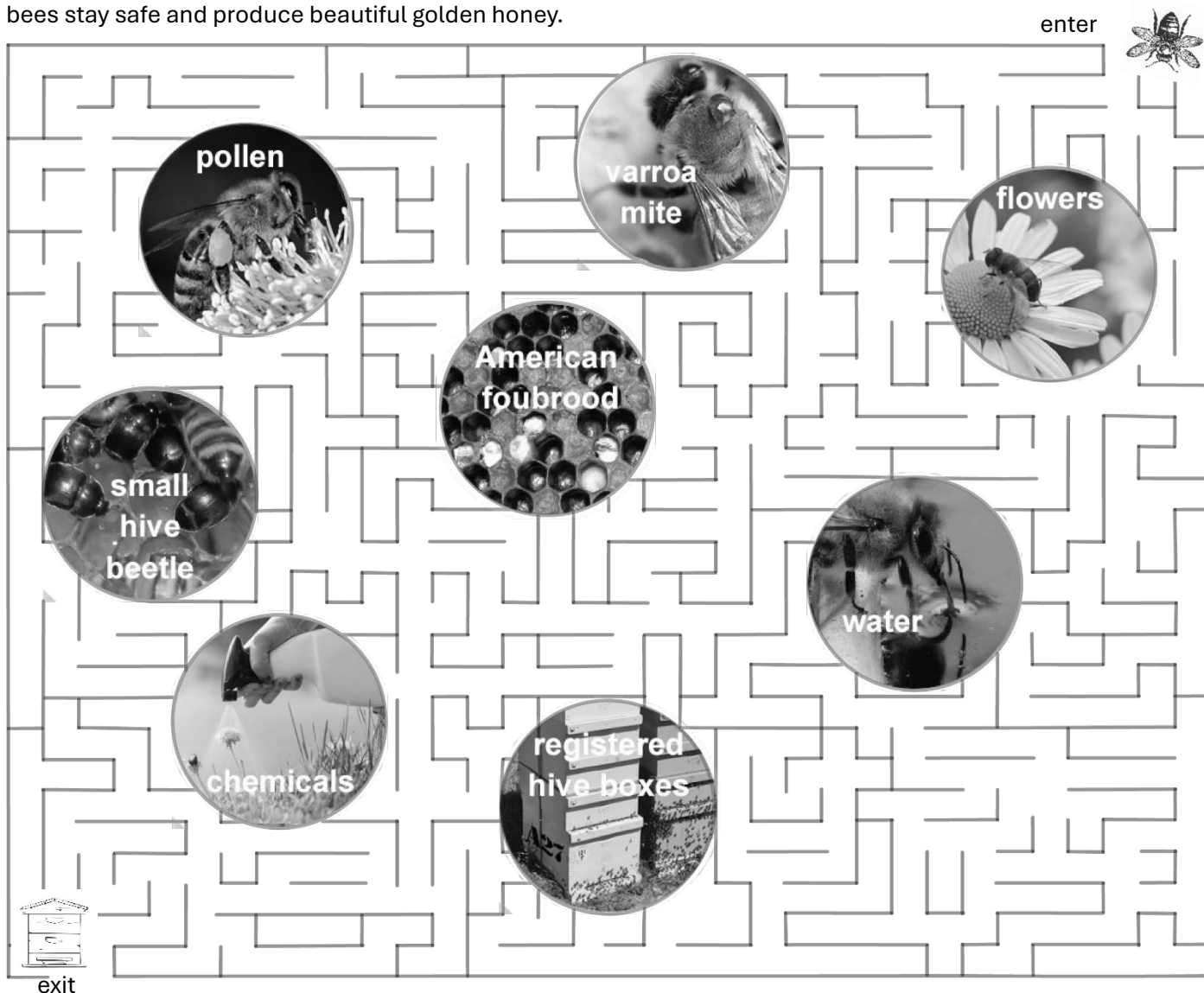


BEE AMAZING

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.



Seek

Water - honeybees 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 "I 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 into 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 DPIRD 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. Choosing alternative treatments that don't contain these harmful chemicals will save lots of bees.

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

American Foulbrood (AFB) is the most serious bacterial disease of honeybee brood in Australia. Beekeepers check their hives for pests and diseases and if AFB is detected, the colony must be destroyed.

Varroa mite is a bug that kills bees. Varroa mite was discovered in Australia in 2022 and attempts to eradicate it failed. Beekeepers check their hives regularly and if they find varroa mite they can control the damage to their hives.