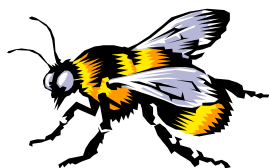


**Founded  
February 9, 2010**



**Beekeepers  
of  
Volusia County  
Florida**

**June 2013**

## **President's Corner**

### **From the President's Hive Stand**

The President is on vacation and our Vice President Mike Hays will be conducting the meeting this month. The focus of this month is Hurricane Preparation and Best Management Practices for Honey Bees.

The 2013 Hurricane season is upon us and all Beekeepers on Florida should be preparing now. There are basically two things to prepare for:

#### **High Winds & Standing Water**

If your bees are in a low area, and subject to flooding, think about moving them to higher ground now or, place them on a stand to keep the hive out of the water. To prepare for high winds, go to your nearest Home Depot or Lowes store and purchase "Tie downs and rope to tie your hives down. Plan for this now! Once a storm is upon us it will be too late.

Mike will talk about Best Management Practice at the meeting.

Best Wishes  
Marlin Athearn  
President: Beekeepers of Volusia Co. Fl.

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# Events of Interest to Beekeepers

Beekeepers of Volusia Country meeting  
Wednesday, June 26, 2013  
6:30 pm—Volusia County Ag Center

Beekeepers of Volusia Country meeting  
Wednesday, July 24, 2013  
6:30 pm—Volusia County Ag Center

Beekeepers of Volusia Country meeting  
Wednesday, August 28, 2013  
6:30 pm—Volusia County Ag Center



**Hello Beekeepers of Volusia County**

**Hurricane Season is here. Get ready Now.**

**Prepare for raising water and high winds. Move your hives out off low Areas or place on stands to keep you apiary out of water.**

**Prepare to nail or screw you tops down and purchase tie downs and some rope to tie your hive down so that they will not blow over.**

**Keep your entrance way open so that the bees can venture outside if needed.**

**If you have any other helpful idea's please share them with the club Wednesday night.**

## Need Help? Call A Mentor!

**Marlin Athearn :** 386-428-0838  
mjathear@volusia.k12.fl.us—New Smyrna Beach

**Tom Bartlett:** beekeeper7501@aol.com—  
386-756-2571—Port Orange

**Don Kent:** Doggonekent@gmail.com, 386-  
672-0995—Ormond Beach

**Mike Hays:** haysmj2527@gmail.com, 386-  
290-5476

"The happiness of the bee and the dolphin is to exist For man it is to know that and to wonder at it. Jacques Yves Cousteau

# Florida Management Beekeeper Calendar – Central Florida

Used with permission of University of Florida Honey Bee Research and Extension Laboratory

Month	Management Calendar	Blooming Plants
January	1- Feed colonies if light (colonies can starve!) 2- Nosema can be a significant colony problem this time of year. You can treat colonies for Nosema disease using Fumigillin. Colonies may need as much as 4 gallons of medicated syrup to control <i>Nosema ceranae</i> . 3- Repair/paint old equipment	Sand Pine <sup>F</sup> , Maple <sup>F</sup> , Willow <sup>FM</sup> <sup>F</sup> continues to bloom in February <sup>FM</sup> continues to bloom in February and March
February	1- Feed colonies if light (colonies can starve!) 2- Can treat colonies for Nosema disease using Fumigillin. 3- Can treat with Terramycin or Tylan for AFB.	Plum <sup>M</sup> , Cherry <sup>M</sup> , Oak <sup>M</sup> , Walther Viburnum <sup>M</sup> , Sweet Clover <sup>M</sup> , Blueberry <sup>M</sup> , Haw <sup>M</sup> , Fetterbush <sup>M</sup> <sup>M</sup> continues to bloom in March
March Note: Citrus blooms in March. Make sure your colonies are ready. Talk with your growers about their pesticide habits.	1- Attend UF Bee College in Marineland March 8 & 9!!! 2- Colony Populations begin to grow! Add supers and/or control swarming as necessary. 3- Can treat with Terramycin or Tylan <i>dust</i> for AFB/EFB. 4- Make nucs/splits.	Orange, Spanish Needle
April	1- Disease and queen problems should be remedied. 2- Make splits/nucs – new queens available 3- Control swarming 4- Add supers, the nectar flow began in late March	Orange, Sweet clover, Wild Blueberry, Haw, Fetterbush <sup>M</sup> , Spanish Needle <sup>MJ</sup> , Galberry <sup>M</sup> , Dog Hobble <sup>MJ</sup> , Palmetto <sup>MJ</sup> , Mexican Clover <sup>MJ</sup> , Butter Mint <sup>MJ</sup> <sup>M</sup> continues to bloom in May <sup>J</sup> continues to bloom in June <sup>MJ</sup> continues to bloom in May and June
May	1- Continue to inspect for colony maladies but don't treat for diseases while producing honey 2- Continue swarm control 3- Super as necessary	Palm <sup>J</sup> , Gopher Apple <sup>J</sup> , Joint Weed <sup>J</sup> , Sandhill Prairie Clover <sup>J</sup> , Spiderwort/Dayflower <sup>J</sup> <sup>J</sup> continues to bloom in June



