UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA EXTENSION A BEE NEST ROUND THE YEAR

ANNUAL CYCLE OF SOLITARY BEES



NEST FOUNDING SPRING-SUMMER

Mother bees collect and mix pollen and nectar, and lay eggs on pollen balls in a series of separate chambers. The mother bee leaves her young on their own and will die soon after nest construction is done. Eggs hatch into larvae and eat the pollen ball.

HIBERNATION WINTER

The larvae have eaten all their pollen and spend the winter at rest in the nest as prepupae, pupae (sometimes in cocoons), or adults.

EMERGENCE SPRING-SUMMER

Adult bees leave the nest, find mates, and the females build new nests. Different species of bees emerge at different times.

ANNUAL CYCLE OF SOCIAL BEES



NEST FOUNDING SPRING

Queen bees mix pollen and nectar to form a pollen ball and lay eggs on it. Bumble bee queens lay multiple eggs on a pollen ball while most other social bees lay one egg on each pollen ball.

COLONY GROWTH SUMMER

Nests grow through the summer. Adult social bees stay in the nest after they emerge. Bumble bee nests have a queen and her daughters working together. In some social bees, it is sister bees who work together.

THE NEXT GENERATION FALL

Social bees produce the next generation in the fall. New queens and males leave the nest to find mates from other nests. Newly mated queens search for a place to spend the winter, usually digging themselves into the ground.

HIBERNATION WINTER

For most social bees, only new queens survive the winter. In honey bee colonies, the queen and workers survive the winter together in the nest.



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