I'm not a robot



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I wasn't sure where to post my questions, but since I'm not a beekeeper (yet - or am I?), and since I'm new to the forum, this is probably as good a place as any. So, I've been having some visitors in my garage - that's what my questions relate to. I love seeing wildlife in my garden and previously had mason bees (I assumed) living in the ground (a dry
area of grass underneath a trampoline). Lovely to see them all out & about working hard. This year though I saw some bees going into my garage, and discovered that they were going underneath one of the bottom shelves of a storage unit. They seem to be happily going in and out, and I'm happy for these lodgers to be there. However, I'm wondering
if there's anything I should or shouldn't do? I was in the middle of a garage clear-out and clean-up, so I'm wondering what I will find when I eventually move the shelving unit to clean behind and underneath? More importantly, when can I safely move the shelving unit to clean behind and underneath? I was in the middle of a garage clear-out and clean-up, so I'm wondering what I will find when I eventually move the shelving unit to clean behind and underneath? More importantly, when can I safely move the shelving unit to clean behind and underneath?
I stop seeing activity, or leave it longer? I may not be a beekeeper, but since it seems I now keep bees on my property I feel a bit responsible! Many thanks in advance. Lovely post but as Pargyle says....we need a bit more info. A photo, or identify the flying things yourself and get back to us for more help Get some marigolds and a fleece on and put
your camera phone under there. If they're bumbles they will be gone by winter If they're honey bees they won't! Wasp paper nest can be removed in winter. They are unlikely to be honey bees ... they will either be bumbles or if there are a lot of them they could be wasps? Can you get a photo of them? Sorry for the delay, I ended up away from home,
ran out of data, and without the WiFi I was promised... I tried to attach a short video which failed, but this is one frame of it. Definitely not wasps, but I did notice different sizes of bees £19.99 (£5.00 / count) E32.99 (£8.25 / count) DOBWGXZ Ultrasonic Pest Repellert, Mouse Repellent, 4 Pack Insect Repellent Plug In, Pest Control for Mice, Rat,
Mosquito, Spider, Cockroach, Ant, Fly Etc, Safe for Pets and Humans AURORA CLARE INVESTMENT LTD £11.42 (£152.27 / l) Smidge Insect Repellent Cream (75ml) Amazon.co.uk Lovely post but as Pargyle says....we need a bit more info. A photo, or identify the flying things yourself and get back to us for more help Now I'm back home I'll have a
look tomorrow if there's still activity, and try to take some pictures (or a video, but my phone keeps complaining when I try to take them...) Nothing, preferably, because whether they're wasps or bumble bees they'll be gone by September and you can have your garage back. Just don't disturb anything in the area of the nest and you can continue to
use the rest of the garage. Well said! Thank you, I have done exactly that so far. They enter the garage through the small gap underneath the garage door, which I do occasionally need to open and use myself, which seems to temporarily confuse them a little! They've always come back so far Get some marigolds and a fleece on and put your camera
phone under there. If they're bumbles they will be gone by winter If they're honey bees they won't! Wasp paper nest can be removed in winter. Thanks! I'll keep an eye on any activity and in the meanwhile I'll try to get some pics to identify them, so I know what to do. The gap underneath the bottom shelf is only a few millimetres from the ground (or
rather, the metal frame is, where the MDF shelf rests on), so I have no way of seeing what they're up to underneath it! They are unlikely to be honey bees ... they will either be bumbles or if there are a lot of them they could be wasps? Can you get a photo of them? Not a lot of activity this morning but I did see one bee - see video. A very small one;
there have been bigger ones. Lovely post but as Pargyle says....we need a bit more info. A photo, or identify the flying things yourself and get back to us for more help Just happened to catch this little one leaving! BeeKeeping Supporter Bombus Terrestris, buff tailed bumble by the look of them. I once had a nest in the wall below a barbecue and they
would come and go as I was cooking. In the winter they will disappear and the queen's will overwinter elsewhere. The wax will be eaten by wax moth as there isn't much of it. In the winter just clear it all out. They are loveable little creatures. Have a bumble bee nest under the floor of my small henhouse which I disturbed when changing the bedding.
100's of them and was glad of my beesuit so as to finish the job but wife got stung while having a look. purists .. don't like changing things ... upgrades So long as a few sit in museums and a few more minters are on the road (or trailer) then upgrades So long as a few sit in museums and a few more minters are on the road (or trailer) then upgrades are the way to go to follow safety standards. A 50 year-old Land Rover Series (used for work every
day) feels safer with LED sidelights, H4 halogen headlights, reversing lights, and hazards. The engine is an under-stressed farming & military plodder so recurved distributors, better carb and gas-flowed head make sensible improvement. Last edited: Jun 4, 2025 That was an addictive series! They must be on the spectrum to have concentrated for so
long to resolve so many design & engineering solutions with such beauty, perfection and dedication. I must tell hubby to watch that. He just popped out for a walk he needs to as he's not been brilliant health wise lately but we are doing jobs on cars today so he will be happy Now that is a different level of nutter. I know the purists of Triumphs don't
like changing things but we felt intimidated on modern roads so we decided to make the MK3 into whats called a spit 6 but there was a lot of upgrades like all the suspension cutting a bigger tunnel for the overdrive and accelerator mechanics gt6 bonnet etc etc. I should do a YouTube video on it. Amanda Thank you for your support it's really helpful
as I wasn't sure what everyone like after my first encounter with a local a few miles away who was shall we say full of self importance and not very supportive to me or any other new beekeeper as we have no idea what we are doing she said but as you say I'm definitely countryfied and up at 04.30 doing the birds the greenhouses etc so hopefully you
will all be proud of my progress and I will be posting all my progress on YouTube the mini Farm Cheers Amanda The Triumph, a Wolf in Sheep's clothing, I was thinking about your car and the laugh I would have pulling away at traffic lights. My 160 TF's 0-60 in just over 6 secs, acceleration, love it He will love it His favorite YouTuber is Ben Tasty
Classics I keep telling him it's a good job his wife (me) likes cars too and we met and watched Quentin Wilson on video about jaguars we we fell in love The Triumph, a Wolf in Sheep's clothing, I was thinking about your car and the laugh I would have pulling away at traffic lights. My 160 TF's 0-60 in just over 6 secs, acceleration, love it Very cheeky
Well maybe I'll see you at the traffic lights with the fto Which does 50 mph max in 1st gear and at 5,000 revs the variable valves kick in and the MIVEC system feels like a rocket up your rear end. Do you think I could match your TF? A 50 year-old Land Rover Series (used for work every day) feels safer with LED sidelights, H4 halogen headlights,
reversing lights, and hazards. I always found people used to get out of the way to be honest. I enjoyed the leisurely almost genteel gear changes and with a 2.25 petrol had the pick up power if needed and plodded the motorways nicely at a relaxing (albeit a bit noisy) 70 mph and the pieasing hum of Colway or Goodrich A/T tyres (Colway had pinched
Goodrich's pattern) was music to chill out with. Very cheeky Well maybe I'll see you at the traffic lights with the fto Which does 50 mph max in 1st gear and at 5,000 revs the variable valves kick in and the MIVEC system feels like a rocket up your rear end. Do you think I could match your TF? That is what sets my Trophy apart from the other TF
variants VV, yes those high revs, mine loves 6k to come alive. As for which is quicker I have no idea but on a twisty road the TF's are like go carts, pretty hard to lose one. Given chance I would have a boosted Elise but I fear it would be much quicker than me. Well back to building another cabinet then some more floors and boxes, have fun. Well that
is my hillside apiary condemned, I don't have 2m clear around anything. Level ground, I wish, terraced plateaus for me. I keep mine on a hill, and used old metal table frames banged into the ground, it is a bit stoney, but they went in, levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill, the other downhill, and levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill, the other downhill, and levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill, the other downhill, and levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill, the other downhill, and levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill, the other downhill, and levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill, the other downhill, and levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill, the other downhill, and levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill, the other downhill, and levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill, the other downhill, and levelled them are the contract of 
walk between them. It's easier doing the downhill hives, not so far to lift supers, but it works well, so don't think your apiary site isn't any good. I keep mine on a hill, and used old metal table frames banged into the ground, it is a bit stoney, but they went in, levelled them and put a very strong security mesh on top. I have two rows, one facing up hill,
the other downhill, and I walk between them. It's easier doing the downhill hives, not so far to lift supers, but it works well, so don't think your apiary site isn't any good. On a similar note, Anna Nanziri in Uganda promotes hive, simple
sturdy but effective. A further adaptation is a well of sorts half way up the tube which acts as an insect or predator trap. Quite how that works I have no idea. We adapt to what we have. Reminds me of Douglas Bader, the tin-legged Battle of Britain fighter pilot who only drove an Alvis, a quality motor engineered better than Jaguar and less bling thanks I have no idea. We adapt to what we have.
