



# A FAQ for the Committed New Beekeeper

## Introduction

Our beekeeping course has covered a great deal of ground. Beekeeping is a wonderfully rich and fascinating hobby for many. There's a lot to learn but it's worth every second. With a little diligence and attention to detail, beekeeping gives back so much more than you put in.

But it is also fair to say that the new beekeeper may be slightly overwhelmed. We all face this when we start. From [learning about bees](#), to [setting up your first beehive](#) (or, preferably, [beehives](#)) and to the challenges of keeping [a healthy beehive](#), there is indeed a good deal of information to take in.

Some questions are asked by virtually all beekeepers, though. Here we lists some of the more common questions new beekeepers ask - Frequently Asked Questions, indeed.

## Your Hive

### Which type of hive should I consider?



Cedar Langstroth with Windows

Without going off the beaten track too much, which we wouldn't recommend for a new beekeeper, you have three choices of hive - the [Langstroth](#), the [Warre](#) or the [Top Bar](#).

Right off the bat, we will say that all three are very effective, proven over many years (hundreds, in fact!) and will serve you well. So this isn't a question of which type will work, but rather which type serves **your needs** best.

We can't answer that directly without knowing a little more about your objectives and situations but we can lend some general advice.



Warre

If you are focused, long term, on enjoying lots of honey then the Langstroth is a great choice, since it has the highest capacity and can easily be expanded. It's also a traditional hive design supported by many manufacturers and suppliers. In some regards, it might be considered the safest of choices.

If you are fascinated by the idea of [natural beekeeping](#) then the foundationless Warre or Top Bar hives might be attractive, although it's perfectly possible to use foundationless frames with Langstroth too. You might also be interested that the Warre was designed to mirror what bees like in nature.



Top Bar

If you are not as mobile or agile as you once were, no big deal. The Top Bar hive will "serve" your frames to you at a nice convenient height.

If lifting heavy weights is not your thing, then a Warre or Top Bar would be good option (with the Top Bar being the favorites, in this context) since you won't be lifting the larger boxes of the Langstroth.

## Should I use medium or deep frames?

If you are using a Langstroth, you will initially choose [medium or deep boxes](#). This is just a trade off and either work just great. Although all sorts of combinations exist, two common configurations for a hive are two deeps or three mediums. You can mix and match, though, if you want.

The deep box can obviously hold considerably more honey (or brood), but that comes at the cost of more weight to lift at inspection time. It's really down to you and you are not making a mistake with either. It's just a question of weight vs. capacity.

## What about frames? 8 or 10?



This is essentially the same question - a little extra capacity vs. less weight. The 10 frame option is a little more common and can hold a fair bit more honey, but a fully-laden [10 frame honey super](#) is a heavy thing to lift!

The 8 frame Langstroth box is effective, too, but is a little less weight to lift. That said, when full with honey you are still enjoying a major bounty!

In summary, at the light/small end you can go with medium boxes with 8 frames and at the heavy/large end you can use deep boxes with 10 frames. And you can choose anything in between (deeps with 8 frames, for example).

It's really down to personal preference.

## How many hives do I need?



Need? Just one. How many SHOULD you have? [At least two.](#)

When you first kick off your beekeeping life, it is fair to say there's a little expense ahead. Thankfully many of these - the smoker, the hive tool and so on - are one-off costs you will use with any hive (see below).

Purchasing two hives does add a little more, but the utility you gain in doing so is often well justified. The new beekeeper won't really have a good sense yet of a strong vs, weak hive. Having two hives (we recommend of the same type, initially) allows comparisons to be made easily, which can lead to earlier detection of issue. Additionally, in some scenarios a problem with a weaker colony can be addressed by moving frames from a stronger one.

**Having two or more hives significantly improves your understanding of bees in that first year.**

## Should I practice natural beekeeping?

100% up to you! Many do, many don't. Most beekeepers would **prefer** to do so, if they can. But there are also the realities and practical issues to be considered.



There are many facets to natural beekeeping, but let's touch on a couple to illustrate the choices at play.

Natural beekeeping implies [foundationless frames](#). While the Warre and Top Bar hives are designed for foundationless, many Langstroth beekeepers use foundation.

One of the quickest ways for a new beekeeper to become discouraged is to find large chunks of comb - with bees and honey - falling off the frames when carrying out an inspection. Natural comb is initially very fragile and so many a beekeeper has fallen foul of this.

This doesn't mean foundationless beekeeping is bad, of course. It merely means that you should educate yourself before going down that path. If you understand the practical issues related to foundationless then go for it!

