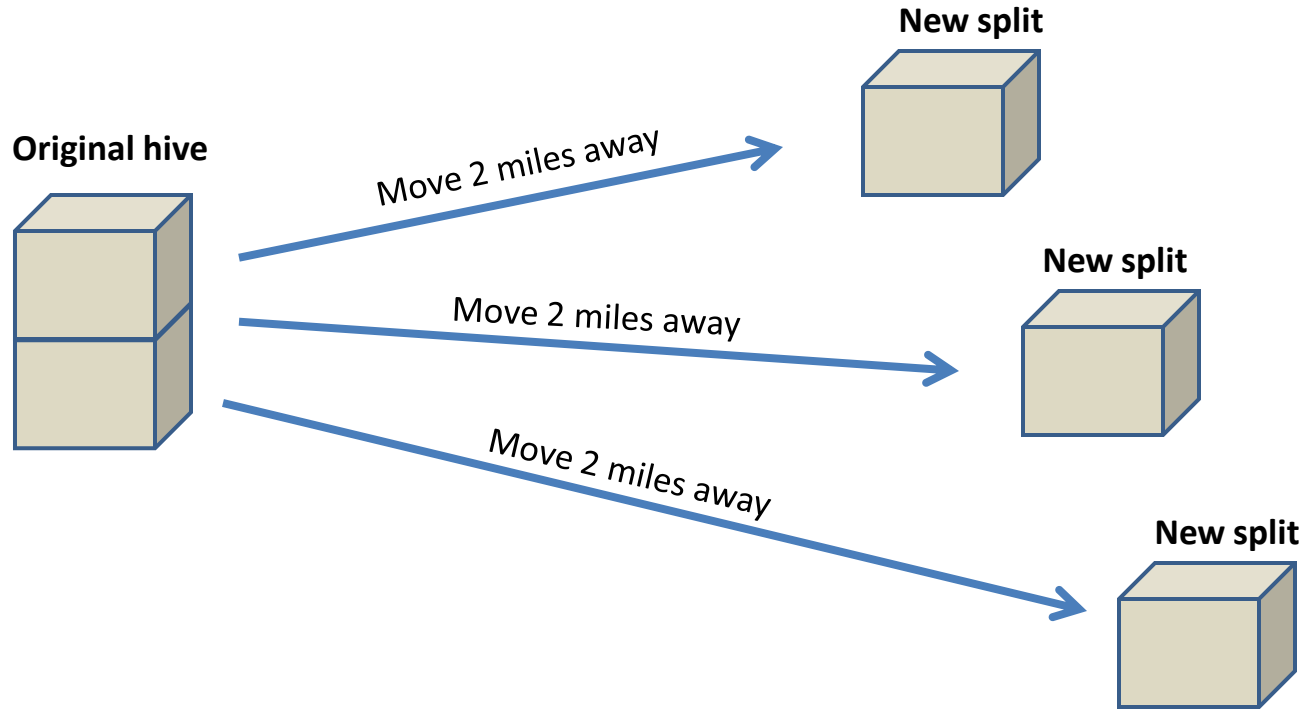


SPLITS AND STARTS: BIOLOGICAL MITICIDE VIA HONEYBEE INCREASE



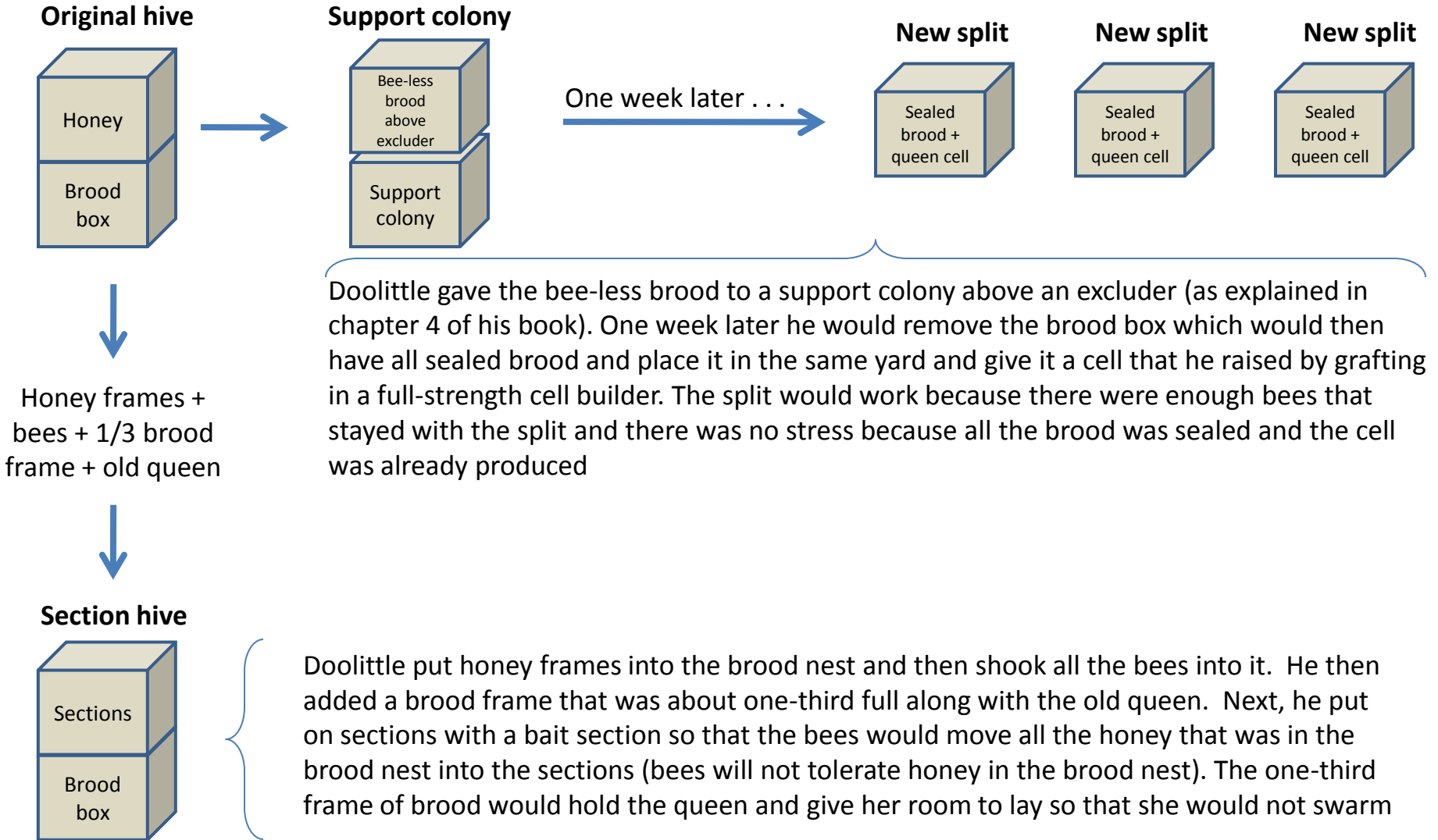
CONTEMPORARY METHOD OF SPLITTING

To make each split: Take two brood frames plus one frame of honey and give them two shakes of bees off brood combs along with old queen and then move two miles away. On queen-less splits, move two miles away and then give a cell or caged queen



You need to move these starts two miles away so that the bees stay put because there is a