

# ON-THE-SPOT QUEEN REARING UTILIZES SIMPLE TECHNIQUES AS OUTLINED IN THE *I.M.N. SYSTEM OF QUEEN REARING* TO DIRECT YOUR COLONIES TO REAR THEIR OWN, QUALITY QUEENS WITHOUT GRAFTING

## No Special Skills Or Tools Required Except The Ability To Identify 36-Hour-Or-Younger Larvae

Apiary Visit April 15

Apiary Visit May 5

Apiary Visit May 12

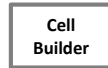
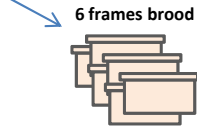
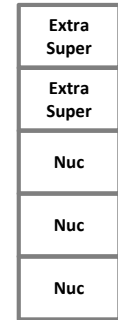
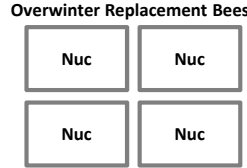
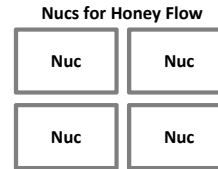
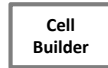
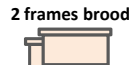
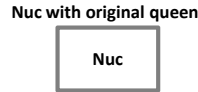
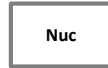
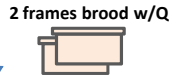
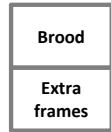
Apiary Visit July 5

Unwrap hive, clean bottom board, and install second super below the bees. Leave on candy board

Create nuc with original queen + two frames of mostly sealed brood and an additional shake of nurse bees. Place honey combs with scratched and broken cappings on each side. Move it ten feet away

In 7 days, these 2 honey combs will be filled with brood, totaling 4 combs of brood. Transfer two frames of brood, without the queen, to the Cell Builder

Original queen will have 8 frames of brood by this time. Now remove original queen and make 4 two-brood-frame nucs for the overwinter replacement bees. Use on-the-spot queen rearing to direct each nuc to rear a new queen. These new queens will mate after June 20, which will break the mites breeding cycle



Identify 4-5 cells containing 36-hour-or-younger larvae on all 6 frames of brood. As you locate these cells on each frame, break the bottom one-third of the cell wall to the midrib of the comb

There should be at least 4 frames with queen cells on them and 8 frames of brood total (including 2 frames transferred from original queen). You can now make 4 two-brood-frame nucs for upcoming honey flow. Each nuc should contain one frame with queen cell(s) and one frame of brood. Leave the weakest nuc on the original location and move 3 other nucs behind it with entrances facing different directions. Reduce entrances to 1/2 inch. These queen-less nucs will produce about 3 frames of honey while they have no laying queen or new brood to feed which should save you some feeding. Virgins will emerge on day 16 from the laying of the egg. Give them 14 days to mate and start laying (June 1). They should lay in two weeks but give them 3 weeks to account for poor weather conditions, etc. By June 10, assess success of the matings of each nuc. Unite any mismated nuc with a weaker nuc. The reserve honey should get them through to July 5 when you unite them for the honey harvest

If all 4 nucs are successful, you can sell one for capital and unite the others into a powerhouse honey hive that should yield 2-3 times the state average. Remember that this huge honey hive grew from just one nuc the year before. When you unite the nucs, which have mated queens, make sure to discard the queens (remember that these were free) and unite with newspapers between each nuc. Add at least two deep supers with upper entrances or offset supers to make a crack for bees. You should now have 15-18 frames of brood and hive should re-queen itself, or do on-the-spot method, if desired, on just one or two frames. The bees will proceed to store large amounts of honey while rearing their new queen since there is no new brood to feed. Since this queen was mated after June 20, it breaks the mites breeding cycle. This hive should overwinter in a double deep

**All dates are changeable to your location and honey flows. These methods should adapt to all conditions worldwide. The ART of beekeeping does not require full-strength hives at all times of the year, only during your surplus honey flows**