

Presentation for:  
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Beekeeping School  
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# Making 100# Honey Per Hive

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# Hale's Honey

- Kevin and Kim Hale, owners
- [www.haleshoney.com](http://www.haleshoney.com)
- Located in Menifee County KY
- Currently wintering 73 Hives, will go to about 150 in spring and summer
- Winter losses: Average around 10% yearly
- Honey production for 2015
  - #118 hive average
  - Top producing hive in 2015 was #155



# Beekeeping Calendar

## August-December

Treatment for Mites  
Re-queen (keep young queens)  
Winter Preparation  
Develop Strong Colonies

## January-February

Survival Months  
Top Insulation  
Candy Boards / Sugar Cakes  
Protein Patties

## March-April

Rapid Spring Buildup  
Bees and Queen Evaluation  
Hive Re-arrangement  
Hive Reversal

## May-July

Prevent Swarming  
Produce Honey  
Make Nucs for Hive Increase  
Raise Queens

## Factors for Success with Bees Overwinter Strong Colonies

Rapid Spring Buildup  
Preventing Swarming  
Add Multiple Honey Supers Early  
Harvest Early and Often

# You must have strong overwintered colonies

- What is the strength of your hive now
  - How many frames of bees
  - Each Frame around 2000-2500 bees
- Winter feeding should never be considered emergency feed
- Winter is not a survival time, just another phase in beekeeping.
- January thru March I use sugar blocks and sugar/protein blocks on top frames in 3" spacer
  - I check them every 14 days and replenish as necessary
- **I am a firm believer of providing protein all winter**





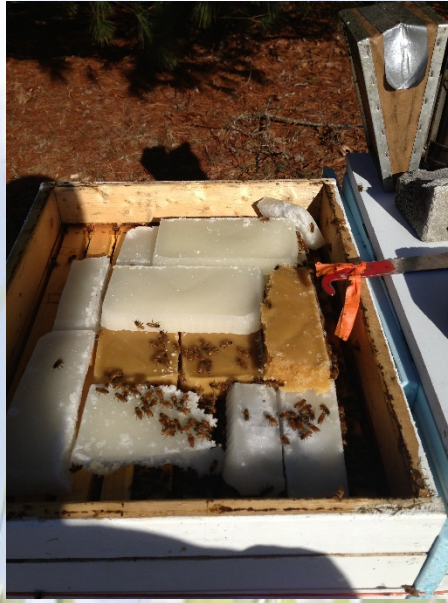














# Spring Buildup

- May 1<sup>st</sup> honey flow begins in my location
  - Locust and tulip popular blooming
  - Your foraging bees must be built up before the flow starts
  - Number one reason for weak honey crop is the bees build up on the flow
- Start feeding 1:1 syrup mid February to early March
  - 1:1 Stimulates queen to start laying, once you start feeding you must continue until natural nectar is available
  - Depends on temperature, need 3-4 days a week in high 40's to low 50's
  - If feeding winter food, leave it in until last of March
- Start Feeding Protein Patties mid February to early March
  - Queen requires protein to lay eggs
  - Feed only what bees will take (SHB love protein patties)
  - Continue to feed protein patties even after bees start bringing in pollen from Maples in March
- Treat bees for Nosema
  - One gallon per 20,000 bees
  - Usually treat after 1-2 feedings
- Keep SBB closed
  - I keep mine closed until May 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Queens like dark spaces to lay in

# Spring Buildup

- Hive and Queen evaluation
  - March 1<sup>st</sup> I want 6-7 frames bees minimum, 1250 average each side, so 2500 per frame
    - Russian bees can be an exception to this, they usually have less
  - Around first or second week of March inspect hive and brood
    - Depends on temperature, need 3-4 days a week in mid to high 50's
    - Want to see 2-3 frames brood (a frame with 70% brood is about 2300 cells each side (6500 cells total on deep frame) so that is 4600 bees to hatch
    - Egg to forager is 42 days
      - First 21 days egg to hatch
      - Second 21 days in hive as nurse, worker, guard
    - Honey flow in KY May-July (Tulip Poplar and Locust in May)
  - Grade bees A, B or C and record frames of brood
  - Watch for honey bound hive, no laying space
- Inspect again in 2 weeks, want increase in bees and brood frames, DOUBLED
- Remember you must have a **STRONG** colony of bees to produce honey



# Spring Buildup

- Hive manipulation:
  - Reverse
    - Need nightly temperatures averaging around 50 degrees
    - Reverse more than once in necessary
  - Re-arrange frames, create queen laying space, keep her laying in the center and in bottom box
  - Remove honey if necessary to provide laying space
- Prevent Swarming
  - Congestion
  - Weak queen pheromone (queen perfume)
  - Have young queens
  - Add supers of comb
  - Remove brood
  - Reverse hive boxes
  - Remove old queen and re-queen
  - Find swarm cells break hive down into nucs.















