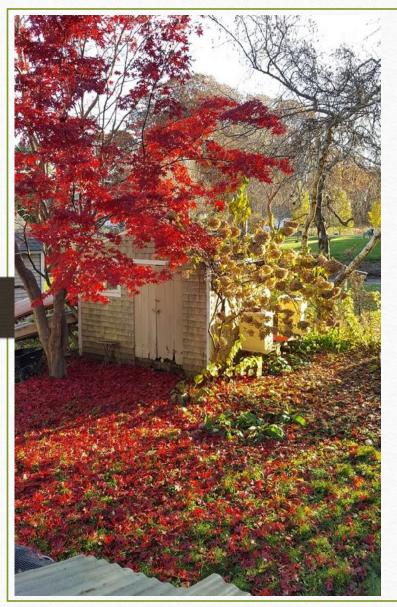
Beginner Beekeeping Class #5 Winter Prep through the Coming Spring



October

- There is not much to learn from hive inspections in October
 - Hives are often broodless we learn from inspecting brood frames
- Assess the hives winter stores heft the hive to feel it full
- Finish feeding syrup by the second week of October
- Monitor your Varroa mite count
 - Because hives are broodless it's a good time to apply HopGuard or Oxalic Acid vapor

What's your Varroa mite count?

Monitor your mites all year long

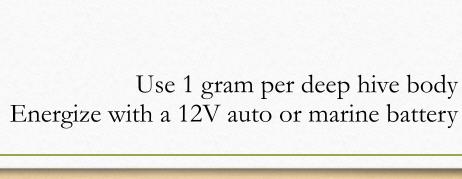
- Economic Thresholds:
- Alcohol shake 7 mites per 300
 - at 9 you will begin to see symptoms
 - Recommended by the Maine State Apiarist
- Sugar shake 4 mites per 300 (1/2 cup)



Oxalic Acid

(Savogran® Wood Bleach is 100% Oxalic Acid)

- Great treatment for October
 - also around the winter solstice
- Apply any time the temperature is at least a few degrees above freezing.







November

Winterizing your hives





Reduce entrances & add a mouse guard

✓ Do this on a mild, sunny day to be sure there isn't a mouse inside already



Add an absorbent cover to the top we like homasote

- Your inner cover dado should be facing up
- This helps the hive ventilate and provides an additional upper bee entrance.

➤ Be sure your telescoping cover is pulled fully forward so that upper entrance is functional.



Wrap hives with insulation



- ✓ 1 ½" rigid insulation
- √ Score with utility knife and snap
- ✓ Duct tape is a beekeeper's best friend

Bee Cozy

> Strap the hive to the stand



December

Making Candy



- Refined white sugar and water are all you need
- Use 4 lbs. sugar and ½ cup water
 - (1# sugar : 1 oz. water)





Making Candy (continued)

Mix till it is the consistency of wet sand

Making Candy (continued)

- Tape over the inner cover hole
- Wet the wood with a sprayer or damp sponge
 - If you don't, it won't stick when you turn it over
- Tamp or roll sugar into cover, being careful to keep it at or below the level of the rim
- Let dry overnight



(I now use masking tape.)



Candy Boards

- Use to feed hives in the freezing weather
- In place of inner cover
 - > sugar also acts as an absorbent material
- Bees will reach candy after eating through their honey supply
- Once they are feeding on candy, keep giving it to them
- ✓ Check every 3-4 weeks till nectar flow starts



January

Collect sumac bobs

- Excellent, free smoker fuel
- Purported to reduce varroa mites
- Staghorn sumac is a native plant that grows all over Maine
- It's one of the few red things you'll see in January

What can I do in the winter besides worry?



- Take a stick and clear out dead bees from the bottom board
- Slide in the inspection tray for a few days
 - Look for debris and you'll know the horizontal position and size of the cluster
 - Pale cappings are from honey, brown cappings mean bees are emerging from brood cells
- Look with an infrared camera or borescope
- Heft the hive

- Dead bees outside of the hive are a good sign in winter
 - They were taken out by live bees
- Bees take cleansing flights on days above ~45°F
 - Bee poop should be yellow or amber
 - Significant dark brown or black poop can indicate dysentery





February

Empty combs should have 48 hours of freeze to kill wax moth larvae

Do you need to order bees for spring?



A common "Dead Out" - small cluster: starved and/or chilled



If you're sure a hive is dead, open it up and perform an autopsy:

