



Beekeepers of Volusia County FL Club Officers:

July 2018

President:	Dennis Langlois	Dennis2021@yahoo.com 407-330-8542
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	

August 2018 News Letter: The next meeting of the Beekeepers of Volusia County will be August 22, 2018 at 6:30 pm. Volusia County Ag Center Auditorium, Fair Grounds, 3100 E. New York Avenue, Deland, Florida 32724.

Beekeepers of Volusia County Club Meeting
Minutes of 07/25/2018

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

Intro: New-bees

-Review of sticky board. For reusable sticky boards it is advised to use Vaseline to use as the sticking agent. We are having a fund raiser on August 18th. The Deland Womens Roller Derby League will donate to our club. The funds raised will be used to purchase disposable sticky boards. Dennis knows where to get them at a reduced price. The club agreed to this use of funds raised.

-Dennis reviewed a meeting he attended at UF at Gainesville where they discussed what will be studied now that the Bee Lab has been built.

-Mentoring of newbees was discussed & connections made.

-More details concerning use of the mite killers were discussed. You are asked to input your mite counts before and 6 weeks after treatment on the club website volusiabeekeepers.org. See Joan Tuck for details.

-Several events are coming up in August:

August 3rd: 6-8pm Hell & Blazes Brewing Co.'s Honey Wheat Beer Sales in association with UF/IFAS kicks off sales to benefit Honey Bee research at the Bee Lab UF at Gainesville.

August 18th: 11am Deland Library Auditorium, "What is Killing Honey Bees in the USA", free event

August 18th : Roller Der-Bee, doors open at 4:30pm See Flier below for details

August 24, 25 & 26: The Daytona Ocean Center Summer Home Show will feature Master Bee Keeper Marlin Athearn. See the Ocean Center for times & Contact Marlin if you wish to volunteer your time for this event. Show hours are 2 to 6 p.m. Aug. 24, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Aug. 25, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Aug. 26. Admission is by cash or check only. Adults (17 and older) are \$7, seniors are \$6, and children age 16 and under are free. Active duty military are \$6 with valid ID.

August 25th: UF/IFAS Honey Bee Research Lab Grand Opening & Open House 10am- 2pm. See flier below for details.

-Members were informed we will be participating in the Volusia County Fair in November a 10 day event and volunteers are needed.

Treasurer's report:

Balance: \$ 1309.77

33 in attendance

Meeting Adjourned 8:00 pm

FYI:

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

THERE IS A LOT GOING ON IN AUGUST. PLEASE TAKE NOTE:

UF | IFAS
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA



Beginning August 3, Hell 'n Blazes Brewing Co.'s
"Keep 'em Buzzing" Honey Wheat Beer sales
will benefit honey bee research at the
UF Institute of Food & Agricultural Sciences

Come celebrate with us!

Partnership Kickoff

AUGUST 3, 2018 | 6-8 PM

Hell 'n Blazes Brewing Company | 1002 E. New Haven Ave, Melbourne, Florida, 32901

Brewery Tours • Live Music



At 6 pm, learn about honey bees
with Dr. Jamie Ellis!

Questions? Contact Andy Pinkerton at 321.508.9196 or andy@hellnblazesbrewing.com

THUNDER CITY DERBY SIRENS PROUDLY PRESENT

Roller DerBEE

Where

 and When

AUGUST 18, 2018

RINK DELAND
1779 N. SPRING GARDEN AVE

DOORS OPEN AT 4:30PM


GAME STARTS
AT 5:00PM



vs.



Tickets

\$5 IN ADVANCE 
\$8 AT THE DOOR

CHILDREN 12 & UNDER
FREE
W/ PAID ADULT

PROCEEDS FROM OUR
50/50 RAFFLE, AND A
PORTION OF DOOR SALES
WILL BENEFIT



BRING A
CHAIR FOR
TRACK-SIDE
SEATING!

TO PURCHASE PRESALE TICKETS, OR FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT DERBYSIRENS.COM

Sponsored
By:



RINK





Please join us to officially open the new

UF/IFAS HONEYBEE RESEARCH & EXTENSION LABORATORY

**Saturday,
August 25, 2018**
10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Grand Opening Open House
hosted by UF/IFAS Entomology and
Nematology Department

10:30 a.m. program
followed by tours

For more information, please contact
Ruth Ecker at recker@ufl.edu

UF/IFAS



Join the UF/IFAS Honey Bee Research and Extension Lab for the grand opening of our brand new facilities in Gainesville on Saturday, August 25th!

We will begin at 10:30am with an opening program, then will provide tours of the facilities throughout the day until 2:00pm.

Thank you to the state of Florida, the University of Florida, and YOU the beekeepers of Florida for making this dream a reality!



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>



Registration is not open yet. Stay Tuned.

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 MANAGEMENT CALENDAR

AUGUST



north - central - south

- ☞ Monitor for and control small hive beetles.
- ☞ Feed colonies if light.
- ☞ Colonies can be treated for AFB and/or EFB.

Colonies can be treated with Terramycin (oxytetracycline) or Tylan (tylsoin) for American foulbrood (AFB) prevention or Lincomix (lincomycin) or Terramycin (oxytetracycline) for European foulbrood (EFB). These products require a Veterinary Feed Directive from a veterinarian.*
- ☞ Monitor colonies for Varroa.

Consider treating when Varroa levels reach 3 mites/100 bees (use alcohol wash or sugar shake). Treatment options include: Apiguard, Apistan, Apivar, Hoppguard, and Mite Away.*

**Always follow label instructions.*



What's Blooming?

north	central	south
Cotton	Black Mangrove	Melaleuca
Goldenrod	Goldenrod	Mexican Clover
Joint Weed	Joint Weed	Palm
Mexican Clover	Mexican Clover	Primrose Willow
Partridge Pea	Partridge Pea	Shrubby False Buttonweed
Primrose Willow	Primrose Willow	Smart Weed
Red Bay	Red Bay	Spanish Needle
Sandhill Prairie Clover	Sandhill Prairie Clover	
Spanish Needle	Spanish Needle	
Spiderwort	Spiderwort	
Spotted Mint	Spotted Mint	
Sumac	Sumac	
Vine Aster	Vine Aster	

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:

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

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 Caucasicus*, 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.