

**FOR
SALE**

Beekeeping in Urban Areas

Where to put your bees!



Check the laws in your area

- Go online
 - Regulations such as distance from property lines
 - Neighbors signatures



Considerations

- **Neighbors**
- **Pools**
- **Fences**
- **Dogs**
- **Children**
- **Shade**
- **Water**
- **Nectar & pollen**



Location with in the law



Fences make good neighbors!

- Out of sight out of mind
- Encourages bees to fly high-out of the flight path



Think it through!

What's wrong with this picture?



- Cement base – good
- Hives facing out – bad
- Children next door

Provide Water



- Pools
- Provide alternate water
 - **Feeders**
 - **Bird bath**

Dog Bowls & Birdbaths



- Rough sides work better



Water Gardens

- Provide water
- Respite for beekeepers



Animal Damage



- Protect bees from horses and cows
- Provide easy access

Ponds

- Provide water
- Low areas can cause early morning fog & cool areas
- Provide opportunities for birdwatching



Some Dogs Learn Quickly

- Some learn to make a wide path
- Some never learn
- Some eat every bee that flies by



Children

- Some learn to make a wide berth
- Some never learn
- Isolate the bees
 - **High fence or “box”**
 - **Place out of the walkway**



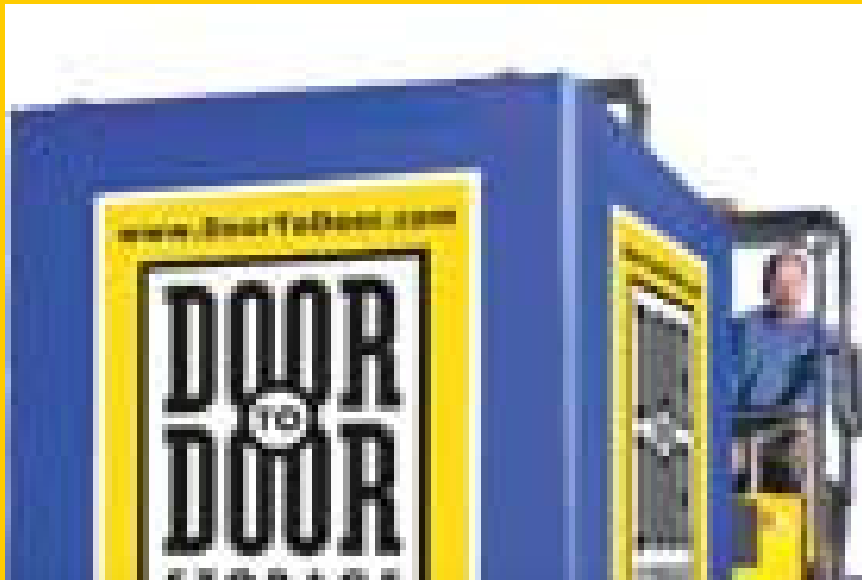
Ideally

- Morning sun, afternoon shade
- Windbreak on north side
- Face hives east or south



Storage Issues

- Sometimes you have to rent a space
- City & Sub Division Ordinances can cause problems



