Brenda Burke - Hanover Master Gardener

- Obtained a BS in Biology from Virginia Tech
- Worked 30 years at Altria as a Senior Research Scientist
- Served as a Botany, Zoology and Microbiology judge for the Metro Richmond Scientist Fair for 10 years
- Studied Landscape Design at the University of Richmond and at Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden
- Her landscaped yard was featured on Virginia Home Grown in 2018
- Became a Hanover Master Gardener in 2012
- Raised Honey Bees for 5 years
- Was a member of the East Richmond Bee Club
- Served as a presenter at the Science Museum of Virginia for the Honey Bee observation hive

Pollinators in North America



- 1. Native Bees
- 2. Honey Bees
- 3. Butterflies
- 4. Moths
- 5. Beetles & Flies
- 6. Bats
- 7. Hummingbirds

Overview of Native Bees and Managing Honey Bees









- ✓ Honey Bees came in 1622 with settlers to NA
- ✓ Bees descended from wasp
- ✓ Made switch from prey to pollen
- ✓ Only females sting
- ✓ Females are larger
- ✓ Build nest stocking pollen & nectar







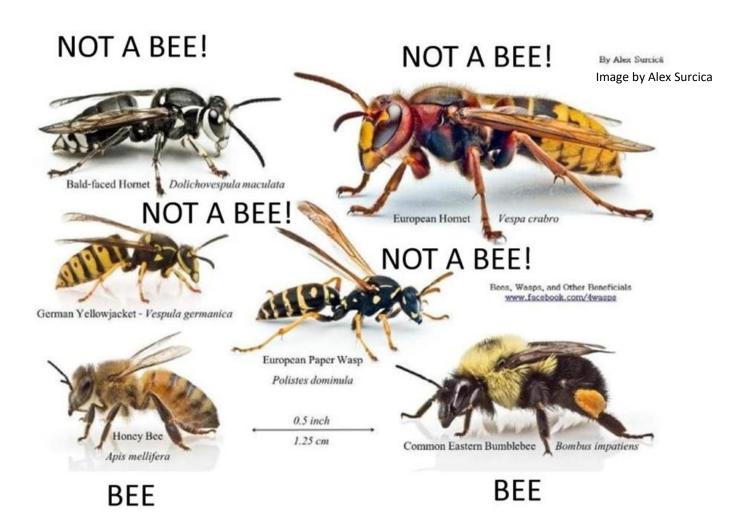
- ✓ Bees are among the most important creatures to humans
- ✓ They pollinate over 80% of flowering plants
- ✓ They pollinate 70 of the top 100 food plants
- ✓ 1 in 3 bites of food is from plants pollinated by bees
- ✓ Almonds are totally dependent on bees





- Native bees and Honey bees can sting
- You will not be stung by a bee unless smash it or attack its hive
- Bees do not see people as a threat
- Wasp and yellow jackets sting people
- To understand why bees don't sting, it is important to understand the behavior of different types of bees







































- Solitary bee
- Same size as a Honey bee
- Metallic colors including blue, green and black
- Carry pollen in hairs on abdomen
- Work alone nest in groups
- Use mud to close nest

House – tubes





- 130 species in North America
- Appear early in spring
- Pollinate 2,000 flowers per day
- ❖ 1 Mason Bee = 100 Honey Bees
- One tree to another cross pollinate
- Stays within 300' of home
- Provide habitat Joe Pye Weed (reeds), or tube houses

Females – 40% (fertilized egg)

- Eggs in the back of nest
- ❖ Lives 8 10 weeks
- ❖ Lays 15 20 eggs
- Does all jobs, all fertile

Males – 60% (unfertilized egg)

- Eggs in the front of the nest
- Hatch in spring prior to females
- Lives 2 weeks
- Only job reproduction

Mason Bees Pollination

Pollinate Orchards - apples, plums, peaches, pears **Almonds Trees**



Leafcutter Bees





Leaf Damage

- Solitary Bee
- Similar to Mason bees
- Use leaves to close nest cavities
- Have large jaws
- Black with white hairs
- Cary pollen on abdomens
- Are fast flyers
- Pollinate alfalfa, summer gardens, flowers

Bumble Bees



- Social bees
- Larger than Honey bees
- Males cannot sting
- Live in large nest in the ground
- Female workers are on plant blooms
- Have pollen baskets on legs

Bumble Bees

- 50 species in North America
- Large, furry, mostly black



- Can have yellow, orange or white
- Pollinate peppers, cucumbers, tomatoes, blueberries & cranberries
- Buzz pollination vibrate flower's anthers

