

To-do list:

• January

- Reserve nucleus colonies
- Order hive parts to assemble

• February

- Reserve package bees
- Order hive parts, tools and equipment

• March

- Order assembled hive parts
- Join your county beekeeping club





To-do list:

June, July, August:

- What am I doing here?
 - CONTROLLING VARROA MITES
- How often should I get in?
 - About every week
- What can go wrong?
 - (that's why this is a 10-hour class)
- Am I going to get stung?

Yup.

Opening the Hive



To-do list (in a nutshell)

September, October, November:

- Pulling honey supers
- Treating for Varroa mites*
- Preparing for winter



Am I going to get any honey?

*If you learn only one thing from this class, learn about Varroa mites!

To-do list:

December, January

- Learning...
- and waiting...

For the coming Spring, when the cycle starts again



- Wooden Frame withWired WaxFoundation
 - Bees don't like plastic

(Write the year on the top of new frames with a sharpie)





 Hive Stand with Landing Board



Screened Bottom Board with Mite Tray



- Slatted Rack
 - (optional)

EntranceReducer below

see: How to assemble hive bodies and supers



Hive Parts

Deep Hive Body



Second Deep Hive Body



• Medium Super



• Inner Cover

Inner Cover





TelescopingCover



- "EnglishGarden" CopperCover
- Hive RatchetStrap

Hive Parts Hive Stand

* We strongly recommend you start with two hives



Decision Time:

• 8 Frame vs 10 Frame





Decision Time:

- Deep or Medium Hive Bodies
- Medium or Shallow Supers
- Your textbook recommends all 8 frame mediums)

Coat your hive parts with exterior grade latex paint or sealer

• Dark colors are best for the Maine climate

see: Painting your hive parts



Hive tool



4x7" Smoker

(Smoker fuel is around you everywhere.)



Smoker

- It calms bees and makes your hobby more enjoyable
 - It doesn't hurt the bees
 - Just use it, but sparingly
- Masks the bees' alarm pheromone



Jacket with Veil

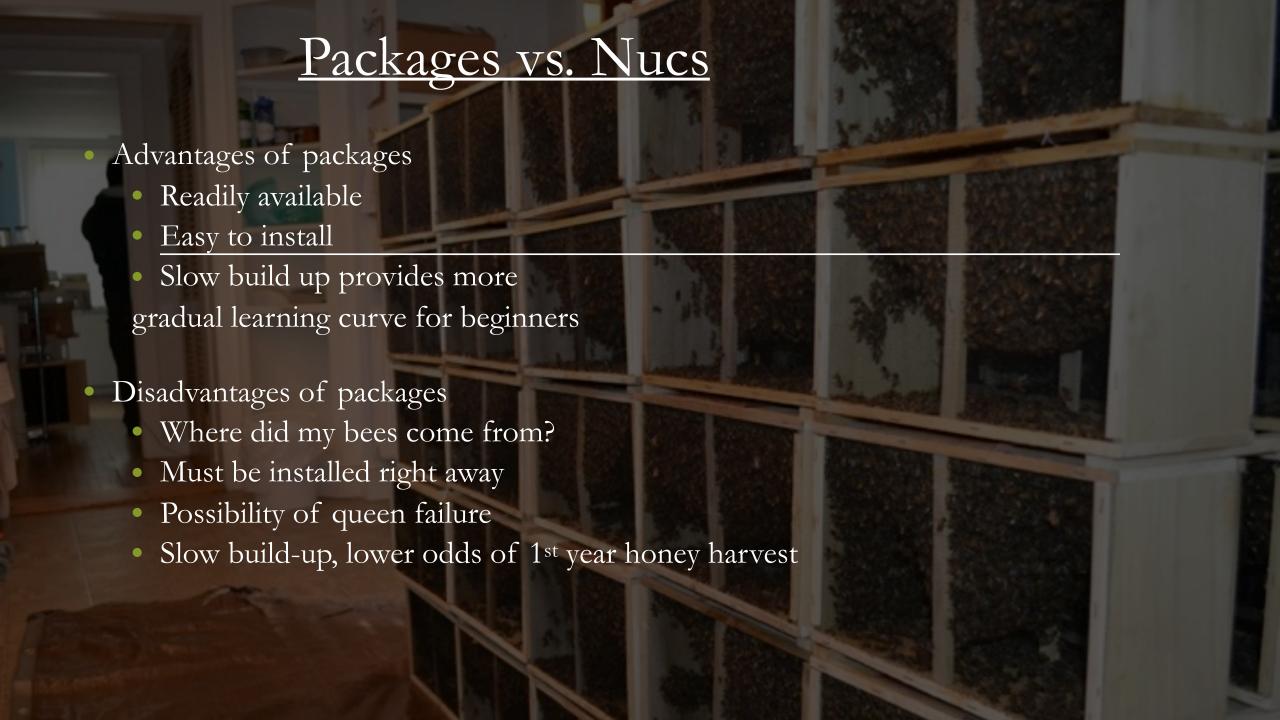
(Get to know Meghan. She's a very good beekeeper.)



