














Basic Assessment Study Guide
Equipment

<i>The Candidate should be...</i>	<i>Responses may include:</i>
2.1 able to name the principle parts of a modern beehive	 Use the proper names for the components of the hive
2.2 aware of the concept of the bee space and its significance in the modern beehive	 Height of bee 3/8 inch (i.e. depth of frame lug/top bar)  It is the crawl space needed by the bee to pass easily between two structures – not so small that they will propolise it; not so large that they will build brace comb to bridge it  Opt for either upper or lower bee space systems and not mix up the two (by mixing up different frame types)  Hoffman frames are designed to set the correct spacing horizontally  Other frames need special plastic or metal spacers
2.3 able to assemble a frame and fit it with wax foundation	 11 nails must be used  See frame making clip on website  Add an additional nail into each triangular section of the frame
2.4 aware of the reasons for the use of wax foundation	 To encourage the bees to build the desired (worker or drone) sized cells in an orderly manner  Drone foundation in supers discourages bees from storing pollen in the and therefore enables storage of more honey (this is especially true of the super directly above the brood box)
2.5 aware of the spacing of the combs in the brood chamber and super for both	 Brood Chamber: 11 frames in a National Spacing achieved using Hoffman frames, castellated spacers, metal or plastic ends  Super Frames: Can be set wider once drawn out so that more honey is stored per frame Frames reduced from 10 to 9 frames