

# Woodlands Apiary



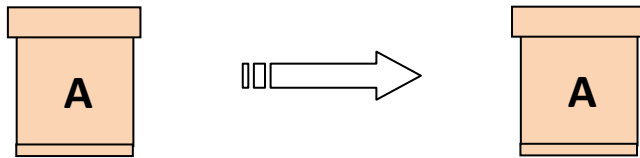
April 24, 2013

## QUEEN RAISING AND SWARM CONTROL

Here are some options for raising new queens – first, make a note of the egg-to-queen metamorphosis:

Egg Depositing	Day 0
Egg hatching	Day 3
Larva	Day 3 to Day 8/9
Cell Capping	Day 7/8
Pupa-Insect Emergence	Day 15/17

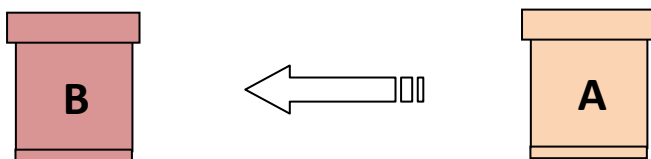
### Method 1 – NO NATURAL QUEENS CELLS IN PROGRESS



i) Move Parent Hive A by 1 to 2m from Original Site



ii) Install Beeless New Hive B on Original Site

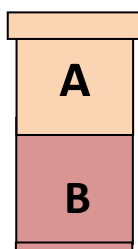


iii) Transfer 2-3 Frames with Brood and 1 Day Eggs from A to B

iv) Leave for Six to Seven Days

Let the flying bees from A return to B so that the A Hive depletes of the bees prone to swarming – this encourages Hive B to raise new Queen cells

Make sure that the transferred frames from A to B includes some day-old eggs, some capped brood and some honey stores – the early in the metamorphosis then the stronger the new Queens



In either Hive A or B, as appropriate,

v) select the most advanced new Queen cell and destroy all others

vi) either cull the Old Queen in Hive A and recombine A and B

OR

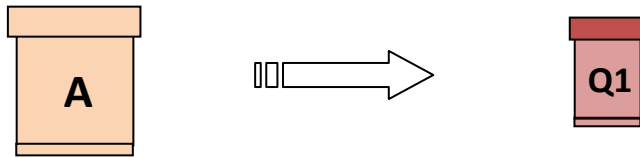
vii) leave as separate colonies but expect Hive to produce a Supercedure Queen later

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## Method 2 – SEVERAL NATURAL QUEENS CELLS IN PROGRESS BUT UNCAPPED



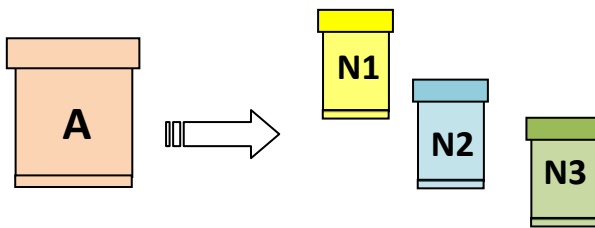
Make sure that there are no queen cells under development on the frames transferred from A to Q1 – shake some more bees from A onto the frames set into Q1

- i) Remove the Old Queen from Hive A to Nucleus Box Q1  
place the Q1 about 2 meters from Hive A



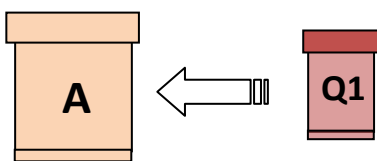
Cover the entrance and top vent with wire gauze for ventilation

- ii) Stop Q1 from flying after an hour or so, keep Q1 closed for the remainder of the day and the following day



Each nucleus box should contain a frame with 1 capped queen cell – destroy all other queen cells on that frame – place nucleus boxes close to Hive A but with each entrance facing a different way – within 2 days check for new queen cells in each nucleus, if found destroy these

- iii) 2 days before the virgin queens are due to emerge in Hive A (about 5 days after the cells were sealed) make up 1, 2 or 3 nucleus boxes depending on the strength of Hive A



During the transfer check for new Queen cells and destroy these – if the restored Hive A continues to raise queen cells destroy these at formation and wait for a supercedure cell

- vi) Once N1, N2, N3 have been stocked, return the old Queen to Hive A



- v) 5 or 6 days following formation of N1, N2, N3 move these to new locations in the Apiary and rehive if necessary

Moving the nuclei will cause more flying bee losses to Hive A but this will be just at the time that the virgin Queens are about to take their mating flights which are sometimes, if there are too many old bees present, accompanied by a 'mating' swarm

John Large