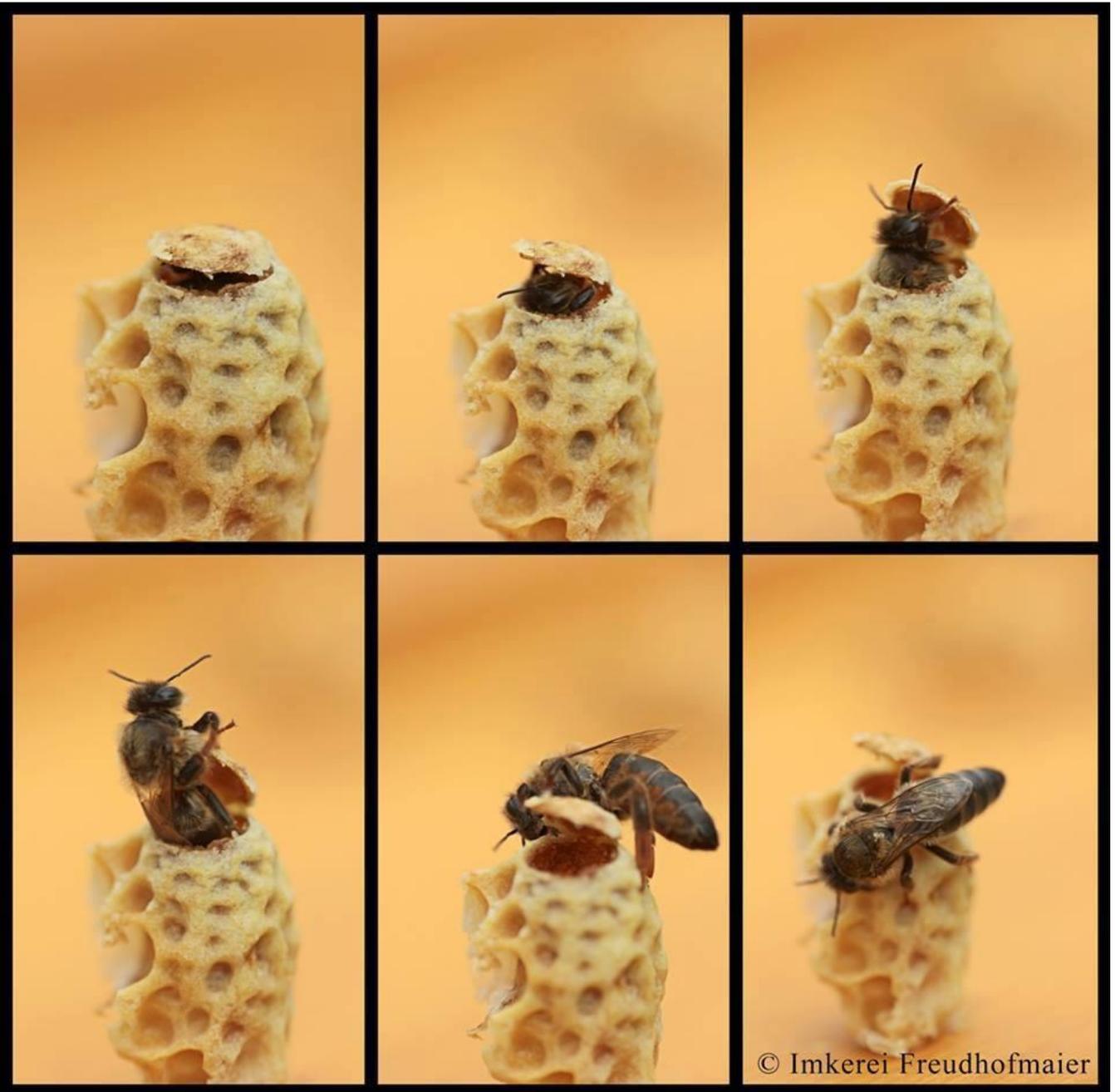


“Good judgment comes from experience, and a lot of that comes from bad judgment.”

Will Rogers!

Post Honey Flow Hive Management.





Hive Inspection

Establish the condition of the queen.

Hive Inspection

Establish the condition of the queen.

Check the brood pattern.

Do not assume a queen is failing.

Hive Inspection

Establish the condition of the queen.

Check the brood pattern.

Do not assume a queen is failing.

If the pattern is scattered is there good laying space available.

Hive Inspection

Establish the condition of the queen.

Check the brood pattern.

Do not assume a queen is failing.

If the pattern is scattered is there good laying space available.

Availability of honey and pollen around brood area.

The queen produces more bees to provide a greater work force. She knows there is a honey flow on and she has a lot of room to use.

Splitting takes stress off the hive that is overcrowded after the removal of the honey supers.

You can make up for any hives you may have lost.

You may want to increase your bee yard.

Also it encourages her to lay more eggs to replace the brood you take away giving you fresher bees for the winter.

This would be an opportune time to split the hive.

Yard after Honey Supers were Removed.



June 2012

Plan of Attack

Plan of Attack

Find out the availability of queens to make splits or re-queen a failing hive.

Plan of Attack

Find out the availability of queens to make splits or requeen a failing hive.

Have all equipment ready after you have inspected the hives. Have a holding place for your splits at least 3 miles away.

Plan of Attack

Find out the availability of queens to make splits or requeen a failing hive.

Have all equipment ready after you have inspected the hives. Have a holding place for your splits at least 3 miles away.

The number of splits will be justified by several issues.

Plan of Attack

Find out the availability of queens to make splits or requeen a failing hive.

Have all equipment ready after you have inspected the hives. Have a holding place for your splits at least 3 miles away.

The number of splits will be justified by several issues.

Condition of your hives. Amount of bees.

Amount of brood.

How much to you want to expand your yard.

Queen Nursery



Making a queen nursery

Find a good strong hive for your nursery.

Remove the queen and 3 frames of bees making a split into another hive body.

Remove the top and inner cover.

Place a queen excluder on top of the winter super.

Place the queen cages in a holder if you have one or place a piece of cardboard on top of the excluder large enough to keep the cages away from the hive queen. The nurse bees will come up top and service the queens in the cages. They will keep for a week or more. The sooner you use the queens the better.

Making a split

Have all equipment in place.

If you get queens before your split date and make a nursery for them.

Making a split

There are two methods to make the split.

Method 1: Pull the frames of brood up and shake off the brood and place the frame in a brood box. Add a frame of honey. Place a excluder in top of the winter super and put this box in top.

Making a split

There are two methods to make the split.

Method 1: (Do Little or walkaway split) Pull the frames of brood up and shake off the brood and place the frame in a brood box. Add a frame of honey. Place a excluder in top of the winter super and put this box in top.

Put the inner cover and top back in place. The bees will come up and cover the frames. The next day remove the brood box and make a new hive with additional frames. Introduce the queen and wait 9 days and recheck to see if the queen was accepted.

Making a split

Method 2: Have your hive ready with frames minus 4.

Pull 2 full frames of brood add a frame of brood, eggs, larvae and bees being careful not to carryover the queen.

Add one frame of honey with bees always watching for the queen. Install in a new box.

Introduce the queen and wait 9 days and recheck to see if the queen was accepted.

Queen Introduction

There are several schools of thought on this.

Some like a direct introduction.

Spit on the queen and put her in the hive entrance.

I prefer using a **wire screen saddle** which suspends her much like an supersedure cell.

Brushy Mountain sells a queen Introduction frame.

Queen Introduction

There are several schools of thought on this.

