From the President:

Hello,

It's hot. During the summer months the Volusia County conducts a number of mosquito spraying days that may affect hives in your control district. It is a good idea to check the Volusia County Mosquito Control website: https://www.volusia.org/services/public-works/mosquito-control/ and familiarize yourself with control measures taken in your particular district. A map is provided for scheduled spraying activities along with an online request form that is subject to the county guidelines for mosquito control spraying. I will be reviewing the county plan at the next meeting time permitting. Take precautions as necessary.

The months of July and August produce a moderate to low nectar flow. Cabbage palms & Mangrove are the major nectar plants which bloom in July and August so honey stores may grow at a low rate. Add honey supers as needed.

Remember the general rule is to add a new super once 8 of 10 frames has been filled. Do not add too many supers as this gives hive beetles more undefended areas to hide in from the bees.Remember, don't be too concerned about a blanket of bees on your hives at night during the summer months; they are just trying to keep cool.

Summer hive inspections: the threat of swarming tends to be reduced, so you may modify your hive inspections to once every 15 to 20 days, looking for queen cells, brood patterns, and hive beetle population.

Remember to focus on the presence of uncapped larvae which helps to confirm a queen right condition even if you did not see the queen. Add honey supers as needed. Remember the general rule is to add a new super once 8 of 10 frames has been filled. Do not add too many supers as this give the hive beetles more undefended areas to hide from the bees. The research shows parasite numbers begin to increase during the summer & peak by Fall, check from now on to get ahead of future problems.

Only 4 more meetings until the Fair.

Tropical Storm season is upon us! Did you secure your hive(s).

Bee Healthy, Bee Happy,
Timothy R Blodgett -President

timblodgett@netzero.net 407-314-9667

Announcements/News/Website

-Next meeting Beekeepers of Volusia County: Wednesday, July 27, 2017, 6:30pm Ag Center Auditorium State Rd 44, Deland.

-Annual Queen Color Codes will be added to the monthly recurring information at the end of each news letter

--**Kudos to Mary Bammer**: Profile; Mary is the extension coordinator for the UF Honey Bee Research and Extension Lab. She works to strengthen the direction of the lab's extension initiatives and is currently pursuing a Masters in Extension Education at the University of Florida.

Mary has just completed/posted on her web blog at UF/IFAS the 12th month of the bee calendar that we review each meeting. This completes the set and provides a quick reference for Florida Beekeepers based on the region in which they are located. Thank you Mary! We really appreciate it.

Beekeepers of Volusia County FL Club Officers:

President:	Tim Blodgett
Vice-president:	Larry Hirt
Secretary:	Donna Balo / Assistant Cindy Stretz
Treasurer:	Don Ruckett
Web Site/computer Support:	Stephen McGehee/Marlin Athern / Quentin Prior intern/ Tom Homan
A-V support:	Vacant
Refreshment Spvr:	Pat Blodgett/volunteers welcome

Library of Beekeeping DVDs are available, see the treasurer to borrow a DVD. Library kept at meeting room.

FYI

In the 1920's almost every porch of every home in Daytona Beach had a bee hive to provide the family's sweetener needs and honey comb treats.

Called to order by President Tim Blodgett @ 6:30

49 In attendance

Treasurer's report $ 1060.90 plus $ 50 in petty cash. Expenses of $ 115.

New attendees introduced themselves

Demonstration of a homemade bee vacuum/swarm catcher. Beesource.com for plans on how to make it.

Discussion: Victor thermal treatment for varroa mite control discussed. Works very well. $200 device fits ontop of hive with auto on/off & fan to heat to 116 degrees for 2.5hrs. Runs off a car battery not practical for more than a few hives. Distributor; Greenbeehives.com also bottom board that catches mites and beetles.

Toast to Bart Norman –Friend, carpenter, Beekeeper, May he rest in peace.

Heading into dirth soon. Reminder about the Sharing Table and Tim has honey for sale for $8 a jar. Hives for sale from Rob Hoagland - Tim knows. I need his number.

UF Video on Varola Mites =Professor Jamie Ellis narrator. Available on youtube as part of a 4 part series.

Observation Hive doing very well. Just had to split it. Will be accepting people that want to be a part of it.

Check website for equipment in the classifieds section.

Break

50/50 pot was $41 / $41 . Or 4th of July Special. Or a Bee Club laptop bag.

