

Establishing Habitat for Honeybee Health & Conservation

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a wooden frame from a beehive. The frame contains a section of honeycomb with several bees on it. The background is blurred, showing more of the beehive structure.

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Preservation Beekeeping Council
www.beecoming.life





Origin of the
Honeybee (100
million years
ago)



Egyptians began
first
domestication of
honeybees (4500
years ago)



Industrialization
of Beekeeping
(last 160 years)

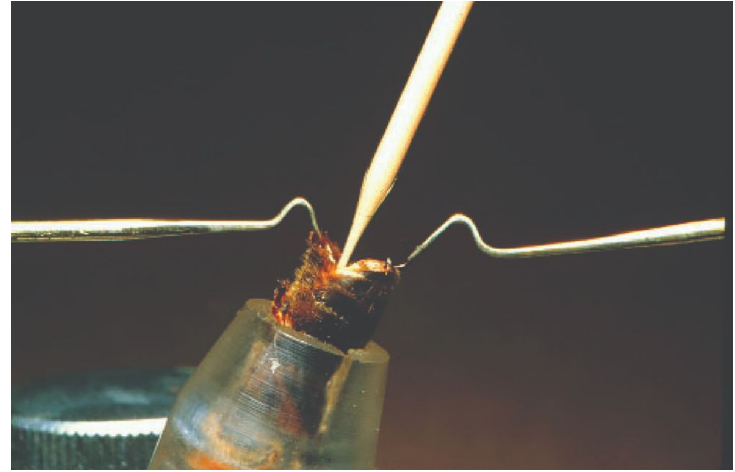


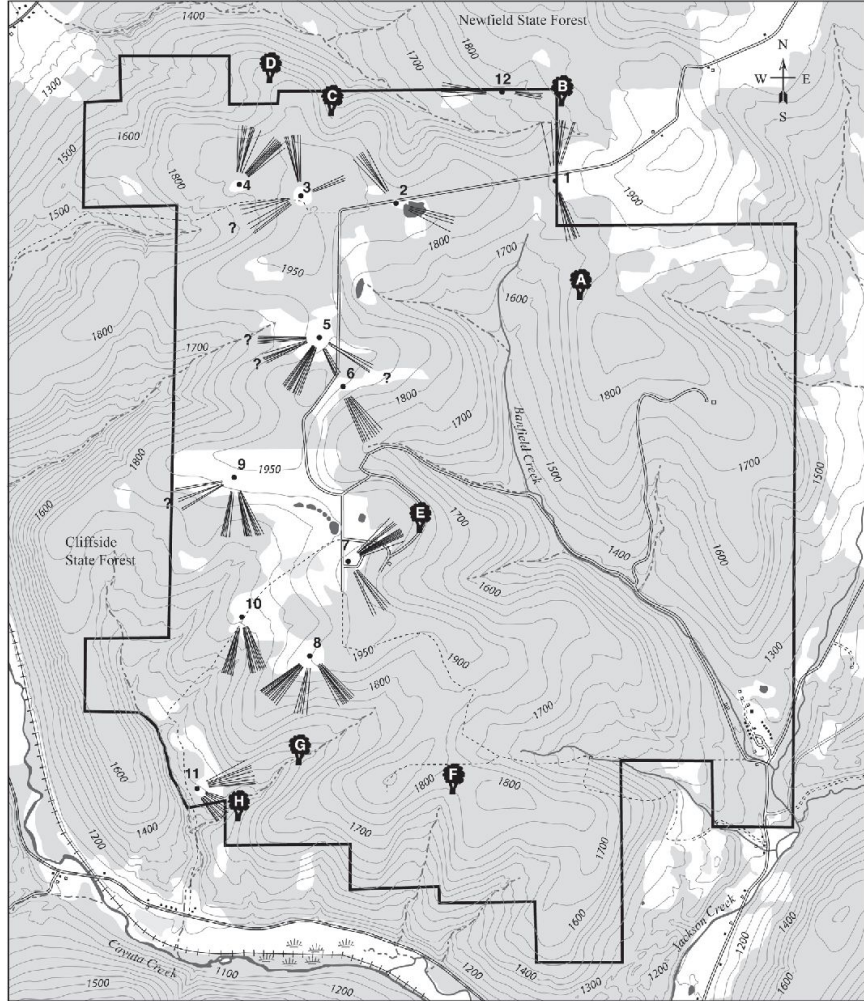


Invention of the Langstroth Hive







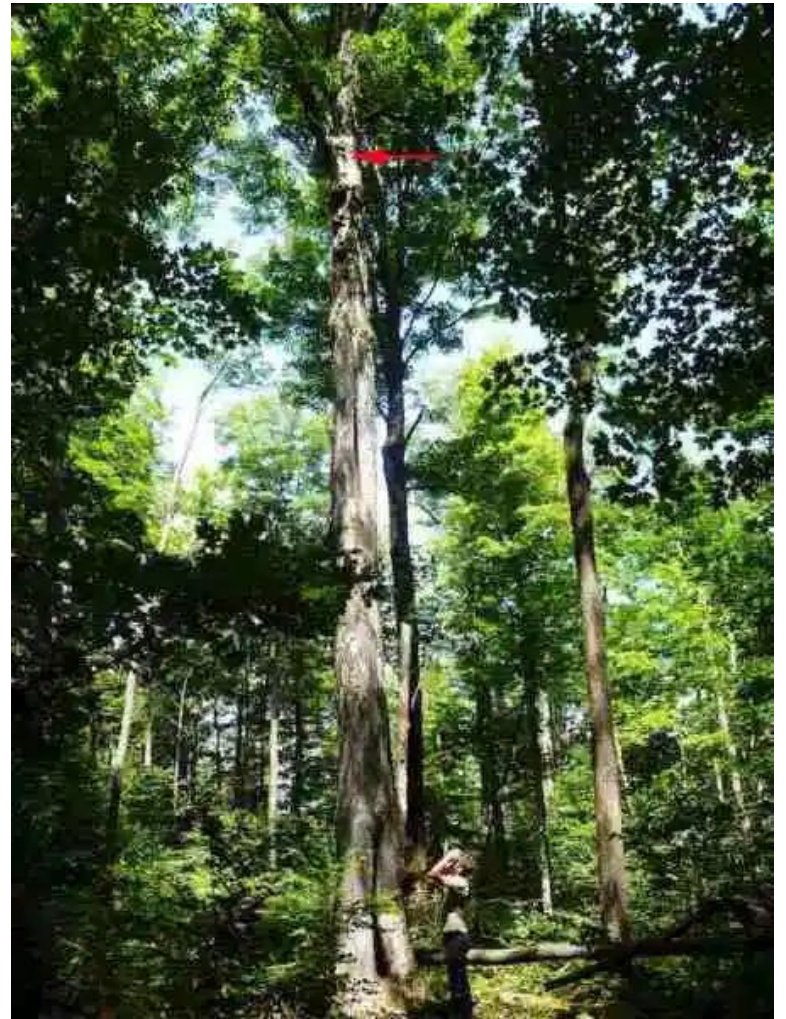
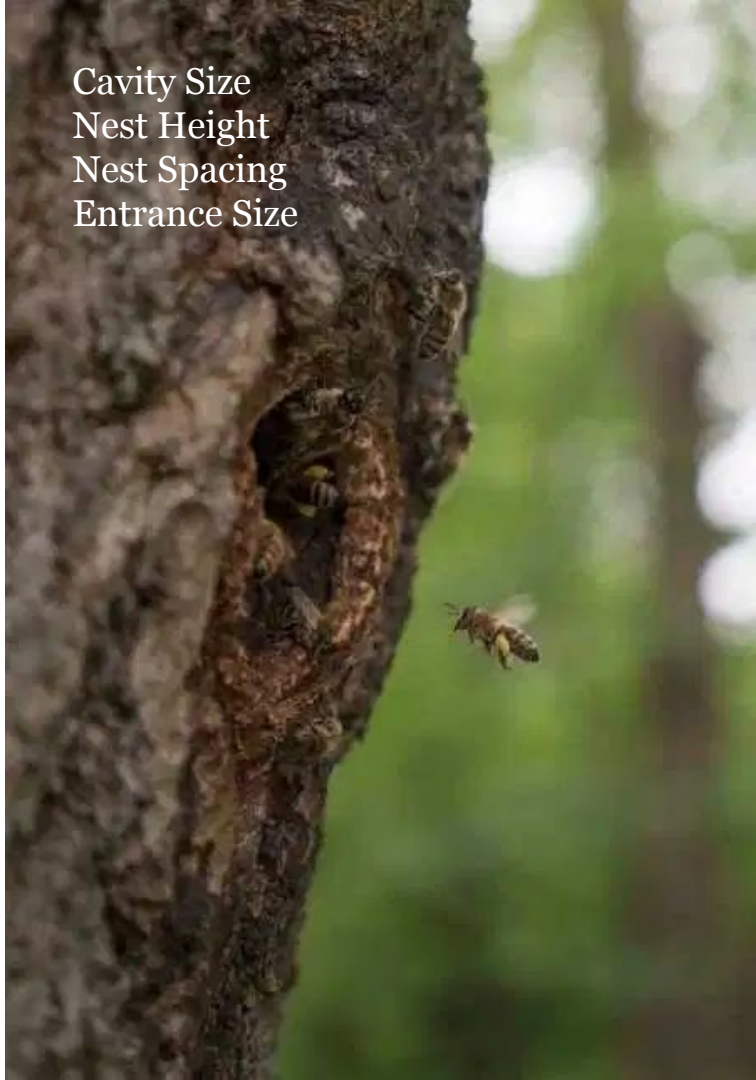


