



# Beekeeping: Is it right for you?

Presented by the Blackwater Beekeepers Association

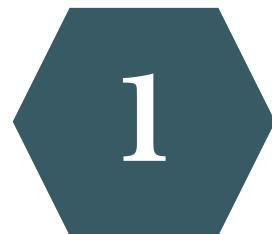


# Agenda



- 1** Introduction
- 2** What is Beekeeping
- 3** Getting Started
- 4** Benefits of Keeping Bees
- 5** Pests and Diseases
- 6** A Beekeeper's Year





# Introduction

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<https://www.blackwaterbeekeepers.org/>



# Building a Bee Hive

The bottom board



*Image Source: George Baker*

# The Good, the Bad & the Ugly





# Here's a Bee Fact



# How long do honeybees live?

	Spring & Summer	Winter
Drone	3 – 5 Weeks	N/A
Worker	4 – 6 Weeks	4 – 5 Months
Queen	2 -3 Years +-	

Source: *Hive and the Honey Bee*, P. 80





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# What is Beekeeping?





# Beekkeeping is:

- Fun and has lots of advantages.
- Understanding how your bees live.
- Taking care of your bees like you would a family pet or a herd of cows.
- Knowing how to keep your bees alive and healthy.



*Image Source: George Baker*





# Bees



- Are considered livestock.
- Are something you need to work at understanding.
- Require an ongoing commitment. Contrary to popular belief you can't just set up a hive and forget it.

*Image Source: George Baker*





You should strive  
to be a beekeeper,  
not a bee haver!

# Building a Bee Hive

The brood box (deep)



*Image Source: George Baker*



# Here's a Bee Fact





**~20,000**

Species of Bees throughout the world.

**3600**

Species of Bees in North America and Mexico

**8**

Species of Honey bees

Sources: <https://www.xerces.org/endangered-species/wild-bees>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honey\\_bee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honey_bee)





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# Getting Started



1. A Mentor
2. Two Bee Hives
3. Bees
4. Protective Gear
5. Other Items



*Image Source: George Baker*



# What is a Mentor?



*Image Source: George Baker generated at Gemini.google.com*

A Mentor:

1. is your best friend.
2. is someone who can mean the difference between your bees living and dying.
3. will save you a lot of money and time.
4. helps make bee keeping fun.
5. will only charge you a smile and a thank you.





# Why do you need a Mentor?

1. Beekeeping is an art as well as a science.
2. Local knowledge is a necessity.
3. They have already made the mistakes, so you don't have to.



*Image Source: George Baker generated at Gemini.google.com*



# YouTube is not a mentor



Starting out you'll want to learn all you can as fast as you can. YouTube can be a great resource for that, but you need to be careful.



1. Remember, beekeeping is hyper-local.
2. What works in one area might not work in yours.
3. For at least your first year or longer, follow your mentor's lead rather than YouTube.





# What is a bee hive?



*Image Source: George Baker*

Starter hive kit – \$209

Full Hive - \$130





# Bees

1. Package - \$155
2. Nucleus - \$199
3. Full Hive - \$\$\$\$\$
4. Swarm - Free

*(Not beginner friendly)*



*Image Source: George Baker*



# Building a Bee Hive

The queen excluder



*Image Source: George Baker*

# Break



# Protective Gear



*Image Source: George Baker*

1. Minimum of a jacket and veil at \$135 and up
2. Full Suit - Optional
3. Pants
4. Gloves – Leather vs Others
5. Veil





# Other Items

1. Hive Tool
2. Smoker
3. Feed & Feeder
4. Varroa Treatment
5. SHB Traps
6. EpiPen - Optional
7. First Aid Kit
8. Hive Stands
9. Books
10. And More

**Total approx \$800**



*Image Source: Cyndi Baker generated by ChatGPT*





# Cost??



**~\$1000 - \$1500**

For the first year

*Image Source:*

<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/seedling-coins-jar-glass-pant-grow-8810123/>



# Ongoing Yearly Expenses

1. Hives
2. Supers
3. Feed
4. Treatment
5. Replacement Bees
6. Etc.



# Here's a Bee Fact





# 1/12 Teaspoon

Amount of honey a bee makes in their lifetime.

64

Number of teaspoons in a pound of honey

# Only one

The honeybee is the only insect that makes food for humans.



Sources: <https://www.honeyassociation.com/about-honey/honey-trivia>  
<https://blogs.ifas.ufl.edu/manateeco/2023/07/11/honey-bees-of-the-world/>





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# Benefits of Keeping Bees





# Pollination



Image Source: <https://pixabay.com/photos/bee-honey-bee-insect-fauna-bloom-7413333/>

1. Commercial pollination – (almonds & more).
2. Your garden.
3. Honeybees can't pollinate everything. (*Eggplant and tomatoes for example*)
4. Without pollination, many foods that we have today would not be available.