a Bentley. He would arrive at an event and bellow 'Make way for the quality!' This sounds amusing but in reality he was the sort of arrogant and emotionally damaged man who isn't made any more. My sentiments exactly cars used to made well solid And older cars have a soul whatever you drive it has to make you feel happy and you need to feel at
one with the car. It's probably because of our age but we wouldn't trust any of our relatives drive our cars or care for the land they just don't feel the same as us. Okay its 4:15pm I'm in work and the tedium is now getting to me, hence the rather Banal question. However My question has some relevence though as outside the office window is a pear
tree, and on the ground lots of wind-fall pears, all through the day the Blackbirds have been pecking away, and numerous wasps are also buzzing around. Now If I go out there I can guarantee that I'll be stung in to submission, but the Birds and the Wasps seem quite harmonious, So do they get Stung ????? I suspect that bees and wasps do, on
occasion attempt to sting birds, but probably all they end up doing is depositing the venom in the feathers. Honey Buzzards certainly get stung when they raid wasps nests - they have special hard feathering around the head, and they're also more tolerant of venom than most other birds/animals Michael Bee-eater don't seem to be overly bothered,
though the ones we had up our way last year seemed to sometimes be knocking or flicking the bees/wasps whatever against the telegraph wires before consuming them. I did wonder whether it was to stun them or perhaps get rid of the sting after squeezing it out with their bills? I don't know about birds being stung but I've been bitten by a red ant
doing my front lawn. :C Billy Boy I got stung by a bee when i was little boy it hurt Dear Scott, A good question Wasps and bees don't usually sting unless their home is attacked or the individual is threatened, e.g. trapped in clothing. So when a wasp or bee is foraging it will fly away if disturbed. Bees in particular use their sting as a last resort as it is
barbed and can not be removed from skin, so the bee leaves it behind and subsequently dies. They do leave a signal (pheromone) which smells rather like nail varnish remover which brings out the fighting spirit in their colleagues who will home in on the victim. Generally unlike humans they do not attack without cause. To answer your question. Yes
birds do get stung. The tit family have learned to knock at the hive entrance and devour the base of the feathers until it does, as with hair or fir. The birds are very much aware of this and fly off, they can fly faster than a wasp or bee who are limited to 15 mph, sit out
of danger and try to remove the bee before it reaches the skin. I doubt if a single sting would have much effect on a healthy bird but a multiple stinging could kill, probably from anaphylactic shock rather than the effect of venom. Woodpeckers happily drill holes in hives looking for food and seem to survive the adventure. If this answer prompts more
questions please ask. Regards. Gordon Boreham-Styffe. I don't know about birders certainly do, I got stung in the toilets at the bird fair, on Friday, and my arms still swollen!! On holiday in Banffshire, Scotland this month a hornet like creature buzzed into our cottage late one evening. I know this is not related to previous posts, but can find
no clues elsewhere. Husband gone to bed, I sat reading until I heard a very loud buzzing. It gradually came toward the light & me. At a distance it was mothlike, when it hovered around the lamp it looked like a giant wasp, not hairy like a bee, but smooth, very distinct yellow/black markings. From memory at leat 3 yellow bands one much wider. In
flight about 35mm, body 15-20mm. According to the books hornets are not found in Scotland...so what was this creature? Only happened the 1 night even though I sat up waiting for its return! Ps; I had had a couple of drinks, but this was real!! "On holiday in Banffshire, Scotland this month a hornet like creature buzzed into our cottage late one
evening. I know this is not related to previous posts, but can find no clues elsewhere. Husband gone to bed, I sat reading until I heard a very loud buzzing. It gradually came toward the light & me. At a distance it was mothlike, when it hovered around the lamp it looked like a giant wasp, not hairy like a bee, but smooth, very distinct yellow/black
markings. From memory at leat 3 yellow bands one much wider. In flight about 35mm, body 15-20mm. According to the books hornets are not found in Scotland...so what was this creature? Only happened the 1 night even though I sat up waiting for its return! Ps; I had had a couple of drinks, but this was real!!" Probably a harmless Wood Wasp. We
get the odd one causing havoc around the shopping centre in Westhill. (Women and children flee for your lives. Look at the sting on that. Oops, ovipositer, not sting.) More info at :- Returning to the original subject of the thread, interestingly, when we have had Waxwings in the garden, we have noticed the alarm calls go up when the honey bees
belonging to the gentleman from accross the road, pays us a visit for water. The Waxies' go into megga panic, and take off post haste. I wonder why, considering, during the summer, they are insectiverous. Regards Malky Bee-eater don't seem to be overly bothered, though the ones we had up our way last year seemed to sometimes be knocking or
flicking the bees/wasps whatever against the telegraph wires before consuming them. I did wonder whether it was to stun them or perhaps get rid of the sting. Bee-eaters do stun large insects by bashing them against their perch, if it has a
stinger it rubs this to express the venom, if it has no stinger it simply swallows it whole they seem to know the difference. As a point if they were to eat a stinger that was not stunned or dead, in their mouth there are large muscular areas that squeeze the insect to release it's body juices and after that the bird expels the carcass as a pellet these areas
are very tough and I doubt if a stinger would affect them. I recall a time, some years ago, when I was helping at a CES ringing site, we found a dead Wren; as we were removing it from the net it we discovered a new wasp nest only a foot or so away. After some discussion we decided that a wasp sting was likely to have been the cause of death. It still
saddens me to think of it.... Andy. As a youngster I studied Bronze Mannikins in Zimbabwe. They almost always nested in proximity to paper wasp nests. It was too frequent to be a coincidence and I'm sure the wasps gave them protection from predators. We should also make some mention of the Honeyguides that lead people and Honey Badgers
(ratels) to honey bee hives. Legend has it that if the people don't leave some of the comb for the bird, next time the honeyguide will lead them to a predator like a lion. Pete As a house painter, I spend my summers painting house parts that can be accessed only with wings or ladders and I encounter many kinds of wasps. They fly around a lot when you
approach their nests. They get real close to you. I don't think they see too well. Maybe they are trying to see if you are a threat. If I move away from them, they are cool with that. I mean, if they are right in front of my face, I
move my head back a bit, or duck my head. Sometimes I retreat a few steps. I can come back and they do not sting me. I try to be the hummingbird when I am around wasps. They will fly up to a feeder, get buzzed by a wasp and back off and keep coming back as long as there is a chance but if the wasp is aggressive, it waits in a tree for a few minutes
and the wasp goes away. I think birds can live with wasps and there can be accidents and miscommunications between them and birds get stung. Surely. I've been stung before. I'd hate to be a bird! Yeowch! As a youngster I studied Bronze Mannikins in Zimbabwe. They almost always nested in proximity to paper wasp nests. It was too frequent to be
a coincidence and I'm sure the wasps gave them protection from predators. I'm don't know about wasps nests, but Rufous-naped Wrens in Central America usually build their nests in Acacias which, as many of you probably know, have large thorns that are designed to hold ant nests as part of a symbiotic relationship. For their part, the ants protect
the Acacia against attack. It has been shown that the wrens select the Acacias that have ants with the fiercest sting. This will then disuade predators from attack them in some other symbiotic relationship. Tom There's 7 letters in this Autumn's BTO Ringer's Guide from
ringers who have had birds die from wasp and bee stings in their nets. Some are killed by one (e.g. on the eye, causing swelling), others are killed by multiple stings and some were being cut up and taken away in wasp-sized chunks! There's 7 letters in this Autumn's BTO Ringer's Guide from ringers who have had birds die from wasp and bee stings in
their nets. Some are killed by one (e.g. on the eye, causing swelling), others are killed by multiple stings and I wonder if ringers would be able to take any precautions against the netted birds being 'easy meat'.
