



THE NORFOLK BEE

Norfolk County, Massachusetts • www.norfolkbees.org

Volume 8, Issue 3 Summer 2009



LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Every beekeeping year is different with its own great and not so great parts. 2009 was for the most part good until Norfolk county became a Rain Forest.

The April packages and Nucs had a much better string of weather-weeks than the May groups but most of the new hives from either start time have built out well (as long as they had 1:1 syrup available) and some with good locations and sun already have a second honey super on. The overwintered hives also had a good spring, except those with queen issues, but the cooperative weather helped a lot of them recover and availability of replacement queens was good again this year.

May to June was cooler than normal, but not much rain, so the blooms lasted longer than usual which all hives liked, but the rain has stopped foraging, sometimes for days, washed off blooms and has also forced the bees to eat stored honey and pollen (in brood and honey supers) because hive populations are increasing. This has messed up the plans of the bees and made them unhappy or downright cranky. July is usually not a great honey flow month in Norfolk County so watch your hives for weight, queen rightness and swarm planning.

At the May NCBA meeting we set up tables by town and encouraged a bit of beekeeping networking for members of all experience levels. This has shown some very good benefits for mentoring, local contacts and sharing of seasonal progress. I hope it continues and expands in the fall and winter. The June MBA field day on June 20th had over 20 NCBA members which was great.

The 3rd Sunday in August will have a Field Day at Sandy and Howard's Akin-Bak Farms. I hope to have other group hive checks as well both before and after that. With

luck we may have a picnic in late July or early August.

Regards,

Ed

FROM THE EDITOR

I want to start with an apology that there hasn't been a newsletter in quite a while. When I took on the role of Corresponding Secretary I didn't know how time-consuming the licensure process for my job would be. Well, I have just taken my last exam and hopefully I will pass it and get to be a member of the human race again!

In the meantime, the last couple of days have been happy ones as the sun at last pokes its head out and my bees can get back to business. I've been wanting to check the hive, but have decided to give them a few days of uninterrupted good weather to get back into the groove before I disturb them. They are indeed "busy as bees".

Cheers,

Kate

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BEEKEEPING TIPS FROM ED KARLE

In my opinion here are some Beekeeping topics to consider in no particular order of delivery, action or compliance:

Aggressive Behavior

Your hive (regardless of package or nuc start) has now increased in population and become committed to the wooden hive you have housed them in. Guard Bees make up about 1-2% of the population so as the population goes from 10K of In-Hive Bees with no Guard Bees in a package to 50K bees in a normal developed hive you will be dealing with a lot more bees that have the job of protecting the hive and challenging interlopers. The instinctive protective behavior of the bees in your hive is natural and a positive sign that they like and own their hive. 50K listless bees is a big problem you should seek help with immediately. As there is more to protect in the hive (more brood and food stores) you will see more protective behaviors. When you get to the time of harvesting honey you will see a spike in protective behavior since it is clear to them that you are taking away their very hard work to make their winter food stores.

So how do you deal with this? Protective clothing and covering skin is critical - no matter how gentle you think your bees are it is wise to be prepared. Use of smoke or having a smoker primed and ready if needed is wise and the best and quickest way to calm bees. You also have been working your hives regularly and have developed a rhythm of working your hive - a smooth rhythm is good and will help identify you to your hive. The bees know your actions and your smells, they know who you are. It won't make them love you but it will help them identify you as someone they've seen before and who is not a threat (at least until honey harvesting when all intruders are unwelcome). A best defense is a good offense in terms of protection and preparation.

Smoker

A smoker is used to: 1) disrupt the pheromone signal system of the honey bees (in particular the alarm pheromone); and 2) to trigger an instinctive reaction in the bees to prepare to abandon the hive being threatened by fire/smoke by filling their stomachs with honey for the trip to a new hive location. These two reactions will calm the bees' aggressive response to your enter-

ing the hive.

