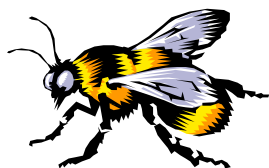


**Founded
February 9, 2010**



**Beekeepers
of
Volusia County
Florida**

August 2013

President's Corner

From the President's Hive Stand

It's been another busy month with school starting and our National Honey Bee Day, Day in The Bee Yard for the general public at Cracker Creek. I have to start by thanking our members who came and helped out the curious and interested public through our presentations and classes. A special thanks needs to go out to Tom for taking over the hive building class and Norm for bringing his extracting equipment and helping out in the extracting class. We built a hive and extracted honey and raffled them off after the hive inspection and honey robbing. We had about 20 members show up and over 20 nonbeekeepers present and a good time was had by all, even though it was HOT. We finished the day with 19 of our members going on a very informative and fun tour of west Spruce Creek with Cpt. Jim and the owner of Cracker Creek Jill Williamson. Cpt. Jim entertained us after the ride with a Bull Whip demonstration and yes your president can make a bull crack as well. To top thing off the club got some more good press.

This month's meeting will feature Dr. Jamie Ellis from the University of Florida's Honey Bee Extension Libratory and the creator of the Florida Bee College. He will be giving a presentation on his latest trip to South Africa to study the Cape Honey Bee. I hope to see you at the meeting.

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

The informa-
tion that glues
us together

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Events of Interest to Beekeepers

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

Beekeepers of Volusia Country meeting
Wednesday, September 25, 2013
6:30 pm—Volusia County Ag Center

Beekeepers of Volusia Country meeting
Wednesday, October 23, 2013
6:30 pm—Volusia County Ag Center

Florida State Beekeepers Annual Convention
Thursday October 31, thru Saturday,
November 2, 2013



Beeswax

Worker Honey Bees have four pairs of wax glands under their abdomens.

Queens and Drones do not have wax glands

Beeswax is a mixture of 300 components, the most common element makes up only 8%, it is impossible to synthesize or duplicate.

Wax producing bee are two to three weeks old. After a worker bee is over three weeks old, their wax glands degenerate.

It takes approx. 8 lbs of honey or sugar water to make one pound of Beeswax.

Under ideal conditions, a colony of 50,000 bees produce a half pound of beeswax in a day.

The melting point of beeswax is approx. 143 to 151 degrees.

Beeswax was our first plastic.

No two wax scales are exactly alike in size or shape.

Reference, the ABC & XYZ of Bee Culture

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 ^F , Maple ^F , Willow ^{FM} ^F continues to bloom in February ^{FM} 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 ^M , Cherry ^M , Oak ^M , Walther Viburnum ^M , Sweet Clover ^M , Blueberry ^M , Haw ^M , Fetterbush ^M ^M 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 ^M , Spanish Needle ^{MJ} , Galberry ^M , Dog Hobble ^{MJ} , Palmetto ^{MJ} , Mexican Clover ^{MJ} , Butter Mint ^{MJ} ^M continues to bloom in May ^J continues to bloom in June ^{MJ} 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 ^J , Gopher Apple ^J , Joint Weed ^J , Sandhill Prairie Clover ^J , Spiderwort/Dayflower ^J ^J 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 ^{AS} , Palmetto, Mexican Clover ^{AS} , Buttermint, Palm, Gopher Apple, Joint Weed ^A , Redbay ^{AS} , Sandhill Prairie Clover ^A , Partridge Pea ^A , Mangrove ^A , Primrose Willow ^{AS} , Spiderwort/Dayflower ^{AS} ^A continues to bloom in August ^{AS} 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 ^S , Goldenrod ^S , Vine Aster ^S , Sumac ^S ^S 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 colony of average strength . 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.	Oct: Spanish Needle, Mexican Clover ^N , Primrose Willow ^N , Spotted Mint ^N , Goldenrod ^M , Vine Aster ^N , Smart Weed ^N , Bush Aster ND ^N continues to bloom in November ^D continues to bloom in December Nov: Nothing new blooms Dec: Nothing new blooms



Beekeepers of Volusia County

Next Meeting

**Wednesday
August 28, 2013
6:30 PM**

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

Check Out Our Website

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

Master Beekeeper—Tom Bartlett—Beekeeper7501@aol.com—386-756-2571

Local Beekeeping Suppliers who are members of the Club

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“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

August 28, 2013

Call to order and welcome:

Marlin Athearn—President

Business:

Welcome

- Recognize Visitors
- Treasurer's Report
- Approval of June and July minutes
- The Volusia County Fair is coming
- South Florida Bee College Presentation
- Dr. Ellis Presentation—Cape Honey Bees
- Questions?

Dismiss and close

Beekeepers of Volusia County Club Meeting
Minutes of 06/26/13

Called to order by Mike Hayes, vice-president @ 6:22pm

33 in attendance

Introduction of new attendees

Open Forum of questions & answers

Discussion of the Bee Yard during summer months

Tropical storm protection of bee hives

Break & mingling of fellow beekeepers

Africanized Bees in Florida film shown

Best Practice of backyard bees in Florida is to requeen yearly from a licensed, reputable bee queen seller

Recommendation by club member & 2nd for the club to consider speakers for the audio-visual equipment

Adjourned 8:10pm

Submitted by Donna Balo, secretary

Beekeepers of Volusia County Club Meeting
Minutes of 07/24/13

Called to order by Marlin Athearn, president @ 6:31pm

31 in attendance

Introduction of new attendee

Treasurer's Report \$1718.63

Marline recommend club officers meet 15-30 min prior to meetings

Upcoming speakers:

August 28. Dr. Jamie Ellis from UF

September 25. Karen Wasserman

Motion to buy instructional DVDs for club members to borrow. Motion passed

August 17 National Honey Bee Day - The club will honor the day @ Cracker Creek in Spruce Creek @ 9am.

On the agenda: Honey extraction demonstration, Day in the Bee Yard, gadget demo, pontoon boat ride free for members following the presentations.

Presentation by Marlin Athearn. *Honey Bee Health Summit* originally presented by George Hansen. Discuss followed.

Handout available for attendees: Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services Division of Plant Industry *Best Management Requirements for Maintaining European Honey Bee Colonies on Non-agricultural Lands*

UF South FL Bee College in Ft. Lauderdale . Aug 16, 17, 2013

Q&A time

Adjourned 7:35pm

Submitted by Donna Balo, secretary

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TERRY L. ELLIS, President

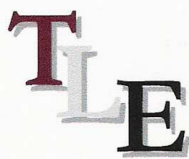
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but because she labors for others—Saint John Chrysostom"**

Beekeeping —Classifieds

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

Want to sell Beekeeping related goods or services? E-mail the Newsletter at 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, 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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Blvd.,
Portland, OR 97215
503-232 6639

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

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Beekeepers of Volusia County, Florida

Membership Registration Form—2013

Name

Address

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip Code** _____

Telephone Number _____

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

1. Regular Membership (includes family members) \$15.00 []
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Bring to meeting or mail to:

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Meeting Information...