if possible.

Another issue with flaxes is that they can provide attractive nesting sites for rats when planted close together in groups. If this is an issue in your area, spread your flax plants out so that they don't provide nesting sites around their base.

With good planning and selection of the best varieties and convenient flowering times for your goals, flax can give a big boost to your bees because of their highly nutritious and abundant pollen.

Figure 3a. The native masked bee (*Hylaeus sp.*) 'eating' the pollen from a native New Zealand Flax flower in Waikato.  
 Photo: Neil Fitzgerald © Trees for Bees NZ.



Figure 3b. Flower of an ornamental New Zealand flax at Hicks Bay, East Cape. The honey bee is collecting pollen while the small native masked bee (*Hylaeus sp.*) waits its turn on the left-hand side of the photo.  
 Photo: Jules Boileau © Trees for Bees NZ.



# WE'RE YOUR HONEY STOP SHOP

THE COMPLETE RANGE OF **HONEY TESTS**

We're proud to be New Zealand's **ONE-STOP-SHOP** for honey producers, offering a full range of testing for beekeepers including 3in1, C4 Sugar Screen and Microbiological tests (APC and Y&M). As a 100% New Zealand owned and operated company, we've been leading the way in honey testing for many years.

**To find out more, talk to one of our Client Service Managers today.**

TESTING FOR  
**UMFHA  
 MEMBERS**  
 & NON-MEMBERS



**Hill Laboratories**  
 TRIED, TESTED AND TRUSTED

FOR MORE INFO **FREEPHONE**

**0508 HILL LAB**  
 (44 555 22)

[www.hill-laboratories.com](http://www.hill-laboratories.com)

SEAL641NZB4