If you haven't used smoke you should consider it or at least consider having it handy. Popular fuels are pine needles and wood shavings. I like to use flower garden plant matter, dead and dried blooms in particular. I never burn something in a smoke that I find offensive to my own nose, such as burlap. I always keep some fresh green flowers to even the burn rate when mixed with to the dry stuff I have saved for use.

Syrup

You should continue to feed 1:1 syrup to your new hive until the upper brood super is 8/10 built out and in use. This assumes you added the 2nd super after the lower super was 7-8/10 built out. It is very critical that the bees in a 10 frame deep super hive have 8 frames in both brood boxes completely drawn and available for their use across all four seasons. If you added your upper too soon look below to make sure the bottom super is at least 8/10 built out (it should be as the bees don't stop building wax comb right away when you add the upper super). If it isn't you can swap built-out frames from the upper to the lower to get the incomplete frames up to where the engineers are building.

If your syrup feeder(s) go dry for more than a couple of days the bees may not go back to using them, even if they need it, especially now with a good flow going on. If the bees are slow to take syrup still keep it on until the 2nd brood super is at least 7/10 built-out. It is better for a hive to have a container of syrup if they need it than to not have one when they really need it.

1:1 syrup is 2.5 Qts. of water mixed with 5lbs of sugar. This will make about 1 gallon of 1:1 syrup. The sugar should be fully dissolved in the water. How you make this is up to you. I bring the water to a boil in an 8 Qt. pot, turn off the burner and remove the pot from the burner, add the sugar and stir until dissolved. When the mix is at room temperature I add 1 Tbl. of Honey-B-Healthy which contains natural plant oils that have been found to promote health in the hive. I also add ¼ cup of a Bee Tea to the syrup. My Bee Tea is made in a 2 cup tea cup with 2 tea bags of Dandelion Root and Chamomile and 1 tea bag of Thyme. I remove the T-bags (or strain out the liquid) after 10 minutes as advised by all tea brewing articles.

You stop feeding syrup when the first Honey Super is added. Even if you have new foundation only frames you stop the feeding of syrup because you don't want sugar-syrup sourced honey (which is sweet but isn't really human grade honey) in those comb cells, that's SOP for good beekeeping. However, if you do keep feeding syrup to encourage comb building you should at some point stop feeding syrup and extract all the frames (capped and uncapped) and hold that "honey" to feed back to the bees after Labor Day when the honey supers come off and your bees are preparing their hive(s) for winter.

Adding Honey Supers

Add them one at a time and only add more when the top honey super is fully drawn and 7/10 of the frame cells are in use and filled with honey (capped or uncapped doesn't matter). If you add another super too soon you will confuse the bees whom will most likely build up the centers of both and then out in the top super and not beneath it. This is not efficient use of their labor and it will slow production.

Queen Excluder

The queen excluder serves the important purpose of keeping the queen bee in the brood supers and not allowing her to go up into the honey supers to lay brood. If the queen lays brood in your honey supers you have a mess on your hands that is wasteful to the energies of the hive, will take about a month to clear up and will curtail honey harvesting by you. If this happens let a mentor know and they can help you fix it.

When you put the queen excluder on the upper brood super leave it alone for a week and then check if the bees have in fact gone up into the honey super to continue the build-out of comb. You want to have the bees continue their comb-building momentum to get as much of the honey super frames built with comb as you can while the honey bees can still make wax flakes, which ends usually by late July. If after a week you see bees in the honey super but no comb-building take off the queen excluder and pray the queen doesn't go up when the comb is ready.

Another way to encourage workers to use the Honey Supers is to place a 1/2" shim/collar with a 1" opening above the QE. This can be home-made from hardware store wood for about \$2,00 - it doesn't need to

be perfect, just there. This allows easier access to the Honey Supers. BUT, it can also promote robbing so you would only do this with a single hive or similar strength hives nearby. Hives robbing from other hives can be a big problem, especially from August onward.

