



Minutes for August 08, 2017

5rbc.net



President: Arrie Goodwin (870) 966-3666
 Vice-President: Vernon Lamb (870) 886-6669
 Secretary /Treasurer: Jacque English (870) 856-4987
 Member-at-Large: Martha Holder and Ronda Lee
 Master-at-Arms: Rick Deroiun

Meeting was called to order 6:30 p.m. by Arrie Goodwin at Grandma's Country Cookin' Restaurant in Hardy, AR. We had 17 members, 3 guests, and 2 Guest speakers in attendance. Matt Gore gave opening prayer.

Treasurer Report

FNBC Checking (Last Month)-	\$437.39
Paid Out	- <u>29.43</u> (for display case)
Presently	\$407.96

Memberships – 41 paid members. All annual dues are from January to January. Help your club and renew.

Meeting Minutes

Minutes from July 11, 2017 were approved.

Activity Report:

County Fairs

1) Fulton is over with for this season and our Educational Display took First Place.



The facility where we were in was beautiful, but little foot traffic. Thank you Andy and Bronna for coming and helping out.



- 2) Sharp County display. ■ We missed the cut off for the Educational Booth (maybe next year). We had good traffic and we got a new member from it. Welcome Robin Boyer to the club.
- 3) Izard County will be static only and we have a booth set up.



- 4) Lawrence County is next week and we have an Educational Booth there, so will set that up, along with a table inside the Gym to sell products and spread the word. We are seeking folks to help out here.
- 5) Randolph County is at end of month. This will be manned and folks needed. This fair has ALOT of foot traffic and good spot to spread the word about HoneyBees.
- 6) North Central Arkansas District Fair - we have a booth again in Melbourne that will be a static display.
- 7) Maynard Pioneer Day is a lot of fun. If you cannot help at booth - you should stop by and visit the Cabin to watch the folks in period clothing doing smithing, and iron working.
- To see up-to-date information., visit the Calendar of Events page (<http://5rbc.net/event.html>) page off main page of our website.

Guest Speakers

Matt Gore and Bill Nelson from Jonesboro, AR.

Matt spoke on Hive Splitting - the time to think about splitting hives is March timeframe before the Honey Flow in August/September.

He brought in hives to demonstrate how he does his splitting. In new hive, place 2 frames - capped brood, 2 frames uncapped, 1 frame with honey, and 1 frame with pollen.

If you are going to order Queens in large quantities, it is best to order early.

Do not split the hives until you have queens. He told on how he split and then there was boggle with queens that never came.

Once you have new queen in new hive, check the queen 10/14 days to see if she took or not.

Bill Nelson spoke on Mites and treatment of such.

He said the best site he has found to help with this issue is [Honeybee Health Coalition](#). Their mission is to collaboratively implement solutions that will help to achieve a healthy population of honey bees while also supporting healthy populations of native and managed pollinators in the context of productive agricultural systems and thriving ecosystems.

He showed us ways to check for mites (alcohol (kills bees but fastest way), and powdered sugar method. He said if you have hive beetles, more than likely you have mites.

He recommends using this for Mites. Before you do hives, play with using the syringe to get your timing down.

Name: Oxalic Acid

Active Ingredient: Oxalic acid dihydrate (organic acid)

Formulation: Sugar syrup drip with syringe or drenching applicator, also Sublimation (fumigation).

NOTE: mist application approved for caged (package) bee use.

Mode of Action: Contact

Treatment Time/Use : Frequency - Treatment at application; Use no more than 2x/year.

Time of Year: Early population increase and late population Decrease when brood is little and brood rearing reduced

Dormant Phase: Best used when brood not present

Effectiveness: 82 to 99% when brood not present

BIP Results: 37 to 41% fewer overwintering colony losses with use in 2 consecutive survey years.

Conditions of Use: Mix 35 grams (approximately 2.3 Tablespoons) of oxalic acid into 1 liter of 1:1 sugar syrup. With syringe trickle 5 ml of this solution directly onto the bees in each occupied bee space in each brood box; maximum 50ml per colony of Oxalic acid in sugar syrup; fumigation of 2 g per hive and follow label and vaporizer directions.