Adjourned at 8:01

Submitted by Cindy Stretz, assistant secretary

Meeting Agenda June 28, 2017

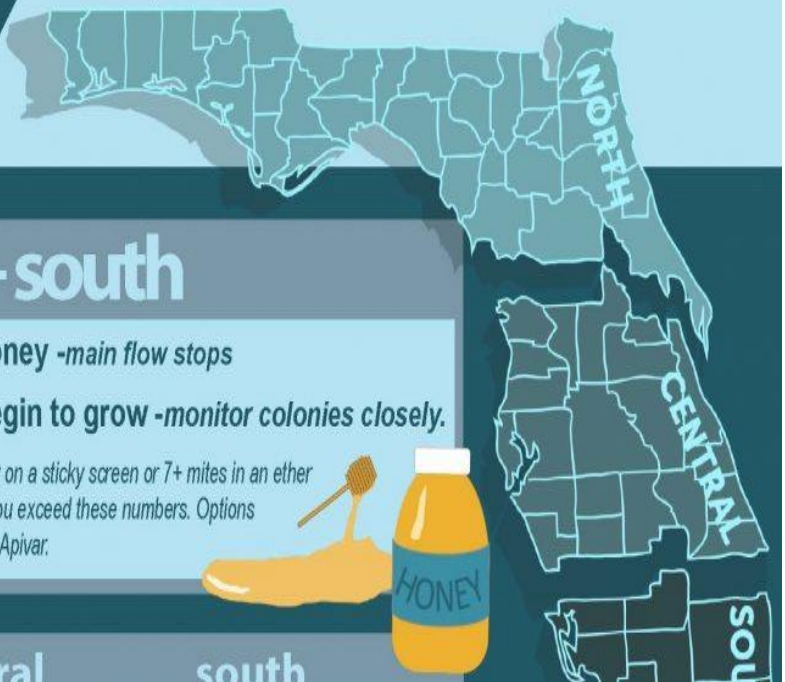
Old Business:

- None
- **New Business:**

- Treasurer’s report
- Marlin Athern Master Beekeeper: Honey Bee Diseases Diagnosis & Treatment Part 3
- Break
- Mosquito control plan for Volusia County
- Bee yard reminders & maintenance calendar review
- Nectar source review
- Q&A

Beekeeper MANAGEMENT CALENDAR

JULY



north - central - south

- Remove & process honey -*main flow stops*
- Varroa populations begin to grow -*monitor colonies closely.*

The economic threshold is 60+ mites/day on a sticky screen or 7+ mites in an ether roll for a colony of average strength. Treat if you exceed these numbers. Options include: Apiguard, ApilifeVAR, Mite Away II, Hopguard, or Apivar.

What's blooming?

north	central	south
Mangrove	Mangrove	Palm
Redbay	Redbay	Melaleuca
	Cabbage Palm	

UF IFAS Extension UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Honey Bee Research & Extension LABORATORY

@UFhoneybeelab

Monthly recurring reference materials:

Queen color codes:

2015, 2020 purple 2016, 2021 white 2017, 2022 yellow 2018, 2023 red 2019, 2024 green

Common Honey Bee Races in North America

Italian—Apis Mellifera Lizustica—Most popular bee—gentle & good producers—prone to rob & drift Cordovan—Subset of Italian—slightly more gentle, more likely to rob, light tan in color easy to find queen. Caucasian—Apis Mellifera Caucasica, silver gray in color, tend to propolis excessively. About same productivity as Italians. Carniolan—Apis mellifera carnica—dark brown to black, better in northern climates. Less productive than Italians Russian—Apis mellifera caucasica—mite Resistant, a bit defensive, Swarminess and productivity are a bit more unpredictable. Traits are not well fixed. Buckfast—a mixture of bees developed by Buckfast Abbey. Similar to Italian bees, fast spring build up, resistant to tracheal mites Reference—Bushfarms.com/bee races

***Michigan hygienic, University hybrids & ankle biter varieties not readily available from local producers are not listed.

12 Month Apiary Calendar(TEXT) UF reproduced

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 Nosema ceranae. 3- Repair/paint old equipment Sand PineF , MapleF , WillowFM F continues to bloom in February FMcontinues 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. PlumM , CherryM , OakM , Walther ViburnumM , Sweet CloverM , BlueberryM , HawM , FetterbushM 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!!! 2- Colony Populations begin to grow! Add supers and/or control swarming as necessary. 3- Can treat with Terramycin or Tylan dust 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, FetterbushM , Spanish NeedleMJ, GalberryM , Dog HobbleMJ , PalmettoMJ, Mexican CloverMJ, Butter MintMJ M continues to bloom in May J continues to bloom in June MJcontinues 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 PalmJ , Gopher AppleJ , Joint WeedJ , Sandhill Prairie CloverJ , Spiderwort/ DayflowerJ J=continues to bloom in June

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 NeedleAS, Palmetto, Mexican CloverAS, Buttermint, Palm, Gopher Apple, Joint WeedA , RedbayAS, Sandhill Prairie CloverA , Partridge PeaA , MangroveA , Primrose WillowAS , Spiderwort/DayflowerAS A continues to bloom in August AScontinues to bloom in September