Bumble Bees Life cycle

- Queen builds wax cells filled with pollen & honey
- Early offspring are sterile females
- Female workers take over nest activities
- Then queens will stay and lays eggs
- Lays males at the end of summer
- Lays queens last
- Old queen dies
- New queens mate and overwinters in rotten logs

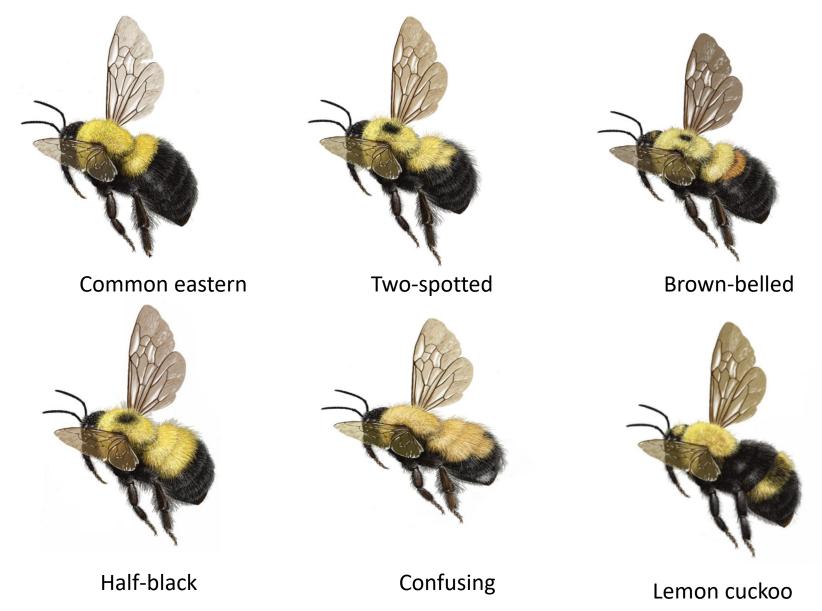


Bumble Bees Ground Nest

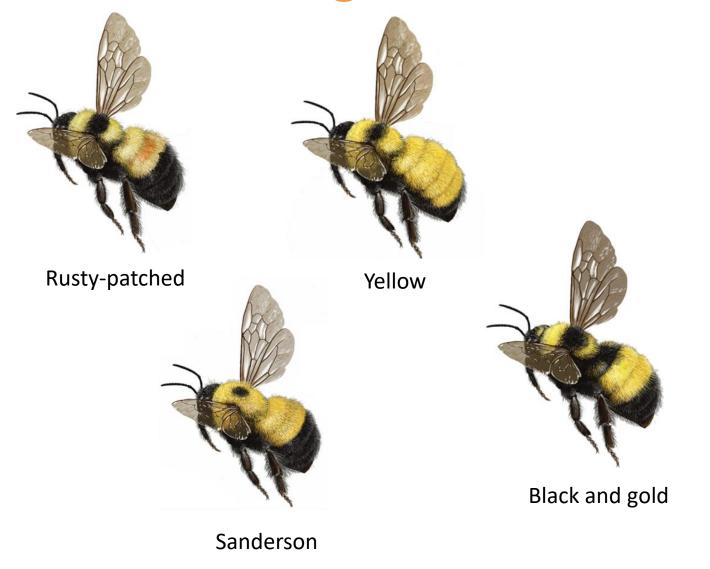




Common Virginia Bumble Bees



Uncommon Virginia Bumble Bees



Rare Rusty-patch Bumble Bee

Rare



Rusty-patched

Common



Brown-belled

Carpenter Bees



- Solitary bees
- Males can not sting
- Can cause wood damage
- Chew small flowers
- Lays eggs in single file
- Lays females first then males in front

