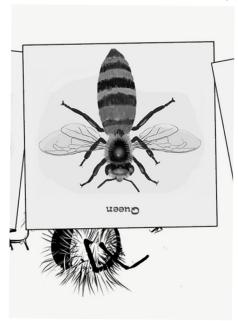
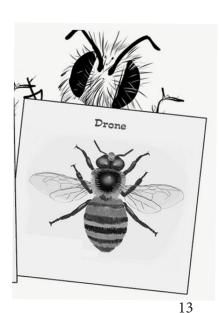


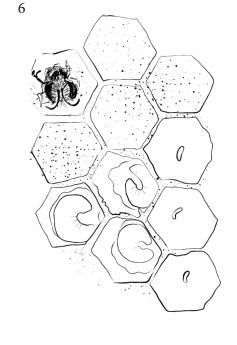
ground to one side of the hive. are carefully placed on the each part of the hive, the parts Myen the beekeeper removes

Underneath the super is the queen excluder. It keeps the

the queen in the brood box but allows the smaller sized worker bees to access other areas of the beehive. The brood box contains the queen, eggs, larvae, pupae, honey, pollen and adult honey bees.







www.cross-pollination.uk



emerging from a cell. an adult honey dee Look closely to see

> capped. stage, the cell is During the pupa

untse honey bees. stage, it is fed by During the larva

an adult. develop from an egg to temale worker bee to It takes 21 days for a

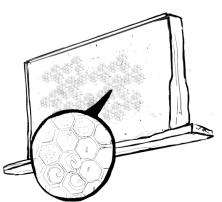


The Beehive



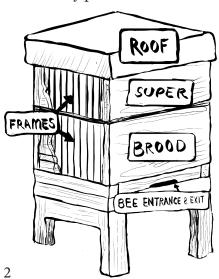


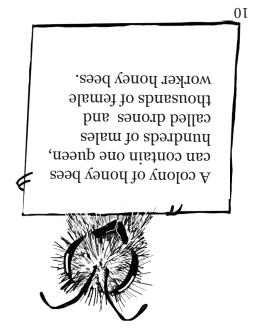




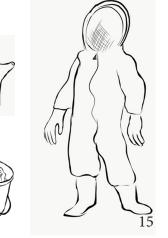
The frame has hexagonal shaped honeycomb cells built by the honey bees to hold eggs, larvae and pupae. The bees also store honey and pollen in the cells.

The beehive is a man-made habitat for a colony of honey bees. It has many parts.





The beekeeper must clean all equipment and tools before inspecting another hive to avoid contamination. This will help to keep honey bees happy and healthy.





To maintain healthy honey bees the beekeeper routinely inspects the hive. During each visit to the beehive they try to answer these questions: Does the colony have enough food? Is the queen healthy? Does the queen have enough room to lay eggs? Are there eggs, larvea and capped brood cells? Is there any sign of a sickness or disease? The activity of the colony will change according to the time of year. The beekeeper writes notes of the inspection in a Bee Record book.



Inside the brood box are frames. The beekeeper carefully lifts up the frame to observe the activity of the honey bees.

Underneath the roof is the crownboard. It covers the the super box that has frames containing honey stores and worker bees.