Feral/Wild Colonies 600 Genetic Changes

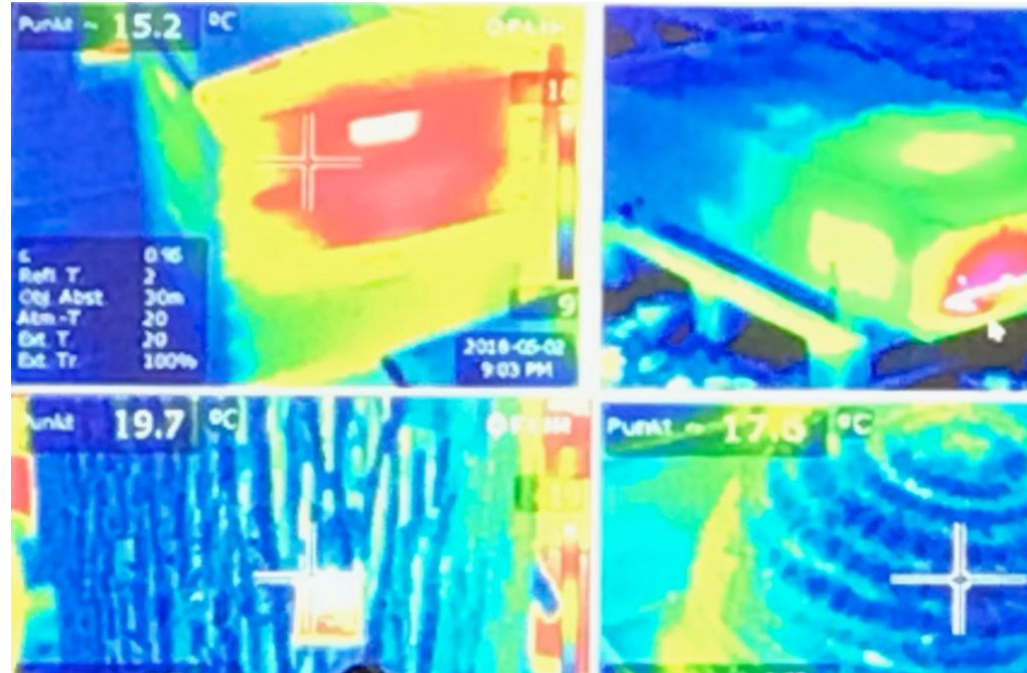
Managed Colonies Minimal Changes

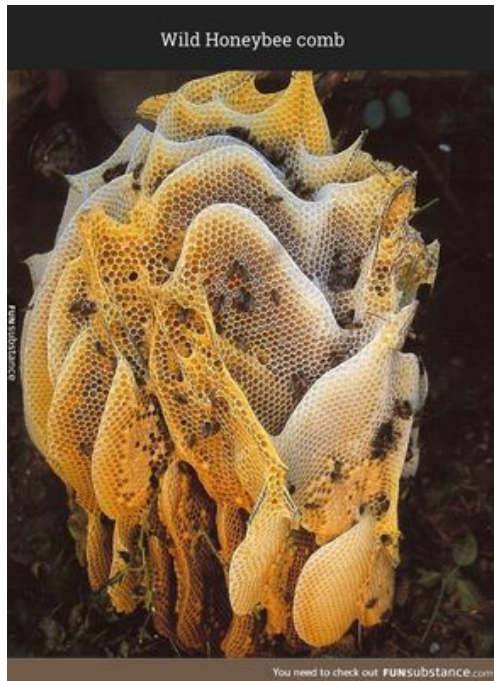
Darwinian Beekeeping

Cavity Size
Nest Height
Nest Spacing
Entrance Size



Insulation





Wax



Propolis

No Intervention





Swarming

Natural Mating
Behavior



Log Hive



Freedom Hive





Just Bee Eco Hives



The Golden Hive



The Schiffer Tree

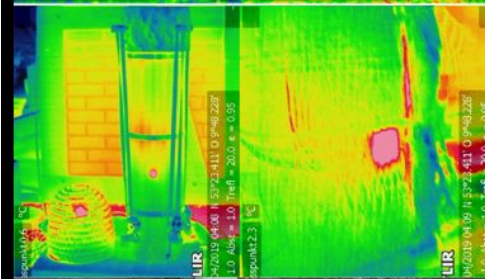
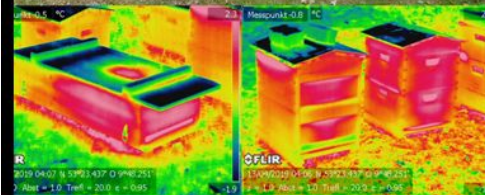


Bild oben – Messstand
 v.l.n.r.: Bienenkiste,
 Zander, Deutsch Normal,
 Segeberger, Lüneburger
 Stülper, Schiffer-Tree,
 massive
 Eichenklotzbeute mit
 unten liegendem
 Flugloch

