From the President:

Hello,

Only 3 more meetings until the Fair. Please start thinking of an entry now. August is coming to a close and fall is right around the corner. During August and September continue to perform your hive inspections at the two to three week intervals. Remember your honey bee biology and focus on a queen right conditions.

During the fall, Varroa mites may be on the increase; it's a good idea to perform a couple of mite counts to see if you need to treat. Also, if you start to notice bees walking around in front of your hives with deformed wings, your bees may have deformed wing virus which is a strong indicator of a serious Varroa mite issue and treatment is recommended or you may lose your hive.

Suntrust Bank has raised our minimum free checking balance to \$1500.00 & are now charging us a monthly fee. Apparently they don't like bees.

Fall is coming! Great time to re-Queen! I've seen them available in August at Jesters and heard recently September at D&J. As far as I know Jesse sells nucs only.

Zica is in the news less but sporatic treatments are still happening as individuals arrive from over seas with Zica infections. This means local mosquito control officials will be spraying effected areas with <u>adulticidal</u> chemicals that will kill hives if they are located in those areas. As far as "non-fatal" <u>larvacidals</u> are concerned, be aware mosquito control is constantly evaluating populations that explode during extensive wet weather. Much of that spraying is occurring now. Check the County Mosquito Control Website for activity in your area. And if you are near a boarder with another county check theirs too. The larvacides are reported to be nonfatal but this should not stop you from taking precautions,

Tropical Storm season is upon us! The peek of hurricane season is in September. 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, August 23, 2017, 6:30pm Ag Center Auditorium State Rd 44, Deland.

-kitchen oils that can be used as hydrometer calibration fluids will be added to a reference section being developed on the website.





-2017 Volusia County Fair & Youth Show: Thursday, Nov. 02, 2017 thru Sunday Nov. 12, 2017

Description:

Since 1946, features fun for the entire family including children's activities, music, rides, entertainment, agricultural exhibits, commercial vendors, and a wide variety of food and attractions.

Location:

Volusia County Fairgrounds

3150 East New York Avenue Deland, FL 32724

Honey Show check in Wednesday, November 1, 2017 from 4pm-6pm in The Talton Exhibition Building. The back right corner of the building by the west gate on the south side of the stage. Same building as the first aid station next to the small animals.

Fair entry forms accepted at the Fairgrounds office beginning August 28, 2017 thru September 29, 2017. All entries must be in person during normal business hours. No faxes or emails.

You can enter through the fair office to compete for cash prizes for 1st-2nd & 3rd place or enter through the club for welsh honey judging on check-in day with no cash for winning.

Removal day Monday 9am-5-pm ribbons & cash awards will be paid at this time.

If you are entering & not a member of the Beekeepers of Volusia County please make sure I have your contact information personally so I can insure you receive you exhibit, ribbon or prize money.

Beekeepers of Volusia County FL Club Officers:

President: Tim Blodgett Vice-president: Larry Hirt

Secretary: Donna Balo /asst. vacant

Treasurer: Don Ruckett

Web Site/computer Stephen McGehee/Marlin Athern / Quentin Prior intern/

Support: 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

Africanized Bee traits include: heightened defensive behavior, small softball sized swarms, hives built in ground level water valve boxes & under sheds & trailers.

Beekeepers of Volusia County Club Meeting Minutes of 07/26/17

Called to order by President Tim Blodgett @ 6:32pm

26 in attendance

UF National Honey Bee Day Sat 08/19/17 9a-2p in Cocoa FL.

Approval of minutes

Treasurer's report \$1094.52

New attendees introduced themselves.

Master Beekeeper Marlin Athern presented Be a BEE Detective: Diseases Diagnosis & Treatment Part 3. Presentation was followed by a visual review of hive conditions Q&A including all 3 parts. Thank you Marlin for this excellent 3 part lesson.

Household fluids for calibrating a refractometer covered.

Mosquito control and beekeeping in Volusia County reviewed

July Beekeeper Management Calendar What's In Bloom reviewed

50/50 raffle announced. The winners had a choice of cash, local honey and a honey recipe book.

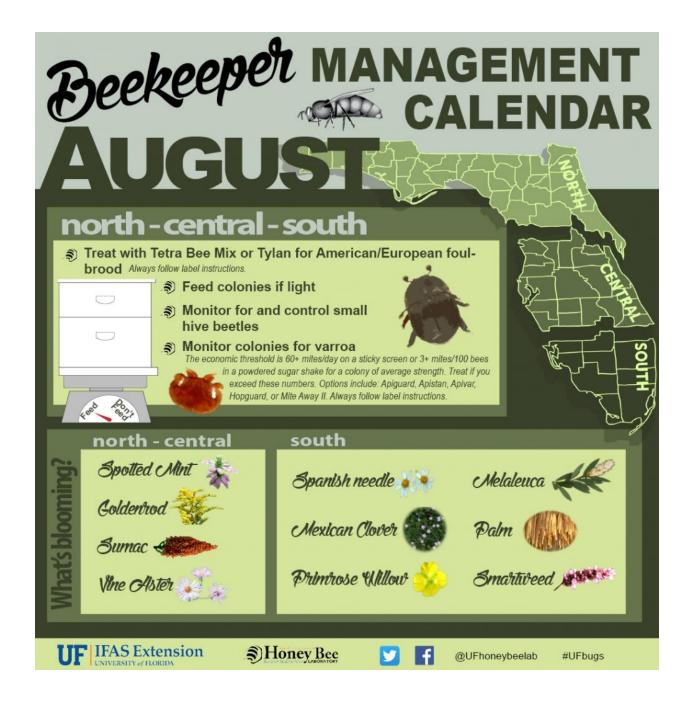
Adjourned 7:55 pm

Meeting Agenda August 23, 2017

Old Business:

- None
- New Business:
- Treasurer's report
- Making Mead
- Break
- Volusia County Fair Entry Catagories

- Bee yard reminders & maintenance calendar review
- Nectar source review
- Q&A



Monthly recurring reference materials:

-Redily available common kitchen Refractometer water content calibration oils:

Sunflower oil (Sainsbury's) 25.0%

Olive oil regular (Sainsbury's) 27.2%

Olive oil regular (Bertolli) 27.2%

Olive oil, Spanish extra virgin (Sainsbury's) 27.0%

Olive oil, Italian extra virgin (Filippo Berio) 27.0% Calibrating a refractometer. Owing to the remarkably consistent properties of Extra-Virgin Olive Oil, one drop of it on the slide will always read between 71 and 72 on the Brix scale. If you set the lock-nut to show any such oil at 71.5, you will have correctly calibrated the water content scale at the same time.

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.

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:

Α.

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.

Ε.

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.