Maybe a topic for the ringing/banding forum on here? Cheers, Andy Hi Offord, welcome to birdforum from the staff here. Most interesting and I wonder if ringers would be able to take any precautions against the netted birds being 'easy meat'. Maybe a topic for the ringing/banding forum on here? Cheers, Andy Cheers Andy, Well, all Uk ringers will
have the bulletin already, but, for non-ringers, one of the letters mentioned that there may be an issue with sting pheromones remaining on the next and getting tangled, then maybe stinging, and then next time the next gets put out it attracts more bees looking for
something to attack. On the other hand though, the evidence does suggest that attacks can also come out of the blue. Insect repellents and vigilance were the only offers of a solution. Cheers Andy, You can imagine that you get a bee flying into the next and getting tangled, then maybe stinging, and then next time the net gets put out it attracts more
bees looking for something to attack. That does sound the most plausible reason for unprovoked attacks. I know CO2 has been blamed in the past for attacks on humans but it's hard to imagine much being released by something like a leaf warbler. cheers, Andy Hi, I have my bees on a community site which is having an open day this weekend. There'll
be kids and general public around. Not thinking it will be overly busy but I'll be doing talks to groups of folk etc. I've suddenly had a fear that I should have an epipen at the ready in case some gets stung and has a reaction. In my naivety I thought I could just go and buy one but it looks like it's more complex than that - looks like i need a prescription
etc. What are your thoughts? Should I have a pen at the ready, and if so, how do I get one? Thanks in advance for any replies! Hi, I have my bees on a community site which is having an open day this weekend. There'll be kids and general public around. Not thinking it will be overly busy but I'll be doing talks to groups of folk etc. I've suddenly had a
fear that I should have an epipen at the ready in case some gets stung and has a reaction. In my naivety I thought I could just go and buy one but it looks like it endy, and if so, how do I get one? Thanks in advance for any replies!
Epipens are prescription only medicines (POM) so they do need a doctor to authorize one. More so, you would need training in recognizing the signs of anaphylaxis and in administering the device. READ THIS: Last edited: May 4, 2018 Quite difficult to acquire legally and if wrongly administered even worse legalities may follow. In order to get an
epipen legally prescribed for you, you first have to be shown to be allergic to bee stings and have suffered anaphylactic shock (yes I know it's crazy). Then to use an epipen on another person without adequate medical training.... They won't issue them for "just in case" scenario's. I'd just make sure you have your local emergency services on speed dial
and make sure you have calm gentle bees. Any aggressive hives you might think about shutting in or relocating for 24 hours. In your situation I'd just have a card prepared with: - symptoms and first aid for bee stings - symptoms and first aid for been still a symptoms and first aid for been still a symptom and first aid for been still a sym
how to get there. - street address and postcode, or national grid reference, of the apiary location (for passing to emergency services to locate) Have at least one mobile phone in the party, and check beforehand where in the vicinity a good signal can be obtained. (or where an accessible landline can be reached) The above will enable anybody present
to take the correct action. A briefing to the party at the start of the visit on the above points will be more than sufficient for duty of care. Last edited: May 4, 2018 You could contact your local St. Johns Ambulance team. My wife was a member for many years and they are always keen to help out and learn. They could exhibit (recruit) alongside your
talks. Although they may not carry "Epipens" they may have someone who can recognise Anaphlaxis. In order to get an epipen legally prescribed for you, you first have to be shown to be allergic to bee stings and have suffered anaphylactic shock (yes I know it's crazy). Then to use an epipen on another person without adequate medical training....
They won't issue them for "just in case" scenario's. Not so. Between myself and my family, we have 8 (2 for each of us) which are renewed every year. Last edited: May 4, 2018 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18 £9.18
year. Well i asked my doctor for one to cover our whole bee group and there was no way they would give me one. A definite ....NO... E Ok, thanks everyone. I'll look up the symptoms and stuff just so I'm more aware tbh. And will have a phone to hand! Will also just give a gentle warning to folk that these are wild insects at the end of the day etc.
Sounds like due dilligence is the best I can do! Not so. Between myself and my family, we have 8 (2 for each of us) which are renewed every year. It so B+. Your family already has a tragic history of a previous bad reaction to a bee sting so you may have been made an exception to the normal rules..in a just in case. My GP can't prescribe a "just in
case" epipen to myself nor to his wife who is also a beekeeper. We looked long and hard into it. It so B+. Your family already has a tragic history of a previous bad reaction to a bee sting so you may have been made an exception to the normal rules..in a just in case. My GP can't prescribe a "just in case" epipen to myself nor to his wife who is also a
beekeeper. We looked long and hard into it. Perhaps it is a "risk management approach but, how is anyone to know who will have a reaction and when? Given that we, as beekeepers, cannot anticipate when a reaction will occur, shouldn't we be prepared? There is a legitimate ethical question here. I know how I would act but, if you aren't prepared
I guarantee that you will be paralyzed when someone needs your help This question comes up time after time and I really don't know that people die as a consequence when they are not available or administered quickly enough. I don't know how
the people who make these decisions live with themselves. Epipens are a "just in case" medicine. By themselves they are not enough to save life. They are intended only to preserve life until an ambulance can arrive with stronger doses and other life saving equipment Last edited: May 4, 2018 I talked my GP into a 'just in case' issue of an epipen. I just in case' issue of an epipen. I just in case issue of an epipen are intended only to preserve life until an ambulance can arrive with stronger doses and other life.
wouldn't let him talk me out of it. I talked my GP into a 'just in case' issue of an epipen. I just wouldn't let him talk me out of it. I'm not asking for specifics but do you have a history of allergic conditions (hayfever, asthma, etc)? I think doctors are more inclined to accept the need for one when this sort of condition has already been prescribed. Are
there any doctors on here who are beekeepers. Perhsps they could define this grey area. I'm not asking for specifics but do you have a history of allergic condition has already been prescribed. Hi. I got a bit sweaty after being stung last
been allergy tested since. I am not allergic. Stings just make me sweaty! The doctor didn't want to issue one. Sent from my SM-G965F using Tapatalk Part of that may be the cost (i.e. their budget) and the need to renew them
(they are supposed to come with a 2 year shelf-life but they rarely have more than a year). All sorts of things come into the prescribing decision now. It's not just efficacy Quite difficult to acquire legally and if wrongly I have to come back to this. It is something I have addressed before and taken lots of flack for. I don't care. The legal situation is that
you cannot and will not be prosecuted for trying to help someone in a medical emergency. Putting it bluntly, I had to watch my son die. I doubt any of you can say the same, so, I feel uniquely qualified to offer advice. I know what it feels like. I couldn't live through it again. If I saw someone in need, I would use my own Epipen to help them even if I had
to account for that later. As DrEx said; it is a traumatic experience which I truly hope none of you ever have. The legal situation is that you cannot and will not be prosecuted for trying to help someone in a medical emergency. Not quite true B+. The law is very specific. "A person who administers First Aid will only be liable for damages if negligent
intervention directly causes injury which would not otherwise have occurred, or if it exacerbates an injury.". Whole sleuth of legalities You can even be prosecuted for doing nothing!! Although I agree with your sentiments. I speak with a little insight from my professional perspective. The first thing that MUST be reiterated is that if you use, or think
about using, an Epipen/other branded auto-injector, then you need to call 999 and will be going to A&E. The second thing is to highlight that there is a great deal of difference between nasty allergic reaction, a severe allergic reaction and an anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphylactic/anaphyl
thumb on a leaky pipe, not turning off the cock or having a plumber fix the system. Third - anaphylactic reactions are less rare but that's not me being critical, you need to overtreat. To give some ideas, in years of frontline 999 work I have only seen a handful of anaphylaxis patients. They happen and they
are scary as hell, but they're rare. So what does this mean to the OP? Well, for me I would just remind people of the symptoms and have a low threshold for a 999 call. If you over react, offer the paramedic a jar of honey and they'll be more than happy. If someone has a known allergy they ought to have a pen and I guess you need to make a
risk/liability assessment. As for others who want a 'just in case' pen, I think there is some merit in it as an insurance policy, it's something I'm considering as I'm at a remote apiary. An NHS GP may not prescribtion for myself very quickly for less than the
cost of a new hive. I'm not really qualified to comment on the legality of using an Epipen to treat someone having a genuine reaction. I'd do it but then am trained and experienced. I'm sure a prosecution is technically possible but can't see many judges thinking it was in the public interest. B+ - I know nothing of your experienced. I'm sure a prosecution is technically possible but can't see many judges thinking it was in the public interest. B+ - I know nothing of your experienced. I'm sure a prosecution is technically possible but can't see many judges thinking it was in the public interest. B+ - I know nothing of your experienced. I'm sure a prosecution is technically possible but can't see many judges thinking it was in the public interest. B+ - I know nothing of your experienced. I'm sure a prosecution is technically possible but can't see many judges thinking it was in the public interest. B+ - I know nothing of your experienced.
