

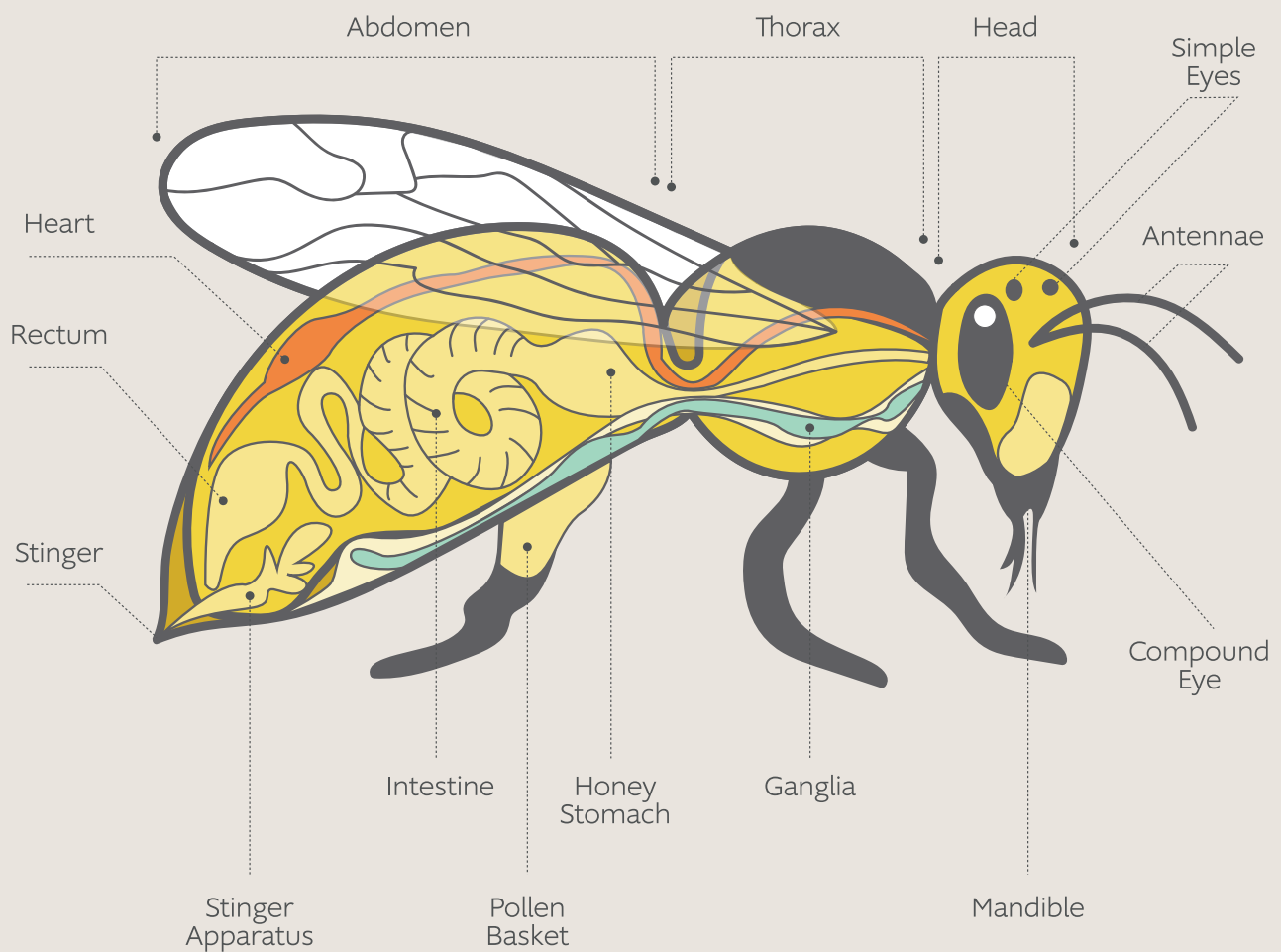
# Bee anatomy

## A bee's body parts are very different to a human.

Bees have five eyes, which helps them see at different times of the day. They have a proboscis for gathering nectar and two super-sensitive antennae, which they use for smelling. Their six legs gather up tiny clumps of pollen from flowers, which stick to the 'baskets' on their hind legs. Worker bees have a stinger, but they die once they use it, so you'll only get stung if a bee feels really threatened!

