Beekeeping Basics

By

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Why Keep Bees?

- Honey Another product to market
- Pollination
 - Value to US Agriculture \$40 billion/yr
 - Worth 50-60 times the value of honey & wax

Loss of Honey Bees as Pollinators

- More than 50% of managed colonies have been lost in 50 years; 25% in just five years
- Populations of native pollinators also in steep decline 70-90% of wild bees lost in many states
- More than 90% of flowering plants depend on pollinators to produce seed

Dependence of Selected Crops on Honey Bee Pollination

Crop	Crop Loss Without Honey Bee Pollination
Apples	80%
Cherries	60%
Pears	50%
Strawberries	30%
Asparagus	90%
Cabbage	90%
Carrots	60%
Sunflowers	80%
Watermelons	40%

Source: World Resources Institute, 2000

You don't have to produce honey to reap huge benefits from keeping bees!



Basic Equipment: Mesh helmet; folding veil; smoker with fuel and lighter; electric uncapping knife; hive tool; bee brush; stingresistant gloves.

Mesh helmet	\$13
Veil	\$14
Smoker	\$34
Gloves	\$7
Hive tool	\$5
Bee brush	\$3
Electric knife	(not necessary to start)
TOTAL	\$76



A typical brood set-up: Bottom board, two deep supers, 20 frames, an inner cover (not visible in this photo), and a telescoping outer cover.



Open hive showing inner cover.

Bottom board	\$9
2 Deep supers	\$20
20 Deep frames & foundation	\$30
Inner cover	\$7
Nails, paint	\$3
Outer cover	<u>\$14</u>
TOTAL	\$83
Plus basic equipment	<u>\$76</u>
	\$159



Two "packages" of bees



A two-pound package of bees with syrup can.

Two-pound pkg. of bees	\$38
Plus equipment	\$159
TOTAL	\$197

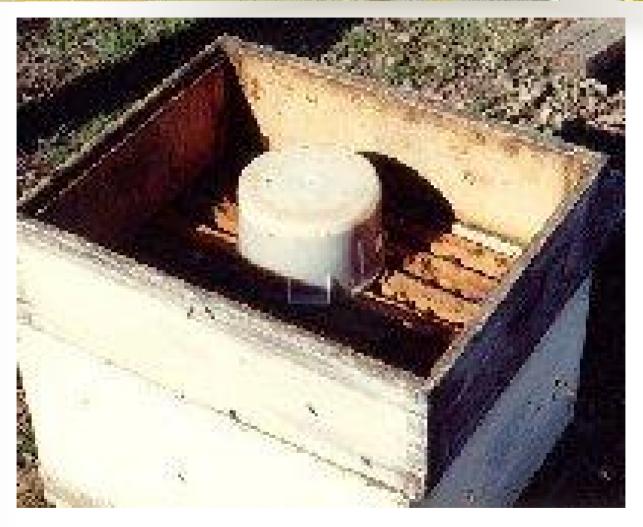




The presenter's beeyard. Hives face southeast with a windbreak to the north.



Installation of a package of bees.

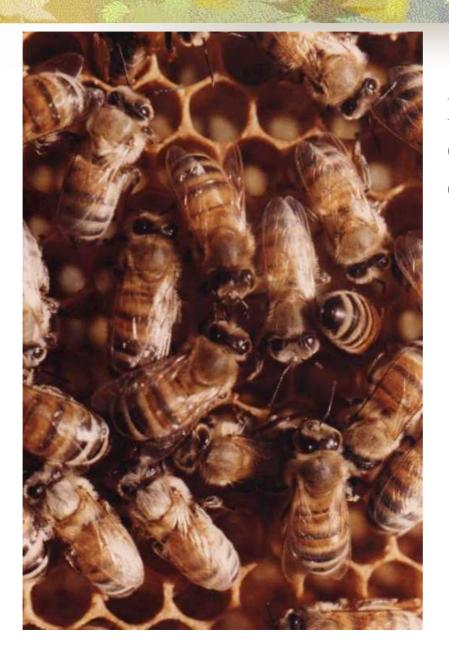


Feeding bees after installation.

Feeding Bees

- Feed from installation to dandelion bloom
- Feed a 1:1 or 2:1 (sugar:water) syrup
- Pail feeders work well
- Pollen substitute??

Pail feeder	\$4
Sugar	\$2
Plus previous amount	\$197
TOTAL	\$203



Brood nest with eggs visible in cells.



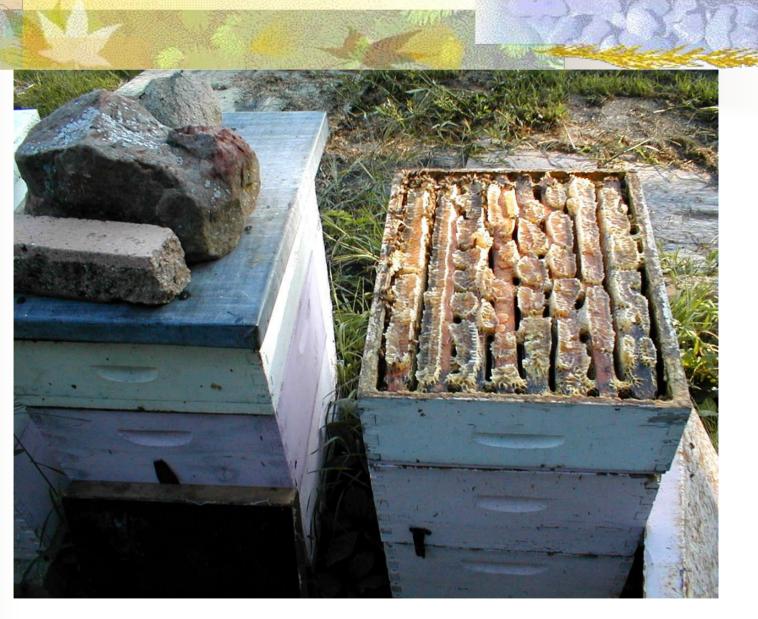
Capped larval cells.