More storage issues

- City & Sub Division Ordinances



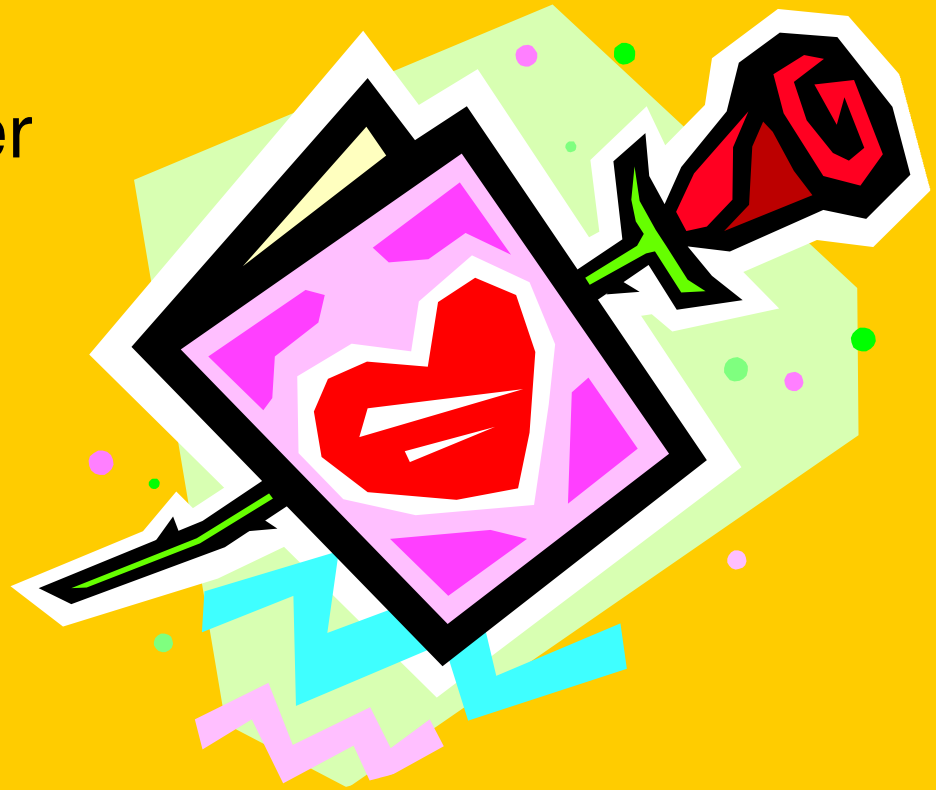
Availability of Nectar & Pollen

- Drive around and look at the plants that are out there



Romantic Locations

- Go through a gate
- Get a key from farmer
- High on a hill
- Wildflowers
- Deer
- Lovely pond
- Look at pros & cons



Common Sense Locations

- Easy access, all year
- Minimal amount of gates-key available all the time
- Solid road in all weather, even rainy years
- Honey & pollen plants available
- Water near by
- Windbreak
- Southern exposure



- **There is no subject of more importance to the beekeeper, nor is there one that gives him more pleasure, than the study of the honey producing flowers. -----Doolittle**



Red Maple

- Early February
- Nectar
- Pollen, tan



Pussy Willow

- February
- Early March
- Nectar & Pollen
- Host plant for Viceroy & Red-Spotted Purple Butterflies



Dandelion

- March to November
- Nectar & Pollen
- Pollen color produces very yellow wax on new foundation



Henbit

- End of March & Early April
- Nectar
- Pollen-red to purple



Redbud and Flowering Crab



- End of March
- Early April
- Nectar
- Spring build up—multiple trees in bloom

Domestic Fruit Trees - Apple



- April
- 2-5 hives needed per acre of trees
- Nectar stimulates brood rearing
- Pollen

Brambles



- Brambles include blackberries & raspberries
- May
- “Blackberry Winter”
- Nectar

Vegetable Gardens

Cucurbits

- Cucumbers – pollen
 - Insects transfer pollen from male to female flowers
- Squash, Pumpkins, Melons - pollen & nectar



Herbs

- Aren't honey plants but provide minor nectar
- Mints, sages, oregano, thyme, lavender, borage,



Black Locust

- May
- Nectar, light & mild tasting
- Flowers very fragrant
- Short bloom period, 10 days
- Poor weather
 - Usually rains
 - Hails
 - Heavy winds



Alfalfa & Scurfy Pea

- Several cuttings, hay
- Seed Production
- Nectar & Pollen
- Quickly granulates
- Florets have a tripping mechanism



Earliest Clovers



- Many varieties of clover
- Alsike & White Dutch Clover
- Long bloom periods
- Late April-August
- Nectar, very light
- Pollen, brown

Yellow Sweet Clover

- Mid-May through June
- Nectar & Pollen



White Sweet Clover



- Mid-May until Mid-July
- Nectar & Pollen

Red Clover



- Myth
- Very deep flower
- Can be a valuable honey plant in a very dry year
- Or third or fourth cutting
- Pollen

Smartweed (Heartsease)



- August until frost
- Nectar

Annual Sunflower

- August & September
- Amber Honey
- Pollen



Goldenrod

- August - October
- Nectar & Pollen
- Nectar source for butterflies
- Granulates with a coarse grain
- Excellent winter feed for bees



New England Aster

- September to frost
- Nectar
- Granulates quickly
- Very strong smell in hives

