

A VERSATILE QUEEN REARING AND BANKING SYSTEM

PART 1 THE "CLOAKE BOARD METHOD" OF QUEEN REARING

by SUSAN COBEY

Rearing your own queens is one of the more interesting and rewarding aspects of beekeeping. It provides a means to maintain young, vigorous queens in colonies and is the foundation of good colony management. This also enables a degree of selection for desirable colony characteristics.

There are numerous methods of queen rearing, though each follows the same basic concept. This requires: to encourage, enhance and sustain conditions that contribute to the natural stimulus to swarm, with an element of control. During the spring buildup season, conditions naturally favor colony reproduction. Later in the season, queen rearing can be more of a challenge.

The queen rearing system described here is one I have routinely used and adapted to serve various purposes. It is versatile and applicable to both small and large scale production. When seasonal conditions and management needs change, simple manipulations allow colonies to be used for other purposes, with minimal labor. These can be moved into honey production, pollination or used to make mating nuclei and colony increases.

The original concept of the system is the "Cloake Board Method". Beekeepers worldwide have utilized and featured this in various publications and web sites. In 1979, I first wrote about this in *ABJ*. Over time I have come to appreciate its flexibility and enduring value. Today, this system continues to be featured in the specialized beekeeping classes I offer at Ohio State University. Numerous requests to have this in print, with updated modifications for banking methods, is the reason for this article.

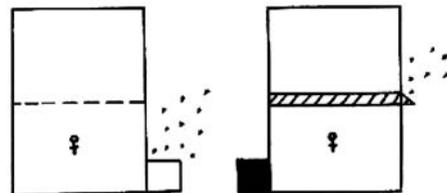
The Cloake Board Method must be credited to its originator, New Zealander Harry Cloake. Internationally recognized, Cloake was an active leader in the industry and an innovative beekeeper. In the 1950s, he helped his father operate a small beekeeping business. By the 1970s, he had built this into one of the largest beekeeping operations in New Zealand, with the help of his two sons, Mervyn and Russell. Today, Mervyn continues the business.

I was fortunate to meet Cloake at the 1977 Apimondia Congress in Adelaide, Australia, and eagerly accepted an invitation to visit his apiary in Timaru, on the South Island of New Zealand. As a new, young beekeeper from the other side of the world, this was an exciting and memorable adventure. His queen rearing system impressed me.

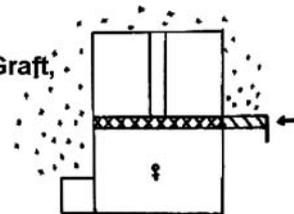
The beauty of the Cloake Board Method of queen rearing is that it addresses the needs of the bees as well as the beekeeper. To rear high quality queen cells, the natural stimulus of the bees is encouraged. For the beekeeper, it is efficient in the use of bees, labor and equipment.

The Cloake Board Method takes advantage of both a queen-less and queen-right system. Queen cells started in a queen-less state

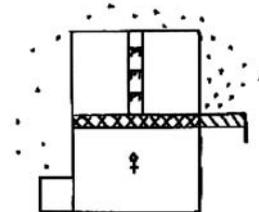
Several Days Before The Graft,
Arrange The Colony



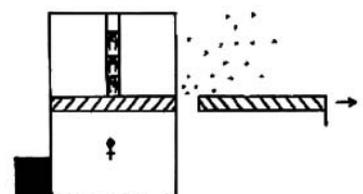
Day Before The Graft,
Slide In



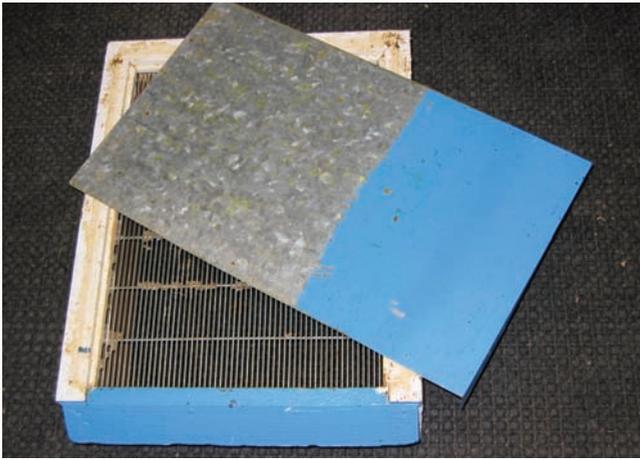
Day One,
Graft In



Day Two,
Remove Slide



Cloake Method Procedures
Drawing by Juan Castro



Cloake Division Board with Queen Excluder and Slide

tend to have a higher rate of acceptance, and those reared in a queen-right state tend to produce higher quality cells. Hence, the popularity of the starter and finisher methods used.

Another key component of rearing premium queen cells is a minimal amount of disturbance. Moving developing larvae between starters and finishers interrupts the critical and intensive larval feeding stage. The Cloake method eliminates the need for this practice.

