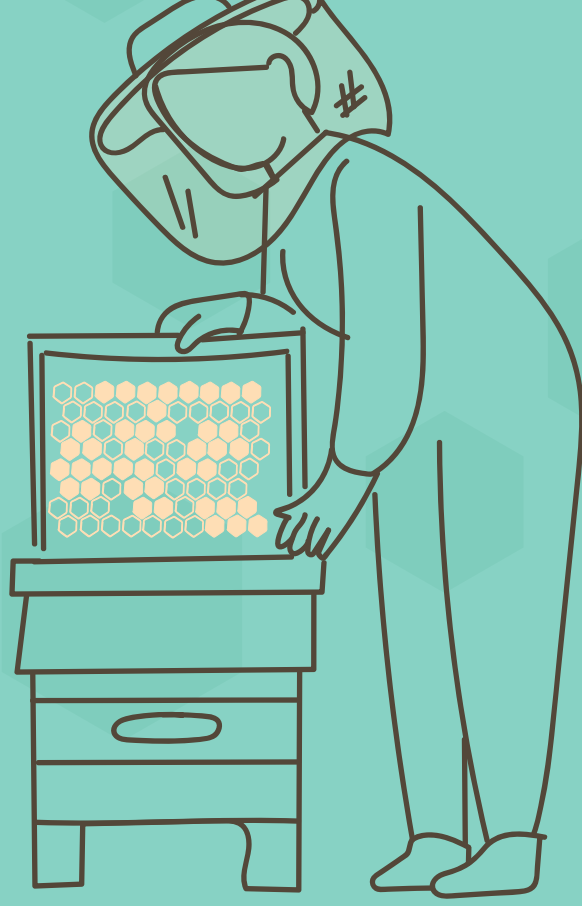


GOOD BEEKEEPING PRACTICES | Record-Keeping

Hive Products

Record harvest and processing data

The accurate keeping of records of harvest and product processing allows you to compare the yield of different years and apiaries, the climate conditions and establish the potential of different foraging areas, after taking into due consideration meteorological circumstances.



step
1

Before starting honey harvesting, place the bee escapes on the brood chamber.

The bee escapes allow the bees to move down into the brood nest while preventing them from returning to the honey super.



step
2

Three days after placing the bee escapes, remove them from the hive.

Weigh each super, and record its weight in the evaluation sheet to determine the weight of the honey after extraction and after weighing the empty super.



step
3

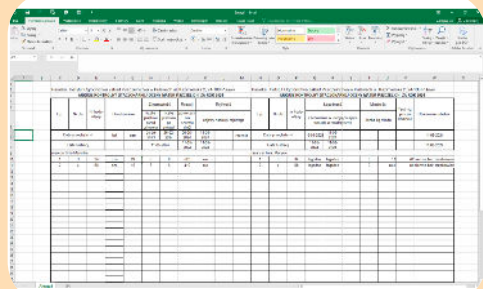
After weighing, load the honey supers onto a vehicle and secure them with a net or transport straps.



step
4

After uncapping, place the combs into the extractor and spin.

Weigh the empty supers and subtract their weight from the weight of the honey-filled supers to determine the colony's honey yield.



step
5

Record the weight values during the extraction of different honey varieties.

At the end of the season, evaluate the total honey yield of the colony as well as its productivity on different forage sources.



step
6

After extraction, pour the honey into settling tanks equipped with sieves to retain any remaining wax particles, which will accumulate on the surface over several days.



step
7

After removing the foam and wax residues from the honey, pour a set amount of honey into jars using a pump and an electronic dispenser.

Apply labels with the appropriate consumer information to the jars containing the honey.