to you. Page 2 People here seem determined to misinterpret what I am saying. I have been quite clear. I will copy the rules from Beefriendlys link Rule 2 - Only treat in the best interest of the casualty. I am not suggesting for a minute that people
acquire EpiPens unless they know how and when to use them. I am just saying that Simon might still be alive today if we had the means to save him. Words don't come close to explaining how it affects those left behind. Most of you will have forgotten this almost as quickly as you read it. It never ends for me. That's why I say I couldn't stand by and
watch someone die if I had the means to save them. STEDIC is right about Epipens being only an interim solution (if I can call it that). If you think an Epipen is needed, so is an ambulance! Last edited: May 4, 2018 My wife carries prescribed Eppipens She has a severe bee and wasp sting allergy that can lead to anaphalyxis and then shock. She is now
in her fourth year of treatment at the Eden clinic at Derriford Hospital in Plymouth and it seems has a few more t go... not a good situation for a Beefarmers wife to be in. For shock call 121 and say anneephallaxis very clearly... If you NEED an Eppipen your doctor will
prescribe it, Is there not a stickie about adrenaline and its use? Last edited: May 4, 2018 Hi, I have my bees on a community site which is having an open day this weekend. There'll be kids and general public around. Not thinking it will be overly busy but I'll be doing talks to groups of folk etc. I've suddenly had a fear that I should have an epipen at
the ready in case some gets stung and has a reaction. In my naivety I thought I could just go and buy one but it looks like i need a prescription etc. What are your thoughts? Should I have a pen at the ready, and if so, how do I get one? Thanks in advance for any replies! dont be an idiot. if you think you need an
epipen then you shouldn't be doing an open day. I think it was pretty clear that DomB was asking for help. That being said, I think your reaction was very rude. Maybe it was rude but sometimes people need to wake up. but then maybe I need to just give up on this forum. I carry them daily with the risk of having to use them on myself as I have had to
in the past. Every time I go beekeeping with someone new I have to give them a quick training session on how to use them if its to late for me to use and also where they are kept in my kit. I have an app for sending a distress message to the air ambulance as I bee keep away from the roads and it would be the only way to get treatment fast enough to
me. I went through 2 bouts of anaphylaxis with hospitalisation both times before I was given treatment for my allergy, the treatment worked in the fact I now no longer react most the time but I am still allergic and there is the one time I may/will react. I don't take this lightly and never have, I have been very lucky both times unlike your son and my
heart goes out to him every time I am reminded of the fact I have been lucky, I will also NEVER use my pens on anyone else unless specifically told by 999 to do so as the first thing I would be getting them to chew a Piriton while I
wait for 999 to give me an answer as that can help just as much as 1 Epipen. When Discussing beekeeping at work I was told by our legal dept that if I ever used the pens on persons taking part in the lessons I would be prosecuted and dismissed unless specifically told by 999 call handler to do so. £4.00 (£20.00 / 100 g) Anthisan Bite & Sting Cream
20g Amazon.co.uk dont be an idiot. if you think you need an epipen then you shouldn't be doing an open day. lol. And if you speak to people like that you shouldn't be out in public. To be fair, maybe you didn't understand where I'm coming from on this: The place I have my hives at has decided to invite the public around the gardens for the first time,
and asked if I can talk about the bees. This is not going to be big, probably 100 people through the whole day, but there'll be more kids and folk hanging around than usual. I could say No. I could move my hives 3 miles away. Or I could introduce folk to the bees carefully and responsibly. I'm researching and planning what I should do and part of that
research is to talk to the community, hence my question. And all the feedback has been really helpful (except yours). And I thank everyone (except yours). And I thank everyone (except yours). And I thank everyone (except yours). So, look, please, try to be helpful when people ask questions on fourms. And just... speak nicely.
being in the grounds yes/no if yes move bees or seal in If no is someone likely to be stung in the grounds when you open them yes/no yes don't open just look at entrances. Only time anyone's looking at hives should get stung is
when they are handling frames which when doing something with a hive. If there is any more risk then it shouldn't be done epipen or not. . As for your last comment deserves no reply. Other than people like that you shouldn't be out in
public. To be fair, maybe you didn't understand where I'm coming from on this: The place I have my hives at has decided to invite the public around the gardens for the first time, and asked if I can talk about the bees. This is not going to be big, probably 100 people through the whole day, but there'll be more kids and folk hanging around than usual.
could say No. I could move my hives 3 miles away. Or I could introduce folk to the bees carefully and responsibly. . If you have more than ONE family of kids present at any one time, or children without supervising adults, there is a good chance some ignorant child/parent will do something silly when your back is turned. - even if only for 30 seconds.
You need 100% supervision ALL of the time - no nipping off for lunch, a toilet break, answering others' questions.. People do stupid things when they know no better. And some kids can be a real pia. Personally I would not allow the public in to see my hives unless 1. there
were few of them and 2. I knew them well enough to assure myself they will do as they are TOLD. (asked nicely and not have to be shouted at). Lots of potential issues .. I would not do it. Period. (And being rude to others as you have just been is a no-no) Not quite true B+. The law is very specific. "A person who administers First Aid will only be liable
for damages if negligent intervention directly causes injury which would not otherwise have occurred, or if it exacerbates an injury.". Whole sleuth of legalities You can even be prosecuted for doing nothing!! Although I agree with your sentiments. The key word is "negligent". Intervention which causes or exacerbated injury is not necessarily
negligent. The wording you quote is somewhat alarmist, even though it appears on face value, to seek to reassure the intervener. The website is that of a community site which is having an open day this weekend. There'll be kids and general public around. Not thinking
it will be overly busy but I'll be doing talks to groups of folk etc. I've suddenly had a fear that I should have an epipen at the ready in case some gets stung and buy one but it looks like i need a prescription etc. What are your thoughts? Should I have a pen
at the ready, and if so, how do I get one? Thanks in advance for any replies! Reading on,,,, with such a large crowd of onlookers I would suggest a video link with a large screen somewhere away from where the bee circus is going to take place. An Eppipen is not the answer... unless a qualified medic trained in anaphalyxes! Yeghes da So, Just wanted
to say we had a great day. I had about a dozen groups of 6 or 7 people come round and see the bees go in and out. We talked about swarming and collecting swarms and populating a hive. Then showed them how an (empty) hive was built up.
