



The Managed Mentoring Program on getting started in beekeeping.

Managed Mentoring



We See You!



Managed Mentoring

Photo Collage of Beekeeping Visuals

Lesson | Things you will see (Part 1)



What is Covered in this Module

Bees: Workers, Drones, Queens, New Bees

Honeycomb Constructs

Worker and Drone Comb

Honey Storage Comb

Queen Cups and Cells

Resource Handling and Storage: Pollen, Nectar, and Honey



Things you may see

Common hive environment and colony observations



Things you might see...



Workers

■ Worker Bees

- *Primary bee in the hive*
- *Shades of color*
 - Colors vary by race
- *Size and Shapes vary*
 - Dimensions and shapes vary from race to race.



■ Location

- *Throughout the hive. They are often looking to rest (hang out) or feed*
- *Often found in the periphery of the brood nest so they can seek food*
 - Will be found in the outskirts during quiet times

■ Behavior

- *Often leave the hives in the early morning for mating*
- *Will come and go a few times during the day*



Drones

■ Drones

- *Large Barrel Shape*
- *Large Eyes*
- *Blunt Abdomen Shape*
- *Appear in abundance in early spring to mid summer*
- *Kicked out of the hive in fall*



■ Location

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Queen

■ Queen

- *Long Abdomen and prominent thorax*
 - Thorax may or may not be painted like this image
- *Abdomen protrudes*
- *Often moves in a distinct way given her length*



■ Location

- *Throughout the hive but mostly in the brood chamber*
- *Mostly in the area with Nurse bees*
- *Can be anywhere in the hive space*

■ Behavior

- *Normal duty for a queen is to lay eggs all spring*
- *Typically found going from cell to cell laying eggs on brood comb*
- *Will sometimes flee to cover when hive is opened*



New Bees

■ New Bees

- *Pale appearance – downy fur*
- *Light cream color abdomen*
- *May look wet or have an albino appearance in early hours*
- *Hairs may have a matted appearance*



■ Location

- *Found in the brood nest*
- *Will be located around the area of comb that contains capped brood*

■ Behavior

- *Often found walking on comb – interacting with workers for food*
- *Common behavior is to clean the cell they emerged from as a first activity*



Honeycomb

■ Honeycomb

- *Honeycomb has a mid-rib with cells facing both directions off the mid-rib.*
 - Bees build comb progressively downward by hanging from each other via festooning.
 - The cells slope slightly upward at an angle approximately 13° .
 - Bees provide for an extra ring of wax, reinforced by propolis, on the ends of the comb. This aids in walking on the comb.
 - Holes are sometimes created by the bees to move through the comb
 - This negates the need for bees to traverse comb to move around.



■ Honeycomb

- *Serves as the substrate for all of the activities in the hive*
 - Rearing Workers
 - Rearing Drones
 - Storage Vessel
 - Maintaining Atmosphere



Worker Comb

■ Worker Comb

- *Worker comb is initially light ivory-gold in color*
- *In time it turns to a tannish-brown color and deepens to a mahogany brown with age*



■ Location

- *Throughout the hive, and of course where the queen lays an egg*
- *Often centered in the lower two boxes in a conventional setup*

■ Worker Comb

- *Wherever the queen lays an egg, is where worker comb can be found.*
 - Any normal cell can become worker comb.
 - Including comb in honey supers





Capped Worker Comb

■ Worker Comb/ Brood

- *Smaller sized cells (in contrast to drone comb)*
- *Capped comb is covered with paper bag colored wax capping*
 - Color varies based on the age of the colony
 - New colonies are often have straw-colored wax



■ Location

- *Found in the brood nest*
- *Will be in the center of the nest*
 - Mostly in the middle of the bottom boxes, sometimes off to the sides
 - Covered with Nurse Bees

■ Worker Comb

- *More abundant in the spring and during the nectar flow*
- *Will be present in some form at almost all times*
 - Should be uniform in appearance and proximity; no spotty distribution



Drone Comb

■ Drone Comb

- *Specially enlarged cells*
 - Workers will purpose build it for drones or enlarge existing comb
 - Can be transformed for nectar and honey storage if bees prefer



■ Location

- *Can be anywhere in the hive, but often is found in the periphery*
- *May be built in the margins*
 - Sometimes build under frame bars or over the top bars

■ Drone Comb

- *Larger dimension to accommodate the size of drones.*
- *Capped with a domed cover*



Capped Drone Comb

■ Capped Drone Comb

- *Bullet shaped domes*
- *Built over larger dimension cells which accommodate the growth of the drones*



■ Location

- *Found in the brood nest*
- *Will be around the periphery of the nest.*
 - *Could be built in the margins, on top of frames, off the bottom of frames.*

■ Drone Comb

- *Prevalent at the time of nectar flow onset*
- *Built during mating seasons; typically spring and early summer*



Emerging Brood Comb Areas

■ Emerging Brood

- *Developing bees will emerge from their cocoons by chewing through the wax cappings*
- *They often exhibit a pattern of 'center-out'*



