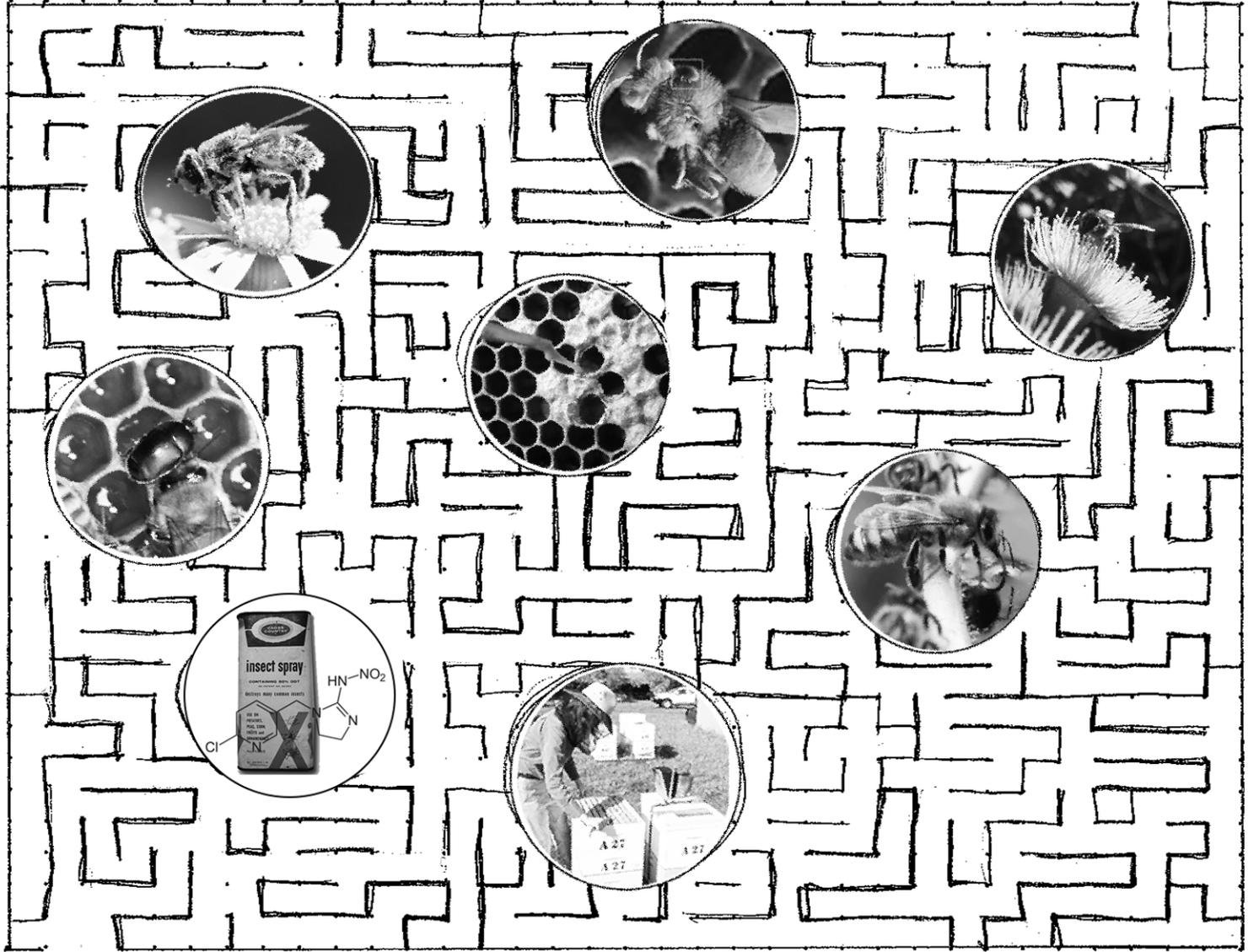


Bee amazing

Help guide this bee to their hive by avoiding the threats that can harm them, and seeking the items that help bees stay safe and produce beautiful golden honey.



Enter here



Exit here



Seek

Water - honey bees need clean water to cool their hives in hot weather and to make food for their young larvae.

Pollen - pollen grains are found on flowers and are a food source for bees. Pollen is collected by bees on their hind legs and is stored in the hive.

Nectar - is a liquid that is produced by the flowers of plants. It is a food source for the bees and is part of what bees put in to honey.

Flowers - bees need a variety of flowering plants to provide a supply of pollen and nectar, and to stay strong and healthy throughout the year.

Hives marked with a registration number - beekeeper registration is compulsory under the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015. Marking hives with your registration number helps NSW DPI let beekeepers know if there is a threat to the bees in their area.

Avoid

Chemicals - Many weed, pest and disease treatments contain chemicals that are harmful to bees. Insecticides that contain neonicotinoid chemicals can kill bees. Choosing alternative treatments that don't contain these harmful chemicals will save lots of bees.

Small hive beetle - Small hive beetle are often found in hives and in large numbers can destroy a bee colony. Keeping a colony of bees strong and healthy helps them to fight off small hive beetle.

Varroa mite - Varroa mite is a bug that kills bees. We don't have varroa mite in Australia but beekeepers need to check their hives regularly so that if varroa mite do arrive their spread is contained.

American Foulbrood - American foulbrood (AFB) is the most serious fatal bacterial disease of honey bee brood in Australia. AFB is infectious and can spread to other hives. Good beekeepers check their hives regularly for pests and diseases and if AFB is detected the colony must be destroyed.

