TAYLOR POINT WILD HONEY

12-Month Pollinator Habitat and Honey Production Plan

Taylor Point, Cairns, Queensland

Purpose & Overview

Taylor Point is managed as a small-scale primary production and ecological conservation property.

Taylor Point focuses on **sustainable honey production and protection of coastal pollinator habitats**, enhancing biodiversity while utilizing the native vegetation for forage and ecological resilience.

Sustainable production of raw honey and beeswax.

The property's native coastal vegetation offers rich forage for pollinators, and the management practices enhance land resilience and biodiversity. The objective for the next 12 months is to maintain honey production while expanding native flora plantings, enhancing pollinator forage, and improving soil and vegetation health.

Current Assets & Setup

Bee hives: 4 active hives located in suitable vantage spots (sun-sheltered, near forage).

Floral resources: Established native plantings (e.g., grevillea, callistemon, coastal groundcovers) and native mangrove/plant buffer zones.

Water & infrastructure: Rain-water harvesting system supplies reliable water to hives and plants; internal access tracks maintained for hive inspection and land management.

Site context: The land is not subdivided, remains primarily for ecological/production use, not speculative residential development.

Planned Activities Overview

Month-by-Month Breakdown

Nov–Dec 2025

Inspecting hives during this period is crucial for **maintaining strong colonies** ahead of the main nectar flow. Cleaning boxes and checking queen health ensures the hives remain productive and healthy. If conditions allow, adding a new hive can further bolster honey production.

Jan–Feb 2026

The main nectar flow period marks the **first honey harvest** of the year. This is an exciting time to label and distribute “Taylor Point Wild Honey,” demonstrating our commitment to sustainable production and local distribution while showcasing the quality of our honey.

Planned Activities

Nov–Dec

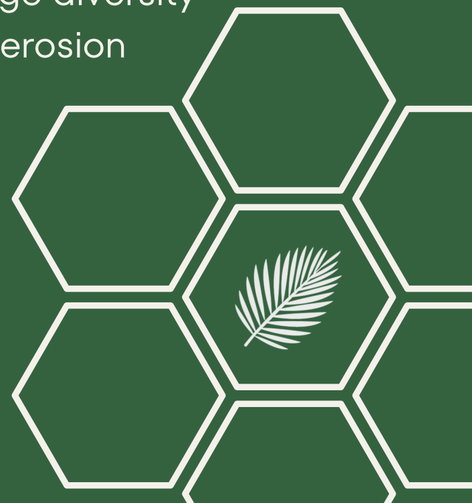
Inspect hives, clean boxes, and check queen health for strong colonies.

Jan–Feb

Main nectar flow period with first honey harvest and local distribution.

Mar–Apr

Plant additional native flowering species to increase forage diversity and improve erosion control.



Planned Activities Overview

Monthly Actions and Goals

Planting Native Species

In March and April 2026, we will focus on **planting additional native flowering species** such as grevillea, callistemon, and coastal rosemary. This initiative will help to **increase forage diversity** for pollinators, ensuring that bees have a rich supply of nectar and pollen. Improved erosion control will also be achieved through the establishment of these plants, enhancing the overall health of our coastal environment.

Monitoring Hive Health

During May and June 2026, we will monitor hive health closely, replacing old frames as necessary and considering the option of **splitting colonies for expansion**. This proactive approach will help sustain healthy production stock and promote growth, ensuring that we can maintain our honey production levels while supporting the ecological balance of the property.

Planned Activities Overview

Month-by-Month Breakdown

Maintenance Activities

During July and August 2026, we will perform essential maintenance tasks around the hive zones, including **manual weed control** to ensure optimal conditions for our bees. Additionally, servicing the rainwater system will help maintain our water supply, crucial for hive health and vegetation.

Honey Harvest

In September and October 2026, we will conduct our second honey harvest, carefully recording yields to assess production levels. This period will also involve a review of vegetation health and pollinator activity to confirm ecological improvements made throughout the year.

Environmental Commitments

No Chemical Sprays

We prioritize health by avoiding chemical sprays or broad-spectrum pesticides, using only organic treatments when absolutely necessary.

Native Flora Planting

Continuous planting of native coastal flora enhances biodiversity and provides stable forage for both native bees and honey bees.

Erosion Prevention

Active measures like establishing ground covers and mulch zones improve soil health and prevent erosion, benefiting the ecosystem.

Bee Habitat Enhancement

We enhance native bee habitats by retaining dead wood and hollow logs, creating zones for solitary native bee species.

Outcome & Evaluation

Key Success Metrics

Honey Production

By October 2026, the property will maintain active honey production while potentially expanding to five hives, ensuring ecological balance is not compromised during this process.

Plant Diversity

There will be a measurable increase in the diversity and area of native flowering plants, enhancing forage for pollinators and promoting ecological resilience across the property.

Soil Health

Improved soil stability and vegetation health in the coastal headland zone will be confirmed through ongoing assessments, supporting both production and conservation management practices aligned with best practices.

Contact & Operator Details

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