Complete Beekeeping Short Course

Part 7:

First Year Bee Colony Management



examining your hive

- get organized
- light your smoker
 - learn to do it right
 - don't over-use it
- suit up









examining your hive













examining your hive

- stand out of the flight path
- stand with the sunlight over your shoulder
- hold brood frames over the hive to examine
- keep frames in a vertical orientation
- stagger boxes that have been removed







examining your hive



examining your hive

so what are we looking for?





examining your hive

- is the queen present?
- does she look healthy?
- does the brood look healthy?
 - how is the brood pattern?
 - eggs?
 - young brood?
 - older brood?
 - capped brood?
 - how much drone brood?
 - are there queen cells?
- does the queen have sufficient room to lay?
- do the workers look healthy?



examining your hive

- assess the food supplies
 - pollen
 - bees returning with pollen?
 - stored around the brood area?
 - honey

 - capped?

 - empty space? if ¾ of frames are full, add another super
 - then anotherand another

 - and another
 - as needed...





the honey flow

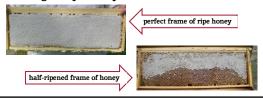
usually mid-April to mid-June





the honey flow

- "ripe" honey has less than 18.6% moisture
 - the bees draw air through the hive to dry it out
 - they seal each ripe cell with a wax capping
 - bottling unripe honey can cause fermentation







fall with the bees

- watch out for "bitter weeds"
- Helenium amarum (Asteraceae)



- goldenrod is great!
- Solidago spp. (Asteraceae)



fall with the bees

• drones ejected when flowers get scarce





fall with the bees

- determine if pest control is necessary
- consolidate hives to minimum space
- ensure minimum 45 lbs of honey for winter



that's a little more than a medium super full of honey, a little less than a deep

fall with the bees

- install mouse guards
 - before night temperatures get below 570F (14 C)

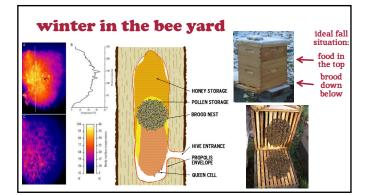








winter



winter in the bee yard

- leave them alone
- occasionally check food stores
- remove snow/ice blocking entrance





winter for the beekeeper



- consider your first year with honey bees
 - what have you learned?
 - what would you change?
 - plan to expand? order early!

record keeping

- useful habit
 - inspection details
 - hive manipulations
 - honey flows & harvests
 queen origin

 - expenses
 - profits
 - floral blooms
- record on paper
- digital record software



Bee Hive Inspection Record

hive name:		date:
bee yard location:		time:
# brood chambers:	# supers:	queen excluder: ☐ no ☐ yes
hive temperament:	□ calm □ nervous □	☐ defensive
entrance traffic:	☐ high ☐ medium ☐	low 🗆 with pollen
saw queen:	□ no □ yes marked? □	☐ no ☐ yes - color:
laying pattern:	□ excellent □ mediocre □	□ poor
eggs seen:	□ no □ yes	
bee population:	☐ heavy ☐ moderate ☐	□low
queen cells:	□ no □ yes e.	excessive drone cells:
honey stores:	☐ high ☐ medium ☐	low
pollen stores:	☐ high ☐ medium ☐	low
disease symptoms:	□ chalkbrood □ nosema	□ EFB □ AFB □ DWV
pests:	□ varroa mite □ tracheal mite	☐ SHB ☐ wax moth
hive conditions:	☐ normal/healthy ☐ brac	ce comb
	□ normal odor □ foul	Il odor □ equipment damage
	□ other:	
actions taken:	\square added feeder \square fed hive \square added super(s) #:	
	\square swapped brood chambers \square requeened	
	☐ split hive - new hive name/#:	
	□ other:	
medications:	□ added □ removed	
recommendations:	☐ add supers ☐ split ☐ r	replace queen
	□ swarming imminent - needs monitoring □ test varroa level	
	☐ replace equipment:	
	□ other:	
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & EXTENSION University of Arkansas System	interesting observations:	