PRACTICAL BEEKEEPING

A GUIDE FOR BEEKEEPERS

Abdulah Vejzović

Kladanj, Bosnia and Herzegovina

A guide based on 34 years of practical beekeeping experience on the slopes of Konjuh. Covers the complete beekeeping year — from the first cleansing flight to wintering — with proven techniques for higher honey yields.

Visit the website for video content and more information

https://organovar.com

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> **Note:** This guide covers the complete beekeeping year. Each chapter has a corresponding video lecture that can be watched on the website **organovar.com** — scan the QR code next to each chapter or on the cover page.

Organovar — Herbal contact preparation against varroa

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100% organic preparation with up to 98% effectiveness. No residues in honey. Price from 1 BAM per hive.
Produced and packaged by: OD "AlmaDerm" — distillery of the Čamdžić family, Kladanj.
More information at the end of the guide and at organovar.com

This guide and all video content are completely free — created out of love for beekeeping and for people.

CHAPTER 1

About the author and the purpose of the guide

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (5:25 min). Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

Abdulah Vejzović was born in the village of Tarevo, municipality of Kladanj. He comes from a beekeeping family — his grandfathers and uncles on both sides practiced beekeeping. This tradition, passed down from generation to generation, shaped the decades of experience upon which this guide is built.

With **34 years of active beekeeping** on the slopes of Konjuh, the author has always maintained between 70 and 140 hives. His specialty is **technique and technology for higher yields** — in an optimal year, it is possible to achieve from 50 to even 200 or more kilograms of honey per hive. However, as the author emphasizes, if there is no nectar flow in nature, no technique will produce results.

The purpose of this guide is to help beekeepers achieve **better results** in their apiaries with less physical effort — more honey, pollen and propolis. It covers the complete beekeeping year, from the first cleansing flight in early spring all the way to wintering.

> *"A wise man needs only a hint to understand."*
>
> *— Abdulah Vejzović, Tarevo, Kladanj*

CHAPTER 2

Equipment — VA bottom board

Screened bottom board for practical beekeeping

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (9:03 min) — the bottom board construction is shown in detail. Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

The **VA bottom board** is a screened bottom board designed to handle all operations in a practical apiary. It is simple to build and provides a wide range of functions throughout the entire season.

Construction

The bottom board consists of a **frame** and an **insert**. The insert is completely removable, made of mesh, and has a metal sheet that serves for varroa testing when needed. It is recommended to keep the bottom board both in summer and winter **without the metal sheet** — with only the insert in place, which facilitates the fight against varroa.

The bottom board has a **front entrance** with a regulation closure and a **rear entrance** — a bar that can be completely removed. The bar also has a smaller entrance of **4.2 cm** that serves a special purpose.

Suppressing the swarming impulse

The smaller entrance is used for suppressing the **swarming impulse**. Through this bottom board, it is possible at the right moment to completely suppress the swarming impulse — without tearing down queen cells, because removing queen cells is only a delay in swarming, not a permanent solution.

Advantages of the screened bottom board

Multi-year testing has shown a number of advantages:

- During moving and varroa treatment — **15 to 20%** of varroa is removed naturally.
- Early in autumn, **brood rearing stops**, which is a great advantage for a colony entering winter.
- **Brood rearing starts later** in spring — winter bees do not get exhausted too early, and varroa starts a bit later, giving more time to fight it with drone combs in April and May.
- Colonies are healthier, with **less mold and moisture** in the hive.
- During the summer period, each colony on a screened bottom board brings in **3 to 6 kg more honey**.

Consumption and savings

The only drawback of this bottom board, established through multi-year rigorous testing, is that it consumes about **one kilogram more honey during the winter period**. However, during the summer period it brings in 5 kg more — resulting in a net gain of **3 to 4 kilograms**.

Spring cleaning

A major advantage is spring cleaning. The insert is lightweight (about one and a half kilograms) and even a child can pull it out. Cleaning can be done at **zero degrees Celsius**, or even at minus 5 — without waiting for warmer weather and without cooling the brood.

For an apiary of 100 hives, cleaning the inserts means a total of about **100 kilograms** of handling. The traditional way, each hive in spring weighs about 50 kg — lift it off, put it back, that is 10 tonnes of lifting! With the inserts, the entire apiary can be cleaned in an hour or two.

