3/26/15 YCBA Monthly Meeting

I. Attendance

- a. 100 in attendance (not including children)
- b. Board: Coral, Renee, Erin, Jeremy, Molly
- II. Call to order and agenda
 - a. Future meetings:
 - i. April 23rd- Steve Rapasky (swarm control)
 - ii. May 28th- Nu-Bees sharing experience
 - iii. June 25th- Kirsty Traynor from BIP
 - iv. July 23rd- Maryann Frazier from PSY
 - v. August 27th- Bonnie Raindrop
 - vi. September TBD- Dave Hackenburg Apiary
 - vii. October 10- Annual Banquet
 - viii. November 12- SPECIAL tri-county meeting
 - b. Opening remarks:
 - i. Happy birthday to Jeremy!
 - 1. Past president and 2015 photo contest winner
 - ii. Tonight's speaker cancelled
 - iii. Treasurer's report
 - iv. Mentoring Program Update- several people need mentors and will speak with Coral after meeting
 - v. Upcoming events-
 - 1. PA Herb and Garden Fest-April 10th and 11th (signup genius)
 - 2. Newberrytown Elementary- May 18 at 4:00pm to speak to elementary children (if interested, contact Erin)
 - 3. Picnic at John Rudy Park- Saturday, June 13 (signup genius)
 - a. Wendy Brister, of Wrightsville, will talk to members about native pollinator plants and will be selling some that bloom in June, July, and September
 - b. Please sign up to bring food on sign up genius
 - c. Need 2 people to coordinate the food for the picnic (call/email Coral)
 - 4. SAVE THE DATE- at 2pm on June 14th there is a dedication of MAEscapes Pollinator Garden at the Penn State Extension Office at Pleasant Acres
 - a. Requested YCBA to bring an observation hive (Jeremy is covering hive)
 - vi. Discussion of meeting venue

- 1. Requested to reserve auditorium in November for Tri County Meeting and it is \$250 for 4 hours plus custodial fees
- 2. Need a committee to help find another place to meet
 - a. Must fit 100-120 people
 - b. Contact board member if interested
 - c. For many venues we need proof of non-profit status
 - d. 501-3c status- need to establish our association as a proper non-profit with the proper paperwork
 - i. Need a lawyer's help
 - ii. Member had some leads
 - e. Motion to allocate funds to become a non-profit requested from Coral
 - f. Topic tabled for the moment until more information on cost to become non-profit and auditing expenses become available
- vii. Opportunity for work as beekeeper in Maine for 3 weeks (Mary volunteered)
- viii. Check out the association library (new books being added)
 - ix. According to by-laws we need a program chair (Jeremy Barnes is stepping down)
 - 1. Call for volunteer(s) to coordinate our 2016 meeting program
 - 2. Contact Jeremy Barnes if interested
 - x. Call for volunteers for nominating committee (elections in September)
 - xi. David Papke (state of the bees)- dead outs- when colonies do not survive the winter
 - 1. Natural to try to figure out why they died, but it is difficult to do
 - a. Colonies normally don't starve. Dwindling normally happens
 - 2. Cleaning to comb: remove the old dark comb from the hive
 - a. 10-20 year old combs have smaller cells, which can effect the size of the bees if they're using it as brood comb
 - b. Use brush to remove dead bees
 - c. Next colony who inhabits the comb will clean the hive better than you
 - 3. Clean propolis off the hive and frames
 - 4. Un-winterize the hives
 - 5. Do first full inspection now during a warm day
 - a. Do now because colony is small
 - b. Make sure colony is queen-right (alive and actively making brood)
 - c. Scrape frames and hives