# Florida Management Beekeeper Calendar – Central Florida

Used with permission of University of Florida Honey Bee Research and Extension Laboratory

Month	Management Calendar	Blooming Plants
June	1- Super as necessary for late flowers 2- Varroa populations begin to grow – monitor colonies closely. The economic threshold is 60+ mites/day on a sticky screen or 17+ mites in an ether roll. Treat if you exceed these numbers.	Mangrove, Red Bay, Cabbage Palm
July	1- Remove and process honey – main flow stops 2- Varroa populations begin to grow – monitor colonies closely. The economic threshold is 60+ mite/day on a sticky screen or 17+ mites in an ether roll for a colony of average strength. Treat if you exceed these numbers. Option include: Apigard, ApilifeVAR, Mite Away II.	Spanish Needle <sup>AS</sup> , Palmetto, Mexican Clover <sup>AS</sup> , Buttermint, Palm, Gopher Apple, Joint Weed <sup>A</sup> , Redbay <sup>AS</sup> , Sandhill Prairie Clover <sup>A</sup> , Partridge Pea <sup>A</sup> , Mangrove <sup>A</sup> , Primrose Willow <sup>AS</sup> , Spiderwort/Dayflower <sup>AS</sup>  <sup>A</sup> continues to bloom in August <sup>AS</sup> continues to bloom in September
August	1- Monitor colonies for varroa (see July)! 2- Treat with Terramycin <i>dust</i> for AFB/EFB 3- Feed colonies if light 4-Monitor for and control small hive beetles 5- It's hot! Ensure adequate colony ventilation	Spotted Mint <sup>S</sup> , Goldenrod <sup>S</sup> , Vine Aster <sup>S</sup> , Sumac <sup>S</sup>  <sup>S</sup> continues to bloom in September
September	1- Monitor colonies for varroa (see July)! 2- Super colonies if strong B. Pepper flow 3- Consider treating colonies for Nosema disease using Fumidil-B. Colonies may need as much as 4 gallons of medicated syrup to control <i>Nosema cerana</i> . 5- If no nectar flow, feed colonies if light	Smart Weed, Brazilian Pepper, Bush Aster  Note: Brazilian Pepper blooms from September through October and is a significant fall source of nectar for bees.
October – December	1- Varroa populations peaked in Aug/Sept. The economic threshold is 60+ mites/day on a sticky board or 17+ mites in an ether roll for a <b>colony of average strength</b> . Treat if you exceed these numbers. Options include: Apiguard, ApilifeVAR, Mite Away II 2- Can treat colonies for Nosema disease using Fumigillin. Colonies may need as much as 4 gallons of medicated syrup to control <i>Nosema cerana</i> . 3-Monitor for and control small hive beetles (options include Checkmite+, GuardStar, Hood traps and West Beetle traps) 4- Feed colonies if light (colonies can starve!) 5-Can treat for tracheal mites (mix vegetable oil and powdered sugar until doughy (not sticky to touch): place a pancake-sized patty on top bars of brood chamber.	<b>Oct:</b> Spanish Needle, Mexican Clover <sup>N</sup> , Primrose Willow <sup>N</sup> , Spotted Mint <sup>N</sup> , Goldenrod <sup>M</sup> , Vine Aster <sup>N</sup> , Smart Weed <sup>N</sup> , Bush Aster <sup>ND</sup>  <sup>N</sup> continues to bloom in November  <sup>D</sup> continues to bloom in December  <b>Nov:</b> Nothing new blooms  <b>Dec:</b> Nothing new blooms