After the bottom six center frames of the lower honey super contain 2" of cells with honey you can take the queen excluder off for the season. The queen will not cross a barrier of honey-filled cells to find comb to lay brood in. The bottom cells with honey will stop any upward queen egg laying activity for the season, unless you remove the honey super with the field cells and add an empty one, but you wouldn't do that because you know to just add additional supers on top of the ones currently in place on the upper brood super.

Queen Cells

Queen cells are protruding peanut shell shaped and +1" sized wax brood cells found at the bottom or within 1" of the bottom of either upper or lower brood box frames.

If seen as uncapped and containing royal jelly they may also contain an egg or 1-3 day old larva that is being turned into a Queen. In this condition the beekeeper can do a "managed swarm" and then successfully keep all his bees and have two hives. If capped, then the hive is fully committed and will swarm. No attempt to manage a swarm or stop a swarm will prevent the hive from moving on if it has reached this point.

Swarm cells are always a sign of a healthy hive and sometimes with a first-year hive they are the sign of an over-crowded hive that didn't have honey supers added on in time. Look for them. Small "practice" swarm cells are very common in all hives. They are available if the hive needs to make a new queen.

When I look for queen cells I remove the honey supers (If you added honey supers early enough in time to a first year hive the bees won't usually proceed down the swarm preparation path.) Then I make sure the upper brood super is free in all four corners and not stuck to the lower brood super. I then lift the front of the upper super straight-up and slide the box forward and set it down vertically with the back sitting safely on the
(continued on pg. 6)

NORFOLK COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The Norfolk County Beekeeper's Association (NCBA), is dedicated to apiculture education and promotion of the art and science of beekeeping among beekeepers, agriculture and the general public. This is a "Non-profit" organization, meeting the first Monday of every month, at 7:30 PM (second Monday if the first Monday is a holiday). The meetings are held at the Norfolk Agricultural High School (Media Center Cafeteria) in Walpole, MA. Meetings in June-August will be held at members' bee yards as announced.

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SWAP N' SELL N' WANTED CLASSIFIEDS

Here's a column where you can sell, swap, or give away just about anything. If you are a paid member, advertising is free for as many issues as you wish. If you are not a member, the cost is \$8.00/ad/issue (so, it pays to become a member for just \$15!)

RAFFLE &

SNACK TABLES

We greatly appreciate all items brought in for the club raffle table. Please keep supporting this important club fund-raiser. This month's door prize will be a surprise, but sure to be great!

If we could have some extra help with treats for the meeting, it would be appreciated.

Please contact Susan Simmons at susanhsims@hotmail.com if you can contribute.

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- 1- Maxant Uncapping Plane

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A TASTE OF HONEY



SUMMERTIME FARE



Honey Lime Grilled Chicken

Serves 2

Requires 12-24 hour marinating time

- 1 8 oz. boneless skinless chicken breasts
- 2 tablespoons reduced sodium soy sauce
- 1 tablespoon honey
- the juice of one lime
- 1 tablespoon orange juice
- 1 teaspoon table salt
- 2 teaspoons black pepper
- 1/2 tablespoon fresh ginger, minced
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- pinch of sesame seeds

12-24 hours prior to cooking, mix all ingredients but the chicken. Pour marinade in a large plastic freezer or storage bag and add the chicken breast. Place bag in bowl and refrigerate. 1 hour prior to cooking remove chicken from marinade set aside. Heat grill and cook chicken from about 5-8 minutes on each side. Let the chicken rest for 5 minutes then slice and serve on top rice.