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**BEE  
FRIENDS  
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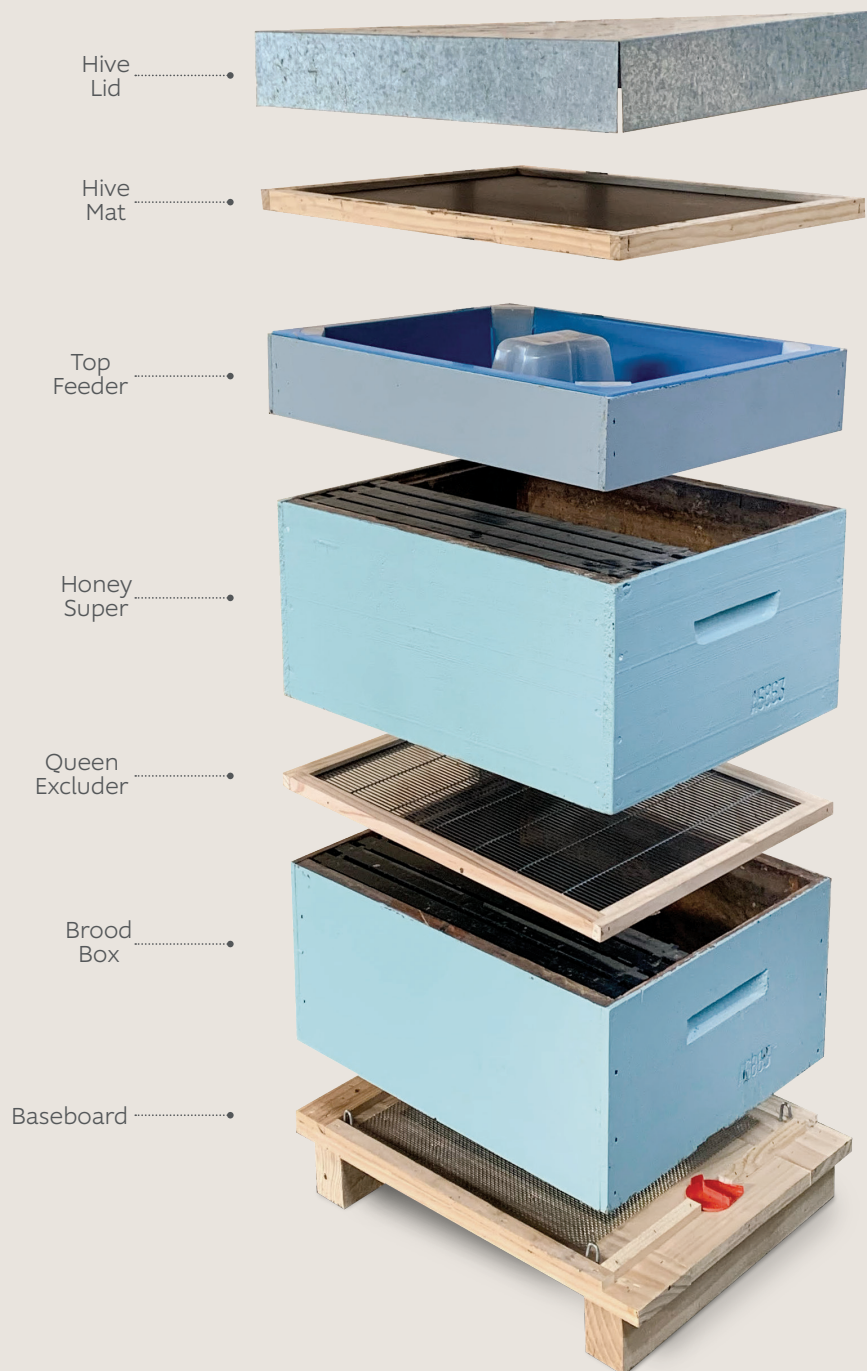
# Bee hives

## Here's how to make a bee-autiful bee hive.

The stand at the bottom has an angled board for the bees to land on, while the 'entrance reducer' allows a smaller entrance to guard against wasps and robbing bees from other hives. The 'supers' hold wooden frames that the bees build wax and honey onto - the deep super is also known as the brood chamber where the queen bee lays her eggs to grow more baby bees. And the covers keep the bees safe from rain, sun and predators.

