



Honey Bee FAQ

What do you think of when you think of honey bees? Their honey? Their important role in pollinating crops? Their honeycomb hives? The possibility they'll sting you?

Powerful pollinators!

As you know, honey bees are important pollinators. A single honey bee can visit up to 15 flowers per minute, and a colony of 10,000 bees can pollinate 15 million flowers per day. Honey bees are also important pollinators of many crops, including alfalfa, blueberries, clover, cranberries, cucumbers, melons, peaches, and pumpkins. Honey bees are also important pollinators of many wildflowers, including clover, dandelions, and wildflowers.

How and why do bees make honey?

Honey bees collect nectar from flowers and store it in their honey stomachs. They then regurgitate the nectar and mix it with enzymes to create honey. Honey bees can store up to 1,000 times their body weight in honey. Honey bees also use honey to feed their young.

How and why do bees make hives?

Honey bees build hives to store honey and to raise their young. Honey bees build hives from wax, which they produce from their own bodies. Honey bees build hives in a variety of places, including trees, rocks, and man-made structures.

Scared of a honey bee stinging you? Fear not!

Honey bees are generally not aggressive and will only sting if they feel threatened. Honey bees will sting if they are provoked, such as if they are stepped on or crushed. Honey bees will also sting if they are provoked by a strong smell, such as perfume or cologne.

we should appreciate them. We should also remember that they are an introduced species from Europe and that there are over 20 other species of bees that also play crucial roles in the wellbeing of our ecosystems worldwide. Plant diverse wildflowers that bloom throughout the summer and take time to notice the bees!