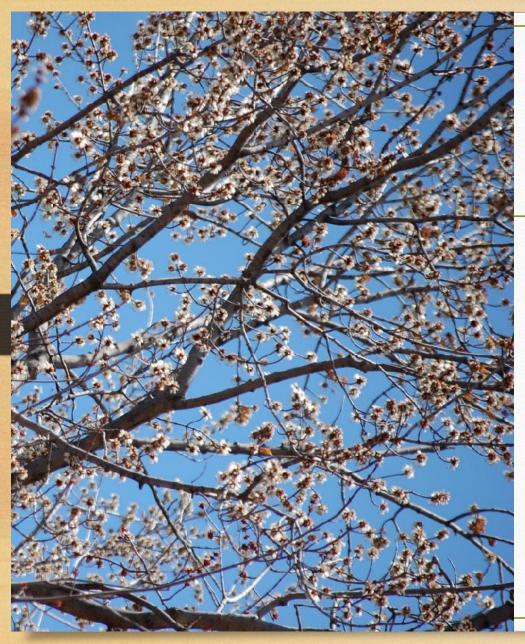
- Does the hive seem wet? Is there excessive moisture on the inner cover and walls of the hive? Is there white or green fluffy mold in the hive?
- Is there a cluster of dead bees in the hive or are they all scattered throughout the hive? If there is a single cluster, how small is it?
- Is the dead cluster in a hive devoid of honey? Is the cluster separated from honey stores? Did the bees die with their heads in the cell, abdomens sticking out?
- Are there brown or yellow stains on the outside of the hive, around the hive opening, and/or inside the hive?
- Are there varroa on the bottom board or on brood removed from cells? Do you see white crystals stuck to the cell walls of empty comb?
- Do the dead bees look healthy or are they deformed with short abdomens and stubby wings? Are the bees hairless or greasy and black looking?
- Are the dead bees on the bottom board intact or are they ripped apart? Are there large sections of comb missing or damaged?
- Sunken cappings, black scale in bottom of comb, glue or fish odor American Foulbrood -- HAVE AN EXPERT TAKE A LOOK AT YOUR HIVE

Monitoring your mite levels

- You can perform an alcohol wash on a sample of 300 (1/2 cup) dead bees
- The method and threshold numbers are the same as with a live sample
- The state apiarist estimates ~75% of the hives that die in Maine die from Varroa mites



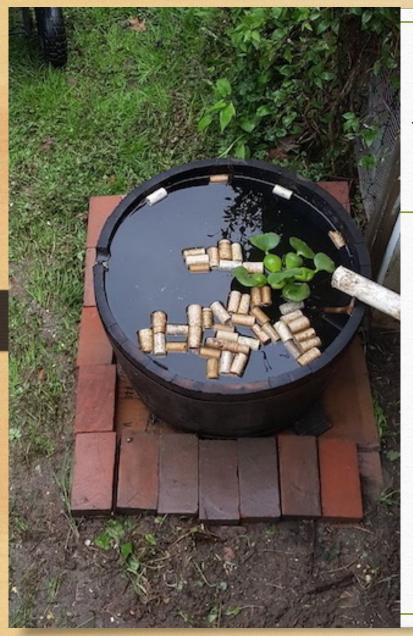




March

Worry less – the bees have been coping with winter for millions of years

- Don't mess with your bees in the winter.
 - Disturbances cause them to break the cluster, consume more of their stores, and need to defecate.
- Avoid taking off the cover whenever possible and work quickly if necessary
- ✓ Wait until the silver maples bloom to unwrap hives
- ✓ Wait until a warm day after St. Patrick's Day (3/17) to inspect



March

✓ Get your water source ready before your bees discover the neighbor's pool

Round Dance:
For food or water within 80 meters of the hive



Waggle Dance

communicates food sources farther than 80 meters away, for up to 5 miles





- Returning foragers will waggle facing a direction in relation to the sun in the 12:00 position
- The duration of her dance tells the distance (~1,000 meters per second of dancing.)

First inspection of the year – time to cull bad frames



COMB ROTATION PROGRAM:

• REMOVE TWO FRAMES FROM EACH BOX PER YEAR IN SPRING

- AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL
 - Combs older than 5 years
 - If you got a nuc, you're a part of somebody else's comb rotation
 - Anything damaged, too droney, or broken
 - Don't remove frames with brood move them to the outside
- AT THE DANDELION BLOOM
 - Extra pollen or capped honey from last year
 - Store them in the freezer and use them to make nucs, or to feed a hive that needs it



Feeding hives in Spring: Why are we feeding?

- When to feed
 - Feed a new hive
 - Feed a weak hive
 - Feed a hive low on stores
 - Don't just feed because the calendar says feed
 - Don't just feed because everybody in the Google chat is feeding
 - Decide whether your hive needs to be fed.
- What to feed
 - 1:1 in spring
 - REFINED WHITE SUGAR





Recommended Reading List:

(these books are available at the Honey Exchange)

- The Beekeeper's Handbook, Diane Sammataro and Alphonse Avitabile
 - This should be on every beekeeper's bookshelf; it's an outstanding resource
- Bee-sentials and Increase Essentials by Dr. Lawrence Connor
- The Hive and Honey Bee Revisited, Roger Hoopingarner
 - From the original master text by Reverend Langstroth, thorough and encompassing
- Bee Culture Magazine, Kim Flottum ed.
 - Keep learning throughout the year it arrives every month
- Natural Beekeeping, Ross Conrad
 - An excellent text for working toward chemical-free beekeeping
- The Buzz About Bees, Jürgen Tautz
 - Filled with amazing photos and the up-to-date research on the hive superorganism.

- Honeybee Democracy, Thomas Seeley
 - Proof that a book can be both dull and fascinating. Learn about group decision making.
- Swarm Essentials, Stephen Repasky
 - Learning about the whys and hows of swarming will teach a lot about the hive
- Honeybee Biology and Beekeeping, Dewey Caron
 - If you really want to dig down into learning about the insects
- Following the Wild Bees, Tom Seeley
 - Fascinating glimpse into the pastime of Bee-lining with lots of hive biology along the way
- The Dancing Bees, Tania Munz
 - Story of Karl Von Frisch who decoded dance communication fascinating bit of history
- The Secret Life of Bees
 - Fiction, but it puts words to the passion and love of beekeeping, and it's a fantastic story