- d. Reverse the hives? Yes or no?
 - i. Old practice of moving the cluster of bees from the top, where they moved over the winter, and move them to the bottom of the hive
 - ii. Idea is that bees typically move up when they grow and by putting empty comb on top of the brood nest they have room to move
 - iii. If most of brood is on top and some brood is on bottom, don't reverse the hive boxes because you will be separating the broods
 - iv. If there is NO brood at all on the bottom, go ahead and reverse the boxes
 - v. David does not usually reverse the boxes, because when the brood wants to expand, they expand in all directions (not just above)
 - vi. DO make sure that there is empty comb around the brood nest
 - vii. Honey-bound is a colony that comes out of winter with a lot of honey. If colony has a lot of honey at the end of winter, replace honey that is in the frames against the brood nest with empty comb frames so that the brood nest can expand
 - viii. Once dandelion flowers begin to bloom, the colony will not eat the stored honey from winter. Instead they will eat the fresh nectar
- 6. In March cluster of bees begins to expand
 - a. Feel how heavy the colony is
 - b. It may need to be fed until the dandelions begin to bloom
 - c. Colony can starve if there isn't any honey left from winter and the colony is trying to expand
- 7. What can you do to help the bees?
 - a. Feed if hive is light in weight to avoid starvation (use sugar syrup)
 - b. Leave pollen patties in until Dandelions begin to bloom
- 8. How to build you colony without it swarming
 - a. Equalizing- Take frames of brood from strong colonies and give to weaker colonies
 - b. Before equalizing make sure the queen from the strong colony is not on the frame that you're removing
- 9. Too early for splits

- 10. If you have a queen-less colony, combine your hive with a hive that has a queen
 - a. If colony is creating a new queen, still combine because there aren't any drones for her to mate with
- 11. Diseases and Pests that show themselves in the spring
 - a. Chalk brood-fungal disease that attacks the brood
 - i. If you see an open cell that has a dried up larva or the dried up "mummy" larva on the bottom board, you have chalk brood
 - ii. Solution: Don't worry. Colonies will take care of chalk brood. Do increase the ventilation in your hive to decrease moisture.
 - b. Sac brood-virus (like the "common cold")
 - i. Occurs after the cell is sealed
 - ii. If bees open the cell to clean it out, you'll see a yellow-brown larva that looks like it has been wrapped in a cocoon
 - iii. Solution: Bees will take care of this themselves.
 - c. European foul brood
 - i. larva dead in open cells and appear to be goo
 - ii. Solution: bees will recover with time
 - d. American foul brood
 - i. Seen in capped cells
 - ii. If you see cells that have sunken in caps or cells that are pierced, pierce the cap with a toothpick, swish it around, and pull the toothpick out. If there is a brown goo that comes out of the cell and seems to be attached, call Nate, the state inspector
 - iii. 1.5% of colonies in the state of PA get AFB
 - iv. Contact PA state bee inspector if you suspect AFB
 - e. Wax moths and small hive beetles are not active until May
- xii. Jeremy Barnes
 - 1. PA has a 31% hive loss rate
 - 2. Bip.com site (bee informed site)
 - a. Free site
 - b. Gives information on hive losses in states
- xiii. Mary Kline
 - 1. Discussion on what is happening between the native bees and the honey bees
 - 2. Honey bees are competing with native bees for resources and pollinators

- 3. Solution is to see it as less of a competition and we lose out on floral resources
- 4. Honey bees are generalists (can go to many different plants)
- 5. Most insects are specialists (only lay eggs on specific plants)
 - 6. Habitat loss is affecting the amount of pollinators
 - 7. Meadows are illegal within most ordinances in York County (many areas require grass to be a certain height)
 - a. Trying to change laws
 - b. Some townships have outlawed any plant that creates pollen
 - c. Before putting a meadow in, check your local ordinances
 - 8. Aromatic astor, mountain mint, and milkweed are native plants that can help honey bees
 - a. Native plants/pollinators are beneficial to specialist native bees and to honey bees
 - b. May 16th from 8:30-2pm is the 2015 heirloom plant sale- at Horn Farm Center
- xiv. Close meeting at 8:48pm