■ Location

- *Center of the nest*

■ Emerging Brood

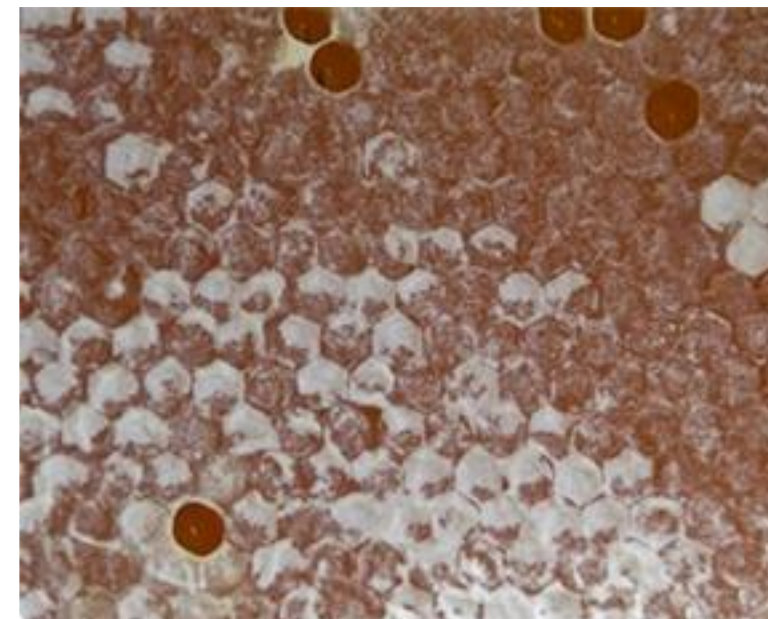
- *Logically accompanied by new young bees*
- *Typical for bees to start preparing the center section for the queen to lay new eggs*



Capped Honey

■ Capped Honey

- *Honey sealed in the cell, capped over by a wax coating.*
- *May look different depending on how it is prepared by the bees*
 - Wet Capping
 - This is a capping where they honey under the cell comes into contact with the wax, creating a dark liquid look under the capping
 - Dry Capping
 - The capping maintains a bit of air space under the wax and displays as a white wax over the capped honey



■ Capped Honey

- *Freshly covered honey has a new wax appearance.*
 - The appearance will change with age and when bees walk over the surface.





Queen Cups

■ Queen Cups

- *Queen cups are the precursor to bees building queen cells*
- *They are a shallow cup that is sometimes bowl shaped and other times more formed like the image shown here*



■ Location

- *Can be found throughout the frames in the brood nest*
- *Often built in the outer edges in the frames or anywhere vertical surfaces develop in the comb (holes for example)*

■ Queen Cups

- *Very typical in every hive*
- *Not indicative of queen problems. Bees just build them to have them*
- *They are cups when they are not 'charged' with an egg*





Queen Cells

■ Queen Cells

- *Vertical wax pinky shaped queen cells*
- *Typically have a mottled appearance (Mr. Peanut texture)*
- *Start out as queen cups; enlarged once queen is being reared by the bees*



■ Location

- *Often found in the periphery of a frame*
- *Lower edges, or outside*
- *Especially where holes are developed in the comb from the bees for passage ways*
- *Sometimes on comb face*

■ Queen Cells

- *Swarm Cell: Cell in preparation for Swarming*
- *Supersedure: Cell for queen replacement (Something wrong)*
- *Emergency: Cell created when queen is no longer present*



Open Queen Cells

■ Open Queen Cells

- *Queen cell with the end chewed off and open*
- *This signifies that the queen has emerged and is in the hive somewhere*



■ Location

- *Often found in the periphery of a frame, lower edges, or outside*
- *Especially where holes are developed in the comb from the bees for passageways*
- *Sometimes on comb face*

■ Open Queen Cells

- *Open queen cells indicate that a queen has emerged*
- *Sometimes they even have the end flap present*





Pollen

■ Pollen

- *Multi-color granules packed into cells*
- *Often coated with a shiny surface (light honey coating)*
- *Color varies based on plant source*



■ Location

- *Typically found in proximity to the brood nest*
- *Often found in a loop around brood patches*
- *Frequently stored in bulk (full frame side) alongside the brood nest.*

■ Pollen Stores

- *Abundantly gathered in spring, and in fall*
- *May be scarce in dearth periods*



Nectar Storage

■ Nectar Storage

- *Nectar is collected by the foragers*
- *Light Liquid Deposited in the cells*
- *Eventually dried by the bees into a thick viscous liquid – appearing like glass >*



■ Location

- *Throughout the hive*
- *Especially on the outer frames*
- *Is actively dried by the bees and then capped as honey*

■ Nectar (food) Storage

- *During forage windows nectar is collected by plants*
- *When beekeepers feed bees sugar solution it is stored much in the same way as nectar from nature*



Honey Storage Comb

■ Honey Storage Comb

- *Begins with placement of nectar.*
- *Nectar is dried through evaporation of moisture.*
- *Once dried, out, it is capped*



■ Location

- *In the outer spaced beyond the brood chamber*
- *Can also be in the corners of brood comb and near to bees being reared.*

■ Honey Comb

- *Honey over the nest can be called a 'honey dome'*
 - The queen often does not cross over the honey dome to rear bees.
- This often results in the queen staying out supers



Capped Honey

■ Uncapped /Capped Honey

- *Uncapped honey has a glossy, glass appearance*
- *Capped honey is coated with wax*
 - Wax colors change over time as the bees walk on it
 - Often it is capped with fresh wax and has a light color
 - Sometimes it can be capped with recycled wax that bees repurpose from other places of the hive.



■ Capping Color Transformation

- *The capping will darken over time due to the bees walking on it. This is normal*



Closing Comments

■ Customary Close

- Where we stand, where we are going...
 - *This lesson covered first half of thing things you will likely see as your hive grows to full grown.*
 - *Please make sure you take the time to watch the partner video on things you will see.*



Q&A

- **What Questions did we not anticipate?**
 - If you have feedback, you can leave a constructive comment; but be nice.
 - You could also send an email to comments@managedmentoring.com
 - *Please refer to this video in the subject so we know what the reference is.*