Queen Excluder

(But I won't let you buy one until next year.)





Packages vs. Nucs

- Advantages of nucs
 - Accepted queen
 - Established colony
 - Faster build-up
- Disadvantages of nucs
 - You're a real beekeeper on Day One
 - Faster build-up



Best of both worlds:

- Start with a package, then a nuc
 - Early start, slightly lower cost
 - Time to get used to being around bees and watch them build out a hive before your nuc arrives
 - Resources from the nuc hive can solve midseason problems and give the package bees a boost.

Requeen Italian packages

• Italians build comb well

Get a northern-bred queen established in the hive in time to survive the winter Erin Forbes and C. Bee compared success rates and found a nearly 3x better survival for requeened packages

see: Erin installs a package

Use better bees: (the right bees for your climate)

Characteristic	Russian	Carniolan	Italian	Notes
Wintering Ability	Best	Moderate	Poorest	
Winter Honey Consumption	Need Least	Moderate	Need Most	
Spring Buildup	Latest	Moderate	Earliest	
Speed of Buildup	Fastest	Moderate	Slowest	Russians start their buildup very late, but the buildup is explosive once it happens. They linger until both honey and pollen are available. Do not be lulled into complacency and be left unprepared!
Swarming	Strongest Impulse	Moderate	Weakest Impulse	You can sometimes get away with crowding Italians. Russians and Carniolans will readily swarm if crowded or honey bound. With both Russians and Carniolans you must consider supering earlier in their development (percentage of open comb). Along with this, super more generously if possible. Super even earlier with Russians, as their growth can be the most explosive. Swarming is not a problem with Russians or Carniolans if you know what to expect and you manage your colonies. Swarming is negligible in our outfit.
Populations Throughout Year	Least Bees	Moderate	Most Bees	
Tracheal Mite Resistance	Most Resistant	Moderate	Least Resistant	Russian bees are, by far, the most resistant to HTM. Some mites have been present in a few of my samples but they have not been a threat either biologically or economically in my Russian colonies. Russians require no treatment for HTM. Italians and Carniolans are both improving in this area. Some highly selected Italians and Carniolans are very resistant.
Varroa Mite Resistance	Most Resistant	Moderate	Least Resistance	If you are operating only pure Russian bees in the North, you will not need to treat every year for varroa mites. We have not treated for mites since 2005 or 2006. Certainly a southern operation experiences more varroa pressure than my northern outfit. If you run mixed apiaries or Russian hybrids you will need to treat, though my experience indicates that you can extend the period between treatments. In all cases, the amount of varroa pressure from outside sources must be taken into consideration.

Sources of Supply

- Local vs. catalog
 - > We're not fans of all-inclusive "Beginner Kits"

Bees: Packages

Russian

• The Honey Exchange

Italian

• Check out the Maine State
Beekeeper's website

Nucleus Colonies

- Buzz Cooper, Windham, ME
- Maya's Apiary, Sydney, ME
- Sparky's Honey & Maple, Hope, ME
- Swan's Honey, Albion, ME
- Bob Egan, Skowhegan, ME
- Merrimack Valley, MA