# **Beekeepers of Volusia County**

## **Next Meeting**

**Wednesday  
June 24, 2013  
6:30 PM**

**Volusia County Ag Center  
See E-mail for Information**

**Check Out Our Website**

**[www.beekeepersofvolusiacountyfl.com](http://www.beekeepersofvolusiacountyfl.com)**

## **Club Officers**

**President**—Marlin Athearn—mjathearn@volusia.k12.fl.us— 386-428-0838

**Vice President** —Mike Hays——haysmj2527@gmail.com-386-290-5476

**Treasurer** ————Ron Kull———kullrp@yahoo.com———386-451-2978

**Secretary** — —Donna Balo———balo\_d@hotmail.com———386-738-1954

## **Local Beekeeping Suppliers who are members of the Club**

1. **Jester Bee Co.— Mims, Fl. Nucs, Queens, Queen Cells—Kevin@Jesterbee.com**  
**Please call us at : 870 243 1596 with your order.**
2. **D & J Apiary—17732 S. E. 283rd Ave., Umatilla, Florida—352-669-4233**



**“When someone shares something of value with you and you benefit from it, you have a moral obligation to share it with others.”...**

Chinese Proverb

# **Beekeepers of Volusia County, Florida**

## **Meeting Agenda**

June 24, 2013

Call to order and welcome:

Mike Hays—Vice President

Business:

Welcome

- Recognize Visitors
- Treasurer's Report
- May Meeting Minutes are currently Pending
- Membership Fee Reminder (pay tonight)
- Review Cracker Day at Cracker Creek
- African Bee Video
- Questions?

Dismiss and close

**Beekeepers of Volusia County Club Meeting**  
**Minutes of 04/24/13**

Called to order by Marlin Athearn, president @ 6:34pm

45 in attendance

March minutes approved

Membership dues \$15 per family per year, due now.

Treasury Report: \$2,090.54

Proposed emergency volunteer responders for accidental beehive mishaps - food for thought

Proposed A Day in the Bee Yard Saturday June 1 at Cracker Creek @ 9am. Possibility of opening it up to the public for a fee. Volunteers wanted to work out the details.

Tom Bartlett recommended the Club consider liability insurance. He will get more information about it.

Marlin led a discussion about Requeening

Reasons to requeen:

State recommends yearly

To deter a colony of Africanized Bees In FL mild weather queens do extra work compared to queens in other parts of the country if brood pattern is not solid (drone brood typical to see around the outside, but not in the center) queenless hive

Also discussed: how to order queens, positions in the chamber for release, finding the queen, helpful hints from experienced club members

The Fat Beekeeper on Utube is a good resource for do it yourself projects

Question & answer & mingling with fellow beekeepers

Adjourned 7:50pm

Submitted by Donna Balo, secretary

.



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TERRY L. ELLIS, President

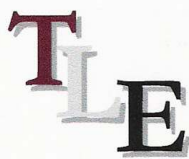
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**"The bee is more honored than other animals, not because he labors,  
but because she labors for others—Saint John Chrysostom"**

# Beekeeping —Classifieds

1/8 wire for sale, 3 feet wide, \$2.50 per running foot—Don Druckert <[ndruckert@cfl.rr.com](mailto:ndruckert@cfl.rr.com)>

Want to sell Beekeeping related goods or services? E-mail the Newsletter at [Beekeeper7501@aol.com](mailto:Beekeeper7501@aol.com)



# Southeast Plants

## for Native Bees

Pollinators are a vital part of a healthy environment.

Native bees are North America's most important group of pollinators.

Patches of flowers can be grown almost anywhere and will form an important food resource for bees.



Aster (*Symphyotrichum*) with a metallic sweat bee.

Photo by MJ Hatfield

Pollinators are a diverse and fascinating group of animals. In addition to their beauty, pollinators provide an important link in our environment by moving pollen between flowers and ensuring the growth of seeds and fruits. The work of pollinators touches our lives every day through the food we eat. Even our seasons are marked by their work: the bloom of springtime meadows, summer berry picking, pumpkins in the fall.

Native bees are the most important group of pollinators. Like all wildlife they are affected by changes in our landscapes. The good news is that there are straightforward things that you can do to help: providing patches of flowers is something that we all can do to improve our environment for these important insects. Native plants are undoubtedly the best source of food for bees, but there are also some garden plants that are great for pollinators.

This fact sheet will help you provide flowers that these vital creatures need and make the landscape around us—from small urban backyards to large natural areas—better for bees. On the back you'll find a simple guide to selecting plants for bees.

For more information, visit our web site, [www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org), where you will find other fact sheets and more detailed guidelines on how to enhance habitat for pollinators. You'll also find information about the *Pollinator Conservation Handbook*.