Carpenter Bees

Are good pollinators

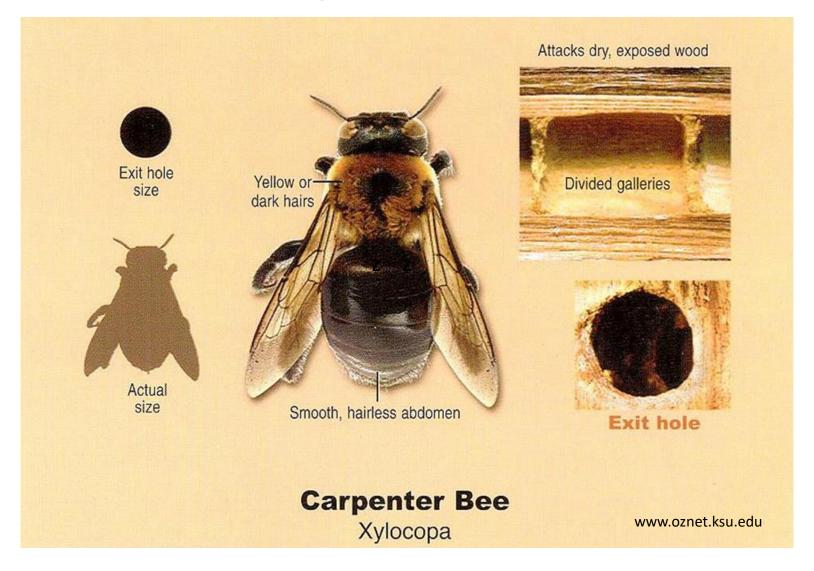


- Pollinate eggplant & tomatoes
- Overwinter in wood
- ➤ Nest in wood drill ½" holes for nest
- ➤ To control paint wood, close holes with wood filler

Carpenter Bee



Carpenter Bee



Blueberry Bees



Visits 50,000 blueberry flowers in her life





- Solitary bee
- Native bee that evolved with blueberry plants
- Nest in the ground near blueberry plant
- Looks like small Bumble bee
- Pollinates bell-shaped flowers

Squash Bees



- Solitary Bee
- Resemble the Blueberry bee
- Color black & orange
- Pollinate squash & cucumbers
- Fly pre-dawn & dusk
- Nest in ground near food

Sweat Bees







Sweat Bee

- Solitary Bee
- ¼ size of a Honey bee
- Fly fast
- Metallic blue and green with copper
- Attracted to human perspiration
- Excellent pollinators
- Active into November
- Attracted to small flowers
- Pollinate onions & carrots



- Social Bees
- Golden brown with black
- Live in man-made hives
- Colonies contain 40,000 to 60,000 bees
- Fly 3 miles from hive
- Beehive can make 400
 lbs. of honey per year

Workers Drones Queen

50,000 600 1



Drones cannot sting – produced in the Spring









Marked Queen

Color indicates year



Marking the Queen - Color indicates year

Color		Year ends in	
white		1 or 6	2016
yellow		2 or 7	2017
red		3 or 8	2018
green		4 or 9	2019
blue		5 or o	2020

Mating

- Mating occurs 6-13 day of queens life
- She takes around 15 20 mating flights
- Mating occurs in a Drone Congregation Area
- She will not mate again in her lifetime
- Drones are produced in the Spring
- Drones die after mating

Mating Flights

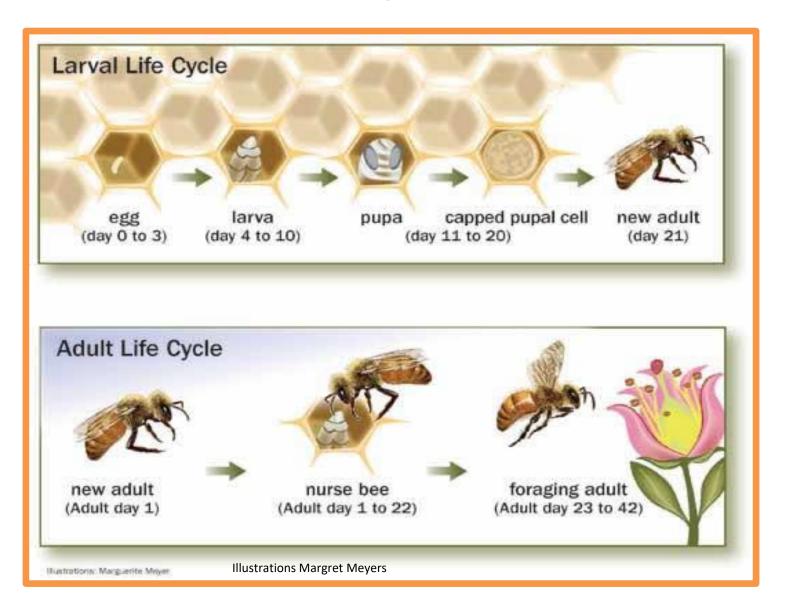
15 to 20 or more Drones (die after mating)