# Honey Flow Management

- Remember you must have a **STRONG** colony of bees to produce honey
  - You want 60,000 bees around middle of May if possible for main honey flow
  - One large colony 60,000 bees will out produce two colonies of 30,000 bees
    - A colony requires 15,000 bees for nurse and house bees
    - So a colony with 60,000 bees has 45,000 forager bees and two colonies of 30,000 bees have 15,000 forager bees each for a total of 30,000
- Your foraging bees must be built up before the flow starts
- **Number one reason for weak honey crop is the bees build up on the flow**
- Combine hives if necessary to create a strong honey production hive
- Boost a weak hive with a overwintered nuc
- Re-queen a weak Spring hive ASAP



# Honey Flow Management

- have 3 boxes of pulled comb on every honey hive by April 15<sup>th</sup> tax day
  - Helps to prevent swarming
  - Ready when the flow starts
  - Locust and tulip popular blooming soon
  - Nectar starts out at about 80% water and bees process it to 18.5% to create honey. You must have extra storage space for the nectar storage until bees can process it.
- I only use excluders if necessary and only my modified version
- A super of honey is the best excluder
- Install ventilation spacers
- Remove SBB by May 1<sup>st</sup>



# Honey Flow Management

- If using foundation, use only one super at a time
- When foundation 60-70% pulled, add another super on bottom
- use one or more hives to pull foundation only and then move to honey hives
- Once honey flow starts **Leave Them Alone**
- I harvest three times a year
  - 1<sup>st</sup> June, July 4<sup>th</sup> and August 1<sup>st</sup>
  - All supers off by August 1st
- As soon as last supers pulled I feed all honey hives 4-5 gallon syrup and 2 sugar/protein patties
- Treat for mites (this is when mites are at their worst)
- Continue to feed 1:1 if necessary
  - August is usually a very poor month for nectar
- Continue to feed protein patties
- Watch out for Robbing























# Recipes

- **1:1 Sugar Water:**
- 2 gallon syrup
  - 10 lbs. granulated sugar
  - 5 quarts water
  - Heat water to very hot, add sugar and stir
  - Add 4-5 teaspoons of Honey B Healthy per gallon
- 5 gallon syrup
  - 25 lbs. granulated sugar
  - 12.5 quarts water
  - Heat water to very hot, add sugar and stir
  - Add 4-5 teaspoons of Honey B Healthy per gallon
  - Add one cap full of bleach (helps prevent mold)
- **Protein/Sugar Patties:**
  - 9 cups protein powder (I use AP 23)
  - 3 cups sugar
  - Add enough 1:1 or 2:1 syrup to make consistence of peanut butter and form into patties on wax paper.



# Recipes

- **2:1 Sugar Syrup:**
- 1.5 gallon syrup
  - 10 lbs. granulated sugar
  - 2.5 quarts water
  - Heat water to very hot, add sugar and stir
  - Add 4-5 teaspoons of Honey B Healthy per gallon
- 5 gallon syrup
  - 25 lbs. granulated sugar
  - 6.25 quarts water
  - Heat water to very hot, add sugar and stir
  - Add 4-5 teaspoons of Honey B Healthy per gallon
  - Add one cap full of bleach (helps prevent mold)
- **Sugar/Protein Patties:**
  - 3 cups protein powder (I use AP 23)
  - 9 cups sugar
  - Add enough 1:1 or 2:1 syrup to make consistence of peanut butter and form into patties on wax paper.



# Recipes

- **Hard Sugar Blocks:**

- 1 quart water
- 12 lb. sugar (24 cups)
- 6 teaspoons HBH
- Five 7"x7"x1.25" cake pans or five 9" pie pans (makes five 3 lb. pans)
- Heat water to boil, add HBH, add sugar and mix, heat to 250 deg. mixing occasionally, remove from heat and let cool to 210 deg., stir quickly and pour into pans, let harden (don't let it get too hard while cooling or you can't pour it)

- **Hard Sugar/Protein Blocks:**

- 1 quart water
- 12 lb. sugar (24 cups)
- 3 cups protein powder (I use AP 23 protein powder from Dadant)
- 6 teaspoons HBH
- Five 7"x7"x1.25" cake pans or five 9" pie pans (makes five 3 lb. pans)
- Heat water to boil, add HBH, add sugar and mix, heat to 250 deg. mixing occasionally, remove from heat add protein powder and mix in quickly. Once mixed, pour into pans, let harden.



# Summary

- Bees are livestock
- Nobody has all the answers, just opinions
- Feed anytime and every time it is necessary

**Honey Bees survival depends on you, the beekeeper.**