When we talked about the amazing lifecycle people were really engaged. Kids loved, parents loved it, it really went down well. I really think the bees were quite the stars of the show today. The public really are just so interested in the mysteries of the bees. And no-one was stung or anywhere near being frightened by a stray bee. My only regret has
been the arrogance displayed by a couple of the replies on this post. It takes some knowledge to be a beekeeper and with that knowledge a few keepers seem to take on a distinct snobbishness. I loath that. Anyway, thanks to everyone who replied so helpfully. The exact question did come at one point, by a Mum, and thanks to this thread I wasn't left
totally dumbfounded! Living and learning! Cheers. Out. I seem to recall reading on the Forum somewhere, someone mentioned in passing that they were rubbing the inside of their hive with Beeswax, from memory this was either a poly hive or a homemade hive I think made from poly type insulation. I'm just making up a couple of hives, and I am
wondering if any members rub beeswax inside their hives before they place their bees in it, or is this something I shouldn't worry about, I think it's suggested if you're using it as a bait hive? Would it not encourage bridging? Or will it help the bees accept the 'unatural' internal material of the hive? One of the hives I have built from insulation, the
other from wood. Not a good idea...They prefer to seal every surface with a thin coat of propolis. Wouldn't do anything to either except add bees. I seem to recall reading on the Forum somewhere, someone mentioned in passing that they were rubbing the inside of their hive with Beeswax, from memory this was either a poly hive or a homemade hive
think made from poly type insulation. I'm just making up a couple of hives, and I am wondering if any members rub beeswax inside their hive? Would it not encourage bridging? Or will it help the bees accept the
'unatural' internal material of the hive? One of the hive? One of the hive? One of the hive I have built from insulation, the other from wood. The rubbing in of wax is not necessary really, they will propolis everything themselves. It was done to disguise the smell of new wood etc and to make bait boxes/hives smell more like home. The main thing is to air the finished hive for as long as
possible (weeks anyway) to ensure all the glue/varnish/oil/paint etc vapours have completely gone before introducing bees. I am curious -what sort of insulation have you built one from? Not a good idea...They prefer to seal every surface with a thin coat of propolis. Wouldn't do anything to either except add bees. Bees do not coat polyhives with
propolis. Never seen that after using them 30 years. First time I hear that someone coat inner wall is a layer of dirt. When I boiled with lye polyboxes, that layer came off only with brushing. I have wondered during years, why poly wall takes black mould? But it is
the layer of dirt. Last edited: Aug 2, 2018 Wow, never seen propolis in a poly hive finman? The inside of every one of my boxes is a yellowish colour from
propolis. It shows up best when you compare them after a few months to a new box. That I see. Especially front wall. Even if I compare new to 30 years old boxes, I cannot see propolis layer. Perhaps dark mould I see. I do not have mesh floors, it it has something
to do with the thing. Last edited: Aug 2, 2018 I've seen tips about rubbing wax on foundationless frames to encourage the bees to build out from them. Usually Top Bars when I was looking at those. I believe I've also seen suggestions about rubbing wax in bait hives or to mask other smells. We have Poly hives down the Association Apiary. They do
propolis any gap or join in materials just like any other hive. The walls just look a bit grubby. I am not sure what the cause is. Not that I've studied the walls of Poly hives. Too busy looking at the Bees. They do propolis any gap or join in materials just like any other hive. Of course they do. One summer was very hot. I made a ventilation gap between
upper box and inner cover. They tried to close the gap with huge amount of propolis. But why bees would cover all smooth surface is a table saw rough. I see what means propolis covered here and there, but nothing wall paper like layer of
propolis. I'm sure I read a scientific paper saying they propolise all internal surfaces and thus live in a propolis bubble... Part of their infection control.. BeeKeeping Supporter BeeKeeping Supporter I paint the inside of all my new hives with a mixture that I make by dissolving propolis in methylated spirits. I just put hive scrapings or slumgum into a
jar of methylated spirits .. leave it in the jar for a week or two, shake the jar occasionally - it takes a while to dissolve but the meths eventually turns brown. Strain the solids off and just paint the inside of either timber or poly hives with the 'propolis varnish'- I usually do two or three coats as the meths evaporrates almost instantly. I usually leave the
 hives a day or two before putting them into use but I don't think it makes a lot of difference .. it gives a lovely 'bee smell' to the box and with a coat of propolis her made ... I'm sure I read a scientific paper saying they propolise all internal
surfaces and thus live in a propolis bubble... Part of their infection control. But you have your eyes. That propolis hub in hives. Infection control? Bees drink rotten water and feed their larvae. Think, where is infection control. Not at least in walls. Last
edited: Aug 2, 2018 Years ago I was told my bees would die if I kept them in poly hives due to fumes lol ironically that winter I was cutting well established colonies out of old 55 gallon diesel/oil drums I'm sure I read a scientific paper saying they propolise all internal surfaces and thus live in a propolis bubble... Part of their infection control.. Tom
Seeley has done some work on it, he mentioned it at the WBKA summer school at Aberystwyth last month. He also agreed that the obsession with some in this country with their 'spring cleaning' was a ridiculous routine which probably did more harm than good - denuding a hive of all the health giving propolis the bees had worked so hard to coat the
interior with. ......but what does he know, I'm sure the skywegian troglodyte could put him right. 'spring cleaning' was a ridiculous routine which probably did more harm than good - all the health giving propolis the bees had worked so hard to coat the interior with. . Spring cleaning = to take rotten bees off from bottom board. I have never noticed
that somebody takes away "propolis hub". Polyboxes are the same as last autumn when I arranged them for winter feeding. Actually bees gather propolis on summer, when I change the situations of boxes? Is the hub 6
boxes high? Nothing will cleaned from walls in spring, unless they are not covered with poo. I do not know any bee disease what propolis Every hive has lots of propolis. Why don't those
diseases then stop their existence for ever. - Get an immune queen and you get totally away chalkbrood. - In DWV you must treat properly varroa. - In AFB cases you must sterilize the boxes with fire or with chemicals. Propolis is not in curing collection. Never heard or seen. Last edited: Aug 3, 2018 Page 2 This site may earn a commission from
merchant affiliate links, including eBay, Amazon, and others. National Beehive Dimensions and statistics External dimension - 18 1/8" Super depth - 5 7/8" The brood area is 2200 sq. ins. No. of worker cells 50,000 Bottom Bee Space Frames sizes Top Bars - 17" long Bottom bars
14" long Deep side bars - 8 ½" long 14" x 12" side bars - 12" long Shallow side bars - 12" long Foundation sizes Deep - 13 7/16" x 5" How many frames in each box: 11 Hoffman (self-spacing) frames in either a brood body or super. Although it is possible to fit in 12 frames, it is easier for
manipulation to use 11 frames and a dummy board. 11 frames on narrow ends in the brood body 10 Manley frames in the super 9 or 10 frames on castellated spacers in the super 8 frames on wide ends in the brood body depth - 9 7/16" Jumbo brood body depth 1
\(\frac{4}\)"" Super depth - 5 \(\frac{3}\)" The brood area is 2750 sg. ins. No. of worker cells 61,400 Top Bee Space Frames sizes. Top Bars - 17 \(\frac{1}\)" long Shallow side bars - 5 \(\frac{3}\)" The brood area is 2750 sg. ins. No. of worker cells 61,400 Top Bee Space Frames sizes. Top Bars - 19" long Shallow side bars - 5 \(\frac{3}\)" The brood area is 2750 sg. ins. No. of worker cells 61,400 Top Bee Space Frames sizes. Top Bars - 19" long Shallow side bars - 5 \(\frac{3}\)" The brood area is 2750 sg. ins. No. of worker cells 61,400 Top Bee Space Frames sizes.
