



Sorry so late with the news letter, I've had some recent health issues that slowed me down substantially.
June 2018 News Letter: The next meeting of the Beekeepers of Volusia County will be June 27, 2018 at 6:30 pm. Volusia County Ag Center Auditorium, Fair Grounds, 3100 E. New York Avenue, Deland, Florida 32724.

Beekeepers of Volusia County FL Club Officers:

President: Dennis Langlois
Vice-president: Marlin Athern
Secretary: vacant
Treasurer: Tim Blodgett
Web Site/computer Stephen McGehee / Quentin Prior intern/
News Letter: Vacant
Refreshment Spvr: Elizabeth Langlois/volunteers & donations welcome

Beekeepers of Volusia County Club Meeting

Minutes of 05/23/2018

Called to order by President Dennis Langlois @ 6:30pm

33 in attendance

Treasurer's report:

Balance:\$ 1319.96

-Meeting called to order 6:30 pm by President Dennis Langlois.

-Dr Samuel Ramsey to give a presentation on June 6, 2018 at the Seminole Extension Center. Attendance is recommended.

-Open questions were the format for tonights discussions.

-Discussion on deep/deep vs deep/medium 8 or 10 frame hives as your base brood boxes.

-re: Mity Mite device. The task group met. Joan will commit to 1 year as administrator of the club equipment lending/rental program. Marlin will supervise. Once the club has purchased the device there will be a work shop to learn

how to use it. Just so everyone is clear, a discount on the device is for the club owned group available equipment only. Not a general sales discount for all. As I mentioned in the April meeting, there is not much of a profit margin on this item because it is too new.

A raffle was held proceeds to support current initiatives

Meeting Adjourned 8:00 pm

Submitted: Timothy Blodgett Treasurer

FYI:

A Sharing Table is authorized at each meeting for members to give away or sell items at the back of the room.

JOIN THE MASTER BEEKEEPER PROGRAM TODAY!

The long awaited Apprentice Level online course for the University of Florida Master Beekeeper Program is finally here! If you are interested in joining the UF MBP, this course will be your entrance to the program. You do not need to apply and there are no education or experience requirements to begin.

The second half of the online Apprentice course is still under construction. As such, Part 1 is currently available to begin today. Part 2 will be available by Fall of 2018.

The requirements for the Apprentice level have changed in the new program. Read through the [revised program manual here](#).

<https://ifas-honeybee.catalog.instructure.com/courses/ufmbp-apprentice1>

Agenda: June 27, 2018 meeting

Old Business:

Approval of minutes

New Business:

Treasurer's Report

TBA

A Letter from the President,

(edited for content)

June 2018

Thank you to Dr. Samuel Ramsey, University of Maryland Entomology graduate, for speaking to our group at our June 6, 2018 meeting.

If anyone would like to be a mentor to newbees, please let me know.

For those needing honeybees or equipment, D&J will be at our(Seminole) Wednesday, July 18, 2018 meeting, please order from them by telephone a few days before the meeting to pick them up at the meeting parking lot. Checks are accepted at time of pickup.

Keep feeding your bees if they are still taking the 50/50 sugar water. Check out the Beekeeping Calendar in the June email to see what's blooming. After you pull your supers, which should be anytime, as soon as this rain stops, everybody needs to be checking for mites

Here is a reminder that the apprentice level Master Beekeeper Program is online, so you do not have to travel to take the courses and tests!

I was accepted, with Jennifer Holmes and Mario Jakobs support, as a delegate to the American Beekeeping Federation (ABF) for the Florida State Beekeepers Association (FSBA). Unfortunately, I missed the last call for the delegates because of a technical error on my part.

The FSBA Annual Meeting will be held on October 13, 2018 in conjunction with the UFIFAS HBREL Bee College on October 12 and 13, 2018 in Gainesville, FL. Mary Bammer said that the University Foundation has not decided on a grand opening day yet, but will be deciding soon. Registration is not open as yet. To receive FSBA news, please contact at Chris@floridabeekeepers.org for information for events going on with our state association.

Have a Sweet Day,
Dennis Langlois, President Dennis2021@yahoo.com [407-330-8542](tel:407-330-8542)

Review of Dr. Samuel Ramsey's presentation:

Reproduced from Seminole County Bee Club Minutes:

The meeting began [at 6:30 p.m.](#) by President Dennis Langlois welcoming everyone.

He talked about the Bee College that he and Dr. Samuel Ramsey went to yesterday. Dr. Jamie Ellis gave them a tour of the facility. A video is on our FB page about it. Dennis also spoke about the items in the large raffle tonight. He introduced Lisa Reynes, honeybee inspector. She talked about bee inspections. Dennis then thanked me, Keith and Tamara for their help.

He then introduced Dr. Samuel Ramsey, University of Maryland Entomology research graduate. Sammy thanked Beth and Dennis. He said Beth is ready to adopt him! He spoke about varroa destructor that was found in Indonesia in 1904, in China in 1959, in Brazil in 1972 and first found in the United States in 1987. His presentation recap follows:

Expectations:

- 1) Mites digestive system and excrement
Expected insoluble waste product based on proposed life history.

Observed:

- 1) Crystallized guanine and very little water content.
He talked about his Dad. Don't eat liver if you have gout.

Mite Dispersal

- 1) Mites strongly prefer the underside of metasoma of bee and that it is apparently their primary feeding side.

Quieting Behavior

- 1) Mites wave their arms to get to another host!

He talked about doing a powdered sugar roll. Take \hat{A} ½ cup, scoop bees in a jar and shake mites through a screen. Someone mentioned sticky boards. He spoke about leaving them in the hive for 72 hours.

