

## UK Nest Analysis

Location	Date Destroyed	Size of nest	Number of combs	Sex of adults (morphological)	Brood present	N. paternal genotypes (estimated)
Tetbury	28th September 2016	23cm	5	13♂, 57♀	all stages	1
Woolacombe	28th September 2017	27cm	7	166♀	all stages	2 to 3
Fowey 1	6th September 2018	15cm	3	3♂	no eggs or larvae	1
Fowey 2	21st September 2018	19cm	4	7♂, 8♀	all stages	<sup>b</sup>
New Alresford	25th September 2018	18cm	4	28♂, 94♀	all stages	2
Brockenhurst	4th October 2018	18.5cm	3	5♂, 13♀	no eggs	2
Drayton Bassett	4th September 2019	n.d. <sup>c</sup>	n.d. <sup>c</sup>	5♀	all stages	1
Christchurch 1	3rd October 2019	13cm	2	1♀ queen	eggs & early larvae	1
Christchurch 2	10th October 2019	n.d. <sup>c</sup>	2	no adults present	no eggs	1
Gosport	11th September 2020	21cm	3	23♂, 5♀	All stages	1

<sup>a</sup> Individuals which were identified morphologically as males but were diploid.

<sup>b</sup> The genetic diversity data were calculated for the individuals for Fowey 1 and 2 combined, given they were offspring from a single queen.

<sup>c</sup> No data; nest too damaged.

Information in this table is taken from the following paper published 11th November 2020

"Managing incursions of *Vespa velutina nigrithorax* in the UK: an emerging threat to apiculture"

Eleanor P. Jones, Chris Conyers, Victoria Tomkies, Nigel Semmence, David Fouracre, Maureen Wakefield & Kirsty Stainton