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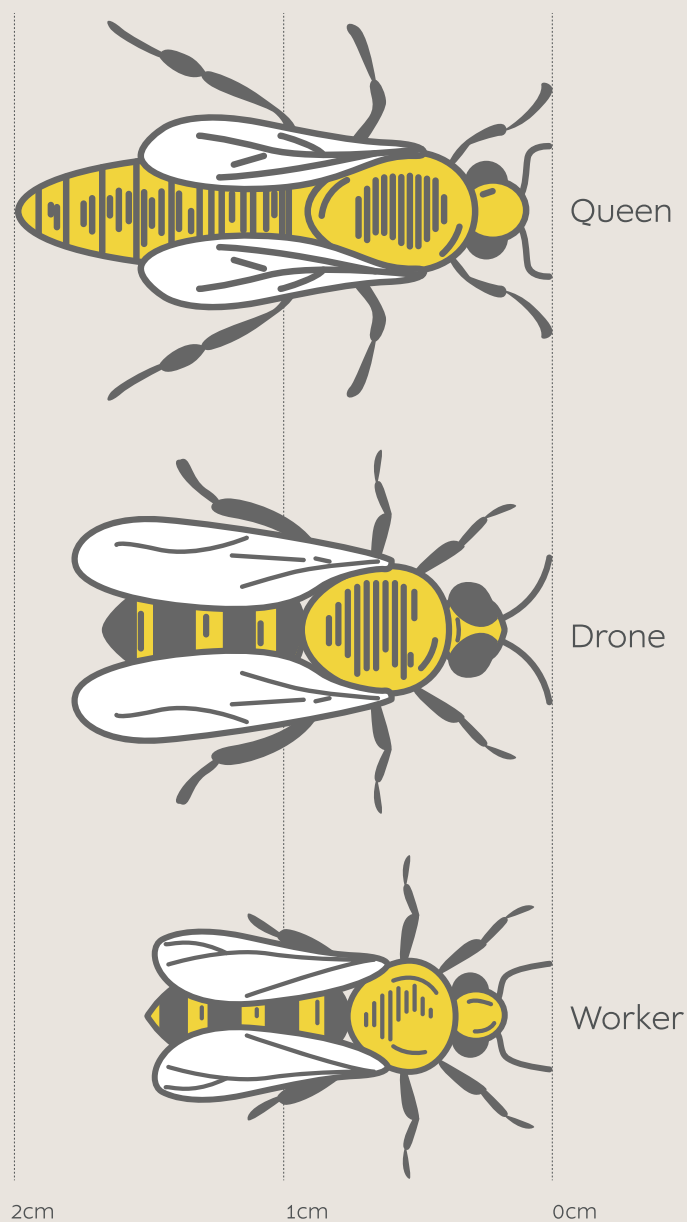
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# Bee comparison

**Honeybees live in hives or colonies, which include one queen bee, hundreds of drones and thousands of worker bees.** The drone bees are male and don't have a sting - their job is to mate with the queen. The queen is the biggest bee: she lays all the eggs for the whole hive (up to 1,500 a day). The worker bees are female, but they don't breed - they collect nectar and pollen from flowers, feed the bee babies, build the honeycomb, and clean and guard the hive. They're very busy bees!