from: <http://ipraytofeta.blogspot.com>

Honey Lemon Salad Dressing

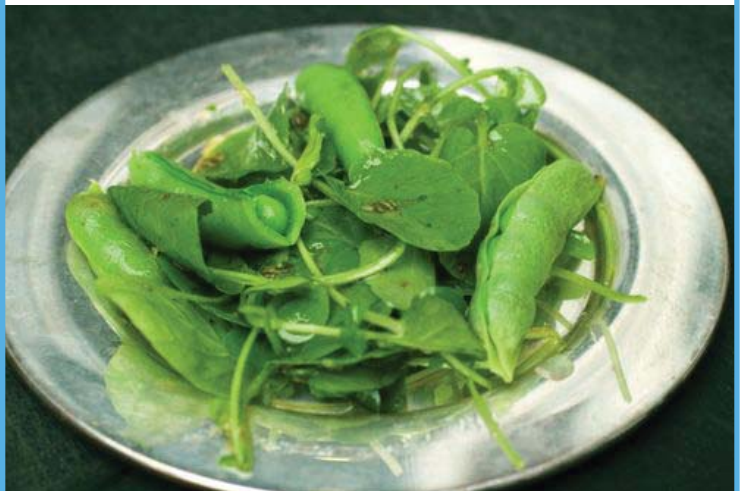
Total Time: 5 Min.

Servings: Makes 1/2 cup

- 1 tablespoon plus 2 teaspoons fresh lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon finely grated lemon zest
- 1 tablespoon honey
- 1/2 teaspoon chopped thyme
- 1/4 cup extra-virgin olive oil
- Kosher salt and freshly ground pepper

In a small bowl, whisk the lemon juice with the lemon zest, honey and thyme. Whisk in the olive oil and season with salt and pepper.

Great With Watercress salad, carrot salad, fennel salad, mixed green salad, citrus salad.



from:

<http://thebittenword.typepad.com>



Meeting started at: 7:55 with 66 members in attendance.

Next Meeting: The next NCBA Monthly meeting will take place at the Walpole Aggie Cafeteria on Monday, September 14th, which is the time the honey crop ends, honey supers are removed (allowing the hives to gather what's left of the blooms and nectar for their winter needs) and beekeeper fall and winter planning begins.

Board members present: Ed Karle, Sue Osgood, Sue Simmons, Howard Crawford, Lesky Lescoe, Kate Notman.

Door Prizes: Honey filtration system, refractometer and three unassembled deep supers.

Raffle Items: A LOT of plants, propolis traps and many other items.

Committee reports:

During the meeting we discussed:

1. Club Tee shirts are still available.

2. Ed is to be the new Norfolk County Bee Inspector. He is doing some inspections by invitation only while waiting for official appointment. If you want an inspection (and some experience based advice) get in touch with Ed to set up a time. Ed reports that there has been some foulbrood in Norfolk County so if you suspect problem (of any kind) call him.

3. Discussion of how the season is going; swarms are happening early with many members having experienced this. There was a discussion about prevention.

4. Ed gave a slide show of several hives he has visited and discussed some issues.

The highlights of the views follows as a reminder of things to look for, act on or plan for in member hives.

5. Raffle was held after show. The raffle theme was plants and raised \$178.

Meeting ended at: 9:30

(continued from pg. 3)

lower brood box. Then I have a stable platform for the hive and supers. The bees always seem to be fine with this. Since your hive is level side-to-side and level (or better) has a slight forward tilt the upper brood box is very safe in this position.

If I am then going to look at frames individually for or at swarm cells, as in the case of a Managed Swarm, I lift the upper brood super off, place it carefully flat on the inverted outer cover or an empty shallow super I bring for this purpose and place a 1/2" shim on the lower super and then place the upper super on the shim. This helps protect the dangling/protruding queen cells from decapitation as the beekeeper slides and lifts the frames for examination, thereby destroying the most mature queen cells in the hive that are the best and soonest queen bees the hive can expect.

Supersedure Cells

Protruding peanut shell shaped and +1" sized wax brood cells found in the middle area of brood frames, usually in an incomplete comb area that protects them. These mean that the hive is going to replace the queen. The reasons could be they have not accepted her in a new package hive or with a newly introduced queen, or the queen is failing for some reason and is not able to manage the hive. During a Supersedure the old queen (being replaced) will normally continue laying brood until replaced so the brood-laying cycle will not be broken, which is very good for the beekeeper. Do not interfere with a Supersedure situation, just let it alone. The bees know best in this situation (and most situations).

