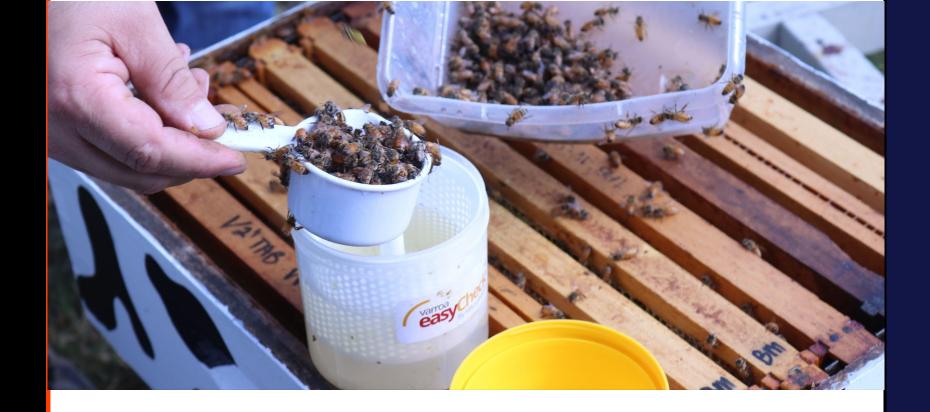


The Managed Mentoring Program on getting started in beekeeping.

Managed Mentoring



Managed Mentoring

Mite Infestations in Fall

Lesson | Fall Infestations



What is Covered in this Module

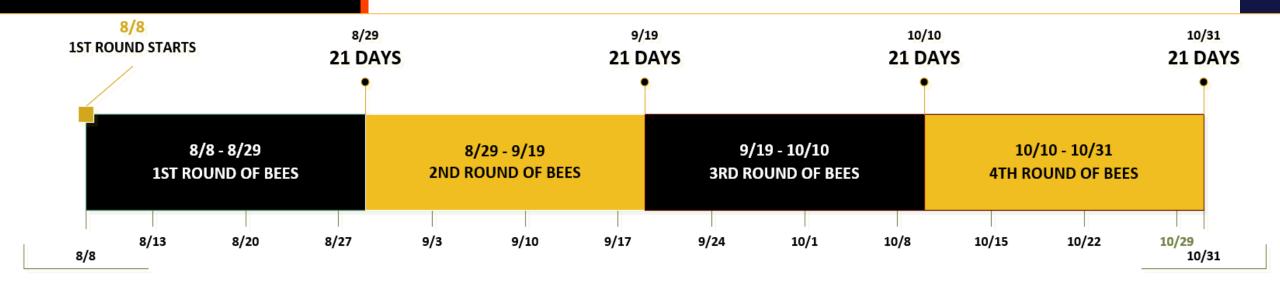




Winter Bees

4-Cycles (of 21 days)

- Remembering we want a cycle of 4 generations of CLEAN Bees to overwinter, and that starts August 8th.
- Keeping mites in check during this window is critical for hive survival
- This window of time is susceptible for mite population growth, and inadvertent mite infestations



Fall Mite Rebounds

□ Mite Population Growth – Round Two

- Fall nectar flows benefit mites
 - As the bees are building the population of winter bees through fall, they create a second round of mite population growth
 - Mites in fall are more harmful: *all mite impacts are on the worker community*
 - □ There are rarely any drones being produced and what drones are left in the population are minimal
 - Even moderate mite loads can have an impact
 - □ Think of impacted nurse bees which are feeding any developing brood
 - ☐ They could be passing on viruses which would result in a sick population going into winter



Hive Collapse in the Neighborhood

Colonies Overwhelmed

- Whether it is managed hives in the neighborhood or feral hives nearby, some hives collapse in fall
 - As noted in the robbing lesson, opportunistic foragers will look to raid the resources and in turn pickup mites that are looking for new hosts
- Hives left behind Absconding
 - Some colonies leave an established hive behind due to mite pressures and the colony imploding. This is more common in fall
 - □ Foragers that come in and clean up the remains, especially if the event just happened, could pick up any vestiges of mites that remain



Monitor and Touch Up

□ Protect Winter Bees

- It is important to protect your workforce that will become the winter population
 - Remain vigilant by monitoring in fall and treating if necessary
- Use the varroa mite management guide
 - Temperatures vary and you may have to choose the right treatment option for cooler weather or different conditions
 - □ Some treatments will not work if the applicable temperature range is not present



Proactively Limit Thresholds

□ Treat in fall for low thresholds in Spring

- Tactically, some beekeepers are very proactive about keeping low mite thresholds in fall
 - The premise is that if mite thresholds are low in the winter colony, more bees will make it through
 - More bees making it through means more colony survival and better outcomes next season
 - Bees also start with less mites and see fewer impacts through to next summer



Lower Brood Production / Tradeoff

More effective treatments in Fall

- Another tactic for proactively treating in fall centers on brood production
 - As bees slow brood production for fall, they get into a state where there is less capped brood
 - With less capped brood, treatments are more effective at limiting the overall mite population (when using treatments that do not penetrate the capping)
 - Some treatments, such as oxalic acid vaporizations, for mite infestations in fall and winter count on less brood production – or should be conducted when little to no brood is being produced.



Closing Comments

Customary Close

- Where we stand, where we are going...
 - This lesson emphasized being proactive about mite impacts in fall
 - Our next lessons set the stage for some fall activities:
 - Propping up any weak hives for winter
 - And understanding why we would collapse hive to small footprints for winter
 - Planning for any equipment and honeycomb storage in winter
 - Learning about waxmoths



Q&A

What Questions did we not anticipate?

- If you have feedback, you can leave a constructive comment; but be nice.
- You could also send an email to <u>comments@managedmentoring.com</u>
 - Please refer to this video in the subject so we know what the reference is.