Experiments have shown that a developing queen larva receives 1600 feeding visits from nurse bees, compared to the 143 feeding visits received by a worker larva. The high rate of consumption and nutritious royal jelly diet of queen larvae stimulate rapid growth and development.

Queens have the shortest larval development time of honey bee castes, about four and a half days for European races. Proper nutrition is critical and will determine if the caste of a fertilized egg will become a queen or worker.

The age of larva chosen, to be reared as a queen, is also critical. Larvae should be grafted within 24 hours of egg hatch. Larval age affects the quality and quantity of royal jelly received. Initially the diet is high in sugars, stimulating a high rate of feeding. As the larva grows, the diet changes and increases in protein content.

The queen larval diet affects queen performance, influencing: queen weight, the number of ovarioles, and the size and volume of the spermatheca. The queen develops 50 different morphological characteristics, necessary to support her role as egg layer and mother of a populous colony.

The Cloake Board Mechanics

The Cloake Board Method uses one specialized piece of equipment. This is a division board that consists of an outer wooden frame, which fits between hive bodies and provides a second upper entrance. The inner edges of the frame are grooved to permit a slide to be easily slipped in and out. A queen excluder, either attached to or placed below the Cloake board, restricts the laying queen to the bottom brood chamber.

A queenless state is created with the slide placed in the division board, simulating a swarm box in the top. Removal of the slide, with the excluder in place, returns the colony to a queen-right state, simulating a finisher. Going between these two states requires little effort and minimizes disturbance during the larval feeding stage. The need to move the graft from a starter colony to a finisher colony is eliminated, yet the benefits of these two systems are maintained.

To provide the crowded hive conditions desired in the upper cell building chamber, the hive entrances are manipulated. In preparation for the graft, the colony is turned (or pivoted to prevent lifting) so the main, bottom entrance now faces the opposite direction. Exiting from the reversed bottom, returning bees reorient to use the new top entrance created by the division board. This boosts the bee population in the top chamber.

A high population ratio of young nurse bees, 5 to 15 days old

with well developed hypopharyngeal glands, is required to rear high quality queens. As the bees age these glands atrophy. The quality of cells will diminish if this age group is not maintained, regardless colony strength.

To attract nurse bees up through the excluder into the top box, young open brood is brought up from the queen-right lower box. Empty frames are replaced to provide space for the queen to lay. After 6 to 12 hours, the slide is placed in the division board to create a queenless state. At this time the frames of young larvae are moved to another the colony, so as not to compete with the feeding of queen cells.

In the top box, leave an empty center space to place the frame of grafted queen cells. Nurse bees will cluster here. Feed the colony syrup and pollen, and allow the bee to settle. Place a frame of foundation next to the feeder. This will stimulate wax production and provide storage of excess syrup to minimize the webbing of cells.

The next day, graft the queen cells and place these in the empty center space. A day later, after the queen cells have been accepted, the slide is removed. This converts the cell builder into a queen-right finisher, without disturbing the feeding of the developing cells. Regardless of weather conditions, this is easy and convenient to do.

The number of queen cells grafted should be based upon the strength of the cell builder and time of year. During the swarm sea-



Queen Right Cell Builder using the Cloake Board with the slide inserted.



Transitioning from a single queenless cell builder into a queen-right cell builder. Six pounds of young nurse bees are added.

son, conditions are optimal and a large number of high quality queen cells can be reared. Generally, 45 to 60 cells per graft is reasonable. Later in the season or when conditions are less optimal, graft half or less of this number.

A new graft of queen cells can be started every 4 or 5 days. Queen cells are capped in about four and a half days. No longer in need of feeding, these can be moved and held in a nursery colony. Eleven days after the graft, the cells are ready to emerge and are placed in mating nuclei or individual colonies.

This system was designed to rear a large number of queen cells efficiently in a short period of time, without weakening colonies for honey production. Cloake routinely reared 4,000 queen cells in six weeks. He then removed the divider boards and moved these strong colonies onto a honey flow.

Optional Use Of Support Colonies

To maintain the cell builders over the season, support colonies can be used to occasionally boost the nurse bee population, rather than manipulate the colony entrances. Using this method, brood is still rotated in the manner described.

To provide the cell builder with an abundance of young nurse bees, frames of emerging brood and/or bees are taken from the brood nest of strong field colonies. The addition of sealed brood given to cell builders assures an adequate supply of nurse bees for successive grafts of queen cells.

The need for additional bees is dependent upon the season, conditions and production requirements. This just offers another management option. For commercial queen production, I prefer this modification of the system to ensure the quality of queen cells as the season progresses.

PROCEDURES

Prepare Colonies In Advance

The first step in queen rearing is advance planning, beginning with good over-wintering preparations. Colonies must be strong, healthy, well fed and free of miticide chemical treatments and residues. The buildup of colony strength and proper nutrition are essential. Maintain young queens in these colonies to increase production and prevent swarming. Colonies can be combined, fed and re-queened, if necessary. Early in the season, queen rearing is initiated when drones begin to emerge.

