CENTRAL COAST BEEKEEPING ALLIANCE



Club Updates

-Become a Member!

*See the last page for more information and fill out this survey (~3 minutes)

-Register your hives

SLO County Apiary Registration

It is free!

"Per the California Food and Agriculture Code, all beekeepers operating within the state of California must register annually with their chosen home county."

-Using chemicals to treat your hives?

You may need a permit from the county before you can buy treatments. The permit is easy to obtain; it is a half to one-hour meeting with the county to discuss the use of chemicals and precautions. They are knowledgeable and want hobbyists to be successful.

Reach out to Laine Bauer: lbauer@co.slo.ca.us

-New leadership

*Have an hour or two a month to help out? Send us an <a href="mailto:e

September/October | 2023 | Issue #14

Mission Statement: In the San Luis Obispo County, California bio-region, to foster the health and well-being of honeybees by supporting best beekeeping practices through networking, education and raising public awareness.

IN THIS ISSUE

- Club Updates
- o <u>Upcoming Events</u>
- o What to expect in your hive
- o <u>#beekeepinghack</u> Understanding the Varroa mite
- O Have a question? Ask the Club!

Upcoming Events

September

Club Meeting

Thursday September 21 5:30-7:30pm

Kathy Longacre's beeyard

6440 Corral de Piedra Road (off Price Canyon)

Map: https://www.centralcoastbeekeepers.net/september-

meeting-thursday-sept-21-530pm/

Theme: Autumn management and feeding

October:

Club Meeting

Thursday October 12 Time: TBD Santa Margarita Lion's Club Theme: Cooking with Honey

Golden Oak Honey and Pumpkin Festival and Kids' Flea Market

Saturday Oct. 21 10am-5pm

Downtown Paso Robles Park

*Need volunteers to help at the CCBA booth Please contact Jodi; Phone: 805.440.6987

Email: Goldenoakqueen@gmail.com

CONNECT WITH US	Email:	Website:	Facebook:
	sloccba@gmail.com	www.centralcoastbeekeepers.net/	facebook.com/groups/ccbaslo



Info call 805-238-4103 or visit PasoRoblesDowntown.org





CLUB

What to expect in your hive in September and October

The following is drawn from Jeremy Rose's book "Beekeeping in Coastal California" with permission.

What the bees are doing?

- Raising important generation of winter bees
- Facing stresses due to lack of nutrition, presence of parasitic mites, and shorter days
- Superseding failing queens
- Organizing hive structure for winter-uncapped honey to top box and storing pollen and rearing brood in bottom box

What the beekeeper may want to do (based on a two-deep brood box hive)

- Concluding miticide treatments that began in August;
- Checking for mites again in mid-October (there may be a resurgence of varroa at this time)
- Add <u>sugar syrup</u> (click here to see how) and pollen supplements if needed. Ensure clean water is present
- Combine weak hives (four frames of bees or less)
- Reducing entrances
- Provide clean water

Common Problems

- Starvation, Malnutrition
- Increased aggression and robbing (often because of a lack of food)
- Varroa mites resurgence

Potential collapse after first cold weather along with high varroa mite populations

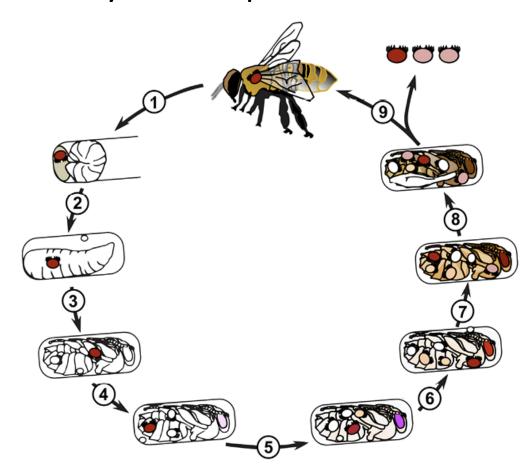


#beekeepinghack

Understanding the Varroa mite lifecycle

(Photo credit)

The lifecycle and multiplier effect of Varroa mites



Varroa mites reproduce quickly and can negatively impact a hive by creating unhealthy conditions for bee development. These include: parasitizing bee larva body fat leading to malformations such as shorten abdomens and K wing, acting as a vector for harmful viruses (such as deformed wing virus), and shortening the bees lifespan.

Varroa lifecycle (University of Mississippi extensions)

CONNECT WITH US	Email:	Website:	Facebook:
	sloccba@gmail.com	www.centralcoastbeekeepers.net/	facebook.com/groups/ccbaslo



#beekeepinghack Understanding the Varroa mite Lifecycle

(Photo credit)

Life cycle of the varroa mite

Adult female mites live on adult bees for an average of 1 week between attempts at reproduction in brood cells. Each mite will produce three to four daughters and one son when reproducing in a worker brood cell. Usually, only the mother mite and one to two adult daughters leave the brood cell with the emerging bee. Each adult female mite will attempt three to four reproductive bouts in her life.

- 1. Adult female mite invades brood cell about 15–18 hours before brood cell is capped.
- 2. The mite lays first egg (male) about 30–35 hours after invading cell.
- 3. The mite lays three to four eggs (female) at about 30-hour intervals.
- 4. Each offspring progresses through two nymph stages before becoming an adult.
- 5. The male mite becomes an adult before his sisters.
- 6. The first daughter matures to adulthood and mates several times with her brother.
- 7. The second daughter reaches adulthood and mates with brother. The oldest daughter continues to darken.
- 8. The bee pupa expands wings and about a day later emerges from the brood cell.
- 9. The mother mite and one to two adult daughters leave a worker brood cell with the emerging bee. Each of these mites lives on adult bees for about a week before invading a new brood cell to reproduce.

Varroa mites must be dealt with or the apiarist risks colony collapse. Some hobbyists take a naturalist approach arguing that evolution will weed out the weaker non-resistant bee genetics leading to only strong mite-resistant bees. Most beekeepers use an integrated pest management (IPM) approach to combat the challenges of mites.

For more information on Varroa lifecycle, impacts, IPM, treatments, and ongoing research, please see the University of Mississippi extension website:

http://extension.msstate.edu/publications/publications/managing-varroa-mites-honey-bee-colonies

CONNECT WITH US	Email:	Website:	Facebook:
	sloccba@gmail.com	www.centralcoastbeekeepers.net/	facebook.com/groups/ccbaslo

Become a CCBA Member

Want to support your local beekeeping club? Here is an easy way to make sure we have the funds to continue serving SLO county beekeepers and the community.

We have two requests:

1. Fill out this survey (~3 minutes) so we know who you are and can update the contact list.

(https://forms.gle/MpxV6YKqbJ3YoHdY7)

2. Pay \$20 annual membership fee. This is per household.

All funds go toward supporting CCBA activities (e.g. renting meeting space, speakers, materials for shared projects, etc.)

Fee can be paid via:

- Venmo (see below)
- Check--Make payable to Central Coast Beekeeping Alliance; PO Box 42, Templeton, CA. 93465
- Cash--at our next meeting.



CONNECT WITH US	Email:	Website:	Facebook:
	sloccba@gmail.com	www.centralcoastbeekeepers.net/	facebook.com/groups/ccbaslo