Written by  
Eric Mader and  
Matthew Shepherd



The Xerces Society  
for Invertebrate  
Conservation

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Portland, OR 97215  
503-232 6639

[www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org)



## Choosing the Right Flowers

To help bees and other pollinator insects—like butterflies—you should provide a range of plants that will offer a succession of flowers, and thus pollen and nectar, through the whole growing season. Patches of foraging habitat can be created in many different locations, from backyards and school grounds to golf courses and city parks. Even a small area planted with the right flowers will be beneficial, because each patch will add to the mosaic of habitat available to bees and other pollinators.

In such a short fact sheet it is not possible to give detailed lists of suitable plants for all areas of the Southeast. Below are two lists of good bee plants, the first of native plants and the second of garden plants. Both are short lists; there are many more bee-friendly plants. However, these lists, combined with the following notes, will get you started on selecting good bee plants. Your local chapters of the Wild Ones, the Native Plant Society and native plant nurseries are worthwhile contacts for advice on choosing, obtaining, and caring for local plant species.

- **Use local native plants.** Research suggests native plants are four times more attractive to native bees than exotic flowers. In gardens, heirloom varieties of herbs and perennials can also provide good foraging.
- **Choose several colors of flowers.** Flower colors that particularly attract native bees are blue, purple, violet, white, and yellow.
- **Plant flowers in clumps.** Flowers clustered into clumps of one species will attract more pollinators than individual plants scattered through the habitat patch. Where space allows, make the clumps four feet or more in diameter.
- **Include flowers of different shapes.** Bees are all different sizes, have different tongue lengths, and will feed on different shaped flowers. Consequently, providing a range of flower shapes means more bees can benefit.
- **Have a diversity of plants flowering all season.** By having several plant species flowering at once, and a sequence of plants flowering through spring, summer, and fall, you can support a range of bee species that fly at different times of the season.

## Native Plants

Native plants should be your first choice to help our native bees. Listed below are some plants that are good sources of nectar and pollen for bees. This list is not exhaustive; there are many other plants good for bees. Individual species have not been included. Not all of these genera will have species in your local area, but they do represent plants that will grow in a variety of environments. Use a wildflower guide or contact local nurseries to find your local species.

Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum</i>	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i>
Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon</i>	Milkweed	<i>Asclepias</i>
Beebalm	<i>Monarda</i>	Mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum</i>
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia</i>	Partridge pea	<i>Chamaecrista</i>
Blazingstar	<i>Liatris</i>	Rattlesnake master	<i>Eryngium</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i>	Redbud	<i>Cercis</i>
Carolina rose	<i>Rosa</i>	Rosinweed	<i>Silphium</i>
Chaffhead	<i>Carphephorus</i>	Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum</i>
Crownbeard	<i>Verbesina</i>	Sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i>
Giant ironweed	<i>Vernonia</i>	Twinberry	<i>Myrcianthes</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i>	Tuliptree	<i>Liriodendron</i>
Joe pye weed	<i>Eupatorium</i>	Wild plum	<i>Prunus</i>

## Garden Plants

Flower beds in gardens, business campuses, and parks are great places to have bee-friendly plants. Native plants will create a beautiful garden but some people prefer "garden" plants. Many garden plants are varieties of native plants. This list includes plants from other countries—"exotic" plants—and should be used as a supplement to the native plant list. As with the native plants, this list is far from exhaustive.

Basil	<i>Ocimum</i>	Majoram/Oregano	<i>Origanum</i>
Catnip	<i>Nepeta</i>	Mexican sunflower	<i>Tithonia</i>
Cosmos	<i>Cosmos</i>	Purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea</i>
Giant hyssop	<i>Agastache</i>	Pincushion flower	<i>Scabiosa</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula</i>	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus</i>

**For more pollinator conservation information, go to [www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org)**

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# Beekeepers of Volusia County, Florida

## Membership Registration Form—2013

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**Name**

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**Address**

**City** \_\_\_\_\_ **State** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip Code** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Telephone Number** \_\_\_\_\_

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**E-mail address: Important - Much business is done by electronic mail**

1. Regular Membership (includes family members) \$15.00 [ ]
2. Lifetime membership—\$250.00

**Please make checks payable to Beekeepers of Volusia County, Florida**

**Bring to meeting or mail to:**

**Ron Kull, Treasurer, 2525 Palm Dr.  
Port Orange, FL 32128,  
Phone: 1-386-451-2978  
E-mail: Kullrp@yahoo.com**

**Meeting Information...**