August 1- Monitor colonies for varroa (see July)! 2- Treat with Terramycin dust 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 MintS , GoldenrodS , Vine AsterS , SumacS 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 Nosema cerana. 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 nect

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 Nosema cerana. 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 CloverN , Primrose WillowN , Spotted MintN , GoldenrodM , Vine AsterN , Smart WeedN , Bush AsterND N continues to bloom in November D continues to bloom in December Nov: Nothing new blooms Dec: Nothing new blooms

Florida Beekeepers are required to register their hives Annually. We advise members to be proactive towards registration for many reasons and especially because it is simply the cheapest liability insurance policy you will ever buy. The following is the Fee Schedule per number of hives:

Number of Colonies	Fee
1-5	$10
6-40	$20
41-200	$40

201-500	$70
501+	$100

Payment for hive registrations can be made by mail or online. Go to www.freshfromflorida.com

BEST MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR MAINTAINING EUROPEAN HONEY BEE COLONIES ON NON-AGRICULTURAL LANDS:

The colony density limits in areas not classified as agricultural pursuant to Section 193.461, Florida Statutes, below, minimize potential conflict between people and honey bees and beekeepers following the BMRs outlined in this document. The honey bee colony requirements /densities may not be exceeded except under a special permit issued by the Director of the Division of Plant Industry in accordance with the requirements of Rule 5B-54.0105(3), F.A.C.

1.
The placement of honey bee colonies on non-agricultural private lands must agree to and adhere to the following stipulations:

A.
When a colony is situated within 15 feet of a property line, the beekeeper must establish and maintain a flyway barrier at least 6 feet in height consisting of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation or combination thereof that is parallel to the property line and extends beyond the colony in each direction.

B.
All properties, or portions thereof, where the honey bee colonies are located must be fenced, or have an equivalent barrier to prevent access, and have a gated controlled entrance to help prevent unintended disturbance of the colonies.

C.
No honey bee colonies may be placed on public lands including schools, parks, and other similar venues except by special permit letter issued by the Director of the Division of Plant Industry and written consent of the property owner.

2.
Honey bee colony densities on non-agricultural private land

are limited to the following property size to colony ratios:

A.

One quarter acre or less tract size - 3 colonies. Colony numbers may be increased up to six colonies as a swarm control measure for not more than a 60 day period of time.

B.

More than one-quarter acre, but less than one-half acre tract size - 6 colonies. Colony numbers may be increased up to 12 colonies as a swarm control measure for not more than a 60 day period of time.

C.

More than one-half acre, but less than one acre tract size -
10 colonies. Colony numbers may be increased up to 20 colonies as a swarm control measure for not more than a 60 day period of time.

D.

One acre up to two and a half acres - 15 colonies. Colony numbers may be increased up to 30 colonies as a swarm control measure for not more than a 60 day period of time.

E.

Two and a half to five acres - 25 colonies. Colony numbers may be increased up to 50 colonies as a swarm control measure for not more than a 60 day period of time.

F.

Five up to 10 acres
50 colonies. Colony numbers may be increased up to 100 colonies as a swarm control measure for not more than a 60 day period of time.

G.

Ten or more acres –100 colonies. The number of colonies shall be unlimited provided all
colonies are at least 150 feet from property lines.

3.

Beekeepers must provide a convenient source of water on the property that is available to the bees at all times so that the bees do not congregate at unintended water sources.

4.

Beekeepers must visually inspect all honey bee colonies a minimum of once a month to assure reasonable colony health including adequate food and colony strength. If upon inspection honey bees appear to be overly aggressive the beekeeper shall contact their assigned apiary inspector for an assessment.

5.

Re-queen collected swarms, new colonies and maintain colonies with queens or queen cells from EHB queen producer(s).

6.

Practice reasonable swarm prevention techniques as referenced in University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences extension document "Swarm Control for Managed Beehives", ENY 160, published November 2012.

7.

Do not place apiaries within 150 feet of tethered or confined animals or public places where people frequent. (Examples - day care centers, schools, parks, parking lots, etc.)

8.

Do not place colonies in an area that will impede ingress or egress by emergency personnel to entrances to properties and buildings.

9.

Deed restrictions and covenants that prohibit or restrict the allowance for managed honey bee colonies within their established jurisdictions take precedence and as a result supersede the authority and requirements set forth in Chapter 586 Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 5B-54, Florida Administrative Code. It shall be presumed for purposes of this article that the beekeeper is the person or persons who own or otherwise have the present right of possession and control of the tract upon which a colony or colonies are situated. The presumption may be rebutted by a written agreement authorizing another person to maintain the colony or colonies upon the tract setting forth the name, address, and telephone number of the other person who is acting as the beekeeper.