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Eggs, Larva, Capped brood















free vintage illustrations. com

Honey Bees Brood, Queen Cells, Drone Cells



















free vintage illustrations. com

Pollen – Protein source





Honey Frame and Cut Comb

















Honey – Health Benefits



- Maintains blood sugar levels
- Heals wounds
- Good for skin
- Removes free radicals
- Source of energy
- Aids in weigh loss
- Substitute for sugar
- Regulates insulin
- Has nutrients, vitamins, minerals

Honey Varietals of Honey

- Single Flower monoflower, uniflower
- Many flowers multifloral, wildflower



Honey

Single Flower Varietals

 The target plant is predominant, so bees have little choice of plants

 The beekeeper times the introduction of the hive and harvesting to coincide with the blooming period

Honey

Single Flower Honey – 300 Types

Alfalfa Heather

Blackberry Sourwood

Blueberry Tupelo

Buckwheat Manuka

Clover Linden

Honey Single Flower Honey



- Color ranges from nearly colorless to dark brown
- Flavor varies from mild to bold
- Light colors = mild
- Dark colors = strong

Honey Most expensive honey

Manuka honey \$1,000 / KG

- From Australia and New Zealand
- Nectar from Manuka bush
- Contains methylglyoxal, gives honey healing properties

Elvish honey \$6,800 / KG

- From a cave in Turkey 7 years old
- High content of minerals
- Chinese drug company bought for research

Starting a Hive

- ✓ Learn about Honey Bees books, internet
- ✓ Join a local Bee Club
- ✓ Find an experienced mentor
- ✓ Assist your mentor with hives
- ✓ Locate bees and supplies
- ✓ Understand the different bee breeds







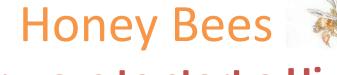




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Breeds and their Attributes

	Italian	Carniolan	Buckfast	Russian	German	Caucasian
Gentleness	Moderate	High	Low-Mod	Low-Mod	Low	High
Spring Buildup	Good	Very good	Low	ок	Low	Very low
Over-wintering Ability	Good	Good	Good	Very good	Very good	ок
Excess Swarming	ОК	High	Low	ок	ОК	Low
Pollination	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	High
Honey Production	Very good	Good	Good	ок	ОК	Low
Wax & Propolis Production	Low	Low	Low	ок	ОК	High





Four ways to start a Hive







NUCS



Swarm



Complete Hive









Package = 10,000 workers & 1 queen









BeverlyBees.com

Installing a Package









Honey Bees NUC = Nucleolus Hive







- Brood
- Honey
- Pollen
- Worker bees
- 1 Queen







Swarm























































All new hives will need a food source











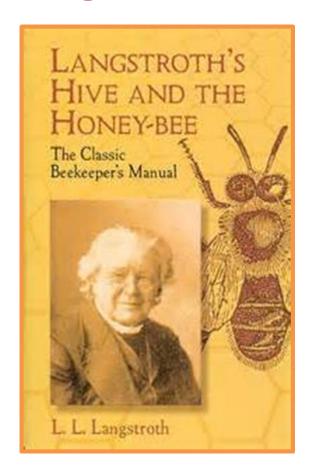


Entrance Feeder 50/50 water/sugar mixture



#1 Langstroth's Hive



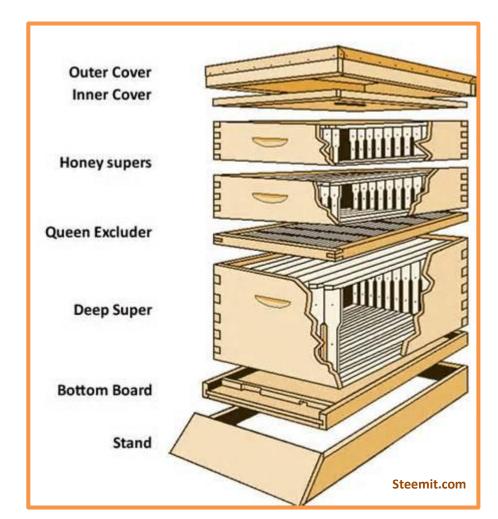






Honey Bees #1 Langstroth's Hive











Honey Bees Hive Tools

- Mouse guard
- Bee brush
- > Hive tool
- Magnifying glass
- > Frame grip
- > Smoker
- Queen catcher & cage
- Queen marker
- > Hive feeder