# Honey

1. Sell it
2. Give it away
3. Can help you cover your costs
4. Won't make you rich



*Image Source: Cyndi Baker*





# Beeswax



*Image Source: Cyndi Baker*

1. Candles
2. Lotion
3. Lip Balm
4. Soap
5. Salve
6. Use it in your hive



# Building a Bee Hive

The super (medium)



*Image Source: George Baker*



# Raise Bees

1. Expand your apiary
2. Sell them
3. Replace dead outs



*Image Source: George Baker*





# Raise Queens



*Image Source: George Baker*

1. Expand your apiary
2. Sell
3. Replace failing queens





# Improve your mental well-being

1. It's relaxing
2. Teaches patience



*Image Source: George Baker generated  
at Gemini.google.com*





# Here's a Bee Fact





# Honey Bees in US

1. 2.5 million colonies in US.
2. Estimated 125,000 to 150,000 beekeepers.
3. Commercial Beekeepers lost 62% of their bees over the winter of 2024.

Sources: <https://honey.com/newsroom/presskit/honey-industry-facts>,  
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/755263/bee-colonies-us/#:~:text=This%20statistic%20shows%20the%20number,decrease%20from%20the%20previous%20year>



# Break

# Building a Bee Hive

Top feeder



*Image Source: George Baker*



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# Pests and Diseases



# The Big 4 Pests

1. Varroa Destructor
2. Small Hive Beetle
3. Wax Moth
4. Yellow-Legged Hornet





# Varroa Mite



*Image Source: By Gilles San Martin from Namur, Belgium - Female Varroa destructor on the head of a bee nymph Uploaded by Jacopo Werther, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24610951>*

1. First in US – 1987.
2. It's not the mites that kill; it's the viruses they vector.
3. Currently the Bees worse enemy in the US.
4. Best way to control is to have a care plan, including monitoring and treatment.





# Small Hive Beetle (SHB)

1. Is a scavenger.
2. A strong healthy hive can control.
3. Not as prevalent as Varroa.
4. Generally, does not kill a hive but is a symptom of bigger problems .



Image Source: Kroll, G. eagle. (2024, May 31). CC BY 4.0 Small hive beetle (*aethina tumida*). iNaturalist. <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/219443552>





# Wax Moth



Image Source: By Sarefo - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2891248>

1. Like the SHB, it is also a scavenger.
2. A strong healthy hive can control.
3. Generally, does not kill a hive but is a symptom of bigger problems.
4. Can destroy your wax if not controlled.



# Yellow-Legged Hornet (YLH)

1. A Bee Predator
2. Not in this area yet but are in SC
3. Need to stay vigilant
4. They starve out your colonies



Source: Allan Smith-Pardo, Invasive Hornets, USDA  
APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org

# Other Pests

Bears

Raccoons

Mice

Yellowjackets





# Here's a Bee Fact





# Bees are very local

1. Bees only travel up to three miles for pollen and nectar.
2. Your bees may be in a dearth while your friend's bees across town have plenty to eat.
3. What works in one area doesn't always work in another.



# Building a Bee Hive

Inner Cover & Telescopic Cover



*Image Source: George Baker*



# A Beekeeper's Year

Adapted from: <https://scstatebeekeepers.com/beekeepers-calendar/>





# Late Summer

August – Mid September



*Image Source: George Baker*

1. Your year really starts in August.
2. Check mites and treat if necessary.
3. Feed colonies that need it.
4. Balance hives.
5. Requeen if necessary.
6. Inspect hives.





# Fall

**Late September – Mid November**

1. Feed If needed.
2. Add empty supers if needed.
3. Continue inspections.
4. Combine weak colonies.
5. Check mites and treat if necessary.



*Image Source: George Baker*





# Early Winter

Late November – December



Image Source: George Baker generated at Gemini.google.com

1. Repair, purchase and build equipment.
2. Feed colonies that need it.
3. Read and learn about bees.
4. Treat for mites
5. Order bees & queens.





# Late Winter

January – Early February



*Image Source: George Baker generated at Gemini.google.com*

1. Assemble Equipment.
2. Keep close watch on resources - Most likely to starve from early February till end of March
3. Clean up dead outs.
4. Start planning for season.
5. Keep an eye out for early blooming.





# Early Spring

Late February - March

1. Monitor for and handle swarms.
2. Check for and treat for mites.
3. Monitor blooms.
4. Watch resources
5. Inspect hives.
6. Requeen, if necessary.

