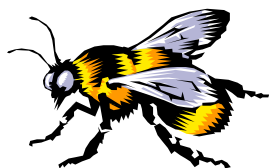


**Founded
February 9, 2010**



**Beekeepers
of
Volusia County
Florida**

October 2013

President's Corner

From the President's Hive Stand

Greetings, I hope you and your Bees are doing well this fall. Things to keep in mind as fall and winter tend to change what we do in and around our hives from our normal routines. If you plan to do one more honey pull make sure you leave enough for your bees to get through the winter (one full super) unless you plan to feed them. If you try to pull honey after this last honey flow is over get ready for a fight, the hive you are robbing from will get upset, they know the flow is over as well and hives around your hive will start robbing it. As fall continues your hives will start to get smaller but the varoa numbers do not so treat with whatever you choose to use or you may get to watch your hives slowly die over the winter. Keep in mind that at this time of year you can have too much space in your hives giving small hive beetles and wax moths a place to get a foothold and do damage. Reducing the hive entrance can go a long way in helping the hive protect its self from robbing, in the winter I usually reduce mine to about 1 1/2 to 2 inches.

The fair booth seems to coming together I should have tickets for all of the members willing to man the booth at the Wednesday's meeting. Security for any AV equipment we bring to the Fair is on us, they can't let us use any rooms and they said that they have had TVs take before so we may want to adjust or DVD idea.

In closing I have an interesting mentoring story to tell you, remind me at the meeting.

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

Events of Interest to Beekeepers

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

Volusia County Fair—November 7-17, 2014



All I Need to Know about Life I Learned from a Honeybee

Grooming is important
Home is where you family is
A good buzz is, at times, helpful
There's no such thing as a weed
Don't flap your wings unnecessarily
Drones are important, so is not droning
God gave you lots of eyes; use them
Cleansing flights: good for the body
Take care of the one in charge, but al-
ways have a backup cell
Stop and smell the roses and the dai-
sies, and the marigolds, and ...
When you figure out your role, do it to
the best of your ability
Working together yields good results
Horizontal stripes can make you look fat
Only sting if absolutely necessary
Make a beeline to you work
A plant-based diet is smart
Bee all you can Bee, Dance

Walter T. Kelly Co.

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
October 23, 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

October 23, 2013

Call to order and welcome:

Marlin Athearn—President

Business:

Welcome

Approve September minutes

Treasurers report

Volusia Co. Fair Organizing

Don's Honey Show Hints

Winter Preparation

Dismiss and close

Beekeepers of Volusia County Club Meeting
Minutes of 09/25/13

Called to order by Marlin Athearn, president @ 6:33pm

44 in attendance

Guest Speaker: Karen Wassmer, President of the Jacksonville Beekeeper Association, discussed Apitherapy which she described as a holistic approach to illness & pain using parts of the honey bee production including bee stings, bee venom, propolis, drone cells, honey.

Introduction of new attendees.

Approval of minutes of 08/28/13.

Treasurer's Report \$1,760.54

Motion carried to cancel prior acceptance of purchasing a lending video library.

Ideas for resources to assist new beekeepers. Send links to the webmaster including the topic of the link. These will be added to the Club website.

Ideas for booth displays include a photo stream, a video about beekeeping. Rental of equipment, buying new or used items. or using existing Club equipment were discussed. Various members will research the feasibility of the options.

Volusia County Fair Nov 7 - 17th. Goal to have observation hive, honey to sample, literature and club members at the booth when the Fair is open. Members please sign up & volunteer your time & expertise to educate the public about honey bees.

Those interested in entering at the fair must download applications available on the Fair website. Drop off applications due Oct 11.
Nov 5 is the set up date, bring all entries that day.

Elaine Schoch discussed how to enter items for judging.

Adjourned 7:46pm

Submitted by Donna Balo, secretary

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Saturday 8:00-4:00

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>

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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Portland, OR 97215
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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 []**
- 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.
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Meeting Information...