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The survey and evaluation of Khartoum State area for flowering plants lasted for 18 successive months. A list of 85 such plants is provided; bee plants abundance and dearth were clearly indicated. The various length of flowering periods of the various plant species, flowering density per plant and bees (*Apis mellifera* L.) and (*Apis florea* F.) preference for some of them were recorded.

Indigenous plant species are mostly blooming during autumn and winter seasons. Exotic plants which are utilized in the area as shade and ornamental plants, many of them bloom during summer, therefore, they compensate for the lack of flowers in the dearth period.

About a dozen plant species can be referred to as good foraging plants (key plants) in the area: *Grewia tenax*, *Zizyphus spina-christi*, *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia seyal*, *Capparis decidua*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Mangifera indica*, *Albizia lebbek*, *Plumeria* spp., *Eucalyptus* spp. and *Acacia mellifera*. Guddeim (*Grewia tenax*) planting in the area is recommended on a large scale. The important factor affecting flowering in the area was the availability of water (irrigation water, high under ground watertable and rains).

Khartoum State is rich in flowering plants, with more human efforts for green surroundings will have ample foraging sources for bees and hence suitable as a beekeeping place.