Phoretic or Not?

- Phoretic parasite uses host as a vehicle, not as a food resource.
- LT-Scan study undertaken to verify feeding site hypothesis.

He did a special microscopy to show insides to prove mites eat on adult bees.

Mites were on bees 3-14 days and filled with fat body tissue.

He said that Monsanto is working on sterilizing mites.

If a bee has a damaged fat body, it will have difficulty metamorphizing. The bees will be able to get out of the hive to get nectar, but won't be able to get back. There will be less microbial peptides if have mites.

Vitellogenesis

Mites have an egg every 30 hours. They are fed 100% fat body.
25% Hemolymph and 75% fat body produce fungus and kills mites.

Tropilaelaps Mercedesae

It is destroying bees in Thailand. He worked in Thailand and speaks Thai. He studied the language in the U.S. when he had a break in his studies. It was originally a parasite of the giant honeybee. Two years ago they arrived in Africa. It's possible they will come through South Carolina first. Tasmania and Australia use flame throwers to keep pests out. They don't have varroa. There is no pesticide for Tropilaelaps. They are an emerging threat.

There are four species:

- 1) T. clareae
- 2) T. mercedesae " causes the most damage
- 3) T.
- 4) T.

They mate when they are phoretic.

Dispersal phase.

They are smaller than varroa and closer to the color of the bee and faster. They can kill a colony between three and six months. They out compete varroa destructor.

Dennis mentioned that there is a GoFundMe page to help Dr. Ramsey go to Thailand to fund his research. Reference: <https://www.gofundme/fundhoneybeerresearch>.

Tropilaelaps has adapted to cold. They get in worker brood and drone brood. They reproduce more quickly. Thai's use 1 box of thymol and lemon grass oil.

Deformed wing and black queen cell viruses. No other viruses tested. Create multiple feeding wounds. Pupal feeding wounds create permanent damage. Antennae, leg won't move anymore. Science Direct, Tropilaelaps paper by Dr. Ramsey.

Apis cerana bees shake to groom. I asked if Apis cerana could be mated with Apis mellifera. Dr. Ramsey said that once you remove Apis cerana, they don't come back. There were many other questions asked by attendees.

Dennis then talked about going to the American Beekeeping Federation (ABF) where he met Sammy. The next ABF will be in Myrtle Beach, SC in January, 2019. The FSBA Convention will be coming up soon. Lisa will be in Sanford and is available tomorrow for inspections. Meet with her before you go.

The raffle tickets, purchased earlier in the meeting, were drawn by a young boy named Chase. Dennis gave out the items to each of the winners.

There will be a day in the bee yard this Saturday.

The meeting adjourned at 8:57 p.m.

Submitted by Eileen Barnes, Secretary

From the State: Selling Bees

As of March 27th, 2018, if you are selling bee colonies (nucs, full colonies, etc.) in Florida you must follow these two steps. First, your queens must come from a certified queen source. This is to ensure European motherlines across the state. Second, you must be certified by the state as a Stock Dealer. As a registered Stock Dealer in Florida, you are **not** required to permanently mark the hives that you plan to sell. Rather, the individual that you sell the colony to will be responsible for marking it with his/her firm number. For information on how to become a Stock Dealer, contact your local apiary inspector.

-Mary Bammer UF/IFAS University of Florida

Beekeeper JUNE

MANAGEMENT CALENDAR



north	central	south
<p>Monitor colonies closely for Varroa. Consider treating when Varroa levels reach 3 mites/100 bees (use alcohol wash or sugar shake). Treatment options include: Apiguard, Apistan, Apivar, Hogguard, and Mite Away*.</p>		
<p>Remove and process honey as main flow slows or stops.</p>		
<p>Super as necessary for late nectar flows.</p>		
<p><small>*The label is the law. Always follow product label instructions.</small></p>		

What's Blooming?

north	central	south
Chinese Privet Chinese Tallow Dahoon Holly Dog Hobble Elderberry Gopher Apple Joint Weed Loblolly Bay Low Bush Galberry Mexican Clover Palm Palmetto Partridge Pea Possumhaw Red Bay Red Cabbage Sandhill Prairie Clover Spanish Needle Spiderwort Swamp Bay Swamp Titi	Cabbage Palm Dahoon Holly Dog Hobble Elderberry Gopher Apple Joint Weed Loblolly Bay Mangrove Mexican Clover Palm Palmetto Red Bay Sandhill Prairie Clover Spanish Needle Spiderwort Virginia Creeper Walter's Viburnum	Cabbage Palm Dahoon Holly Dog Hobble Elderberry Gopher Apple Joint Weed Mangrove Melaleuca Mexican Clover Palm Palmetto Spanish Needle Virginia Creeper Walter's Viburnum

@UFhoneybeelab #UFbugs

This calendar is meant to be a reference point for management and is not comprehensive.

Monthly recurring reference materials:

-Readily 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:

Common Honey Bee Races in North America

Italian—*Apis Mellifera Ligustica*—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 at the Bee Lab at UF Gainesville!!! 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 or June Thermal treatment for Varroa in late spring.

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 5+ 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 5+ 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 Thermal Varroa Treatment summer treatment due.

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 nectar

October – December 1- Varroa populations peaked in Aug/Sept. The economic threshold is 60+ mites/day on a sticky board or 5+ mites in an ether/alcohol roll for a colony of average strength. Treat if you exceed these numbers. Options include: Apivar, Varroa thermal treatment due Oct-Nov fall treatment

- 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.