Several Days Before the Graft,

Arrange The Colony

Several days before the graft is planned, arrange the colony. Confine the queen to the bottom super, below an excluder. Place the Cloake division board, without the slide, between the two hive bodies.

Bring up several frames of young open brood from the bottom box to attract nurse bee up. The top super should contain frames of nectar, brood, pollen, foundation and a feeder. Place a pollen frame in the center, next to where the graft will be.

Arrange the bottom super to contain honey, some sealed and/or emerging brood and empty comb for the queen to lay. Be sure the queen is present, and has not been moved up with the brood. It is helpful to mark the queen for fast identification.

Pivot the colony 180 degrees, so the bottom entrance is reversed. Close this back entrance, forcing bees to use the new upper entrance. Feed the colony syrup and pollen in the top box. Allow the bees to settle.

Day Before the Graft

A day before the graft, place the slide in the division board frame. Open the back, lower entrance to encourage bees to fly out and return in the top, boosting the population of the upper cell builder unit.

At this time, remove the young brood in the top chamber. These frames can be rotated into a nursery colony. Allow the cell builder colony to settle, the nurse bees hypopharyngeal glands will become engorged, and ready to concentrate on feeding the queen larvae. Cell builders should be very populous, often forming a bee



Cell builder ready for the queen cell graft. Nurse bees festooning in the empty space, pollen cake on the top bars and inside feeder with syrup.

beard on the upper entrance.

Day One, The Graft

Allow the colony to settle for 12 to 24 hours. Graft queen cells. Open the colony with the least amount of disturbance, no smoke, and place the graft in the empty, center space. Allow the frame of queen cells to "float" down among the festooning nurse bees filling this space.

Day Two

A day after the cells have been accepted, remove the slide to create a queen-right cell builder. Close the rear entrance. By the time eggs have been laid by the queen and hatch in the bottom box, the developing queen cells in the top will be nearly capped. Nurse bees will remain in the top to feed and attend the queen cells.

Day Four, Five

When the developing queen cells are capped, about four and a half days after the graft, these can be moved to a nursery incubator colony to mature. Simply, place these above a queen excluder surrounded by young brood.

Routinely check brood in the cell builders for rogue queen cells each time these are worked. Rotate the brood in preparation for the next graft, repeating this process. A new batch of cells can be grafted every 4 to 5 days.

Day Ten or Eleven

Pull the mature, capped queen cells before emergence, day 10 or 11 after the graft. Handle the cells gently, avoid shaking as this may injure queens. While cutting cells from the grafting bars and transporting these to colonies, keep them warm. A few degrees

change in temperature can speed or slow emergence. Cells ready to emerge, held against a light, can be seen moving. Held to the ear, these can be heard chewing their way out.

Transitional Queen Rearing

The Cloake Board can be used in various ways to efficiently address production needs, seasonal conditions and beekeeper management considerations. I refer to "transitional queen rearing", as a simple system that allows easy transition from a short-term, queenless method into a long-term, self-supporting queen-right method. A single swarm box is established and this is built into a queen-right cell builder.

Transitional queen rearing has value in situations where there is a need to set up cell builders quickly, without reducing colony numbers. Established colonies are used to provide; young bees, capped and emerging brood, freshly collected pollen and nectar. During the spring buildup season, the impact of taking some material from several colonies is minimal, provided colonies are healthy and strong. This can also serve as swarm control.

Queenless cell builders are initially set up as a single box. Shake 6 to 8 pounds of young nurse bees from the broodnest of several colonies. These bees are shaken into a single box containing: a feeder of syrup, a couple frames of open nectar, a frame of foundation, pollen, sealed and emerging brood and a pollen patty. Set up the cell builders at dusk to minimize flight activity and drifting. Allow the bees to settle overnight and graft the queen cells into this the next morning.

Queenless units can be established with or without brood. The addition of sealed and emerging brood, 2 to 4 frames, provides a second wave of young nurse bees to rear another batch of queen cells. Several grafts can be reared in succession, if the nurse bees are maintained.

As nurse bees age and become less effective in feeding and rearing queen cells, this unit is given a laying queen. Above this box,

place the Cloake board, with the slide inserted and an empty box. Build a second queenless cell builder using material from support colonies. A queen-right cell builder system is established and can now be worked as described.

To efficiently use cell builders, a graft can be given every 4 to 5 days. Capped queen cells, no longer in need of feeding, can be matured in an incubator nursery colony.

Next month, Part Two of this article will describe the use of the Cloake Board to establish self sufficient Nursery and Banking Systems.

For those interested in the Cloake board inserts, these can be purchased from: Dan Jarvis, phone 614-562-2685, email: danjarvis@hotmail.com

Acknowledgements

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