



Honey Bees

Making Your Home Their Home

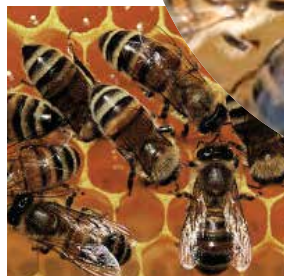
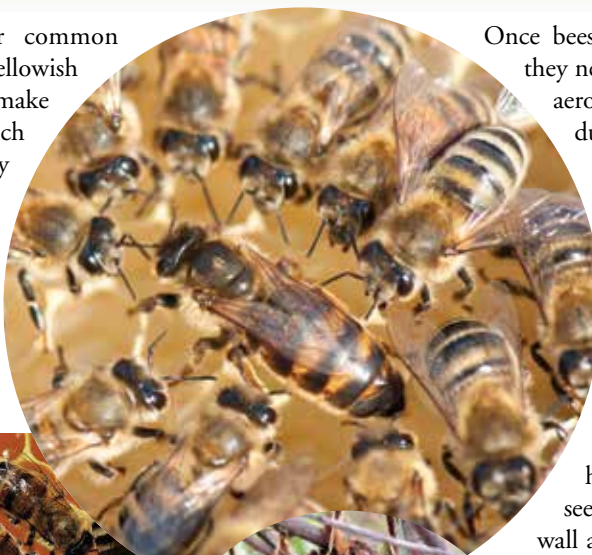
By Dan Fox, APM President & Margaret Townsend, AIPM President, Biologist, Pest Control Advisor/Operator 🐾 Your Urban Wildlife Professionals



Honey Bees get their common name from the sweet yellowish to brownish fluid they make from the nectar of flowers which they 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 2,000 eggs per day, and may live up to 5 years. The young female workers care for the young or brood, build the comb, provide hive ventilation, and guard the hive entrance. Older workers serve as foragers to gather pollen, nectar, and propolis or bee glue.

Honey Bees swarm primarily when the colony size gets to large for the hive space or the queen begins to wane or fail. New queens are produced and the old queen leaves with a large number of workers. Swarms first move to a temporary site such as a tree branch. The swarm will usually remain there for 24-48 hours until permanent quarters are located, and then move on. Permanent quarters may consist of a hollow tree, hollow wall, attic, etc., typically some place which is sheltered from the weather.



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

Important! Dead bees, the comb and honey must be removed or else as the wax deteriorates, there will be a strong honey and dead bee odor, the honey will seep through the walls, ruining the dry wall and will then attract insects and rodents. With hives in the walls, they must be opened up for proper access. After removal of the hive, repairs to the structure will be necessary. 🐾

Animal & Insect Pest Management Inc. specializes exclusively in vertebrate and insect pest problems, those that can be most destructive to turf and landscape including but not limited to gophers, ground squirrels, mice, rabbits, birds and general insects. We also offer the unique service of coyote, skunk, opossum and raccoon trapping. If bees or wasps present a problem, AIPM provides immediate emergency response, or scheduled services.

The majority of Animal & Insect Pest Management work is targeted at large scale problems where integrating precision pest management is of the utmost importance. Our experience includes control programs for parks, school districts, developers, homeowners associations, golf courses, water districts, landscapers, Cal Trans and the National Forest Service.

AIPM offers Free Inspections. You can conveniently make arrangements online at www.MyAIPM.com or, call their Customer Service at 1 🐾 888 🐾 344 🐾 6567. Talk with an Urban Wildlife Professional today and discover how we can help solve your animal and insect pest problems with Guaranteed Results.