lot of stress on that start to seal the unsealed brood. By giving a cell or queen you have relieved that two-frame split from having to raise a queen which they would not be able to do with quality

DOOLITTLE'S APPROACH TO MAKING SPLITS

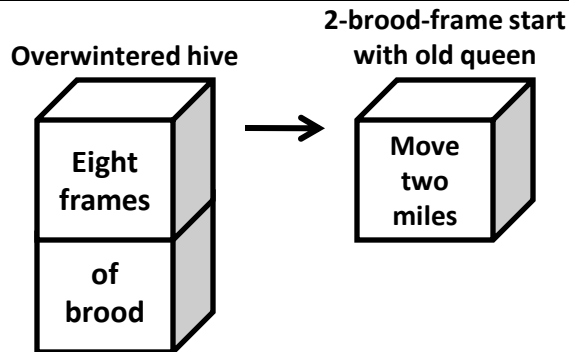


MEL'S MODULE: HEALTHY, RAPID, POPULATION EXPANSION IN 3 EASY STEPS

Sealed Brood, Same Yard, Successful Queens

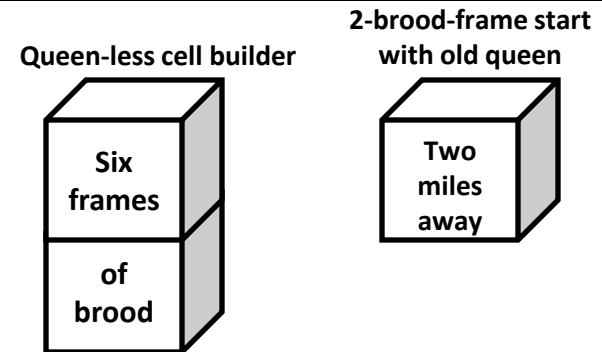
Step 1

Remove overwintered queen with 2 brood frames
(to serve as future increase)