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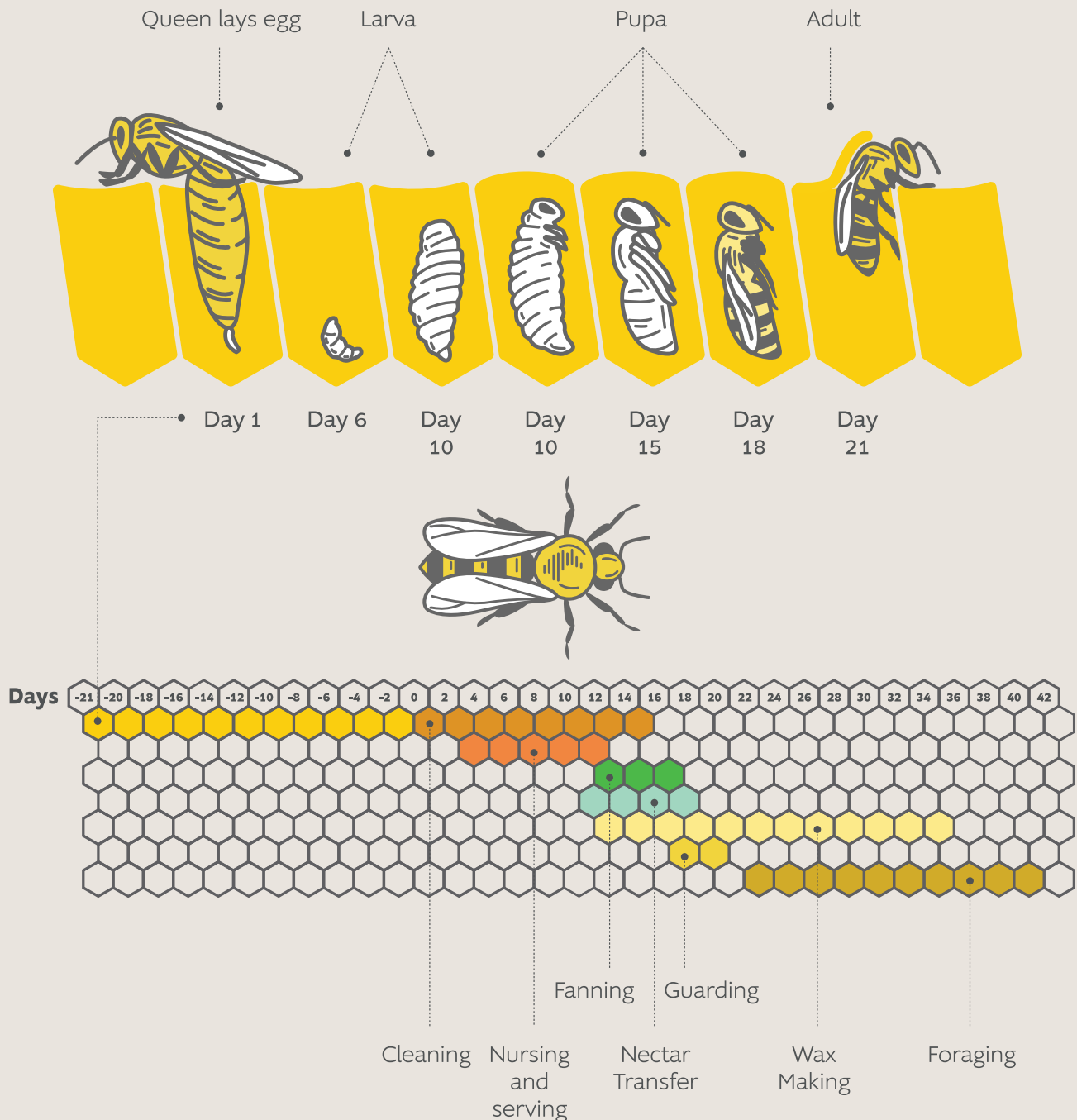
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## The life cycle of a worker bee

**All honeybees go through the four stages of metamorphosis: egg, larva, pupa and adult.** Once that's complete, young bees emerge from the cell to take their place in honeybee society. The new worker bee is soft, fluffy and undeveloped, so at first she works inside the hive, cleaning, nursing and feeding the young brood, packing nectar and pollen in the cells, making wax honeycomb and guarding the colony. Finally, as she matures, she graduates to foraging: collecting nectar, pollen and water from outside the hive.



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