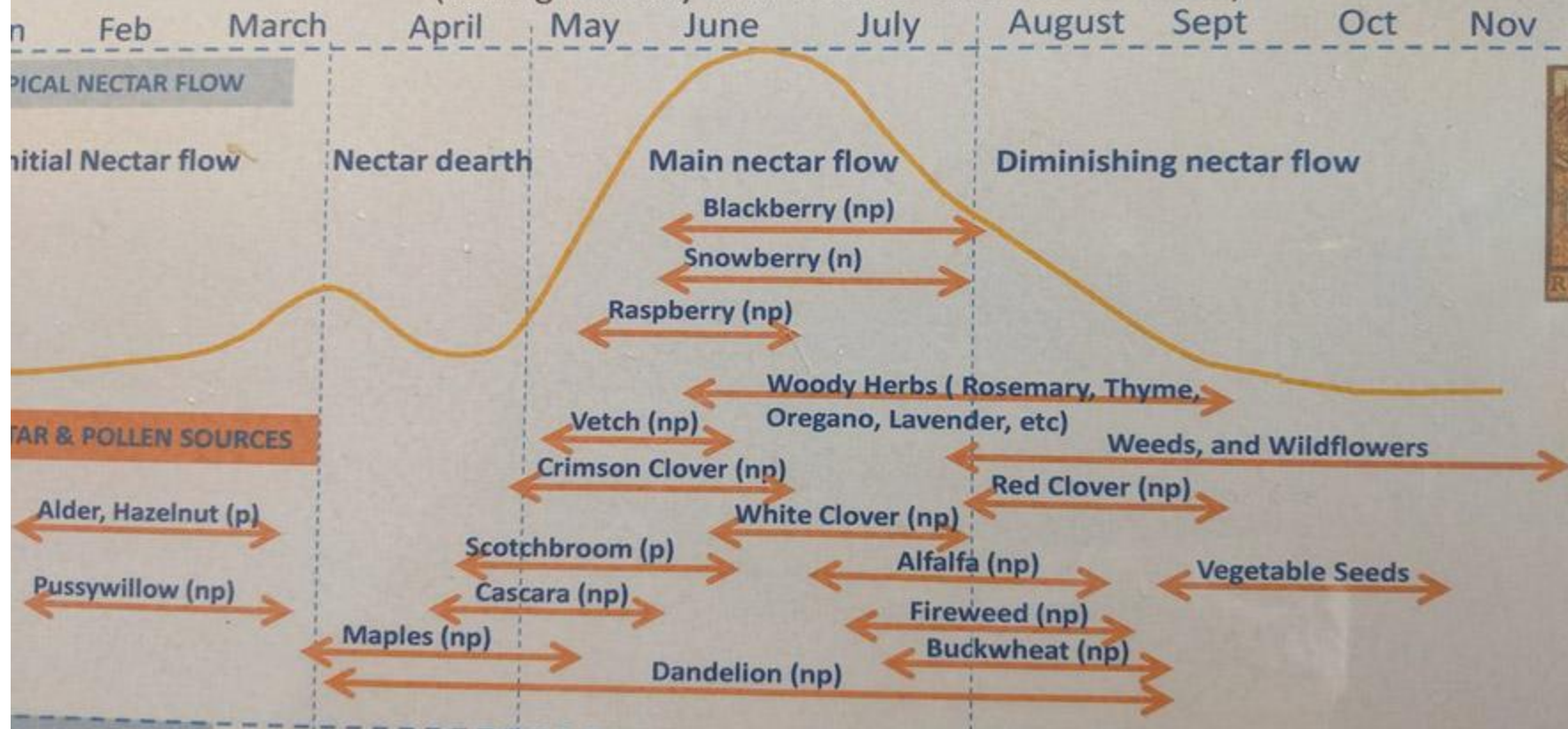
Mitte:
 Infrarotaufnahmen der
 Beuten zeigen den
 horrenden
 Wärmeverlust, die Ecken
 und Schrauben im Holz
 bilden Kältebrücken, hier
 kommt es zur
 Kondensation und zur
 Schimmelbildung.
 Besonders ungünstig
 verhält sich die flache
 Bienenkiste mit dem
 hinten liegendem
 Leerraum. In dieser
 Geometrie haben wir es
 regelhaft extremen
 Schimmelbefall. Die
 Bienen schaffen es nicht
 die Kiste ausreichend zu
 beheizen, die Wärme
 strömt unvermittelt ab.

Darunter: Der
 Lüneburger Strohhütler,
 sowie der Schiffer-Tree
 zeigen ebenso wie die
 massive Klotzbeute nur
 einen geringen
 Wärmeverlust. Aufgrund
 der Geometrie gibt es
 auch keine Kältebrücken.

Unten: Wabenschimmel
 bildet sich direkt auf den
 Vorratswaben in den
 Kaltbereichen, in denen
 Kondenswasser entsteht

Honeybee Forage and Feeding Cycles in Willamette Valley

(Timing will vary with weather and microclimate)



Spring Forage

- Calendula/Marigolds
- Crimson Clover
- Mustard
- Vetch
- Oregon Grape
- Rosemary
- Pacific Dogwood
- Fruit Trees (Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry)



Late Summer/Fall Forage

- Asters
- Goldenrod
- Yarrow
- Artichoke
- Lemon Balm
- Basil
- Echinacea
- Salvia
- Bee Balm
- Lobelia



- Use native plants
- Choose several colors of flowers (bees prefer flowers that are blue, purple, white & yellow)
 - Plant flowers in clumps
 - Include flowers of different shapes





What can we do to help the honeybee?

- Plant forage that blooms all year
- Use hive bodies that mimic natural conditions
- Low/no intervention
- Low colony density (ideal distance 1 sq mile apart)
- NO pesticides



Thank You!