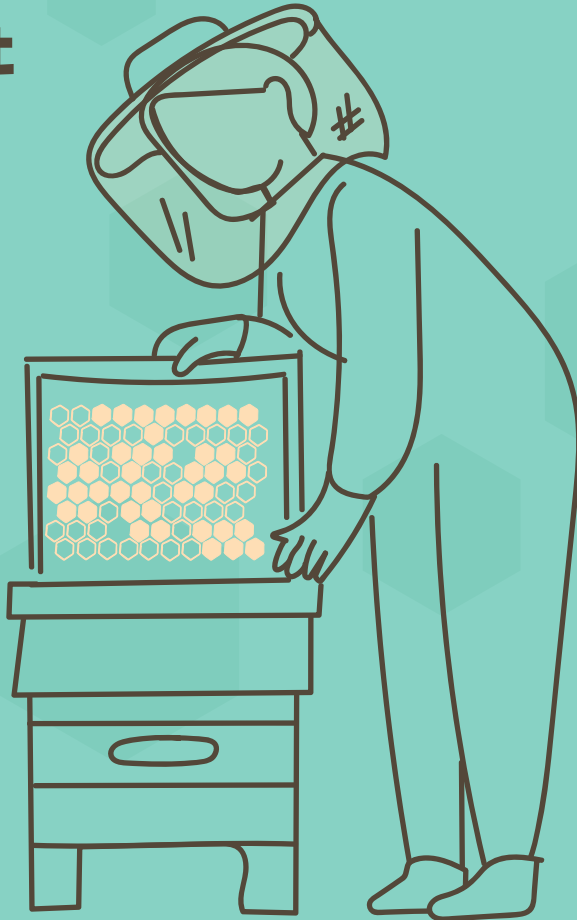


GOOD BEEKEEPING PRACTICES | Routine (Preventive) Hygiene Practices

Hive and Colony Management During Inspections

Comb management of honey frames after extraction

After honey extraction, frames must be cleaned and stored properly to prevent pest infestation. Old brood combs containing pollen residues should be removed and disposed of. Cold and dry storage is recommended to minimise the risk of wax moth damage.



step
1

Once the honey has been extracted, the honey super combs should be cleaned by the bees, by placing the supers back on the hives.



step
2

The honey supers containing the frames to be cleaned are placed on top of a hive fitted with a bee escape board, with the rear opening left open. After 1–2 days, the opening is closed by moving the small entrance door, and after another 2 days the cleaned supers, now free of bees, can be removed.



step
3

For practical purposes, several honey supers can be stacked on a single hive, so that only one bee escape board is needed between the hive and the supers.

The cleaned supers can be quickly removed at the end of the process.



step
4

Once cleaned, the honey supers can be stored away until the following year. The storage room should be clean, dry, well-ventilated, and possibly kept below 12 °C to avoid potential infestation by wax moth.

Old brood combs containing pollen residues should be removed and disposed of to avoid possible infections.



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