Restrictions: Recently registered for use in US; Permitted in Canada. Do not use in enclosed overwintering areas and when honey supers are in place

Advantages: Cleanses bee adults of mites during broodless periods.

Disadvantages: Corrosive; Liquid application may chill adult cluster. Not effective in colonies with much brood. Fumigation application is extremely dangerous to applicator health - follow label precautionary directions for handling, must use acid resistant gloves, protective eyewear and respirator to apply.

Considerations: Legalized in US in Spring 2015

http://www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/091266-00001-20150310.pdf

Video: Watch our Oxalic Acid video: <http://bit.ly/controls-oxalicacid>

Other News

We have a display rack at Creekside Cafe on Woodland Hills Road, Hardy, AR for members to sell their wares. It is doing very well and Arrie is constantly restocking the display with honey.



Master Gardeners at 10:30am Aug 9th in Citizen Bank in Cherokee Village to speak on pollination.

It was a great turn out for the club and we hope to see everyone again next month. If ever you have any questions, you can email anyone one us or post on our Facebook page. Remember, our website is www.5rbc.net

Bee Calendar : Thanks to UAEX.edu

August

Bees:

Colony growth rate slows as the nectar flow dries up in hill areas; bees will still forage for clean water. During times of summer dearth, bees can often consume more honey than they are storing. There is little chance of swarming during this period. In the delta regions, nectar flow from agricultural crops may still be strong.

Beekeepers:

Ensure that bees have access to clean water. Watch out for robbing activities, which may indicate a weak colony. In some locations, honey should be harvested before bitterweeds bloom and ruin the flavor of the entire crop. Bees may tend to be cranky and more prone to stinging during times of dearth, so be careful opening hives. Varroa mite levels will be reaching peak numbers.

September

Bees:

Cooler, wetter weather may produce a fall nectar flow, allowing bees to collect more winter stores. Drones may be evicted from the hives as workers sense changes in temperature and food availability. Egg production will be reduced as the days get shorter and cooler.

Beekeepers:

Any remaining honey is harvested. Each colony will need about 50-60 pounds of honey for winter. After honey is removed, medications for colony pests can be applied. Some beekeepers will requeen colonies now, temporarily breaking the brood cycle and encouraging good egg-laying by young queens in the early spring. Clean and safely store all empty supers away from rodents

and wax moths.

October

Bees:

The queen's egg-laying continues to decrease, and the colony population will also decline. No more drones will be produced, and those remaining will be expelled from the hive. Workers continue to forage for winter food stores as long as they can.

Beekeepers:

Colonies may require some feeding to ready them for winter. Fall feeding is done with 2:1 (sugar:water) syrup. Mite treatments should be removed at the appropriate time (consult product label). Mouse-guards can be installed. Watch for robbing activities. When finished readying hives for winter, don't open them again unless necessary. Each time a hive is opened, the bees must re-seal the cracks with propolis to keep out winter drafts.

November

Bees:

As the weather turns cold, bee activity will be reduced outside the hive. The temperature will send bees into a loose cluster as necessary.

Beekeepers:

Install entrance reducers. Finish winter feeding. Don't open hives in cold weather. In windy areas, secure hive lids with a brick or rock. Now enjoy some honey. Review your records and evaluate colony performance. Consider what you might do differently next year. Attend your local beekeeper meetings and compare notes. Evaluate equipment and consider repairs or replacements. Render and clean any leftover wax.

December

Bees:

The bees are in a tight cluster, alternating between generating heat with their wing muscles and resting and eating on the outside of the cluster. The queen is taking a much-needed break from egg production.

Beekeepers:

Leave your bees alone. Periodically test winter stores by gently tilting the hive, but do not open the lid. Order new tools and supplies for spring and get all of your equipment in order. Consider expanding your apiary. Enjoy a few books and drink some tea with honey in it. Turn your excess wax into candles and give away a few jars of your finest honey as holiday gifts. Plan to place your orders for spring package bees and queens early to ensure you are at the top of the list.

Meeting was adjourned at 8:01 p.m.

Next Meeting: 12 Sep 2017 @6:30 PM

Place: Grandma's Country Cookin' in Hardy

Minutes submitted by Jacque English