frames in each box: 10 Hoffman frames in either a brood body or super. 8 Manley frames in the super. Commercial Beehive Dimensions and statistics External dimension - 18 5/16" square Brood body or super. 8 Manley frames sizes. Top Bars - 17 1/4" long
Bottom bars - 16" long Deep side bars - 10" long Shallow side bars - 6" long Foundation sizes Deep - 15 7/16" x 9 ½" Shallow - 15 7/16" x 9 ½" How many frames in each box: 11 Hoffman frames in each box: 11 Hoffman frames in each box: 11 Hoffman frames in each box: 12 Hoffman frames in each box: 13 Hoffman frames in each box: 15 7/16" x 9 ½" Brood body or super. 16 Nanley frames in each box: 18 Hoffman frames in each box: 18 Hoffma
depth - 8 7/8" 14" x 12" brood body depth - 12 1/2" Super depth - 5 7/8" The brood area is 2200 sq. ins. No. of worker cells 50,000 Top Bee Space Frames sizes. Top Bars - 14" long Deep side bars - 8 1/2" long Shallow side bars - 12" long Shallow side bars - 5 1/2" long Foundation sizes Deep - 13 7/16" x 8" 14 x 12" - 13 7/16" x 8" 14 x 12" - 13 7/16" x 8" 14 x 12" side bars - 12" long Shallow side bars - 12" long Shallow side bars - 5 1/2" long Foundation sizes Deep - 13 7/16" x 8" 14 x 12" - 13 7/16" x 8" 14 x 12" - 13 7/16" x 8" 14 x 12" side bars - 12" long Shallow side bars - 5 1/2" long Shallow side bars - 5 1/2" long Foundation sizes Deep - 13 7/16" x 8" 14 x 12" - 13 7/16" x 8" 14 x 12" side bars - 12" long Shallow side bars - 5 1/2" long Shallow si
x 11 ½" Shallow - 13 7/16" x 5" How many frames in each box: 11 Hoffman (self-spacing) frames and a dummy board. 10 Manley frames in the super. Dadant Beehive Dimensions and statistics External dimension - 20" x18 ½" Brood
body depth - 11 ¾" Super depth - 6 5/8" The brood area is 3740 sq. ins. No. of worker cells 85,000 Top Bee Space Frames sizes. Top Bars - 19" long Bottom bars - 10 ¾" Shallow - 16 ¾" x 10 ¾" Shallow - 16 ¾" x 5 ¾" How many frames in each box: 11 Hoffman frames
in either a brood body or super. 10 Manley frames in the super. Hi Admin That is a very informative post as it will help any beekeeper who is considering taking the BBKA Module 1 exam as they always have a question about hive size and quantity of bees re cells in the hive. Thanks. Regards; Yes, very interesting & informative Admin, should make the
list sticky for future reference. how many bees live in a 12 x 14 national? Could it not be posted in metric meaurements Busy Bee £18.40 £20.00 The BBKA Guide to Beekeeping, Second Edition Amazon.co.uk £14.09 £18.99 Beekeeping For Dummies (UK Edition) Amazon.co.uk £15.95 Evolution Beekeeping T-Shirt Amazon.co.uk Could it not be posted in metric meaurements Busy Bee £18.40 £20.00 The BBKA Guide to Beekeeping For Dummies (UK Edition) Amazon.co.uk £15.95 Evolution Beekeeping T-Shirt Amazon.co.uk Could it not be posted in metric meaurements Busy Beekeeping For Dummies (UK Edition) Amazon.co.uk £15.95 Evolution Beekeeping T-Shirt Amazon.co.uk £14.09 £18.99 Beekeeping For Dummies (UK Edition) Amazon.co.uk £15.95 Evolution Beekeeping T-Shirt Amazon.co.uk £15.95 Evoluti
be posted in metric meaurements Busy Bee National Beehive Dimensions and statistics External dimension - 18 1/8" - 225mm 14" x 12" brood body depth - 8 7/8" - 225mm 14" x 12" brood body depth - 12 1/2" brood br
the rest yourself, there are 25.4mm in one inch. You can also calculate the internal dimensions if you know the thickness of your timber. The sides and ends are supposed to be made of 3/4 inch top sidewall, and 1/4 inch bee-space. But in
practice you can make it from a mixture of 18mm and 12mm pieces like H. Pete does. JC. Brilliant Brilliant, I now know the sizes well. I am only used to working with metric. Reading plans etc etc. Thank s Busy Bee Very hand post Admin - any chance of appending WBC dimensions (internal at least), or are they not standard? Must admit I didn't know
you could get deep boxes for WBCs - perhaps I'll reconsider retiring mine next year Paynes have this: WBC Hive Dimension of brood body depth - 8 7/8" X 16 1/4" Square External dimension of brood body depth - 12 1/2" Super depth - 5 7/8" The brood area is 2000
sq. ins. No. of worker cells 45,000 Bottom Bee Space Frames sizes. Top Bars - 17" long Bottom bars - 14" long Deep side bars - 14" long Toundation sizes Deep - 13 7/16" x 11 1/2" Shallow - 13 7/16" x 5" How many frames in each box 10 Hoffman (self-spacing)
frames in either a brood body or super. Although it is possible to fit in 11 frames, it is easier for manipulation to use 10 frames on castellated spacers in the super 8 frames on wide ends in the super Bee space in boxes? Most of my National
stuck in both sizes of box, but Is there a standard for this internal dimension? Last edited: Jun 22, 2011 In a National box, the internal dimension should be 372mm, That is the bottom bar length plus two beespaces. 356mm + (2 x 8mm). When I make up my boxes I use a template to ensure that I don't encroach upon this in any way. The other internal
dimension of note is 424mm. This will fit 12 x 35mm top bars with 4mm spare, so likely to be a very tight fit with a bit of moisture and propolis build up. It does mean that with 11 frames, that there is 39mm remaining, so a dummy board is a good idea and can be removed to facilitate inspection and replaced at the other end at the end of the box on
completion of the inspection. I make my frame feeders from 12mm door stop material and 6mm plywood. I use these also as dummy boards. I get very few drownings, despite not using a float, because the bees can reach both sides at all times if necessary. Two will fit in the box as well as the eleven frames if required. At 14x12 frame dimensions each
frame feeder contains approximately 1 litre of feed, for spring buildup, use in nucs and other emergency feeding applications. Hombre Many thanks for the reply and all the useful info. I am answered! Assuming that the difference between brood box depth and frame sidebar length is to allow for bee space, why is more space provided with a National
 14x12 bb (1/2 in) than a National (standard) bb (3/8 in)? Shouldn't the difference between sidebar length and box depth be the same for both variants? Probably tolerences - if it is bigger it is harder to make it more exact. But this concept dates from pre-history. Best not to pry too deeply into the reasons why beehives are the size(s) they are! Hive
dimension The internal hive dimensions are what is important not the external measurements can be misleading. It is the internal measurement that is relevant. agree probably down to tolerances (where these seconds by any chance - i
have 1 off 14x12 from BigT that needs at least 5mm removed from sides before i can build it). BUT remember 14x12 is likely to be used solely on a floor so the issue of beespace is irrelevent. brood boxes however are often run as double brood so need to respect beespace. BTW pbp1955 it's internal dimensions that are being discussed (box depth vs
frame depth). "Until you try to fit the roof ..." Have various dadant/langstroths - never find the right roof first time. Rose hive (OSB) as National but all boxes 190mm deep. Page 2 National Beehive Dimensions and statistics External dimension - 18 1/8" square Brood body depth - 8 7/8" 14" x 12" brood body depth - r. Do I buy 9x1 timber for the brood
box or 10x1. In saying that, I don't think I can buy the timber in 10x1. How much room is a bee suppose to need above the frame BeeKeeping Supporter Do I buy 9x1 timber for the brood box or 10x1. In saying that, I don't think I can buy the timber in 10x1. How much room is a bee suppose to need above the
frame to the other frame Depends on whether you are doing top bee space ... if you leave less than 6.5mm they will fill it with free comb. So ... you have a crown board above the frames and if you are doing top bee space you need to
leave bee space between the top of the frames and the underside of the crown board. If you are putting a super on top of the brood box then your frames in the super will also have to respect the bee space. You can buy 18mm redwood off the shelf in most building suppliers but the width off board is usually under 9 inches so you will need to join them
together Do I buy 9x1 timber for the brood box or 10x1. In saying that, I don't think I can buy the timber in 10x1. How much room is a bee suppose to need above the frame to the other frame Perfect, exactly what I need. So going by your plans, it's 3/4 timber I need for the hives instead of inch. £18.40 £20.00 The BBKA Guide to Beekeeping, Second
Edition Amazon.co.uk £14.09 £18.99 Beekeeping T-Shirt Amazon.co.uk £15.95 Evolution Beekeeping T-Shirt Amazon.co.uk £10.95 Evolution Be
it shows 7mm right at the end of the timber. How far do I cut into the timber. I'm thinking this is for the hand rail to sit on 7mm to be cut off if you use your own frame rails, if not just
chamfer the top, page 26 shows the chamfer 7mm to be cut off if you use your own frame rail. As for the chamfer cut, why the need for this instead of a straight cut What do you mean when you say if I use "my own" frame rail. As for
the chamfer cut, why the need for this instead of a straight cut You can buy metal frame rails for national hives, the idea is bees don't propolise them as much and frames can be moved easier, this applies to the chamfer as well, the smaller the contact between frame and hive the less likely of propolis. see picture below of metal frame rail You can buy
18mm redwood off the shelf in most building suppliers but the width off board is usually under 9 inches so you will need to join them together Hi there, Any chance you could send that PDF file again I
would like the plans to build a hive but the PDF won't open. In not redwood, but here it is again. Understanding the concepts behind hive designs proposed over the years. I'm going to attempt to describe these designs in terms of common design and use features. From this information, a beekeeper can
make choices of hive type and management required. Skep type hives, box hives, clay tube hives, and bee gums (chunk of hollow log with top and bottom added) all share the same basic structure and method of management. Bees are housed in a cavity with enough room for brood and surplus honey. These type hives are labor intensive for harvesting
honey but relatively low maintenance otherwise. Skeps are harvested by removing the bees either by driving them from the skep or by killing them with sulfur. Box hives and bee gums can be opened from the top and honey harvested by opening the back of the hive and
cutting out combs of honey. These type hives are least common denominator in terms of cost to build and operate. They are commonly used in subsistence agriculture. It is difficult to achieve significant honey production with these type hives are least common denominator in terms of cost to build and operate. They are commonly used in subsistence agriculture. It is difficult to achieve significant honey production with these type hives.
