



# Bee Facts

The Library has had the hive since 2018.

Honey is made from the nectar of flowers, which bees collect. It serves as food for the colony, especially during winter.

The honey made by our bees remains in the hive and is not harvested. Our hive is a self-contained ecosystem.

The clover in our lawn produces essential nectar to help feed our bees. It also provides a safe resting place!

If a bee lands on you, stay calm and still. The bee will likely fly away on its own once it realizes you're not a flower.

Worker bees typically live for several weeks during the busy summer months, whereas queens can live for several years.

Worker bees are female that do not reproduce; they forage for food, care for the queen and larvae, and maintain and defend the hive.



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Swarming can take place in spring if the bees have had a successful winter. Swarming is the urge to reproduce a new hive. It is "the birds and the bees" for bees! We still do not know all the mysteries behind this amazing phenomenon.

Swarms usually happen in the spring. A colony splits into two or more colonies. The old queen and half of the worker bees leave the hive in search of a new location, while a new queen remains in the old hive with the rest of the colony.

The frequency of swarming depends on the health of the hive, regional climate, and the time of year.

Swarming bees are generally not aggressive because they do not have a hive to defend. They are more focused on protecting their queen and finding a new nesting site.

If you see a swarm, keep a safe distance and inform Library staff immediately. If the Library is closed, please call the specified emergency numbers.

A swarm may stay in one location temporarily as scout bees search for a suitable new home. Once a location is found, the swarm will move on to establish a new hive.

When a swarm is collected, we work with local bee enthusiasts and beekeepers to safely rehome the bees. This helps to sustain the local bee population and supports biodiversity in our community.



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