



Animal Pest Management Services, Inc.

Urban Wildlife Professionals

Honey Bees



Honey Bees get their common name from the sweet yellowish to brownish fluid they make from the nectar of flowers to use as food. Not only do they provide honey and wax, they are major pollinators of the world. Honey Bees are responsible for a large share of insect stings each year, although many stings blamed on bees are caused by yellow-jackets. Honey Bees are world wide in distribution.

Honey Bees are social insects and live as colonies in hives, with mature colonies of 20,000 - 80,000 individuals. The entire population overwinters. There is one egg-laying queen in the hive and she mates only once. She can lay as many as 15,000 to 20,000 eggs per day, and may live up to 5 years. The young workers care for the young (brood), build the comb, provide hive ventilation, and guard the hive entrance. Older workers serve as foragers to gather pollen, nectar, and propolis (bee glue).

Honey Bees swarm primarily when the colony size gets too large for the hive space or the queen begins to wane or fail. A new queen is produced and the old queen leaves with a large number of workers. Swarms first move to a temporary site such as a tree branch, consist of a hollow tree, hollow wall, attic, etc., typically some place which is sheltered from the weather.



By Dan Fox, A.P.M. President,
Principal Consultant, Urban Wildlife Biologist

Once bees enter and establish in a wall or attic they need to be controlled. Appropriately labeled aerosol pyrethroids are most effective, with dusts being second choice. Applications are made directly through the main entrance or by drilling a small hole in the wall near the comb and then sealing immediately after application. For attics a direct application to the hive is required.

Call today and talk with an *Urban Wildlife Professional* to see how we can help solve your animal and insect pest problems with **Guaranteed Results.**

For additional information visit us online at www.animalpest.com



IMPORTANT NOTICE

APM Biologists recommend that dead bees, comb, and honey be removed or as the wax deteriorates, there will be a strong honey and dead bee odor, the honey will seep through the walls, attracting insects and rodents.

When hives are inside walls, they must be opened up for proper access. Generally a drywall contractor is needed for repairs.