hive was arguably the Greek inverted cone straw hive which is a moveable frame type hive with topbars from which combs are built. This hive dates back a few thousand years and counts as the first moveable comb hive. The defining characteristic of top bar hives is that the combs can't be extracted. They have support only from the top bar and don't
stand up very well to being spun for extraction. Top bar hives can be made from wood, half a 55 gallon drum, plastic containers, or other available materials. Honey is collected by cutting combs from topbars, squeezing, and straining. The primary advantages
revolve around primitive methods of harvesting honey. Box hives are the next general category. These hives are usually oriented horizontally and do not have separate boxes for honey storage. Box hives are a step up from top bar hives are usually oriented horizontally and do not have separate boxes for honey storage. Box hives are usually oriented horizontally and do not have separate boxes for honey storage.
beekeeper has to be there to remove frames full of honey, extract, then return the frames to the hive such as are used in large parts of Russia and Ukraine are examples of this type. These hives have all the advantages of modern hives but are relatively labor intensive
for honey collection and require more management by the beekeeper. Frame hives with separate honey storage are industry standard. These hives are exemplified by Langstroth and modified Dadant designs. One or more boxes are used for surplus honey. Moveable frames with bee space are
used throughout. The advantages include ease of splitting, re-queening, producing queens, collecting honey, etc. The disadvantages are primarily that common hive designs are inherently flawed but because they are standard and widely used, there is no incentive to change. Langstroth hives have a flaw that one box does not provide enough brood
space for a prolific queen. Dadant hives have room for a prolific queen but are even more confining than Langstroths. Frame spacing waries from 31 to 40 mm center to center with 35 being most common. The most important disadvantage is that these hives are relatively expensive compared to the others.
This precludes use in many 3rd world economies. No there is not because the standard is an external dimension out from the length of the top bar of your frame. For BNS that is 17" (432mm) Add 2mm clearance each side you go up to 436mm Subtract - say 10mm each side for the lugs to sit on the side-rails you
come back down to 416mm. I am not sure how much use this calculation/metric is. The National Standard is a very inefficient design and wasteful of space as the walls are inset from the gross external dimension. Therefore - although being only 5mm smaller externally (460mm) compared to a Commercial box (465mm) it only has 50,000 worker cells
per brood box compared to 70,300 of a Commercial which is also a much simpler construction than the BNS. I do not really understand why people use BNS. If you put a modern prolific strain of bee (like a Buckfast or Italian) in a BNS brood box, you will have to quickly add another brood box or risk overcrowding and a possible loss of the queen and
half the bees to swarming. (I speak from bitter experience). From my perspective the BNS is an outdated standard is a very inefficient design and wasteful of space as the walls are inset from the gross external dimension. Worth remembering the Original National hive was an attempt to standardize beehives and its size was
able to happily cope with the demands of the "local bees" in use at the time, and also with many of today's local bee colonies. It was modified to its current design (Improved National) due to wood shortages in the war, hence slightly thinner wood was used and instead of a double wall at one end the rebate was introduced to save even more wood. The
original had a small scalloped ingress hand hold... I have one it's much heavier. Alas I went too far down the National route with prolific bees and am trying to slowly retreat, Dadants or Langstroths... that is question.... currently I think Dadants are much better size for prolific bees .... ohh but is it going to be expensive to retool to a different hive type. I
may never do it and just live with BN imperfections which I've learnt to deal with. A stepladder being a necessity in times of good flows. I kept bees in Langstroths 47 years and then decided to do a bulk change to square Dadant. The reasons to change were enough to justify spending about $7000 U.S. for new equipment. I'm very happy with the
results. My bees are in new cypress boxes with all new drawn combs. If considering putting bees into new equipment, the hive types I think worth looking at are: Dadant (particularly the square 12 frame Dadant) Langstroth (industry standard and widely available) Warre (still has some advantages worth considering) Layens (decent performance for a
horizontal hive) Perone (for subsistence agriculture) Jackson Horizontal Hive (tropical agriculture with african bee types) Bienenkiste (very basic crush and strain beekeeping). Who needs all those types? Variation only tells that bees live in many kind of boxes and wall gaps. How handy they are to nurse, it is different question. That Dadant is odd
question. It really does not give any advantage compared to Langstroth. Many professionals here use only medium boxes. They do not want to lift heavy langstroths. As brood boxes they use 3 mediums. When you look frame dimensions %, they often do not have real differencies. . I run Langstroth jumbos: big enough for most bees - 80,000 cells. In UK
National terms that is 17x12.. Modiifed Dadant is the same frame size.. I run Langstroth jumbos; big enough for most bees - 80,000 cells. In UK National terms that is 17x12.. Modiifed Dadant is the same frame size.. I run Langstroth jumbos; big enough for most bees - 80,000 cells. In UK National terms that is 17x12.. Modiifed Dadant is the same frame size.. I run Langstroth jumbos; big enough for most bees - 80,000 cells. In UK National terms that is 17x12.. Modiifed Dadant is the same frame size.. I run Langstroth jumbos; big enough for most bees - 80,000 cells.
beginning of July. So they see, how much each Queen needs brood area. . Langstroth box full of honey is heavy enough to lift from eye level. Thanks, but no more cells. Good morning everyone. My names Phil and I'm based in Surrey. Been bee keeping for this season only and currrently have three colonies. Hoping to split one before winter for a bit of
insurance. HI. Newbee here too. I'm wondering how big your hives are (colony size) and how you would select which to split? Also, Im wondering if there is a point beyond which it would be unwise to split a colony? Thinking of available forage in your area.? Hello! 3 is a really nice number of colonies to be fair, it gives you lots of redundancy. Nothing
to stop you splitting now, but we're definitely getting into the time of year when we've got an eye to overwintering success as well. Better 3 good colonies than 4 or more subpar ones. Unless there are major management issues you're unlikely to lose all 3. If there are major management issues you may lose all 4. You could, if you wanted, nuc the
queen in one of your colonies, let her build up to overwinter either in a poly nuc or in a full hive if she gets strong enough by then, and let the colony is strong with plenty of brood. Overwintering wise do you have plans for feeding if necessary, top
insulation (if you're not using poly), and, most critically, varroa management? Another thing, and this is more human factors: I put clear crownboards on all mine first winter, which let me look in occasionally and reassure myself they were doing well without exposing them to cold. If you think you'll be tempted might be an idea! Hi smallbee, thanks
for the welcome. My three are strong at the moment- I have a queen on order and will be splitting the strongest BMH hive in mid July, basically following Laurence's overwintering nucs series. It's a two frame split so my understanding is that it won't be detrimental to the donor hive. In terms of feeding for autumn/winter, I need to read up a bit as
there is (as everything in beekeeping it seems!) conflicting advice. Whilst I'm clear on what to do with my nuc when I split, the full hives will need a bit more research. However the full hives are wooden so I plan on insulating the roof space with some sheep's wool, ensuing the bees can't get to it. The varroa treatments (apivar) will be on once the
supers come off late July/early August. Then as I understand it, oxalic acid when they are broodless around dec/jan time. HI. Newbee here too. I'm wondering if there is a point beyond which it would be unwise to split a colony? Thinking of available
forage in your area.? Hi mikeau, my there are on single brood, with 7-8 frames of brood. Two have two supers which are filling fast thanks to the early brambles & blackberry hedgerows and the other on one super, probably will need another box tomorrow. Given that the colonies started in late April/mid May on 6 frames nucs, I'm quite pleased with
the progress. In terms of which one to split, it will be the BMH colony as they are calmest and the queen is a 2025, they are also the strongest at the moment although I'm aware this could change! As I understand, as long as it's not to the detriment of the nuc or the donor colony, splits can happen right up to September, weather and conditions
dependent but as I say, I will carry out a two frame split mid to late July with a mated queen. As I understand, as long as it's not to the detriment of the nuc or the donor colony, splits can happen right up to September, but they have to be strong 'splits', i wouldn't class two frames mid July as strong, especially as they need to build up for winter. I