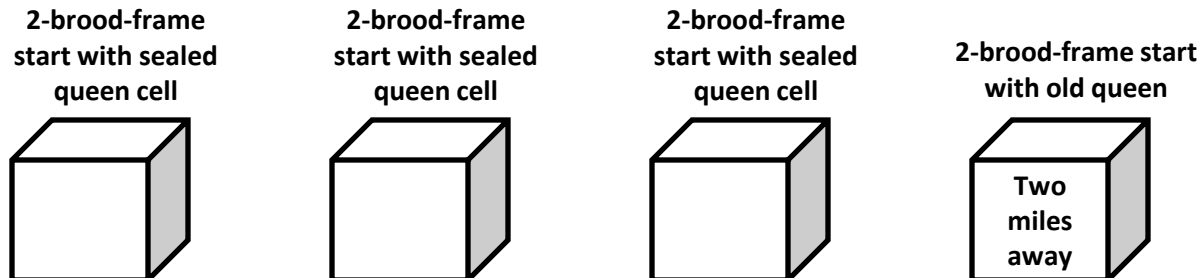
Step 2

Notch 36-hour-or-younger larvae on six different frames
in queen-less cell builder

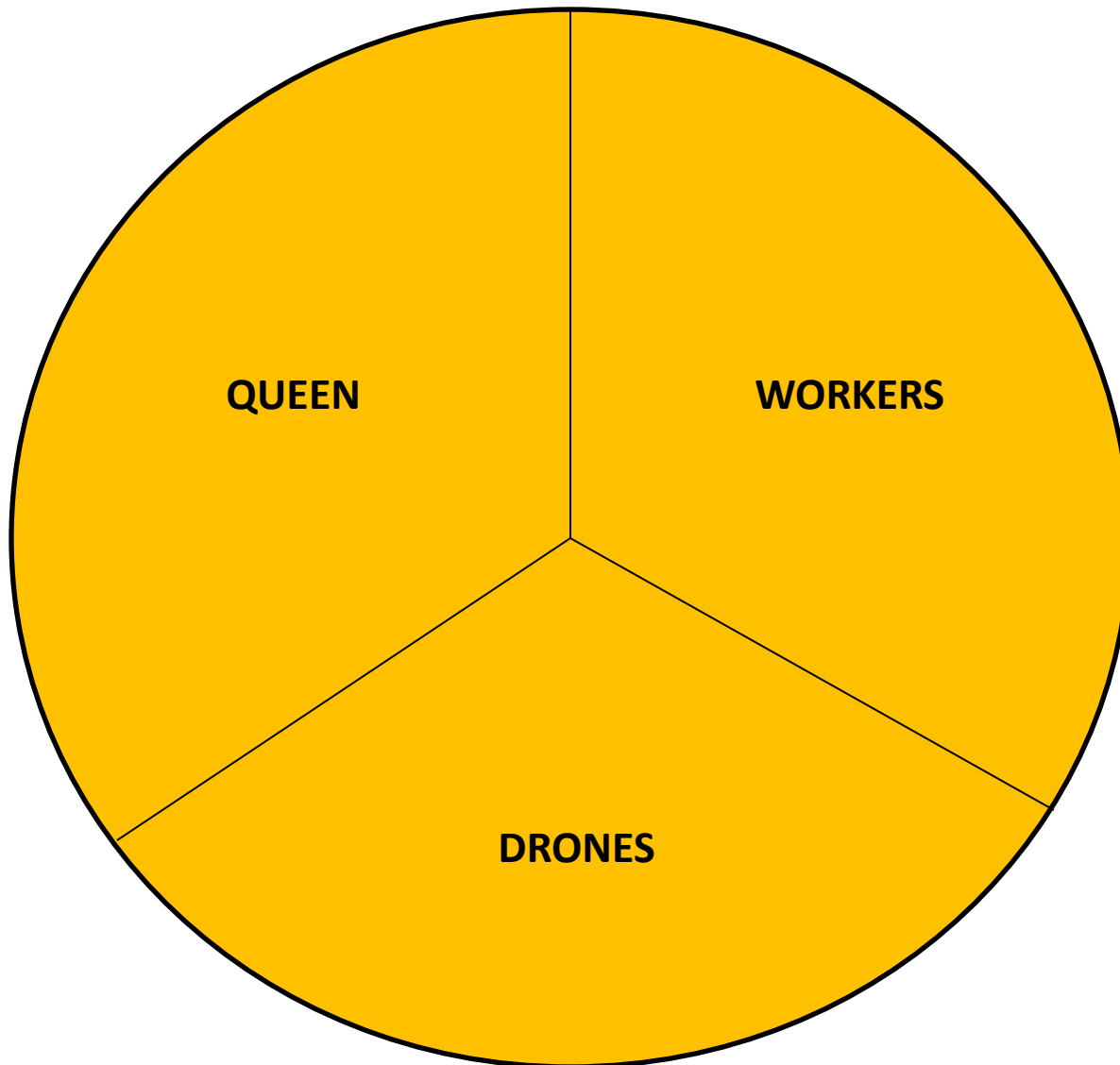


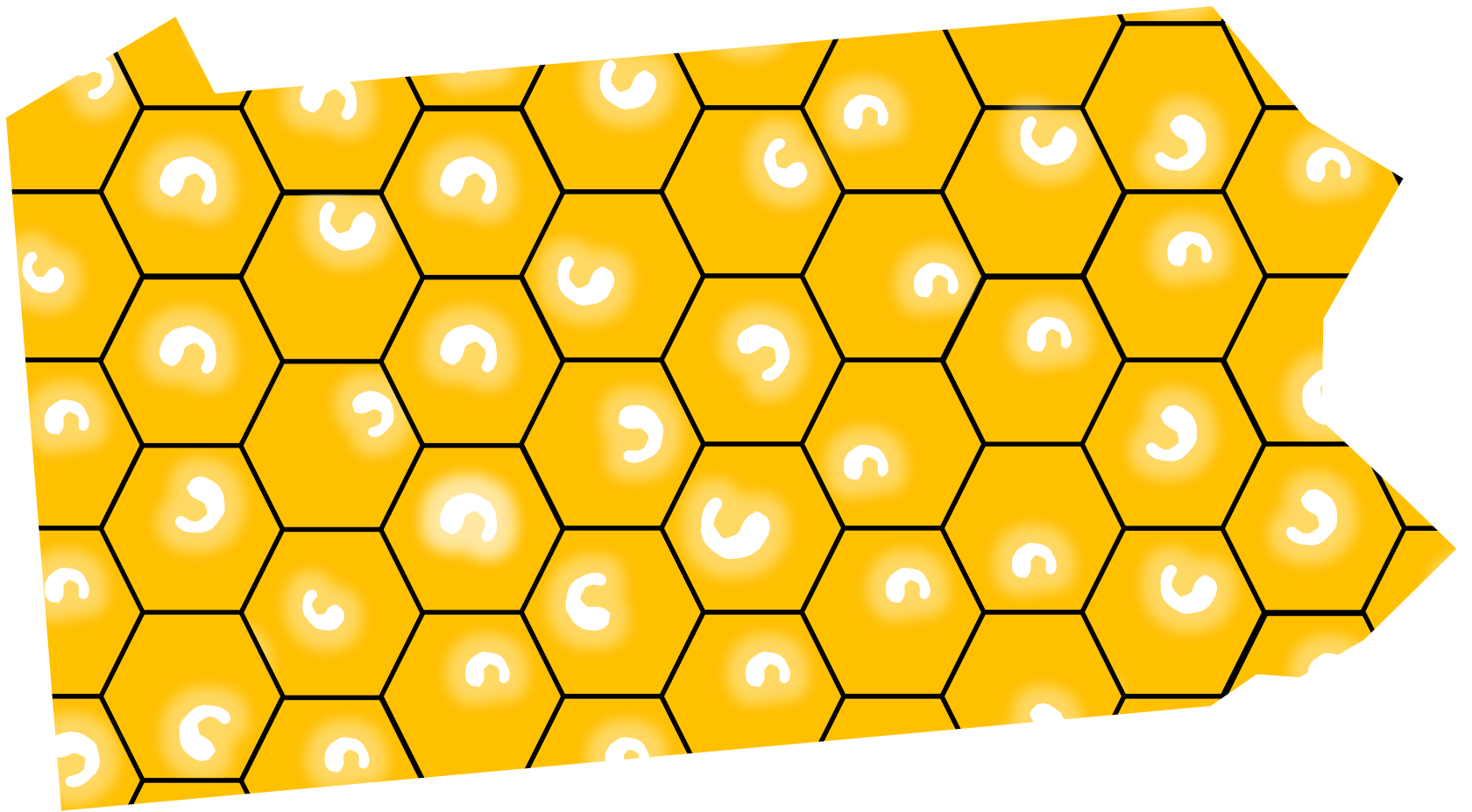
Step 3

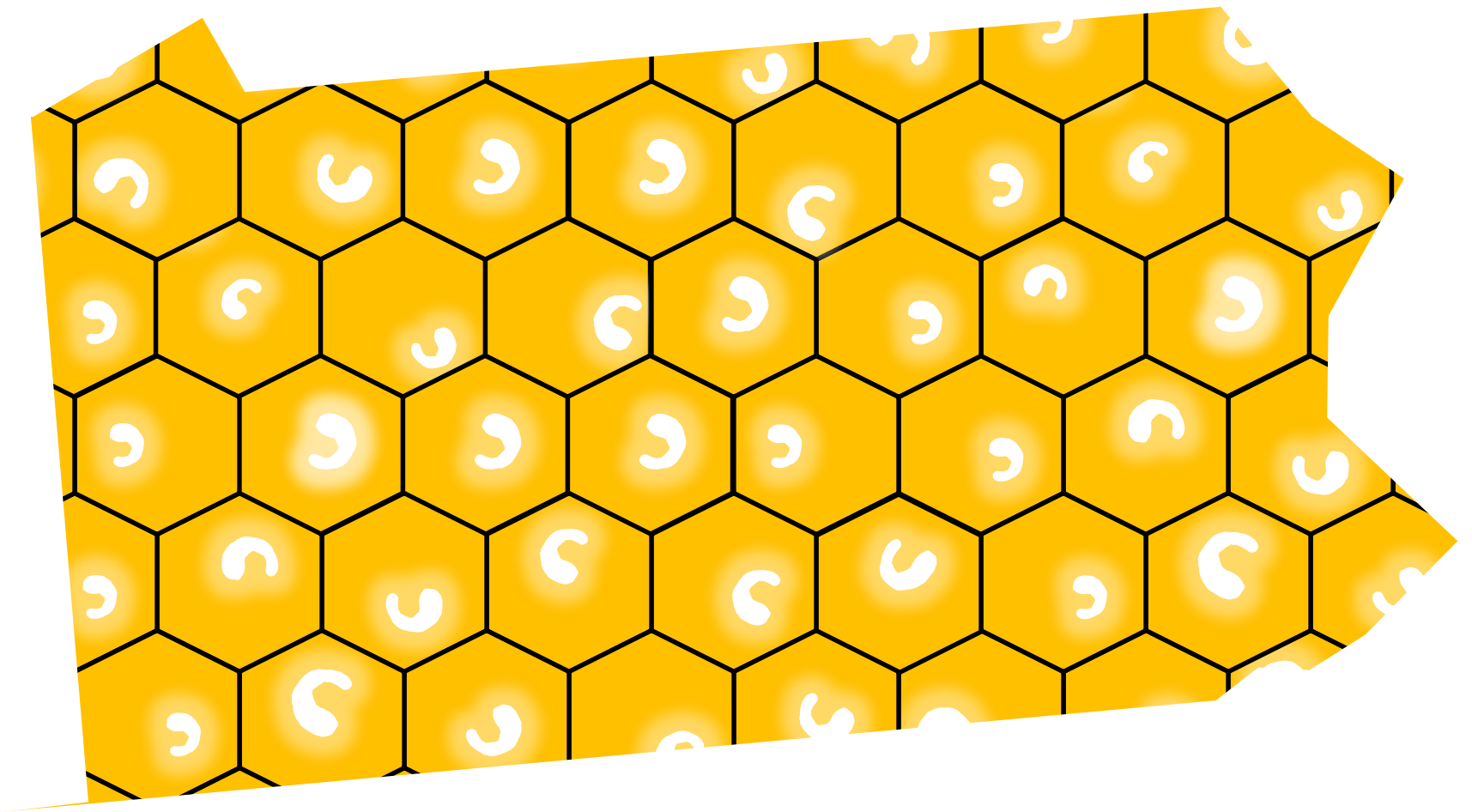
One week later: check cell builder for sealed queen cells on notched frames and make 2-brood-frame starts utilizing queen-celled frames. Destroy excess queen cells to prevent mini-swarms



