



VERMONT

AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS

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Apiary Program Update
AIB presentation
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Presentation Overview

Apiary Program

Vermont Beekeeping


3036 Pollinator Health Study

Future Initiatives

Title 6: Agriculture

Chapter 172: Inspection of Apiaries

Apiary Program

- Registration
 - Colony Inspections
 - Interstate certificates
 - 3036- Monitoring of Pollinator Health
- 

Apiary Registration

- **Annual registration**
- Required for all colonies
 - \$10 fee per apiary

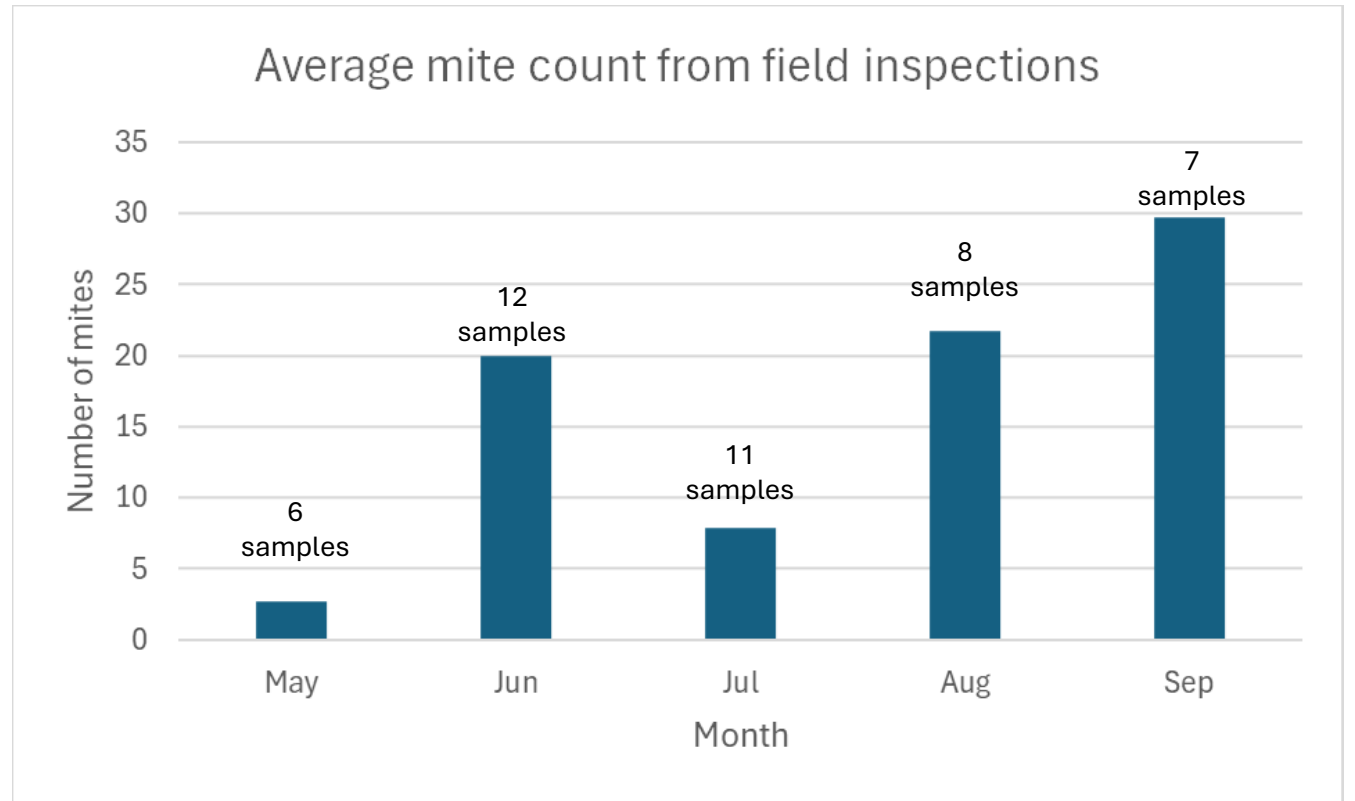
Apiary location data used for

- **Regulatory**
 - Commercial apiary restrictions
 - Inspections
- **Emergencies**
 - Notification of disease
 - Invasive pests
 - Other

Inspections

- Colony Health
 - Brood Diseases
 - Pests & Parasites
- Regulatory
 - Interstate travel
 - Sale of bees
- Management Advice

Varroa Mite counts 2024



Mite levels <3% are associated with healthier colonies and overwintering success

Vermont Beekeeping







Table 1. Colonies and apiaries registered with VAAFMM, 2020-2024

Year	Number of colonies	Number of apiaries
<i>2020</i>	14,845	1,263
<i>2021</i>	15,110	1,251
<i>2022</i>	14,695	1,203
<i>2023</i>	17,145	1,213
<i>2024</i>	18,013 ←	1,156 ←

Number of Beekeepers and operation size

Table 2. Number of colonies managed by operation size, 2023-2024

	Number of individual beekeepers		Total number of colonies managed	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
Backyard operations managing <20 colonies	608	553 	2,149	2,095 
Sideline operations managing 20-99 colonies	40	44	1,457	1,773
Commercial operations managing 100+ colonies	22	20 	13,539	14,145 

617 Registered Beekeepers
Managing 18,013 colonies in 2024

2023-2024 Winter Colony Loss

Table 3. Breakdown of colony loss by operation size

Operation size	Colonies at start	% colonies lost	% loss range	Median %
Backyard	1,412	50.2	0-100	50
Sideline	1,949	37.15	0-100	33
Commercial in-state	3,648	37	9-60	31
Commercial migratory	2,400	3.95	2-8	5
All	9,409	30.6	0-100	50

§ 3036. Monitoring of Pollinator Health

§ 3036. Monitoring of pollinator health

The Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets shall monitor managed pollinator health to establish pollinator health benchmarks for Vermont, including:

- (1) presence of pesticides in hives;
- (2) mite pressure;
- (3) disease pressure;
- (4) mite control methods;
- (5) genetic influence on survival;
- (6) winter survival rate; and
- (7) forage availability. (Added 2021, No. 145 (Adj. Sess.), § 3, eff. July 1, 2022.)

3036 Design



6 enrolled Apiaries

Representing different operation sizes and regions



Monthly sampling May-September

Pollen-pesticides and botanical ID
Bees-Mites and pathogens

Presence of Pesticides in Hives

Pollen Traps- Fresh
pollen as bees enter hive

Samples sent to lab for
analysis

- Qsi- 2023
- USDA- 2024

2023 Pollen Pesticide results

8 pollen samples from 3 locations

5 samples had levels at or above (LOQ) of .01 ppb

3 different pesticides were detected and quantified

Deet, Icaridin, and Bifenthrin

4 of samples had pesticide residues at levels below the LOQ

1 sample had levels of a pesticide (Bifenthrin), classified as highly toxic to bees, at levels higher than the LD50

3 samples showed levels of pesticides classified as non-toxic to bees

2024 Pollen Pesticide results

- Results pending...



2023 Mite Pressure

32 mite counts

5 (or 15%) had levels of infestation at or above the standard economic threshold of <3%.

Studies show that colonies with infestation levels at or above this rate have an increased mortality rate, especially during the winter months.

2024 Mite Pressure

44 mite counts

9 (or 20%) had levels of infestation at or above the standard economic threshold of <math><3\%</math>.

Studies show that colonies with infestation levels at or above this rate have an increased mortality rate, especially during the winter months.

2023 Disease Pressure

	ABPV	AFB	A. woodi	DWV- A	DWV- B	DWV- C	EFB	N. apis	N. ceranae
Positive Detections	9	0	3	12	20	0	6	0	17
Detection Rate % Detections (t)/number of samples (N)	24	0	8	32	53	0	16	0	45

2024 Disease Pressure

	ABPV	AFB	A. woodi	DWV- A	DWV- B	DWV- C	EFB	N. apis	N. ceranae
Positive Detections	3	0	3	8	26	0	2	0	15
Detection Rate % Detections (t)/number of samples (N)	7	0	7	19	62	0	5	0	36

2023 Mite Control Methods



4 of the 6 beekeepers use at least one miticide when mite infestation levels reach the 3% infestation threshold.



2 of the 6 beekeepers use “treatment-free” management practices where no miticides are used to manage varroa mites.

2024 Mite Control Methods

5 of the **6** beekeepers report using at least one miticide when mite infestation levels reach the **3%** infestation threshold.

1 of the **6** will use a miticide if mite infestation levels reach well above the **3%** threshold

Forage Availability

Apiary plotted into the Beescape Application

- 3-mile radius
- Economic Value
- Habitat Quality Factors
- Land Use
- Climate
- Precipitation



Beescape version 2.5

Economic Value

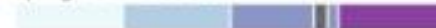
Pollinators contribute approximately \$0 annually to crop value.

Habitat Quality Factors

Nesting Availability for Wild Bees



Spring Floral Resources



Summer Floral Resources



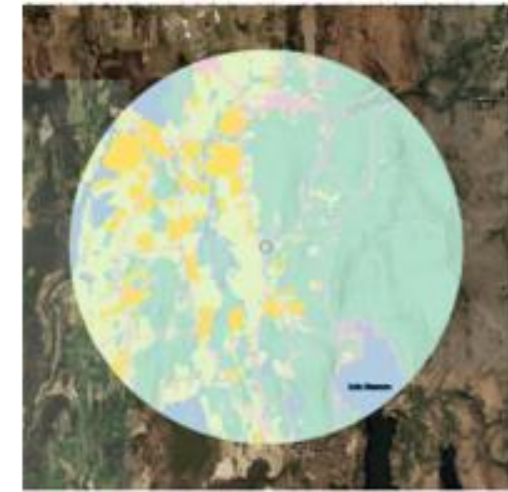
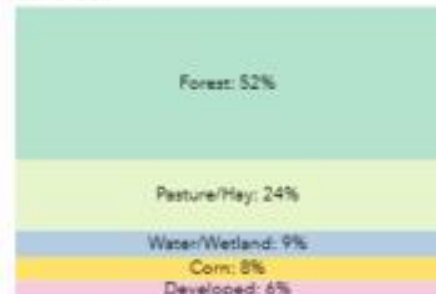
Fall Floral Resources



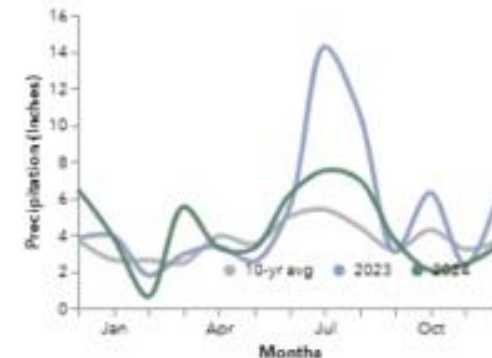
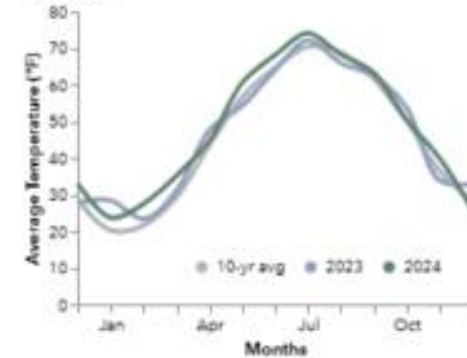
Crop Insecticide Index



Land Use



Climate



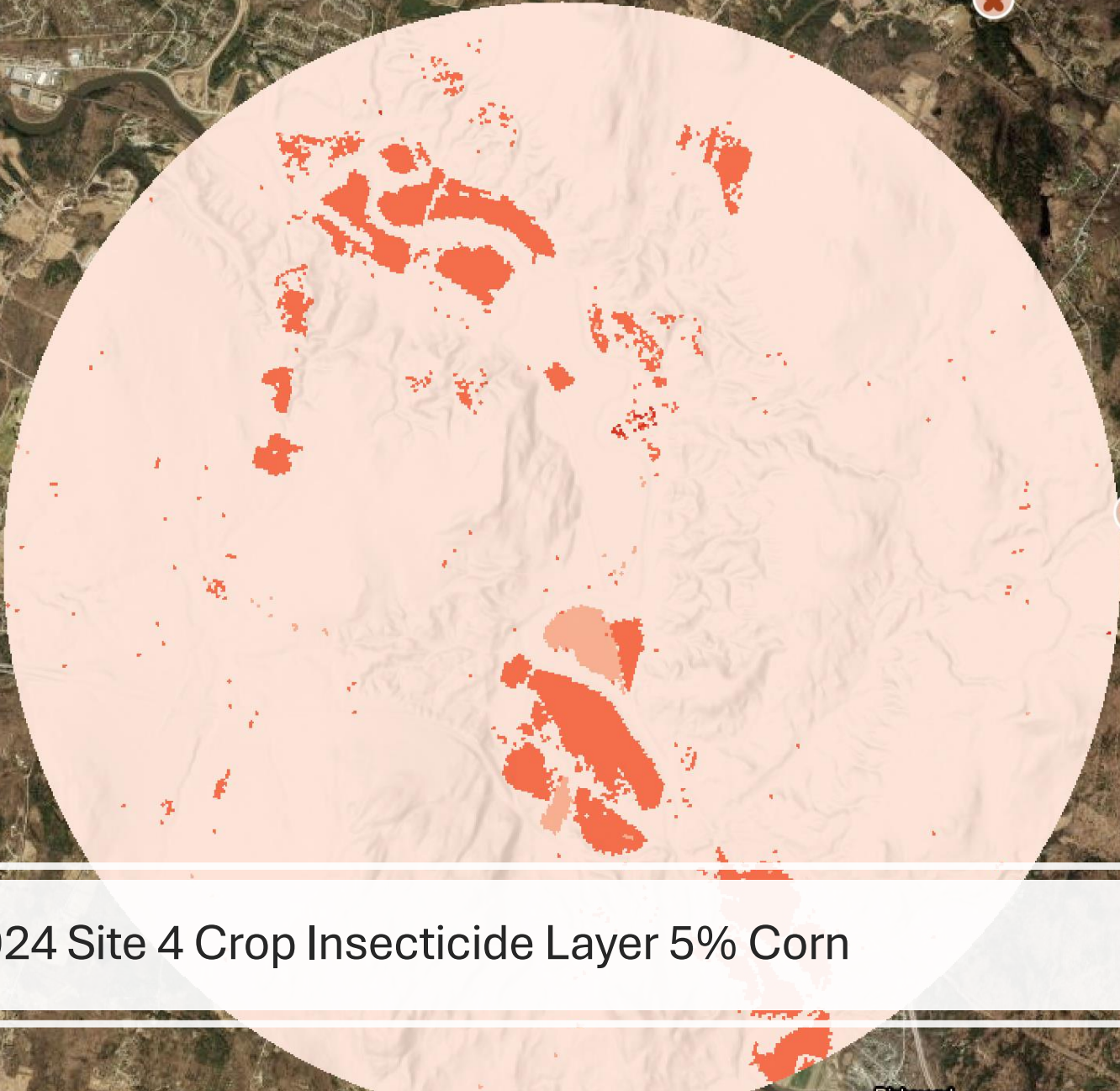
3 mi range

1 5

- Flowering Plant Observations
- Pollinator Observations
- Crop Insecticide

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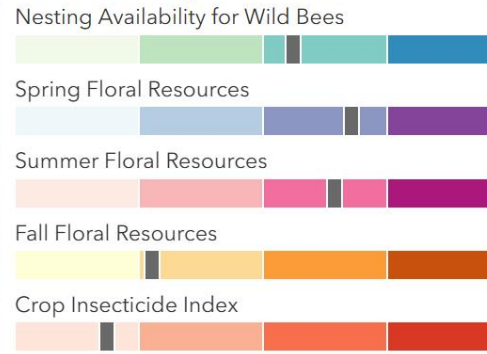
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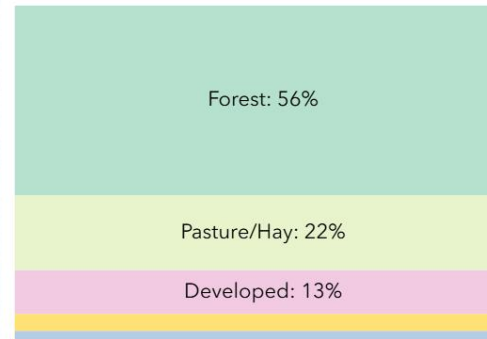
2023-2024 Site 4 Crop Insecticide Layer 5% Corn



Habitat Quality Factors ⓘ



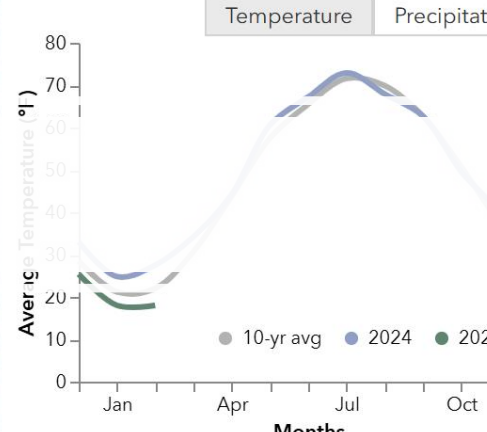
Land Use



Economic Value

Pollinators contribute approximately \$2,000 annually to crop value.

Climate



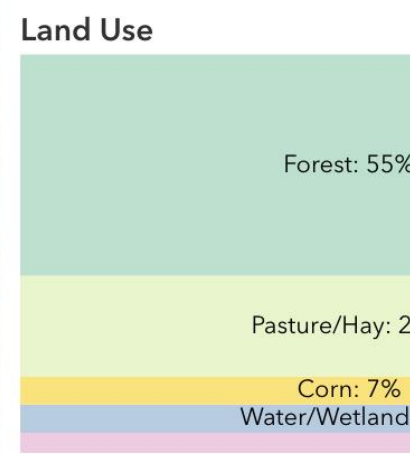
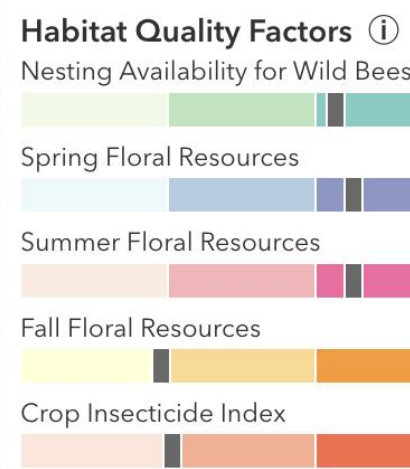
Richmond

place

range 5

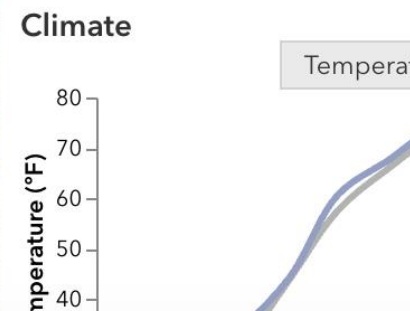
Plant Observations

Observations



Economic Value

Pollinators contribute approximately \$1 billion annually to crop value.



Current and Future Initiatives – Increase Pollinator Habitat

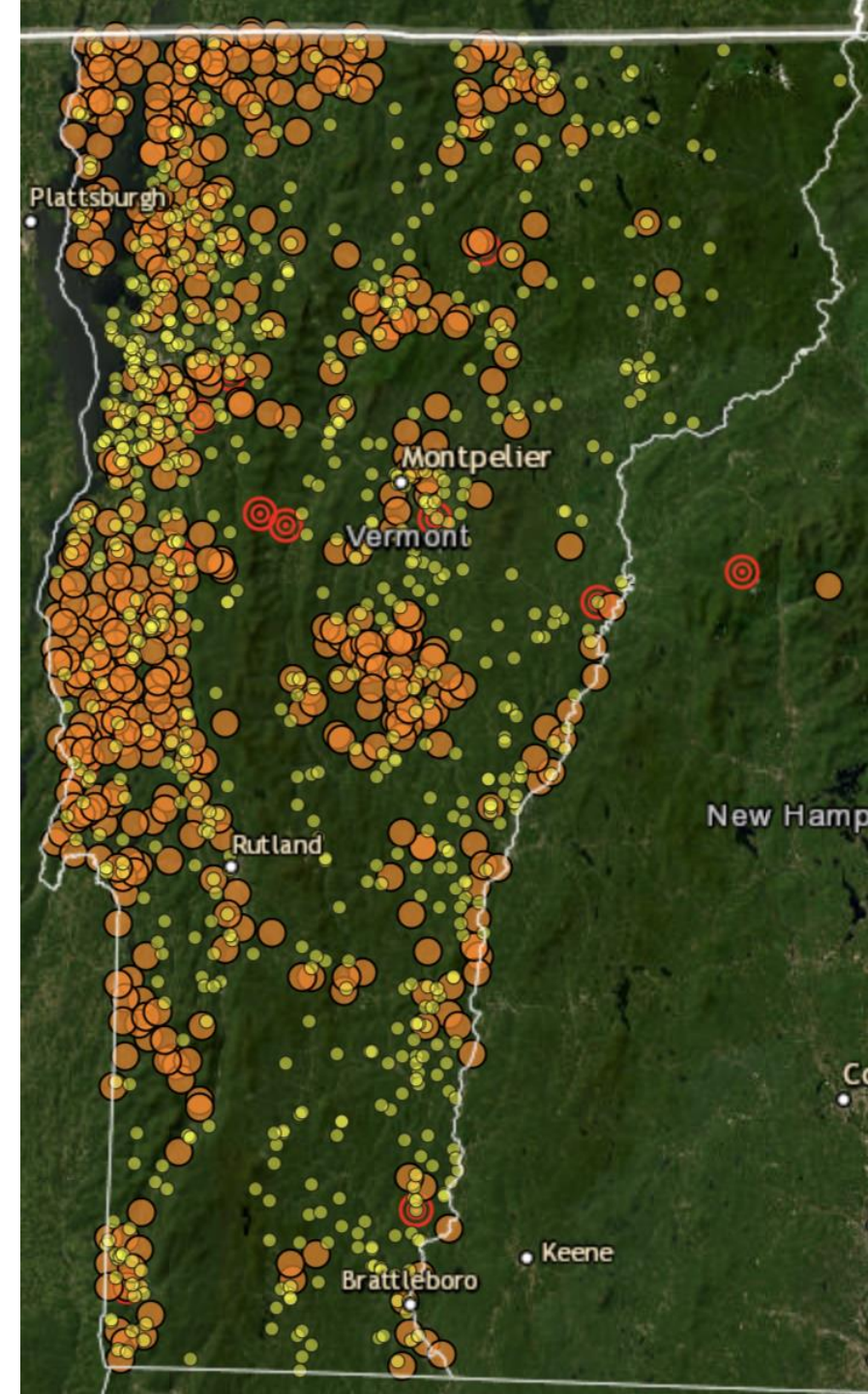
Collaborating with AOT enhancing
pollinator habitat along Interstate
corridors

Vermont Center for
Ecostudies pollinator study

Pollen Botanical ID on 3036 pollen

Pollinator Habitat Considerations

- Pollinators need season- long forage availability
- 3036 study sites all had low fall floral resources (Beescape)
- Vermont landscape is diverse
 - Varied elevation, soils, microclimates, and land use
 - Forests, crop lands, developed area
 - Forests play an important role
 - Maple, basswood, serviceberry, black locust
- Can we use this Beescape too to focus our efforts?
 - Perhaps consider crop land areas to encourage more floral diversity



ขอแสดงความยินดีกับบุคลากรบัณฑิต มหาบัณฑิต และบัณฑิตทุกท่าน

Inspector Training Thailand



Grant funded inspector trainings

- 8- Apiary Inspectors
- 3- Researchers
- 2- Camera crew
- 1- Industry leader



Tropilaelaps Training at Auburn University

- 58 Apiculture Leaders
- 37 States, Provinces & Territories



Project Apis m.



How Small?



US mint penny





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