Another topic of major debate is [whether to go treatment free](#). This will generate very heated discussions among beekeepers. If you decide to go treatment free, then make sure you are educated about what you are doing and the risks you take. There are many strategic and tactical decisions you can take here, but it's a long term perspective that you need.

If you expect to just throw a package of bees in a hive, not treat them for anything (even when you see issues in the hive) and expect everything to be rosy and your bees to survive regardless - well, you are kidding yourself. Beekeepers who practice treatment-free beekeeping generally do us a favor, by raising bees that are tolerant of many risks. But it takes time and patience, so don't be hoodwinked into thinking that bees in a hive with no treatments or medications is a simple path to robust bees! Read and learn.

## Cedar or pine?



There are two common choices for the wood used for your hive - pine or cedar.

Pine is the traditional choice. It is strong, offers reasonable longevity and is a proven option. To extend that longevity, it is quite common to paint pine hives before they are installed in place. That gives you some nice choices as to the aesthetics but also means you need to wait a little longer (and do some work) when your hive arrives.

Cedar is an upgrade, of sorts. Compared to pine, it is lighter (think about the weight of honey and add the weight of the box), stronger and lasts longer. Although not necessary, many coat with a little [pure tung oil](#), which offers a little extra protection and brings out the beautiful rich colors of the cedar. But that is not essential and a cedar beehive can be put directly into service, with no painting necessary.

Although somewhat subjective, most consider cedar to be aesthetically more pleasing than pine.

When ordering a hive, consider the environment. The many of the hives available from **PerfectBee** are made with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)-certified, sustainable Western Red Cedar, Douglas Fir or Sugar Pine.

Here's a video of some unattractive chap discussing the benefits of cedar hives.

## Your Bees

### Where should I get my bees?



Beverly Bees

You have three main options - [a package](#), [a nuc](#) or [a swarm](#).

If you are a first-time beekeeper, we'll propose one of those might be a step too far. Leave the capturing of a swarm till a little later in your beekeeping "career". You have a lot to learn - all of it fun! - but we propose you go with a way of sourcing your first bees where things are a little more under your control. That means a package or a nuc.

Both of these work just fine. If you are using Warre or Top Bar hives then a nuc is not the way to go (though there are some gymnastics you can do to make it work - but again, keep it simple initially). But a nuc is an excellent choice for a first-time Langstroth beekeeper.

A package works well for all types of hives.

### What type of bees should I get?

Not Africanized! Seriously, you won't want so-called "killer bees" (even in the south, where they exist) so we can take that off the table. But there are a number of good choices, depending on your needs.

Italian, Russian and Corniolan are common choices, but [check out the different races of bees for the full story](#).

### When should I order my bees?

Early! If you are reading this in January and you want to have a good chance of a package of bees in the spring, **now** is the time to order. Call up a local bee supplier, ask about availability and put down a deposit. **Leave it much later and you could be out of luck.**

Of course, later in the season choices still exist. Nucs may be available and there is sometimes the chance of getting on a waiting list for a swarm.

But whatever your plans and your timetable, don't assume you can just pick up the phone in the spring and immediately buy your bees!

## Setting Up

### What equipment do I need?



Langstroth Starter Kit

We advocate keeping it simple! Beekeeping is awash with all sorts of awesome equipment and tools and it's all good. But to get going, you need just [your hive](#), [a smoker](#), [a hive tool](#) and [a bee brush](#).

A great way to get started is with a starter kit. These are available as [equipment and clothing](#) package or, for further savings, [with the hive too](#). Both save you money over buying everything individually and provide you with the base set of tools you will use for all your hives. Many beekeepers start with a starter kit with a hive, equipment and clothing and then an additional purchase of a hive (as the second hive).

### Do I really need that protective clothing?



Ventilated Jacket and Veil

Yes.

OK, we'll qualify that somewhat. First, don't be overly influenced by all those YouTube videos of beekeepers who approach their hives in shorts and a T shirt! If they want to go down that path, then bully for them. But they are not new beekeepers. They have

paid the price in stings and decided that they are OK without protection.

Each to their own.

As a new beekeeper, we strongly suggest you focus on your bees and do what you can to not be stressed or worried about stings. That means [proper protective clothing](#). You may choose various combinations from a [jacket and veil](#) to [a full bee suit](#) (PerfectBee customers purchase these in roughly equal numbers - just a matter of preference for the individual).

Down the road you will find your balance. But one thing we suggest you **always** wear is [a veil](#). Even experienced beekeepers can suffer badly if they are stung in the wrong place on the face. And if any beekeeper tells you they can "tell" when bees are likely to sting - sorry, but they are just plain wrong! Just play it safe and always wear a veil, whether a standalone version or one that comes with your jacket or bee suit.