Wax Moth

These 1.5" long gray moths weaken a hive by laying eggs that become worms in the hive that then live off the wax comb. The 1.5" long worms tunnel through comb and leave waste and webbing in their wake. The bees will abandon areas of comb and frames destroyed by wax moth worms. The best defense against these is a strong hive that keeps the moths out or harasses them so they can't lay eggs. I look for them under the bottom board (which is why my bottom boards are far enough off the ground to allow a mirror or my unveiled head under for a peek (you will likely get stung doing this) and in inactive (and therefore not well pro-

tected) areas of brood comb. Look for white cocoons on the outside of frames and destroy any you find.

If you have a dead hive or idle super wax moths will have a party if they can get in and the equipment will be ruined in a few weeks. Idle supers should have screens on top and bottom of stack, be off the ground, with a solid cover to protect from rain.

Small Hive Beetle (SHB)

1/8" shiny black beetles that run very fast and can fly. They lay eggs in the honey and the hatched worms live (and defecate) in the honey before dropping down to the ground below the hive, tunneling down to then cocoon and turn into beetles that then climb back into the hive and reproduce.

The best defense again is a strong hive that will corral and confine them behind a coating of propolis. I usually find them on or under the inner cover (that's near honey on brood frames) and I squish them. If you squish them scrape and clean the area because the SHB remains and juices will contaminate the area and bees won't go near it. It has also been reported that SHB are attracted to the alarm pheromone, as that signifies the hive is at some level of distress so that they will have a better chance of penetrating.

Placing 2" x 8" piece of corrugated cardboard in the entrance of the hive on the bottom board will act like a safe haven "SHB Motel" which the beetles will retreat to when you open the hive and let light in. The trick is to crack open the hive at the top and then reach down and yank out the cardboard and place it in a bucket. Rip the cardboard apart looking for SHB and kill any found. A hive that has SHB will have an unpleasant sweet citrus smell when you take off the inner cover. It won't smell quite right. Start looking.

Ants

Usually ants are not a problem unless the hive is very weak and the syrup feeding has spilled a lot and made a welcome reservoir of food for them. Here also a strong hive will keep them under control. If you want to discourage ants, sprinkle a 1" ring of Cinnamon and/or 20 Mule Team Borax (cheaper but not friendly to plant life) around the base the hive is set on. In my case I have stacks of paver bricks in each corner and I will sprinkle borax around the bottom paver. The larger your base stand, the larger your ring or rings

will need to be.

Sunlight

Sunlight is absolutely critical to the development of a hive. Morning sunlight is 3x as valuable as afternoon sunlight (a hive lit by morning sun will develop 3x as fast as one that gets only PM sun). Direct sunlight is 2x as valuable as leaf-broken sunlight. Hives need sun to start the day so the earlier the entrance gets sunlight the better.

Queen Behavior

The queen is the most important bee in your hive; you want to keep her happy and alive. The best way to do that is to disrupt her routine as infrequently as possible. Do not hunt her down and expose her to sunlight to see her on each visit to the hive - queens are supposed to live in the dark. If you see larva or eggs you can deduce how long ago she was last in those cells (<9 days and < 3 days respectively).

Hive Inspections

Have clean hands, tools and fresh breath before you go in. Have your smoker standing by or smoldering. I like to munch on some mint leaves from my garden before entering any hive to cover my breath. Do not eat bananas before working your hives as they mimic the scent of the bees' alarm pheromone. Be gentle. Keep your motions smooth and at a regular pace, not jerky, as much as possible. You will kill bees when you move supers and frames around so think about what you are doing and why so that you don't make a mistake or kill the queen if you can avoid it.

The queen usually does not lay eggs in the outer two frames on each side so when you start examining frames pull out the 2nd frame from the side first and do it gently as the queen may still be on it. Check that frame carefully on both sides and all outer edges. Then place it in a frame holder or on its side leaning well supported against the side or front of the hive so the bees can be at peace or crawl back in.