would take three or four frames, preferably of emerging broad and a frame of food/or feed them (remembering the nuc up, pop in the queen in her cage with attendants and leave them in there overnight before breaking off the
tab. If there isn't a flow on, give them a small feed as it settles them BeeKeeping Supporter BeeKeeping Supporter I would not split a hive now to take through winter.. better a bigger colony and then split in spring. Why do you think bees tend to swarm most in April and May? A swarm in may worth a load of hay, a swarm in June is worth a silver
spoon.. a swarm in July not worth a fly. More chance of overwintering with big colonies. Be aware that a weak nuc will be easy prey to wasps at that time of year, and once they get a sniff they don't give up. Have a back-up location 3 miles away and move the nuc at the first sign of wasp. Wasps can detect syrup from outside the box, bees can't smell
it, so feed after wasps finish flying. Fitting a conduit entrance may deter; here's a sample of the method: This is great, I will certainly keep what you said in mind. I have my out apiary where my hives are as well as the fields behind my house (three ish miles away from the apiary) that I can/will use if needed/at some point in future. I would not split a
hive now to take through winter.. better a bigger colony and then split in spring. Why do you think bees tend to swarm in July not worth a fly. More chance of overwintering with big colonies. Interesting, thank you. It's certainly contrary to
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some of what I have read/watched but that seems to be the only thing that I can be sure of with regards to the hobby- everyone has their options on how things should be done! The way I have seen it done by Laurence on the overwintering nucs series makes sense, in that the objective is to almost extend the flows through feeding/frame management

thereby giving the winter bees the best chance to get into the spring. However, I take the point that has been made that making a split, albeit a very small one of 1 frame of emerging brood and stores each, when the queen should be winding down her laying, goes against the grain somewhat. I will do a bit more research and obviously monitor my hives. People in my association have been rather clear of the benefits of having an overwintered nuc with a decent queen going into winter as a insurance policy, Laurence's videos seem to fit the bill in terms of timing however I take that he isn't the font of all knowledge on everything. Your 3 hives are already an insurance policy - winter losses can be made up by doing ASes in spring. And if no losses, an easy time to make increase. much rubbish spouted at local associations - especially when it comes to splitting hives to have a nuc to overwinter as 'insurance' a split, albeit a very small one of 1 frame of emerging brood and stores each, that's not a split - it's a death sentence, unless you're making up early queen mating nucs much rubbish spouted at local associations - especially when it comes to splitting hives to have a nuc to overwinter as 'insurance' that's not a split - it's a death sentence, unless you're making up early queen mating nucs Wow. Ok well maybe not then, seems there is a consensus of opinion NOT to do this - saves me a job which if I'm honest was worrying me a little, given my limited experience. Just for information, this is the playlist I watched. Overwintered nucs playlist I watched nucs playlist I watched nucs playlist I watched. Overwintered nucs playlist I watched nuclearly nuclearl snowflake and if I'm doing something wrong then I want to know because that's how I learn! But I will add that it's tough as the initial advice is 'do reasearch', 'do a course' (I have done), 'join your local association' (I also have done) and then, as I have alluded to, when you speak to other beeks, either online or in person, much of the advice or learning you have been given conflicts with that. It's all very confusing! Nothing wrong in principle with making up a weak nuc to accept a mated posted queen, but at the dead end of summer it will have a struggle to survive wasps & robbing. Moving to another apiary will keep the nuc strong, but by remaining in the same apiary it would lose the flyers (less likely to accept a new travelled queen) which will have returned to the mother colony. In which case, it would be more practical to make & shake from a colony with supers, and shake in supers (house) bees. Last edited: Jun 27, 2025 You've just got to remember to shake a good framefulls of bees into the nuc, stuff a bit of fresh grass in to block the entrance, by the time they've worked their way out, they're settled Hello all We have had the pleasure of a Bluetit nesting in our camera box this year (first time in five years!), however the box was invaded by a queen Bumble Bee. Big scrap between Bee and female Bluetit took place. Oueen left, but came back and I haven't seen her since, but have a nasty feeling she may have nested in a corner of the box, as I can occasionally hear faint, intermittent buzzing and have seen at least one worker bee come in who was chased off by the Bluetit. The Bluetit is coming in and roosting every evening regardless. So my question is, can I/should I interfere in some way, or is it down to nature to decide, and what is the likely outcome? Leave it be. There are plenty of Blue Tits and Blue Tit nesting boxes but Bumble Bees are suffering as are all Bees. I've got Bumble bees in one of my bird boxes and I'm happy to have them take over and enjoy watching there comings and goings. Hi there and a warm welcome to you from those of us on staff here at BirdForum :t: I agree with Phil. I'd leave it all be. Hi and welcome to BirdForum. It leave the bee be. Hi luckyoldme and a warm welcome to BirdForum. It leave it all be. Hi and welcome to BirdForum. It leave the bee be. Hi luckyoldme and a warm welcome to BirdForum. It leave it all be. Hi and welcome to BirdForum. It leave it all be. Hi and welcome to BirdForum. and about. Yes, I agree with others... let them get on with it and enjoy the battle (if there is one that is)!! Welcome to BirdForum! I am sure you will find lots to interest you here, and I hope you enjoy your visits. Thank you all for the warm welcome and advice. Yep, I have left well alone and let nature take its course. In this instance the Blue Tit has won out after laying eggs there was a right old scrap and the Bumble Bee Queen appears to has gone. Maybe she will come back later, when the BTs have finished? Either way, I will put out a box specifically for Bees next year! That's an excellent idea luckyoldme!! Good luck to the Blue Tits, I hope they raise a successful brood. She has just started sitting on the (we think) nine eggs today. I feel like a big kid again watching it Thank you all for the warm welcome and advice. Yep, I have left well alone and the Bumble Bee Queen appears to has gone. Maybe she will come back later, when the BTs have finished? Either way, I will put out a box specifically for Bees next year! Yea, I've built a bumble box this year but a bit too late. If a bumble box this year but a bit too late. If a bumble box this year what's to stop another bee going for the blue tit box? I see a bee come and go from the nest box even after the eggs havee hatched... Can they cohabit like a flat share? Hello and welcome to the forum, enjoy and all the best. Hola! Welcome to Birdforum The Bees most often trying to take over nest boxes are Tree Bees. Hello, I was wondering if you could offer me some advice as beekeepers. Just under the eaves of my house are some air bricks/vents. The other end of the vents are located in a bedroom guite high up on the wall. Bees are entering the holes in the airvents, so must be living inside the vent or wall cavity somewhere. They are bees entering every 20 seconds or so. What are my options with this do you think? Leave them alone to live there? Or try and get the hive removed? I am not sure how the hive would be removed without taking bricks out of the wall. I have never seen any bees entering our house, but the air vents lead into my daughters bedroom so I am quite concerned about it. Thanks Just been on the phone to my Mom, She also has bumbles going into an air-vent. Must bee a bumble thing this year, anyway they taped up the internal vent so no bumbles can enter the room but they are free to come and go as they please from outside, Rent free I might add ... Must bee a bumble thing this year, anyway they taped up the internal vent so no bumbles can enter the room but they are free to come and go as they please from outside, Rent free I might add ... depending on how old the house/vent... older vents were often just an air brick inside and out so insects could go through, more modern ones have a fly screen inside. If no bees have been seen inside, I'd suggest not blocking the vent up, otherwise the airflow the house needs will be restricted, more important in winter with condensation and mould, but especially if there are any older gas appliances in the house that need a fresh air supply at any time of year. £11.42 (£152.27 / l) Smidge Insect Repellent Cream (75ml) Amazon.co.uk I got a nice recovery today.. bees into airvent which led to bathroom extractor fan fitted in loft space.. With householders permission I cut the section of telescopic tubing which contained the bees, collapsed it slightly to fit into a box and closed it up quickly. Got the whole colony except for about 15! They had been there a few days as one piece of white comb being developed within the tube. Safely in Nuc. Householders prefer new tubing to bee colony. Quickest collection yet. Now that is a cool one Heather! Never caught/seen a swarm. Would love to get one this year, fingers crossed!

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