HONEYBEE COLONY: THE SUM OF ALL







COLONY REARING FROM START TO FINISH:

Modern Beekeeping Is Tailored Beekeeping—Your Target Defines Your Approach

Start



- July starts
- Almond starts
- Feed and check mating success
- Install candy boards and wrap
- Transport almond starts
- Harvest May honey starts
- Brood rearing begins slowly
- Almond starts now mature for pollination
- Full-strength hives
- Apple starts
- Blueberry starts

GETTING A FRESH START: YOUNG COLONIES SURVIVE WINTER

A July Start often appears as if it isn't building up enough to overwinter successfully. The reason for this smaller amount of bees (at first) is that there is a pause in the brood cycle during July until the new queen emerges from her queen cell, takes her mating flights, and begins to lay eggs which don't mature and emerge as new bees until 21 days later. So a fall start that appears to have only two seams of bees will quickly jump to six or seven frames of bees when the new brood begins to emerge.

These new bees are different than the summer bees. Spring and summer bees only live 6-8 weeks as they quickly work themselves to death. Summer bees literally work their wings off as they become frayed and torn on foliage and whatever else lies in their path. Fall bees live throughout the winter since they don't have much work to do. They merely have to eat to keep the cluster warm, take an occasional cleansing flight, and have minimal brood to care for until spring.



OVERWINTERING STRATEGIES: KEEPING COLONIES ALIVE AND HAPPY

Fall feeding and comb drawing

- **Sugar**
- **Fondant**

Candy board as artificial deep honey chamber

- **½ inch top entrance**
- **Ability to fill as needed**

Keeping brood nest in top chamber near candy board

Wrapping hives

Sunbathing

Windbreaks



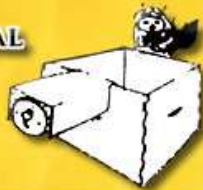
DANNY SLABAUGH CANDY BRICKS



DANNY SLABAUGH CANDY BRICKS



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INDEPENDENT BEEKEEPING RESEARCH AND INNOVATION IN THE TRADITION OF
DR. C.C. MILLER, G.M. DOOLITTLE, AND REV. L.L. LANGSTROTH,
THE FATHERS OF MODERN BEEKEEPING.
ALL DISCLOSURES PRESENTED ON THIS WEBSITE ARE GIVEN FREE TO THE WORLD.



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Natural, gentle, colony-rearing techniques developed from 40 years of research in the tradition of Dr. C.C. Miller, G.M. Doolittle, and Rev. L.L. Langstroth, the fathers of modern beekeeping



ON-THE-SPOT QUEEN REARING

Download Free PDF and learn how to rear quality queens from your own stock without grafting

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On-The-Spot Queen Rearing Utilizes Simple Techniques To Direct Your Colonies To Rear Their Own, Quality Queens Without Grafting

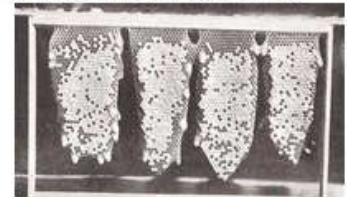
February 2009 ([Download PDF file](#))

Achieve Productive Honey and Pollination Hives without Medication through Flexible and Cost-Effective Nuc Management

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DR. C. C. MILLER: "Give them larvae of all ages from which to select, and they always choose that which is two days old, or younger I have never known bees to start a cell after the larvae were too old."



Source: Quote: Fifty Years Among The Bees (pages 237-238); Photo: Frank C. Pellett's Practical Queen Rearing used with permission from Dadant and Sons'



MEL DISSELKOEN: "Now any brood frame in the world can be used as a queen-rearing Miller frame by notching brood frames containing 36-hour-or-younger larvae, inserting notched frames into a queen-less cell builder, and then, when the queen cells are sealed (one week later) using each of those frames to queen new colony starts."