DAYS

EGG 3 days LARVAE fed for 7 days

UNFERTILISED

LARVAE LARVAE FED FED **ROYAL** BEE **JELLY** BREAD 3 DAYS 4 DAYS

PUPA

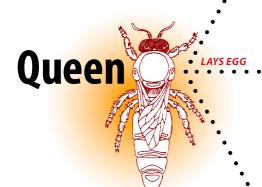
PUPA

PUPA



Drone emerging

DRONES LIVE FROM A **FEW DAYS TO SEVERAL** WEEKS



EGG 3 days LARVAE fed for 6 days

LARVAE

FERTILISED

FED ROYAL **JELLY** 2 DAYS LARVAE FED BEE **BREAD** 4 DAYS



WORKERS **LIVE FROM 6 WEEKS** TO A FEW **MONTHS**

FERTILISED

EGG LAID IN CELL

EGG 3 days LARVAE fed for 51/2 days

LARVAE FED **ROYAL JELLY** 5½ DAYS





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A QUEEN **LIVES FOR 2** -3 YEARS OF **PRODUCTIVE** LIFE

These times above are variable, depending on conditions inside and outside the hive



* EGG LAID IN REGULAR CELL WHICH IS THEN CONVERTED TO A SPECIAL QUEEN CELL

AT THIS STAGE, THE LARVAE ARE **ACTUALLY CURLED UP INSIDE THE** CELL

PUPA SPINS COCOON SOON AFTER CAPPED

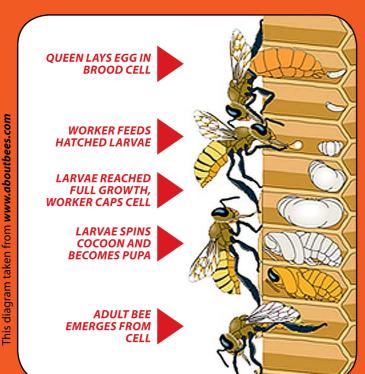
NOTE: BEES EMERGE BY CHEWING THROUGH THE CELL CAP

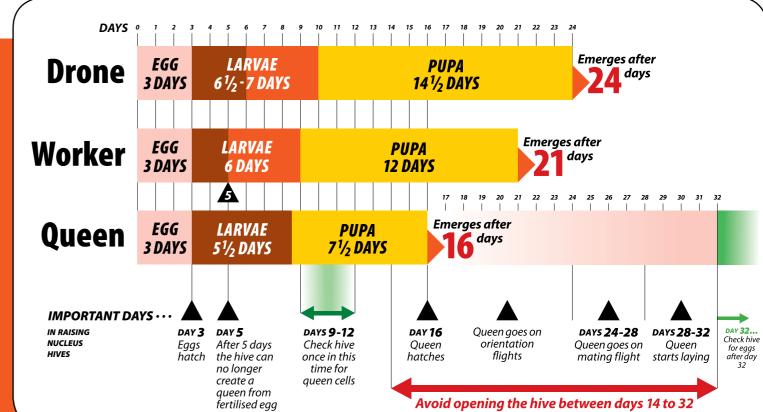
• During the six days that worker bee larvae is fed, each individual larvae will be visited between 8,000-10,000 times!

• When the queen dies, and there are no eggs/larvae to raise as a new queen, worker bees may lay eggs (from which only drones hatch since they will be unfertilised). A worker bee is capable of laying 28 eggs in her lifetime.

The life of a worker bee:

- Up to day three clean out the cells in the hive.
- From day four as a house bee feed the older larvae with bee bread, and do orientation flights outside the hive.
- From day seven maxillary glands develop, so able to secrete royal jelly, begin to feed royal jelly to queen and larvae.
- Day 12 to day 18 house bees develop special wax glands (located on the last four segments of the abdomen) and produce wax scales* (flakes), and work on building comb. During this time, bees also guard the hive, examine the nectar, and help keep the brood warm.
- Day 15 to 18 worker bees start taking on their most responsible job - as field bees, out foraging for and collecting nectar and pollen. They continue with this until they wear themselves out, or are taken by one of the many bee-eaters.
- * Note: There are around 4 million scales of beeswax required to make 1 kilo. 50 scales are required to build a single cell.





In a nutshell: