#### Are You Ready For Winter

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## The real question is are you ready for Spring?

Late Summer /Fall preparation determines

Spring:

- Size
- Health
- Mortality



## Why does Spring preparation need to start in Summer?

- Stressors of dry summer months:
  - Very little to no pollen or nectar sources available.
  - Slowed to no brooding.
  - Mite population will out pace hive growth.
  - Viral load in the hive jumps or skyrockets.
  - Overall age of bee population in hive ages.

#### **Summer Preparation**

- Pull your honey early
  - Unless you have full Summer flow, pull it as soon as it is ready.
- Treat for mites
- Hive and queen evaluation
  - Number of frames of brood
  - Brood pattern and quality of brood
  - Replace her if she not doing well.

#### Summer Preparation continued

Work the bees and brood down

Make sure there is room for brooding in

the hive



#### Summer Preparation continued

- Start feeding
  - Pollen or pollen substitute
  - Lite sugar water
- If a hive will not feed evaluate it again
  - Queen.
  - Size of hive for feeder
  - Nosema

## Nosema is Fumagilin-B the Answer

- You need to decide for yourself
- Good nutrition and reduced stress can help prevent Nosema



## Once you have Nosema or your bees are robbing from a neighbor that has Nosema then what?

- I have not found feeding Fumagilin-B all that effective
  - Though I do it in my nucs in the Spring to meet customer expectations
- I have found drenching to be more effective
  - 5 x strong in 1 to1 sugar to water once every 7 days for 3 weeks

# Once Summer Prep is done I Break the Hive Down for Spring Nucs

- Benefits of now:
  - High quality fall queens poor quality early CA queens
  - I do not travel to CA so I can match the time and need of the beekeepers in my area
  - It gives me or ability and numbers to sell

#### Draw backs of now

You have to be able to winter them.

You need to be able to meet or exceed the product of those that went south for the

winter.



#### Summer/Fall Nucs

- Split and winter using a screen board
  - Largest get broken down into 4 5 framers
  - Medium get broken down into 2 10 framers
  - Weakest get built up into 20 framers for next year's production hives
- Start feeding
  - Pollen or pollen substitute
  - Lite sugar water

#### Summer and Fall Brooding

- Lite sugar water and pollen or pollen sub
  - = brood.
  - If the sugar to water ratio is too high it will not drive brood rearing.
  - If you feed too much or too often they will fill in and not have space to brood.
  - 1 lb. pollen sub = 3 deeps of brood.

## Why is late summer and fall brood important?

- Know how many 21 day cycles are left before winter.
- Raising brood use's up resources. It will be more expensive to start summer and early fall management.

#### Fall Prep Winding down.

- Starts on last 21 day cycle.
- Check your mite load.
- Hive and queen evaluation.
  - Replace her if she not doing well.
  - Check for Nosema.
    - Treat if you see the need or it is part of your plan.
  - Check for Foulbrood.
    - Treat if you see the need or it is part of your plan.
- Work the bees and brood down.
- Evaluate for current stores.

## Fall Prep Winding down continued

- Start feeding.
  - Pollen or pollen sub.
  - Heavy sugar water .
- If a hive will not feed evaluate it again.
  - Queen.
  - Size of hive for feeder.
  - Nosema.

#### Feeding

- 60 to 75 pounds honey per hive
- Frame of honey is about 5-8 pounds
- A gallon of 2:1 syrup provides just under a frame of feed

#### Types of Feeders

- Entrance feeder
- Top feeder
- Frame feeder
- Inside Jar feeder
- Candy/candy boards

#### Candy/Fondant

5 cups of water, 15 pounds of sugar, 3 cups of Karo light corn syrup. Bring water to a boil and put in sugar. When all the sugar is dissolved add corn syrup and bring temp up to a soft boil or 252 degrees (F). Then pour into aluminum pie pans. When set, put fondant on a sheet of wax paper above bees. Cut slits in wax paper so bees can get at the feed.

#### Candy Board

- 5# Sugar to 2 qts water
- Bring to boil, stir sugar until disolve, stir often, ready poor at 260-270 degree's



#### Dry Sugar Feeding

- Dry Frame
- Piece of Newspaper above the cluster
- Sugar on Paper

#### Questions?