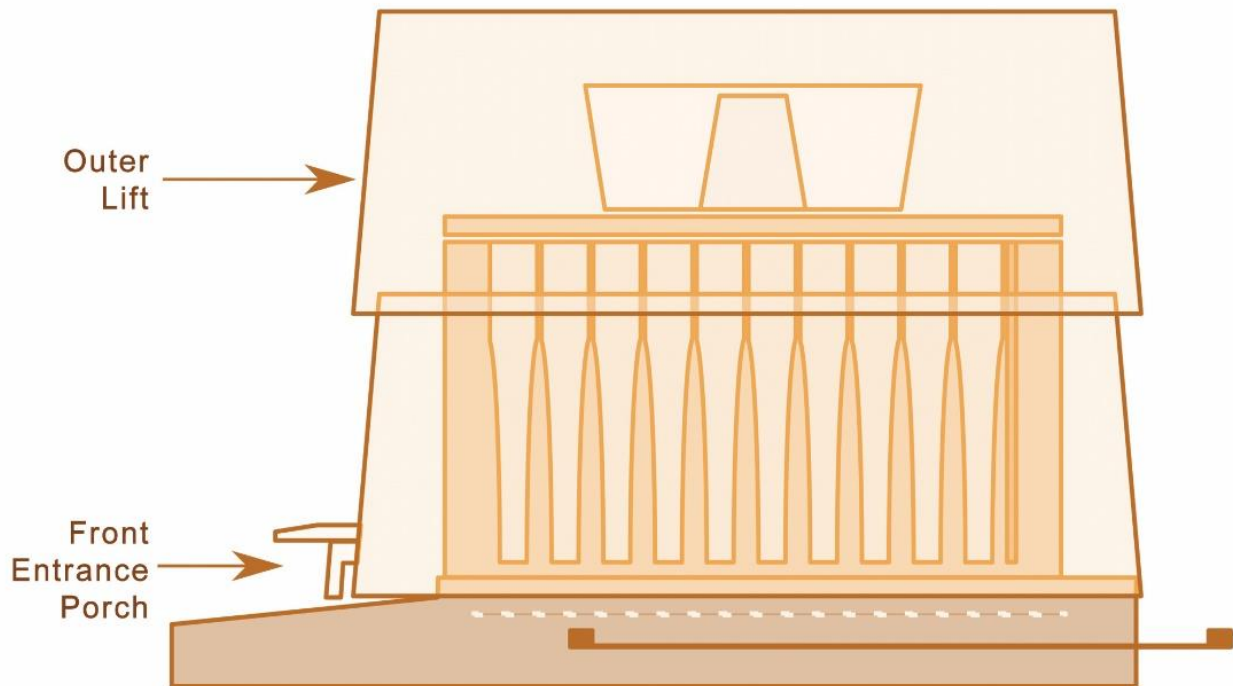


W.B.C. bee hive
side view - roof removed



Floor

The Floor Mesh allows Varroa mites to fall through and ventilation.

The Floor Tray can be removed for inspection or ventilation.

The Lift with the Front Entrance Porch (screw on porch roof) is positioned on the floor (screw on legs).

There are two separate entrance blocks which can be used to restrict the entrance by sliding in from each side of the porch.

The Deep box is positioned on the floor inside the Lifts.

Deep box

Bee hive boxes and frames are made in various depths.

The Standard Deep box is the most commonly used.

Place on the floor with the dummy board at the back.

Additional boxes should not be added until required by the bees.

Frames & Foundation

Frames hold the foundation sheet where the bees will build their comb and maintain the spacing between frames.

The dummy board makes removing frames easier during inspections.

Crown Board

The Crown Board is made with two holes for feeding and ventilation.

It is positioned on the Deep box any way around.

Feeder

The 4 pint Feeder is positioned over the central hole of the Crown Board so bees can climb up through the central chimney of the feeder.

Roof

The roof has two vents and is placed with the vents front and back on top of the bee hive.

Bee Hive Tool

Honey bees will stick all the hive parts together with beeswax and propolis (tree resin collected by the bees) so a hive tool is used to lever apart and separate the components when the bee hive is inspected.

Bee Hive Brush

Used to gently remove bees from combs or hive parts.

Bee Hive Smoker

Honey bees are repelled and distracted by smoke which makes them less defensive when the bee hive is inspected.

Use dried vegetation as fuel e.g. dried grass or hay.

Beekeeper's Veil

Honey bees will sting so a veil to protect the face is essential.

Designed with a Hooped Hat or a Fencing Hood – every beekeeper has their own preference so buy a full beekeeping suit when you know which style suits you.

A spare veil will be essential for helpers or visitors.

Gloves

Honey bees can be inspected with bare hands but gloves will protect the hands from sticky propolis and stings.

Wood Care

It is important to protect the bee hive from damp.

A wet bee hive is a severe disadvantage to the bees, they will use their energy to dry it out.

Stand outside in wet clothes and you will quickly understand the adverse effect.

There are many ways of weather proofing the bee hive according to your taste, from natural oils to paints and stains.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions and only apply to the exterior surfaces of the bee hive, - the bees will take care of the interior.

Allow plenty of time for the hive to dry and air out before populating.

Apiary Location.

Moving a hive full of bees can be a problem because of their homing instinct so plan ahead and consider where they will be located (the apiary)

before you get your bees.

Choose a site sheltered from cold north and east winds during winter or provide a windbreak if this is considered a problem.

The hive should get the sun at least once a day.

Like all timber structures, bee hives must be kept raised off the damp ground.

Lay concrete slabs, blocks or bricks as a foundation ensuring it is level before adding timber bearers and bee hive stands to raise the hive.

This will maintain air flow beneath the hive, also bringing it to a more convenient working height for the beekeeper and the bees.