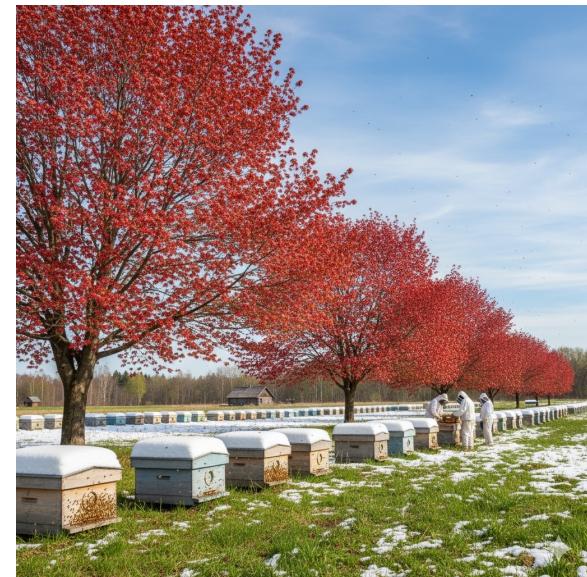


Image Source: George Baker generated at Gemini.google.com





# Late Spring

April – Mid June



*Image Source: George Baker*

1. Continue monitoring for swarms.
2. Add supers as needed.
3. Inspect hives.
4. Bees are making honey.





# Early Summer

Mid June - July

1. Pull supers and extract honey. Leave some for them to eat later.
2. Inspect hives.
3. Requeen if necessary.



*Image Source: Cyndi Baker*





1. Join a Beekeeping Association.
2. Sign up for a Basic Bee Keeping Course.
3. Find a mentor.
4. Read as much as you can.
5. With mentor's help, order bees and equipment.

# Next Steps



*Image Source: George Baker generated at ChatGPT.com*





# How to have a successful first year as a beekeeper



1. Keep your bees alive.
2. Don't fret if you loose bees, everybody does.
3. Have fun.





# RESOURCES

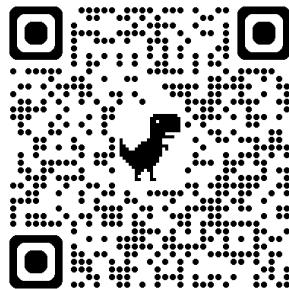
Where to find more information

- [SC State Beekeeper Association](#)
- [SC State Beekeeper Association Local Association Lookup Page](#)
- [Bee Culture Magazine](#)
- [The American Bee Journal Magazine](#)
- [Georgia State Beekeepers Association](#)
- [North Carolina State Beekeepers Association](#)
- [American Beekeeping Association](#)
- [Clemson Apiculture](#)
- [Blackwater Beekeeping Association](#)



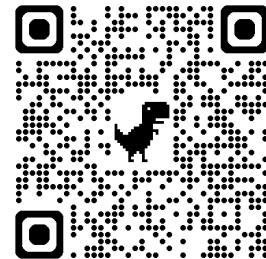
# QUESTIONS?

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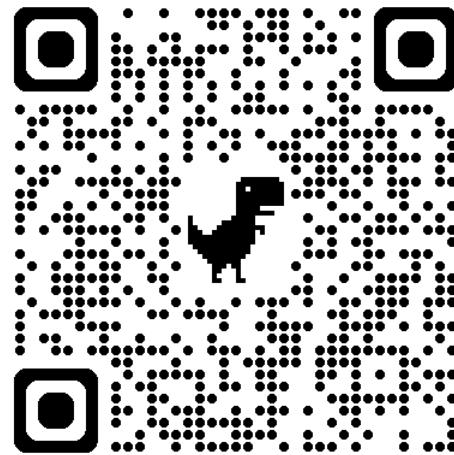
<https://www.threeriveroaksfarm.com/honeybees/>

Complete the survey



<https://www.blackwaterbeekeepers.org/rightforyou11082025>

# 2025 Certified Course Registration



<https://www.blackwaterbeekeepers.org/2026CertCourse>



# References

1. By Gilles San Martin from Namur, Belgium - Female Varroa destructor on the head of a bee nymph Uploaded by Jacopo Werther, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24610951>
2. Kroll, G. eagle. (2024, May 31). *Small hive beetle (aethina tumida)*. iNaturalist. <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/219443552>
3. By Sarefo - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2891248>
4. Gemini – <https://gemini.google.com/>
5. ChatGpt - <https://chatgpt.com/>
6. Pixabay - <https://pixabay.com/>
7. Allan Smith-Pardo, Invasive Hornets, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org <https://www.insectimages.org/browse/image/5571274>