Worker bee covered with pollen and carrying full pollen sacks.

Honey Flow Management

- Add honey super as frames in brood nest fill
- When 5-6 frames of honey are capped, add another
- Use medium-depth (6-5/8") supers
- Queen excluder??



Burr comb filled with honey covering the top of a shallow super. Indicates that the bees need another honey super.

3 Medium-depth supers	\$21
30 frames & foundation	\$42
Queen excluder	<u>\$8</u>
TOTAL	\$71
Plus previous amount	<u>\$203</u>
	\$274



Typical colony with two deep supers, queen excluder, and shallow honey supers above the excluder.



Gregg Coenen's beeyard near Prairie du Sac, WI

Honey Harvest

- Mid to late August in Wisconsin
- Getting bees out of the supers
 - Brush
 - Bee escape
 - Fume board
- Take only capped honey
- Protect it from robbers

Bee brush	0
Bee escape	\$2
Fume board & "Bee Go"	<u>\$15</u>
TOTAL	\$17
Plus previous amount	<u>\$274</u>
	\$291

Extracting Honey

- Keep supers warm and dry
- Borrow an extractor
- Get free 5-gallon buckets from bakeries or delis
- Borrow an electric knife or use a warm filet knife for "uncapping"
- Extracting is messy...do it in the garage



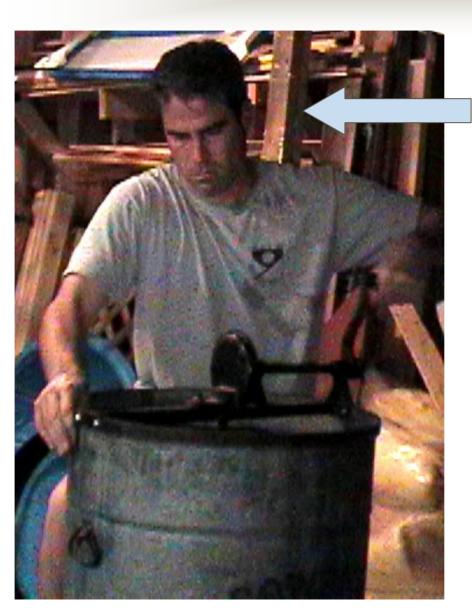
Automatic uncapper at Dan Licht's (Honey Boy Honey Co.)



Manual uncapper at Paul Dietmann's.



Electric extractor with cappings tank to the left.



Cranky extractor

Hand-crank Extractor



Double sieve below the honey gate catches wax and other impurities before honey is stored. Honey is run through cheese cloth as it is being bottled

Borrowed extractor	\$0
Borrowed electric knife	\$0
Free 5-gallon buckets	\$0
Cheese cloth	\$5
Plus previous amount	<u>\$291</u>
	\$296

Bottling and Selling

- Wide variety of bottles available. I use canning jars and squeeze bears
- Honey is exempt from food processing regs
- Current (2004) retail prices:
 - Pints \$5.50
 - Quarts \$9.00
 - Ross Rounds \$5.33

Source: Bee Culture magazine, p. 11, Feb. 2004



Bottling bucket with honey gate. Food-grade buckets are available from bakeries. Note hose clamps joined together around rim of bucket to secure cheese cloth.

Bucket	\$0
Honey gate	\$10
Hose clamps	\$3
40 pint jars, lids, labels	\$27
Plus previous amount	<u>\$296</u>
	\$323

What could you make?

40 pints (60 lb. Crop) @\$5.50	\$220
cost of eqpt., bees, supplies	<u>\$323</u>
First year net income (loss)	(\$103)
Second Year	
Income - 40 pints	\$220
Expenses – bees, jars, etc.	<u>\$72</u>
Net income (loss)	\$148

Labor requirements?

- Spring High. Installation, feeding, manipulation to avoid swarming.
- Summer Low. Check occasionally, add supers as needed.
- Late Summer High. Remove honey and extract.
- Fall Medium. Bottling, labeling, marketing. Feeding and wrapping hives for winter.



A hive ready for a Wisconsin winter. Wrapped with 15# felt tar paper, entrance reducer installed, top hole cut out to allow for ventilation.

Entrance reducer



Same hive on February 6, 2004. Melted snow around lower entrance indicates that colony is still alive.

Other things you need to know

- Disease and mite control
- Winter preparation
- Swarm control
- Swarm capture
- Everything else!

What about Organic Honey??

- US Organic Honey Standards not yet in place
- No pesticides with 2 miles of hive
- Everything natural or organic, including bees, foundation, paint, etc.
- No repellents or other synthetic chemicals
- No heating of honey

Where to get more info

- Other local beekeepers
- Magazines, particularly Bee Culture and American Bee Journal
- State and Local beekeeping organizations
- Beekeeping workshops, particularly
 University of Minnesota Beekeeping Short
 Course

Questions?

Thank you!

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