The queen manages the hive by her actions and release of pheromones. When you open the hive in any way you disrupt the current flow of dozens of pheromones from her and the other bees, pupa, larva and eggs. Opening the hive will also cause the bees to release alarm pheromones (hopefully not many) and you will be adding smoke. It will take the bees days to achieve

their equilibrium after you have been in the hive, so don't do so unnecessarily.

Hive Build-Outs

The natural way that honeybees build out a hive is UP and then OUT and finally DOWN. This is why we start our hives with one super (be it 8 or 10 frame, deep or medium) and encourage them with 1:1 syrup to produce wax flakes that are molded into comb. The super should be built out in the center frames, front to back, both sides evenly as the queen's needs and pheromones direct the bees and the hive population grows. When the current top super (which may be the first and only super) is built out at least 7/10 both sides and in good use (which usually means comb is being built on one side of frames 1 and 10 to some degree) you add the next super.

The bees will then move up in the center and again move out to the sides. If the next super is added too early (i.e., < 7/10) and the bees haven't started comb on the side frames, they may never do so and that will affect the frames lined up above them and the amount of storage cells available for winter food. In extreme cases I've seen a hive that had only 10 frames in total in use across two deeps and the hive had honey supers on.

Worker bees will make comb until usually mid to late July. By then the brood boxes are done and hopefully some of the honey super frames as well. The bees slow down and stop making comb wax in late July because they know the days are getting shorter and the hive is beginning to prepare for winter. Their plan is to use the comb created up until that point. The bees will continue to make wax to cover the honey cells for winter storage.

Drones

These are the boys. These are the bees with the two very large, almost fused together eyes. Seeing drones is good, it means the hive is healthy. In peak summer drones can number 10% of the hive or over 5,000 bees (1/2 an original package). Sometimes you can confuse a drone for a queen, but drones are always hairy and evenly proportioned as compared to the shiny queen with a large abdomen. Drone brood is in pupa stage for almost 14 days and is therefore a target of varroa mites for their own reproductive activities. Breaking open capped drone brood is the best way to look for varroa

infestation levels.

Guard Bees

The job the Worker Bees have after being House Bees and before becoming Forager Bees. Their normal day consists of watching and guarding the entrances of the hive from Yellow Jackets, Bumble Bees and other robbers (also from beekeepers). Respect that this is their job and reduce their losses by using smoke when needed and being careful and efficient in your hive inspections.

Honey

What the bees make and people love to take. Honey cells that are capped can be harvested. Until Labor Day you should wait until at least 90% of a honey frame is capped before extracting it. After Labor Day you should remove your honey supers and you can extract frames with 50% capped.

Another test is to shake the frames with the uncapped comb facing the ground and see how much falls out. Honey that is ready to harvest will not fall or splatter out.

Honey Super Removal

Labor Day, or shortly after, is the best time from the hive's perspective to remove any honey you plan to keep for yourself. This gives the bees plenty of time (unless we have a drought like we did last fall, when it became necessary to feed 2:1 syrup sooner and in greater quantity) to gather nectar and pollen for the winter.

If you wait to remove the honey supers much beyond mid-September the effect on the bees' management of food stores is dramatic. They are after all counting on their food stores for the winter. In September you need to implement winterizing pest management as well that will involve either temperature dependant treatments or treatments that are dissolved in the syrup you feed. Warm weather is needed for all treatments.

Swarming

The instinctive way bees have promoted and increase the number of bees on this planet for 200 million years. If you have swarms you will notice a quiet hive since 2/3 of the bees have left. Upon opening the hive you will see no brood since the queen that left with the swarm stopped laying eggs and went on a diet to lose

weight for the flight to a new home.

If you think you hive swarmed and you want to look inside to confirm **BE VERY CAREFUL** when you lift or move frames because you might destroy the most mature and potent queen cell or all the queen cells and then you are SOL. I do no looking inside for two weeks. What go is looking inside if the hive swarmed already? You gonna call them back? If you do I want to know about how you did that. You are better off not disturbing the hive while the new queen emerges, get her mating flights done and begins laying her brood. In two weeks from the swarm you can see if the hive is once again queen-right (with a properly functioning queen).