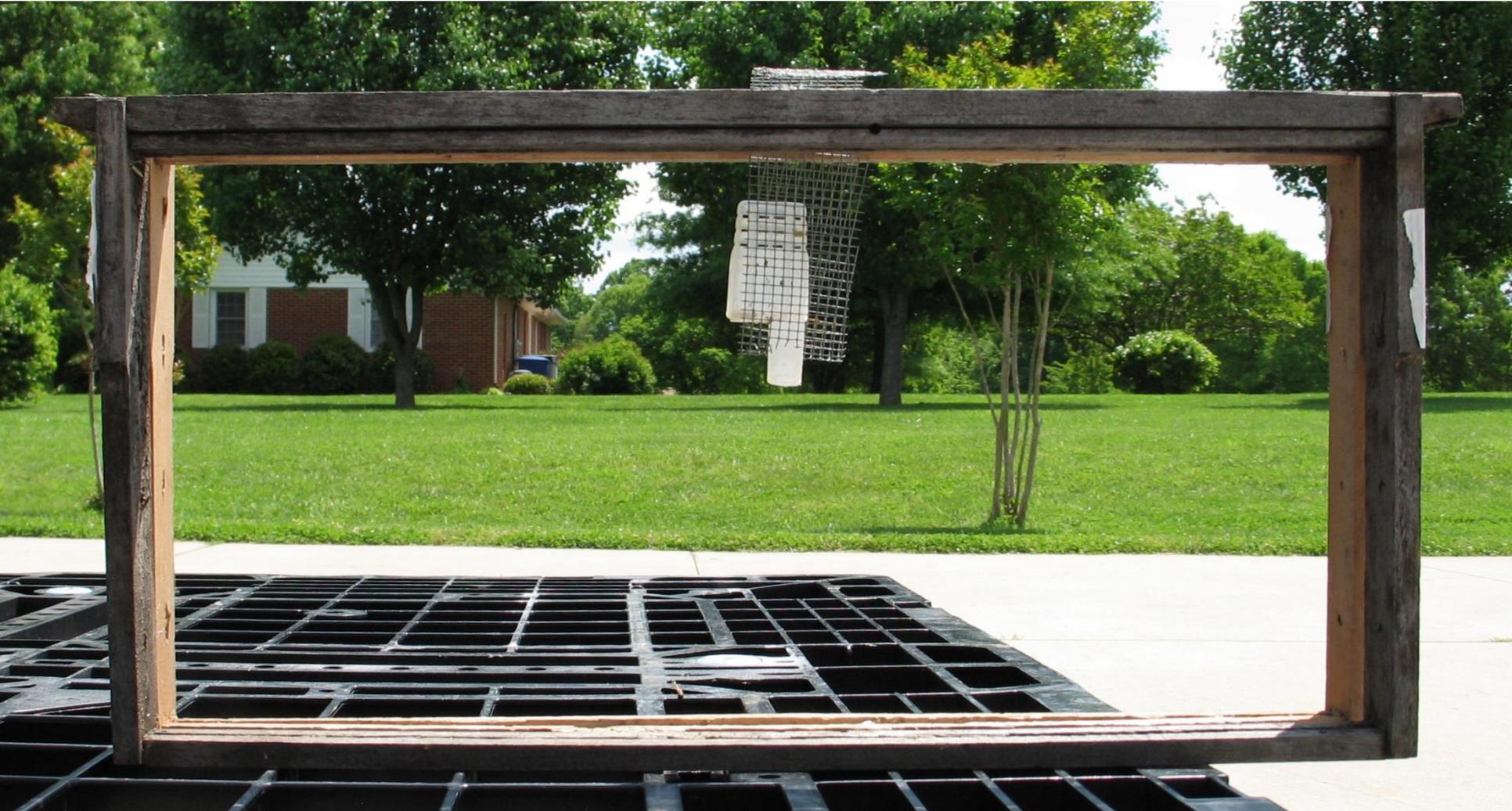
Some like a direct introduction.

Spit on the queen and put her in the hive entrance.

I prefer using a **wire screen saddle** which suspends her much like an supersedure cell.

Brushy Mountain sells a queen Introduction frame.

Queen Introduction Wire Saddle



A person wearing a plaid shirt is using a utility knife to cut a slit in a clear Ziploc bag. The bag is placed on a wooden slatted tray, which is part of a larger white metal frame. The background shows dry grass and soil. The text "Cut 4\"/>

Cut 4" slit in middle

Bag Feeding

01/16/2006

Feeding

Post split Feeding should be done when using foundation which needs to be drawn out. This is also needed in the mother hive.

If you use drawn comb and there is no nectar available some light feeding can be done. You do not want them to become honey bound. Keep splits away from other hives to avoid robbing.

If you are not doing splits you may feed lightly and feed all hives to avoid robbing. Do not yard feed.

Drizzle Method for Nosema



Treatments

Timing of treatments is critical to post honey flow hives. This is a good time to take care of mites, hive beetles and Nosema. Three to four weeks after the queen was accepted.

Some also do a **Fall treatment** again for Nosema. **Menthol for tracheal mites** when the temperature is below 90 degrees as it will run the bees out if too hot.

Wait until any splits have matured to at least 80 percent full. The treatment may be too strong and harm the queen or brood.

Treatments

Timing of treatments is critical to post honey flow hives. This is a good time to take care of mites, hive beetles and Nosema.

Some also do a **Fall treatment** again for Nosema.

Menthol for tracheal mites when the temperature is below 90 degrees as it will run the bees out if too hot.

Wait until any splits have matured to at least 80 percent full. The treatment may be too strong and harm the queen or brood.

Treatments

Timing of treatments is critical to post honey flow hives. This is a good time to take care of mites, hive beetles and Nosema.

Some also do a **Fall treatment** again for Nosema.

Menthol for tracheal mites when the temperature is below 90 degrees as it will run the bees out if too hot.

Wait until any splits have matured to at least 80 percent full. The treatment may be too strong and harm the queen or brood.

**Thank you for the
Opportunity to share
with you.**

The End.

djlittle1448@bellsouth.net