



Honey Bee FAQ

What do you think of when you think of honey bees? Their honey? Their important role in pollinating crops? Their honeycomb hives? The possibility they'll sting you?

Powerful pollinators!

As a species, honey bees are the most important pollinators of our crops. A single honey bee can visit up to 15 flowers per minute, and a colony of 10,000 bees can visit up to 150,000 flowers per day. Honey bees are also important pollinators of many wildflowers and trees. Honey bees are also important pollinators of many wildflowers and trees. Honey bees are also important pollinators of many wildflowers and trees.

How and why do bees make honey?

Honey bees collect nectar from flowers and store it in their stomachs. They then regurgitate the nectar and mix it with enzymes. The mixture is then deposited into a honeycomb cell. The bees then fan the honey to evaporate the water, resulting in honey. Honey is a natural preservative and is used in many foods and medicines.

How and why do bees make hives?

Honey bees build hives to store honey and to raise their young. Honey bees are social insects and live in colonies. The queen bee is the only female that can lay eggs. The workers are the only bees that can fly. The bees work together to build and maintain the hive.

Scared of a honey bee stinging you? Fear not!

Honey bees are generally not aggressive and will only sting if they are provoked. Honey bees are generally not aggressive and will only sting if they are provoked. Honey bees are generally not aggressive and will only sting if they are provoked.

We should appreciate them. We should also remember that they are an introduced species from Europe and that there are over 20 other species of bees that also play crucial roles in the wellbeing of our ecosystems worldwide. Plant diverse wildflowers that bloom throughout the summer and take time to notice the bees!



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