Screened Bottom Boards (SBB)

Most of you use them. They are great for increasing ventilation and allowing for varroa mites and other detritus to drop out of the hive.

The plastic Bottom Board Insert is the bottom insulation barrier of the hive and should remain in the Bottom Board for a new package or nuc hive until the upper brood chamber is built out and a honey super added. This will help the bees better regulate the temperature and conditions in the hive as the population grows. After the upper brood super is built out you can choose to remove the plastic insert or not depending on your ideas about ventilation and hive management. Some people take the plastic insert out and never put it back in except when checking varroa mite counts. Some (like me) take the plastic insert out some time in June and put it back in place some time after Labor Day. You should never remove or put back in the plastic insert on a frequent basis, as this really messes with the bees' management of the hive environment.

Solid Bottom Boards

Not as popular now as screened bottom boards but they are still in use and available. The solid bottom boards do not allow any dropped varroa mites to fall out of the hive, so they can crawl back up. They do allow the bees access to any dropped junk and hive garbage that they can then remove on their own.

Ventilation

Ventilation is very important to a hive. If it is poor you will see moisture inside the hive and maybe gray or

black mold on the comb or wood. Clean this off with apple cider vinegar and a toothbrush.

Laying Worker

If the Queen Bee dies or becomes weak there may be worker bees that will develop mature and functioning ovaries. They will then begin laying eggs, usually more than one egg in brood comb cells. These eggs are unfertilized so if they grow and become adult bees they are all drones. You will know you have a laying worker if you see only capped drone brood cells that look like protruding rounded bullets in your brood comb and little or no regular capped worker brood. Usually a hive will have several laying workers at a time.

It is now felt that recovering from a laying worker situation is almost impossible. The hive will not accept a new queen. The workers are making drones with the desperate goal of having some of those drones mate with a virgin queen bee to continue the genetic profile of the hive to pass along to future hives. Their own hive is doomed with only drones being produced. The only thing to do here is start over. Take the hive at least a mile away and dump the bees - only the field bees will return. You need to augment the hive they used to live in with a new strong population - a split or swarm that is a new hive the field bees can join.

Moving a Hive

Is not hard but it must be done correctly. Only move a hive if it must be done to get the bees to a better ultimate location.

Moving a hive takes two days. The steps are: 1) remove honey supers, place a screen cover on the hive to allow the heat that will build up to vent and secure a strap around the hive supers and bottom; 2) that night in the dark close up the entrance with a closure meant for moving hives or with screen stapled in place; and 3) before 8am the next morning (any time you can see what you are doing in the morning is OK to move the hive) load the hive into a vehicle making sure the hive is secure from tipping and rocking, which could open the hive or kill a lot of bees.

A hive should be moved at least 2 miles from its current location to prevent field bees from trying to return to the original site. The hive should stay in its new site for one brood cycle, about 3 weeks, before another move.

THE BUZZ - GLASSWARE PURCHASING

This year glassware is available at Reseska Apiaries in Holliston, so it won't be a one-time pickup as in previous years - you can pick up your glassware whenever they are open.

Some prices have gone down - these prices will be honored for any members in good standing showing an NCBA nametag or on the club list. If you are not on the club list as being a current member, prices will be higher.

Description	Price
8 oz Classic (24 Jars p/ case) with 48mm white plastic lids	\$11.20
1 Lb Classic (12 Jars p/ case) with 48 mm white plastic lids	\$5.85
2 Lb Classic (12 Jars p/ case) with 63mm white plastic lids	\$9.00
12 oz Round Belly Honey Bears w/ white flip tops & safety seal liner	\$.50 each



Reseska Apiaries is at:
229 Lowland St. Holliston, MA 01746
P: (508) 429-6872
www.bostonhoneycompany.com
Open every Saturday from 9AM - 4PM
Cash, Checks and Visa/Mastercard



From: Kate Notman
136 East St.
Sharon, MA 02067

TO: