

## Comments on when did you lose your hives?

	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	2
	3
	44593
We are a single hive apiary.	
(2) hives in March were lost	
1 checked it February but there was plenty of honey still in the hive pulse a full candy board. So I suspect it was earlier in the winter.	
1 december, 1 January	
1 during the winter. The second was find end of March and the girls were out on the warm days. End of March beginning of April they were all dead.	
1 each	
1 each Jan and March	
1 each month	
1 each month	
1 hive feb/march	
1 hive in NOV 2 nucs in DEC	
1 hive was lost by March 26, 2017	
1 in each month	
1 in January and 1 during the cold weather in early March.	
1 in October, 3 in November.	
1 lost	

1 nuc absconded Oct. 1 nuc was too small, perished in January 1 production colony had a late bear attack, queen survived but never resumed laying in winter, perished broodless in March. 1 production colony dwindled down and perished in March spite of beginning broodnest, this colony has samples out for testing.
1 per
1 small cluster hive in 10 frame died in December- expected 1 hive died in February or early March
1-Dec 1-Jan
1x September (queenless) 2x January 1x March 1x April (dying as I write this)
2 - Dec 1- Feb
2 - Oct 1- Nov 2-Dec 3-Jan
2 each
2 February 1 march
2 hives lost in January
2 in Dec 1 in feb
2 in jan 1 in feb
2 in late December 6 in early February - 6 in very late January
2 in November
2 Jan, 1 Feb, 2 March
2 Nov 2 Feb
2- Nov. 15 by Feb.
2- November 2- December
2 nucs
2 October 3 November
2 top-bar in November 2016, one Langstroth in March 2017.
2 were dead in January. The 3rd was lost in February

2016-2017 NHBA Hive Loss Survey (5/12/17) - Comments received.

3 hives lost in Oct. . 3 nucs lost in Oct. 5 hives lost in Dec.
3 in oct, 4 nucs 3 hives in November rest in December and January.
3 lost in Nove
3 Oct 1 Feb
4 hives lost in January
5 December, 1 January
All four that failed made it as far as mid/lateFebruary
Bear tore apart hive three nights in a row. Bees made it through the first two, but not the third.
Both dead in December
Both seemed in bad shape in December, 2016
Dec 1. Mar. 1
December - lost 2 Nucs Feb - lost 1 hive Mar - lost 1 hive
Do not know for sure but both hives were lost before Feb.
Hives noted to be lost in Feb, may have died earlier. The remaining hives are VERY vigorous. Suspect poor genetics; lost hives were the newest, Italians from the South.
I believe I lost 2 hives in mid February and a third hive early March.
I check on the hives in Dec. and they were both ok. In January, one was dead.

<p>I had one hive die in late November as was expected as it suddenly weakened in September and got robbed out. If you qualified that a hive was one I expected to make it through the winter, I would have probably not counted this.</p>
<p>I know both hives were flying at the end of February when we had the warm weather</p>
<p>I LOST 2 HIVES LATE FEB. 1HIVE MID MARCH.</p>
<p>I lost both of them in January</p>
<p>I lost my bee hive in August 2016</p>
<p>I think I lost them last week.</p>
<p>I'm not sure which month, but between Dec and Jan is when I lost one hive. There were significantly more dead bees near this hive than the other.</p>
<p>It may have been January but I checked on both the first week of February and it was lost then.</p>
<p>Jan - 1 Feb - 1 March - 3</p>
<p>Just 1 hive lost</p>
<p>Lost 3 additional hives over the summer. Bad year.</p>
<p>Lost both (2) hives the first week of Dec. when I checked them, they were both there in late Nov.</p>
<p>lost in early Jan</p>
<p>Lost one hive in October, two in November, one in December, one in January, and my last one in March</p>
<p>not sure - maybe all 3</p>
<p>Not sure to approximate numbers per month. A majority of the mortality was seen from Late January - Mid March</p>

Nov. 4 Hives, 2 NUC January, 2 Hives
November- absconded January - unsure
November lost the one in bow November lost one in Penacook January all others were lost!
Oct. 1 Nov. 2 Dec. 3 Jan. 1 Feb. 1
One
One each month
One each month
One hive appears to have been lost in early winter due to the fact that it still had a pollen patty in it. The second appears to have been lost in February/March since I saw them alive in February.
ONE HIVE LOST IN JANUARY
One hive was weak all summer and we lost it by August. The other hive was very strong but we lost it in Mid-October to yellow jackets. They attacked the hive, killed the bees and took all honey.
One in November, two in December, and one in February
One looked like Queen died in fall and hive loss in November. Two hives lost sometime in February.
Only 1 have to loose
Only have 1 hive
Roughly same rate
The first two hives were very weak throughout the summer. the last hive lost was a very strong hive.

<p>The one in November only the queen survive. All the workers fled The one in December all the bees died Total mass of bees was about 3 lbs. yellow jackets kept hurrassing the hive in the end. Both hives were very strong in sept</p>
<p>Two hives in January and two nucs in February.</p>
<p>Two hives were gone within a week of each other in October after being seemingly strong with plenty of honey. The other hive was lost in Dec</p>
<p>Two hives were lost in December, one in January.</p>
<p>Various times over the winter.</p>
<p>We aren't sure when the one hive died, It was our friends hive that we were watching and when they came to look at it, it had died. Our hive seems to be thriving.</p>
<p>1 hive, 1 nuc: Feb; 1 hive March</p>
<p>2 in Jan; 2 March (between 3/3-3/11)</p>

**Comments on How & when did you treat?:**

Method	
	10/01/2017
I treated only once for mites in the summer. Missed fall	
Oct - Nov Apivar	
12 mls. Apiguard just once	
12 mls. Apiguard once. No mites on the bottom board	
1st week in September 2016 Apiguard Please note these hives were NUC's in spring and i did not treat in spring or summer	
2 OAV treatments in July, and one at the end of October	
51 mls 2 treatments Apiguard Aug and September	
51 mls 2 treatments august / September	
Apigar 1/2 doses June, july, september	
apiguard	
Apiguard - beginning of Sept-mid-Sept; 2 doses for full treatment	
Apiguard - beginning Sept & Mid Sept	
apiguard - beginning Sept-mid Sept . It takes 2 doses for full treatment	
apiguard - beginning Spet & mid Sept	

Apiguard - mid Aug & end aug
APIGUARD IN AUGUST
Api-guard in Sept/Oct
Apigurard, drone cutting, screened bottom boards, brood interruption
Apistan was put on mid august.
Apivar in September
Apivar starting in early Sept. I think
Aug Mite-Away
Aug. Mite strips
August - MAQS
August - MAQS strips November - OAV end of December - OAV
August Mite away quick strips
August 24 MAQS
August and September Hopguard II
August, Apgar, did a mite count in mid Dec seemed OK?
August, Hopguard
August. Mite Away quick strips
Both hives treated with Apilife var early in September. Probably should have treated in August. Both hives treated again with Oxalic drip in early November.
But did not treat until October when I saw my first mite on a bee.

didn't treat this year as these were new package bees and didn't see mites in August.
Drone comb. I would remove the drone comb every 3 weeks.
Early July - mite away Early September - Thymol November Oxacillic acid vapor
Early October
Early September. Oxalic Acid Vaporizer
Essential oils like in Honey Bee Healthy
Fall Treated with both Mite-away and oxalic strips
Fall -hops guard II
fall with strips
Formic Acid Drone Frames Screened bottom board
formic acid strips/ september
Full treatment of Apguard
High count hives only July MAQS August MAQS November Oxalic Acid
Hives treated with Apigard in August Nucs not treated
Hives with MAQS late July and Sept. Nucs with oxalic dribble late Nov.
Hop guard in July. ApiLifeVar in September.

Hopguard II
I did not treat but did mite counts throughout the summer and just before winter. very few mites
I did not treat for varroa as they were not a problem in my hives.
I do IPM measures mite counts and the counts was low enough treatment wasn't necessary.
I don't remember. But each hive 2 times
I treated 3 hives with Mite Away quick strips and one with gel pack of Apiguard. This was done in late August/early Sept after continuous monitoring with bottom tray all summer.
I treated in August and I used Mite away quick strips.
I treated them in the fall with APIGUARD.
I treated them with oxalic acid vapor, but I didn't treat them till October 1, which was too late, and I only did one treatment. I did not check for mites during the summer, but have read a lot about them this winter.

I was not able to treat last summer due to a family crisis that required me to go out of state frequently. I was worried my hive would be weak and not make it through the winter.
July 26 thru early August API guard
July. Apacore
LAST TREATED ALL HIVES IN MID OCTOBER WITH MITE AWAY DURING WARM SPELL.
Last week of September. Oxalic acid
Late Aug
Late August - MAQS
Late August with Apivar
MAQS end of September
MAQS in Aug, OAV in Nov
MAQS in August
Maqs in mid Aug.
MAQS, Summer & Fall
MAQs: April 30 June 18 (>100 in 24 drop) Sept 25 (>100 in 24 drop)
Middle of August with MAQS (mite away)
Mite Away 9/15/16
Mite away quick strip September 1 2 stripes between brood boxes10
Mite away quick strips
Mite away quick strips

Mite Away Quick Strips 9/1 Apigard 9/20 and 10/7 I know of 2 hives within 1.5 miles that were not treated
Mite Away Quick Strips in late August
Mite away quick strips in Sept, oxilic acid vaporizer in early march
Mite Away Quick Strips; didn't treat until late September as we hadn't seen evidence of mites - possibly contributed to the lost hive.
Mite away quickstrips, Sept. Probably too late
Mite away strips in late Nov/early Dec.
Mite count was low going into winter
Mite-a-cide
Mite-a-cide strips
Mite-Away
Mite-a-way Quick Strips in August - infestation testing showed acceptable levels until August. August testing showed mite population exploded to severe levels. Treatment was late. retreatment was not completed due to life schedule
Miteaway quickstrips
Mite-Away Strips

mites reached threshold in July, treated with Apivar. These hives lived. Next set of hives reached threshold in Aug, also treated with Apivar. These hives lived. Next set of hives reached threshold late August, treated with Hop Guard II, 1 lived, the other made it through, but small.
Natural oils
No evidence of mited - new hives 2016
No treatment
No treatments used
OA vapor Dec. 2016, MAQS summer, Apivar Sept. OA vapor early Dec.
OAV - three consecutive treatments in September 2016, one treatment early January 2017
OAV aug 1xweekx4, Oct 1xweekx4
OAV, multiple weekly treatments Aug/Sept. Single treatment in Dec.
Oct-Nov, Apivar 40 days or so
October Hop Guard
October, 2016 Formic acid

October, three treatments, with the one that looks like a wafer that you split into the four pieces (I got it from Ben Chadwick but as I'm not familiar yet with the types of mite treatments, I just asked him what I should use as a new beekeeper).
October. Apiguard
October--strips
October ox acid
Only by removing drone frames, no chemicals.
Only once in the fall.
Our hive is untreated - our friends hive (died) was treated.
ova 3 treats aug then 1 in nov
Oxalic Acid - Spring on 7 hives 3 nucs - Apivar 1 untreated
Oxalic Acid Vapor - October 2016
Oxalic Acid vapor, Oct & Nov
Oxalis acid (vaporized) in mid November.
Oxcalic acid
Powder sugar, screen bottom boards, drone comb
Powdered sugar thats it
Sept
Sept - very little food
Sept used Ov

Sept. Mite away, End of Jan. OA
Sept...the new 7 day strips
Sept; mite-away
September
September
September 1 with 2 strips of mite away. Between brood box.
September 2016 with MAQS
September OAV
September w/ organic formic acid pads
September with 2 mite away quick strip . Mite board under was open
September with Hopguard II
spring and that was all.
spring MAQS late Summer MAQS Late fall oxalic acid vaporization
Strips in the fall.
Strips July?
Treated August with MiteAway Quick Strips
treated from end July through August depending on type - used formic acid for first time on some hives on others used combination fo apiguard & apilive var

<p>treated from end of July &amp; through august dependent on type &amp; used formit acid for 1st time on some hives... On others used a combination of apiguard &amp; apilife var</p>
<p>Treated from end of July through August - dependent on type - used formic acid for first time on some hives. On others used combination of apiguard &amp; apilive var.</p>
<p>treated from end of July through August - dependent on type. Used formit acid for 1st time on come hives on others used combo of apiguard &amp; apilive var</p>
<p>Treated in fall with oxy acid but only once didn't follow through with other two treatments.This was a started package in spring.Plenty of honey left and very strong hive.</p>
<p>Treated in late September with apguard.</p>
<p>Treated in October using Apiguard.</p>
<p>Treated them in August with MAQS</p>
<p>Treated with Mite Away Quick Strips in September</p>
<p>unknown didn't give us the info</p>

<p>Used a natural dribble that contained oxalic acid, formic acid and essential oils in late Aug. Used Oxalic Acid fumigation end of Nov and 14 days later.</p>
<p>Valproic acid (crystals heated and vaporized within hive)</p>
<p>We powder sugared the bees, but didn't use any treatments. This year we plan to do a rotational treatment.</p>
<p>We treated with Oxalic Acid and also with HopGuard</p>
<p>Yes on the huge hive that survived (2 deeps, 2 medium supers) with Apiguard on September 1st and 15th; no on the other 2 that died (a 2016 package and a hive from a nuc I made in 2016)</p>
<p>gal for 2 nucs in Sept &amp; Oct</p>
<p>Sept - Oct - too much! Ahhh!! Didn't keep track</p>

5 lbs once to each hive

larg amount of sugar syrup to all 4 NUCs

## Comments on How & When did you feed?:

how & when
Yes
Winter patties. Winter. Candy board. Late winter
We left half a super of honey with intent to start feeding when it ran out. They starved with full frames of honey still intact.
We fed both hives with a top feeder getting ready for the winter. I believe we fed them each 1 gallon.
Usually I Feed just enough to have them take in Fumingl (sp) and leave lots of honey
Until temps got below 50
top feeder- filled through fall as needed question #8 below: They had lots of honey stored for winter feeding
This sugar syrup - mid Sept-mid Oct. What they took they got.
they had lots of honey
They had adequate stores, 50-60 lbs of honey was present in the hive, 5-10 lbs was not capped
There was plenty of honey. And with no queen, the colony was not going to survive anyway.
sugar water until Nov. oldest hive had 2 deeps and a medium..last years hive had 2 deeps. I have put aside 10 frames of honey for nucs this spring.
Started feeding in Sept - November 15lbs of Sugar
Started feeding in early October ( too late) They consumed about approx 3 liters and stopped as it became too cold
Spring when I first hived them in early May. Fed again in late Fall until they would not eat an more.
Sept-Oct
September. Put one gallon on each. One hive took in a half gallon. The other was weaker and had hardly any.
September, 2 gallons 2:1
September into October .5 gallon/week
September filled top feeder tray with sugar water and essential oils for fall boost.
September 11-October 15 2:1 40 lbs
September 1 colony 38 lbs (2:1) Other colony 27 Lbs 2:1
quart mason jars, about 3-4 a week in November
please note for Question 8: should be an box to add other options. I also fed sugar blocks mixed with apple cider vinegar, HBH and essential nutrients.
Only when they empty the reservoir, this year was more often that other years.

2016-2017 NHBA Hive Loss Survey (5/12/17) - Comments received.

Only on my smallest hive that was robbed out beginning of October. Fed right through winter with my honey (about 3.5#) and winter patty. Other 2 hives had adequate stores.
one quart jar per day
one gallon per week. they were taking it so we continued to feed.
One gallon each of 2:1 sugar to water in late Sept.
One feeder full every two weeks
October, 3 gallons per hive
Oct started too late just a few quarts I think
Oct and Nov
Oct
Not very much
Not enough. I didn't start feeding until late August and at that point, it was too late. 1 hive was a swarm that I captured in July. The other hive, I was a bit surprised they didn't make it. They were very strong but I don't know what the new queen's genetics were. Perhaps a bit of Italian? They consumed their stores faster than I expected.
Not enough
My hives have been going strong for years without feeding.
My hive had a lot of honey from the spring and fall but I added a some surgery syrup to be sure about a pint
My bees didn't make it to the fall.
mid-Sept - mid Oct - all they wanted.
May be the issue with me as I am a new beekeeper and suspect I fed to late for them to convert and cap so lacked ability to keep warm if open cells of syrup are found. Had very late swarm in August so left smaller colony as well.
Left Plenty of Honey, started Winter Patties in Dec.
Left extra honey in the hives
left an extra honey super on and there was plenty of honey in the hive when I opened it. they did not die for lack of available food.
Late Sept-Oct, 2+ gal per hive
Late Sept. through October; total 2 gallons/hive is best approximation
late Sept and early Oct. 3-4 gallons 2:1 syrup. Pollen patties early Sept.
Late sep and Oct As much as they wanted
July-august 4 gal sugar syrup 1:1 per hive w/ pro health feeding stimulant with essential oils
It varied per hive (around 5 lb jar daily or every other day)
I use an in hive feeder that holds approximately one gallon. I used sugar water with Honey-B-Healthy in the Spring and again in late fall.
I supplemented with many extra frames of honey
I stopped feeding in October

2016-2017 NHBA Hive Loss Survey (5/12/17) - Comments received.

I started feeding them on 17 September and stopped around 15 October. They took between 6 and 8 gallons each.
I put it in both-hives the one that took it survived. The other didn't touch it and died
I left them with honey.
I left all hives with 1-2 additional supers filled with capped honey
I fill the top feeders with the 4 gallon capacity of which one hive emptied and the other, weaker hive, left about a gallon
I fill the frame feeders until they stop taking it. Then I dump it out and feed winter patties or fondant. I noticed all the fondant gone, and the winter patties untouched.
I feed in the late winter/early spring
I fed them in the spring and they had a super and a medium full of honey.
I fed them enough for them to have almost 2 mediums of honey each. There was at least 1 medium per hive of honey that was not touched. The candy boards were untouched.
I fed sugar syrup from the time I received the package in April till I winterized in October. Then I put fondant on for the winter.
I fed from September, after treating, until November 6. Then I fed back honey in upturned canning jars until the first week of December. Then I placed candy boards on all hives and nucs.
I fed continuously from October to late November with 2:1 syrup with bit of Honey Bee Healthy.
I fed 2:1 sugar syrup with Honey B Healthy for about 2 weeks
I don't remember, but not a ton
I don't feed sugar or pollen but did add one extra frame of honey that I had saved. I will do this again once it is a tiny bit warmer and I can open up the hive
I didn't keep track of quantity. I gave them a continuous supply of sugar water in October and November
I did not remove honey this year, knowing there was a drought. They had HUGE stores going into the winter and there still is tons of honey left.
I did feed, but not a lot, possibly 1 gallon per give
Honey and pollen stores seemed ample.
Hives were left heavy
Have only fed once and that was in March
Had plenty of honey from spring flow I left on.
Had honey stores
Generally each hive gets about 5 pounds of sugar with water. First feeding had a dose of fumadil.
Gallon
From Sept. 20 until middle of Oct. 100 lbs of sugar for the 4 hives

2016-2017 NHBA Hive Loss Survey (5/12/17) - Comments received.

Feeding was late September - early October - Bees had significant honey and pollen stores. Fed approx. 2 gallons per hive
Fed the small hive that was light at least 12 lbs. of sugar as syrup before November. Believe that most of the honey stores were stolen by the other hive. After that hive died in December, put one of its supers on the remaining hive. Both hives had plenty of stores.
Fed syrup all summer because of the drought. Fed into the fall until bees no longer took syrup because of colder temperature.
Fed in Spring
Fed in September and approx. 5 gallons of 2/1 syrup per hive
Fed from beginning of October through November. About 40lbs of 1-to-2 (H2O-to-sugar syrup.)
Fed 55 lbs 2:1 syrup
Fed 2:1 Sept 10-Nov10. Fed 4 times, 1 gallon each time
every hive is different in need. All are offered 2 qts at a time. hives take between 1 and 2 gallons each
every 2 - 5 days, as much as they needed
entrance feeder , one pint per day
End of Sept, and fed until they weren't taking any more.
early October 2 gal per hive
Depends
daily as much as they would take
But left each hive with 2 deep and 1 full honey super, so had enough food
But I also did not harvest honey. I let them keep whatever they make
beginning of october, probably 1.5 gallons of 2:1 each?
Average 91 lbs. 2:1
As needed for a month
As much as they'd take until temps dropped, then raw surga and homemade fondant
As much as they would take. Used Honey B Healthly as well.
as much as they would take
as much as they took
Approximately 2 quarts per week
A gallon per week September until it was too cold.
A gallon or so every week from beginning of September until the middle of November. I didn't open the hives when the temps went down except for once in the end of January.
90, 90, 75 lbs syrup. September
8-10 pounds (2-3 bags). There was a full medium super of honey and a 3/4 full medium super of uncapped syrup above the cluster. When I inspected 27 Dec., hive was dead, very few dead bees, maybe 2 cups).
8 Gallons of 2:1

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6 gallons a day, we were in a draught all season
55 lbs.
50 lbs 2:1 October
50 - 60 lbs of honey left in each hive. Much of this still intact after discovering dead hives.
5 Gal
4qt - once a week in spring and fall
4-5 gallons per hive
40 lbs sugar made into syrup per hive
4 gallons
39 and 43
34 lbs and 37 lbs
2-3 gallons starting in Sept. Less this time as bees died before feeding season ended
2/9 hives 30# sugar in September
2 quarts per hive in an internal hanging feeder
2 GALLONS, EACH HIVE 3 DEEPS LOADED WITH HONEY
2 gal / hive
1st of Oct - 1 1/2 gal per hive
1G/week/hive until they no longer used up the feed. I also add Honey-B-Health to my feed and twice added fumagilin (at the recommended 2 week interval)
1-2 gallons every 2 weeks or so
1-2 gal
1-1 1/2 gallons
10 lbs to one 25 lbs to the other
1/2 gall on or so about 1/wk from Spt to mid-Oct
1/2 gal. Every 10-14 days
1/2 gal or so about 1/week from sept to mid-Oct
1/2 gal or so about 1/week from sept to mid Oct
1/2 gal or so about 1/week from about Sept to mid-Oct
1/2 gal or so 1/wk from sept through mid-Oct
1/2 gal on each hive, they ate very little of it
1 quart every 3 days for 2 weeks
1 gallon-September
1 gallon per hive per week, as needed
1 Gallon per hive and more if they finished but most did not even finish first gallon
1 gallon each, no natrual pollen flow this year in fall
1 gal per week.
1 gal per day until they would not take it. About beginning of Nov they stopped

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Production colonies that needed syrup were fed 2-3 gallons of 2:1 syrup, starting in early September until the first week in October. About half of the nucleus colonies were fed 1 gallon of 2:1 in early August. Another full round of feeding to all nucs was started the first week in September, ending on October 1st. Nucs were fed 2 gallons of 2:1
1 gallon and keep feeding them till they stop eating .
the hives had well over 80 lbs--I weighed them
gal for 2 nucs in Sept & Oct
Sept - Oct - too much! Ahhh!! Didn't keep track
5 lbs once to each hive
larg amount of sugar syrup to all 4 NUCs

### Comments from : Why did your hives Die:

Both strong going into Dec. Heavy w/ honey/ also winter bee patties? Covered 1/2 bottom screened board. Used Bee cozy's
Crazy weather
•Nov. Loss: Wax Moths. •Feb. Loss: Unknown; lots of Honey & Pollen left.
•Nov. Loss: Wax Moths. •Feb. Loss: Unknown; lots of Honey & Pollen left.
1 Condensation / ventilation issue - seem to have gotten wet 1- seemed to have dysentery or nosema 1- weak going into winter starved
1 hive had a small cluster going into winter- so was expected. The other hive that died was a medium cluster size, likely not big enough to survive winter
1 hive very weak in fall, from late swarm
1 late swarm, 1 mites, 2 not enough winter bees, 1 poor frame management.
1 was weak 1 strong
1st hive we lost during the winter the cover was knocked off and lots of mold. I assume it was a moisture problem. 2nd hive - no idea.
1st year beekeepers; mentor noticed dead bees not clustered together; thought possible Queen problem though she seemed to do well during the previous season. Had plenty of honey available.

1st year so bees had to build comb. I suspect they just didn't have enough numbers to keep warm. But this I ax a guess. Does not appesr to have any of the causes listed above. I'm planning to do further investigation next week.

2 colonies absconded after treating with miteaway quickstrips. 3 other colonies were dead a month later.

2 hive and 1 nuc due to bears (No e fence). rest due to mites.

2 hives completely absconded 2 hives starved

4 Hives - mites 2 - absconded 2-unknown - mites??

50+ knot winds blew the hive over

6 hives verified mite loads ranging from 2.6 mites per 100 bees to 16.2 mite per hundred bees. Beltsville Bee lab results

a bear had knocked it over. But, the damage was minimal. This was a new hive consisting of 3 medium frames, all full. Hive activity was strong. Within 30 days, the hive was empty.

absconded

Accident. Hive was strong and ready for winter. We were traveling for two months and a late fall windstorm blew the lids off, followed by rain, snow and below freezing temperatures. By the time we arrived home the bees were all dead from freezing in the accumulated ice.

AFB
after flying didn't go back to one big cluster
All colonies had plenty of honey. Dead clusters were on frames with dry centers but honey on the edges and a whole box of honey above.
All hives went into the winter with plenty of honey and were treated for mites
Assumed sudden temp changes. Honey available, no sign of mites or disease, no animal tampering
bees were gone but left the honey
Bees were missing in the November hive loss. Dead bees were in the hives in February. One hive had a reasonable cluster and the other had many dead bees on the bottom of the hive. Plenty of honey.
best guess is fluctuating temps. they had plenty of food and were strong going into the winter
Betterbee inner cover upper entrance was to large and brood was chilled. Brood was present.
Brood had pin holes
Cluster became separated from food stores. I should have opened the hives an moved honey nearer the cluster....
Clustering in one section of hive, and they did not move towards other frames filled with honey. Hives were insulated; with moister absorbing hay above screen in top super.
Colony being too small
colony collapse - flew away - no bees left in colonies
Colony too small Too humid

community collapse
Cover blew off one
Cover blew off one
Did not lose any hives
found evidence of guanine acid in one of the hives
Found roof slightly ajar.. think they froze
Froze, colony too small?
Frozen
Haven't done 'autopsy' yet to confirm.
Hives were alive and well with no signs of disease and full honey stores. We had a day where the temperature dropped 50 degrees. I checked them a couple of days after and there was a lot of condensation in the hives. They appeared to be dead. I waited until it warmed up to confirm the deaths. Lost all hives during the same 24-hour period. All had full honey stores and no signs of disease. Varroa load has always been minimal (I would have an occasional one when tested); bees were sourced from a vendor who breeds for varroa resistance.
I am really at a loss. I have been keeping bees alive for 15 years, know how to control for varroa, know to leave enough feed, etc. This is really devastating and the only time I have ever lost all my colonies.
I believe a few starved either because they couldn't store enough honey or they were robbed. I had several incidents of robbing in the fall.

<p>I did feed in fall but very little,my error there,I also fed them winter patties,they seemed never to start laying to produce a spring hive ,and were very few in number just a few hundred</p>
<p>I had 1 very weak hive going in to the winter, I expected to lose it, I lost 2 hives that were strong. I did treat all hives for mites, but 1 hive I left the treatment on an extra week, and I believe I lost this hive fairly quickly, one hive I do not know why I lost it, it was very strong going in to the winter</p>
<p>I know I lost them due to mites because I sent them out to MD for autopsy.</p>
<p>I moved in august and moved them. I think this may have impacted them along with the drought</p>
<p>I suspected the Queens were gone in October and decided not to re-queen the hive as it would be a waste.</p>
<p>I think 2 got robbed out in late October</p>
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I think it was drought related, and perhaps mites, although I treated both hives the same. Took the honey from lost hive and put it into the other hive.

I think the moisture from the rain

I treated for mites but I'm guessing all hives got European foul brood. Treated them as so with treatment. None of the hives had enough food to get them through the winter. Kept them alive as long as I could.

I treated them for mites but I think I left the mite strip in the hive for too long and I think I may have poisoned them with it.

I wish I knew!

improper ventilation ?? first yr. bee keeper

It was a first year hive and it was weak going into the winter.

It's a mystery : (

January loss had lost it's queen. March cluster was too small to handle the cold. Not sure why the cluster was small. Neither colony was treated for mites.

likely severe wind/freezing temps

2016-2017 NHBA Hive Loss Survey (5/12/17) - Comments received.

Lost one to a deer, several to nosema, possibly others to starvation, yet much honey remains. No sign of varroa.
Lost queen
Maybe mites, they had plenty of honey, hive ball fairly large..they were weak going into the winter
Mice built home in hive despite mouse guards
Mis management. I'm still learning.
Mite away quick strip killed the queen
Mites are the overall factor. I would attribute a good portion of the mortality experienced this winter to poor population buildup, due to drought conditions experienced late last season. Colonies that were fed sucrose syrup in early August have seen very low mortality coming into spring with good cluster size.
moisture
Moisture for the January loss. Unknown for the November loss
mouse nest and mouse were trapped inside the hive by a mouse excluder put on in Sept. Mouse ate 90% of the bees by Feb. when I noticed parts of bees and mouse turds at the entrance.
My two hives absconded even though they had ample amount of honey and pollen. The two nucs froze.
N/ a
n/a

n/a
N/A
NA
No dead bee's in the hive!
no loss
No loss
No loss
No winter bees
None
None lost
None they where out of stores in late Feb placed candy boards on
not applicable
Not sure
Not sure. Hive was tipped over the weekend after xmas and frames slipped out. Bees were between, put them back and put hive back together, but it was cold that day and they had probably been out all day. They were small/med hive and I think they did not have enough to keep warm. Maybe some mite intervention too.

<p>One hive absconded sometime late November.</p>
<p>One hive was weak all summer and we lost it by August. The other hive was very strong but we lost it in Mid-October to yellow jackets. They attacked the hive, killed the bees and took all honey.</p>
<p>One nuc was started in June and never built up enough to survive, the other was weak going into the fall.</p>
<p>Over inulate the hives September</p>
<p>plenty of honey but bees didn't move to the honey</p>
<p>Plenty of honey left.</p>
<p>Population of hive was not strong enough to make it through winter. Food was provided</p>
<p>Population. this colony swarmed twice and it either did not recover or it absconded. I will know when I open it.</p>
<p>Pretty sure it was Varroa. Dead brood with holes in the cappings. Adults in one (Beginning of Oct) left abruptly, one with maybe 50 bees left, the other (end of Oct had two inches of dead bees in the bottom.</p>
<p>queen failure, lack of genetic vigor, viruses</p>
<p>queen issues -all 3 had supersedure (3-5) cells on one frame. Each had hatched cell with a few cells open from the sides. Can't remember if in bottom box or second box</p>
<p>raiding by other bees</p>
<p>seemed weak in late fall, in number and in activity</p>

Sent to bee lab 7-9% varoa, one hive with nosema
size of late nucs, late colony manipulations, bear attack damaging a queen, one yet to have test results
small cluster in March hive not sure on the others
Still buzzing
Suspect one hive died from the cold
The hive lacked the critical mass to withstand zero temperatures, despite creating nearly 100 pounds of honey by August. Severe drought and growing mites population likely impacted the size of the hive going into fall, as the hive stopped growing in August.
The hives are EMPTY. No mouse activity. Only 5 to 6 bodies in either hive.
the hives died despite having plenty of capped honey left.
There was no sign of mite damage to wings or tracheas. There was ample food remaining in both hives.
They all looked like they were asleep, but nothing like the past two years where it was obvious that the hives were fine in December, and again in Feb
They didn't.

They died recently over the last week.
This was a strong hive in summer 2016 but had a heavy mite load in end of August. I treated with one apiguard gel pack and saw many bees die. Temp was with in range of directions. I had subsequent bee loss and once weakened, it was robbed out.
Too few bees to keep clustered and warm. Possible swarm late in the year.
Usda varroa confirmation
we got some extremely warm and humid weather late January and in the coarse of hours it went to extremely windy and below zero conditions . I feel that my hive population being first year hives could not maintain the inside hive temp to withstand such a drastic swing in temp. they looked like they froze right where they were. they had plenty of food stores . frames full.
We had a warm stint in March and my girls were doing cleansing flights and then bringing in a lot of pollen. I looked on April 9th and they are frozen. They had honey reserves.
We had sweater wearing couple of days When I looked in after a big snow storm, they were all over the boxes and didn't get back into a cluster. I think they thought it was spring when it wasn't.
We haven't looked yet, we did treat 3 times for mites, so we are not sure. After the meeting last week, it could be noseema as well.
weak colony, lost queen?
Weak hive, froze.
when I did a hive inspection in early October I found that one hive had absolutely no honey, pollen or nectar. the frames were nearly empty. I could see the queen and that she was still laying but they had not stores. I suspected that the hive right next door had robbed them as they had tons of stores and were very robust. I am only a 2 year beekeeper do didn't know what to do but to let it be.....it was sad and I was surprised that the neighbor bees would rob their fellow sisters!
Yellow jacket harassment

Froze, too much moisture

1 had high mite level; We believe these nucs died due to multiple reasons which call all be party due to the 2016 summer/fall drought 1) Nott enough fall brood to get the colony through winter 2) not enough drawn comb/frames for fall/winter brood and food stroage 3) original hive was split early in the spring possible low queen mating quality; 4) exceptional cold snap between 3/3-3/1 finished off the nucs