Finally, for reasons of comfort, the majority of the jackets and bee suits sold today [are ventilated](#), which help significantly on a hot summer day. It's a real shame to cut an inspection short because you are feeling the heat and ventilated fabrics do a great job keeping the stings out and letting the breeze in.

## Where should I place my hive?

Low wind, a fair bit of sun, away from people and away from obvious pests. Those are the basics, but there are a few other things you should check first.

## What other things do I need to check before starting?

Just to be safe, check the local jurisdiction to ensure beekeeping is legal in your location, especially if you are in [an urban environment](#). Then check out how the hive works [with the neighbors](#).

## When should I feed my bees?

There are a limited number of times when you [need to feed your bees](#). Once they are established, the chances are they will have [all they need from foraging](#). Indeed, they may well send you that signal. If you feed them and they find themselves perfectly able to bring enough in from foraging, then they will simply start ignoring your food, since the natural stuff is infinitely preferable to the artificial offerings of sugar syrup or the like.

The most justified time to feed bees is immediately after you install a package of bees. They start with zero resources - nothing aside from a queen and 10,000 buddies. No honey and no pollen. They will soon start gathering and building pollen and honey resources but they may be in big trouble if left on their own at this time. Therefore, this is one time when it's very important to offer some "starter" food, generally in the form of sugar syrup in a 2:1 ratio.

## What sort of feeder is best?



[There are many types of feeders available](#), each with their advantages. For example, a popular feeder at the PerfectBee Store is the [Hive Top Feeder with Floats](#). This stores a whopping 1.5 gallons of sugar syrup, which reduces the frequency with which it needs to be topped up. It is also an enclosed feeder hen surrounded by a box, which limits the chances of robbers.

Many like the flexibility and convenience of the [Ultimate In-Hive Feeder](#), which is very easy to remove and fill.

The one word of warning would be associated with the use of an [Entrance Feeder](#). These do have the advantage that their level can be easily checked, without having to disturb the bees, since the bottle of sugar syrup is on the outside of the hive. However, that is also a potential weakness, since if there is a threat of robbers.

## Inspections

### What things should I check at each inspection?



Each inspection will teach you more! No two inspections are the same and you will learn over time to go into an inspection with a plan - including perhaps something to check from the last inspection - but also to have an open mind to unexpected

Despite the fascinating array of situations you might uncover, there are a few basics you should check at each inspection:

- [Is there evidence of a queen](#) (you do not need to physically see the queen every time)?
- If so, do the signs point towards [a productive queen](#)?
- Are there signs that [the bees may be planning to swarm](#)?
- [Is the capacity of the hive appropriate](#), in terms of the boxes you have added?
- [Any unusual or worrying signs](#), particularly related to pests or mites?
- Are you leaving the hive in [an orderly, clean manner](#)?

### Should I worry about swarms?



Yes, you should. [Be sure you know how to recognize and avoid swarms](#). The fact that a colony is about to swarm is generally an indication that it is healthy and growing. But as beekeepers, we don't want to see our bees swarm. In fact, the potential for a swarm is an opportunity to start another hive.

The impact of a swarm varies depending on the location [but in urban situations](#), for example, it behooves the beekeeper to take all steps to avoid them. A swarm in the wrong place at the wrong times is one of the most effective ways to drum up anti-bee sentiment!

### How much honey should I expect in the first year?

None. Zip. Zero.

As we have said before, we like to keep the guidance simple and straightforward. Yes, you will find many a beekeeper who tells you loudly that he or she has taken many jars of beautiful honey from first-year bees. Good for that beekeeper, but....

A true statement of success isn't merely how much honey the beekeeper has gathered. Every beekeeper - experienced or new - can take honey from a first-year beehive. That's the easy (and dare we say, selfish) part.

No, the REAL measure of success is [whether your bees come through the winter with the honey reserves you have left them](#). A beekeeper who takes honey from a hive and then fails to see bees in the spring really isn't achieving anything significant. Just some honey, which your local supermarket sells...without all the work!

On a more serious note, we do suggest that from day one you just accept that the first year is ALL about your bees establishing themselves. Is honey really THAT important to you? Just let your bees use it to themselves. After all, they are working far, far harder for it than you ever will!

As to the second year of a mature, established hive.... prepare for some of the best honey you have ever tasted!



## 2 thoughts on “A FAQ for the Committed New Beekeeper”

**Keith Stiles**

Mar 26, 2017 at 12:41 pm | Reply

A greater FAQ as part of a simply excellent class! Very informative, well-written material with video.

**Steve Malueg**

Apr 6, 2017 at 11:50 am | Reply

There have been many great articles and information included in this educational materials.

Great job.

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