English Garden Hive — Old Church Garden





#2 Top Bar Hive - Vertical









#2 Top Bar Hive - Vertical





Now you have established hives! Add Supers as they grow















Splitting Established Hives Prior to Swarming







Honey Bees Split Hive – Prior to Swarming







- Find Queen
- Remove part of the brood
- Remove part of the honey
- Locate Queen Cells
- Knock some of the Worker Bees into the new hive
- Include extra space in both hives











Honey Bees Splitting Hive – Prior to Swarming



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Honey Frame



Brood Frame



Swarm Queen Cells



Pollen



Honey Bees Queen Cells



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Supersedure Cells
Replace aging, ill, missing queen

Swarm Cells
Old queen preparing to swarm



Honey Bees Products of the Hive



Honey	A sweet food substance produced by Honey Bees for their consumption. Consists of nectar, honeydew, bee regurgitation, enzymatic activity & evaporated water.			
Bee Pollen	Collected from flowers; is nutrient dense, anti-viral, antibacterial. Used by athletes.			
Bees Wax	Secretion from bee wax glands used to build honeycomb for hives. Used for skin care, candles and furniture polish.			
Mead	Honey wine – the first alcoholic drink brewed by man.			
Bee Bread	Food for larvae and bees. Made from pollen, honey, wax and digestive enzymes.			
Royal Jelly	Food for the queen bee made by worker bees. Contains vitamins and amino acid Promotes tissue growth and muscle and cell regeneration.			
Propolis	Sticky resins collected from trees used by worker bees to seal and protect the hive. Can heal wounds.			
Bee Venom	Used to relieve pain from arthritis. Used in facial lotion's for anti-aging properties.			



Landscaping with Decorated Hives





Top Bar Hive - Vertical



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Landscaping with Hives







Landscaping with Hives



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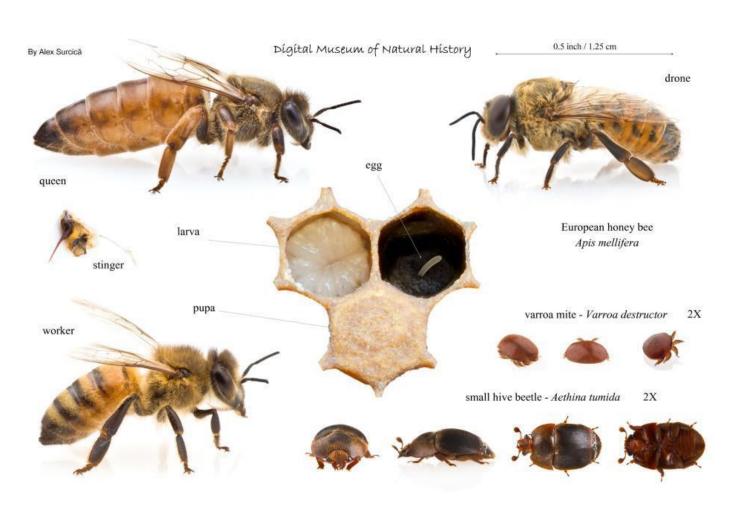
Honey Bees

Landscaping with Hives





Honey Bees Diseases & Pest Brood and Adult Bees



Honey Bees Diseases & Pest – Brood, Adults

- American foulbrood (most serious disease)
- European foulbrood
- Sacbrood virus
- Chalkbrood

- Nosema
- Varroa Mites
- Small Hive Beetle
- Wax Moth
- Tracheal Mite



Diseases & Pest



Ants, dragon flies, spiders, ticks



Birds (minimal problem)



Frogs, toads, lizards, snakes



Mice, skunks, bears

Africanizes Honey Bees

European honey bee X African honey bee



- Experiment in Brazil in 1952
- Increase honey production
- 26 hives escaped in 1957
- More defensive bees
- 10 x more stings
- Kill people and animals

Africanizes Honey Bees

European honey bee X African honey bee

Currently found in the following States:



Florida

Arizona

California

Tennessee

Texas

Nevada

New Mexico

Oklahoma







Bees Decline











✓ 1947 – 6 million honey bee hives

✓ 2017 – under 3 million honey bee hives







How can we help bees





✓ Provide a variety of native flowering trees, shrubs and wildflowers



 Avoid pesticides or choose non-chemical solutions to insect problems

✓ Avoid seeds coated in pesticides



✓ Maintain bee friendly lawns

Virginia Cooperative Extension Hanover County Virginia Tech References for Bees

3104-1541 Gardening for Bees



456-017 (ENTO-222P) Pest Management Guide











Questions?