Feeding two-queen colonies

The VA bottom board also enables efficient **feeding of two-queen colonies**. A bottle with syrup and an **IV drip line** (medical) for flow regulation is placed at the rear entrance. A jar lid is placed at the end of the drip line, threaded through the rear entrance onto the bottom board, and the bottle is hung with a hook under the roof. The flow is regulated at **60 to 80 drops per minute** — the bees take everything without any problems.

CHAPTER 3

Cover board, divider board and bee escape

Multi-purpose equipment for practical work

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (6:03 min) — the construction of each piece of equipment is shown in detail. Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

Multi-purpose cover board

This cover board has a **lower relief entrance** and an **upper entrance**. On a strong colony during summer, the lower entrance is opened for better honey ripening, vertical ventilation and relieving the lower entrances. When not needed, it is closed with a plug.

Construction

It is made from **spruce board 1 cm thick**. It has an opening for a **round 2-litre feeder**. A **thick plastic sheet** is placed over the board so it does not absorb moisture from the patty. The patty, the board and the fiberboard together serve as **insulating thermal material** throughout the entire winter. The total thickness is about **26 mm** — it is important that the cover board always be thicker than the hive walls.

Activating the patty in spring

Patties are prepared in autumn (November), but are not activated until the first **spring cleansing flight** — this is usually **mid-February**. Activation is simple: remove the feeder plug, replace the plastic sheet, close the cover — and the patty is activated. The bees consume it normally.

When wild cherry, apple and plum trees bloom — and liquid feed is needed — the plastic sheet is cut with a scalpel and a **feeder** is placed. The bees are already on the patty, so as soon as access is opened — they immediately use the syrup as well. This way the colony consumes both **liquid and solid feed** at the same time.

If patties were not prepared in autumn, a **piece of styrofoam 1 cm thick** can be placed instead for insulation.

Cover board as a bottom board for a mating nuc

During the active season, when it is necessary to create a **mating nuc**, nucleus colony or swarm — the cover board is placed on the brood box and the upper entrance is opened. This provides an auxiliary bottom board for a shallow super: a frame of sealed brood is inserted, bees are shaken in. Older bees return down to their entrance, while young bees and brood remain above.

A **queen cell** is added, the queen mates, her quality is evaluated, she is moved where needed or replaces an old queen. When finished — everything is reassembled and the board once again serves as a cover board. This way, every roof has an **additional bottom board** during the active season, without extra equipment.

Divider board

The **divider board** consists of three interchangeable parts:

- **Queen excluder** — for separating the queen from the honey super
- **Wire mesh** — for ventilation and special operations
- **Solid fiberboard divider** — for complete physical separation

During the season, depending on the need, the appropriate insert is used — for directing bees from the brood box to the honey super and suppressing the swarming impulse.

Bee escape

The **Canadian bee escape** is made from fiberboard with mesh. It is placed **24 hours before removing the honey supers** for extraction. The bees pass down into the brood box, freeing the honey above — and the honey super can be removed without difficulties.

Rošus bottom board for queen production

The **Rošus bottom board** is divided into **three compartments** — a middle one and two side ones with separate entrances. It is used in combination with the cover board for efficient queen production.

CHAPTER 4

Early spring period — Replacing winter bees

Period 1 — First spring tasks (February–March)

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (3:09 min) — recorded at the apiary in February. Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

At the end of winter, following the plan from the work diary, the first early spring tasks begin — **cleaning the bottom boards**. With the screened bottom board, cleaning is possible already at **2 degrees Celsius**, or even below zero — without cooling the brood.

Activating the patty

The **protein patty**, prepared on the cover board in November of the previous year, is activated at the end of February — after the first **cleansing flight** (usually February 17–18). Until that moment, the patty remains dormant as insulation.

Replacing winter bees

In this first period, queens begin laying their first eggs and brood. Over the course of **36 days**, the replacement of winter bees with spring-summer bees largely takes place.

The dynamics of replacement depend on colony strength:

- **Average colonies** — remain the same in strength (one bee raises one larva).
- **Strong colonies** — grow stronger, because one bee raises **1.3 larvae**.
- **Weak colonies** (2–4 frames of bees) — weaken further or perish, because one bee raises only **0.7 larvae**.

That is why it is essential to **merge weak colonies with medium-strong ones** while there is still time.

Monitoring patty consumption

The best way to identify weak colonies is by monitoring patty consumption — weak colonies take very little or barely consume any. In the first warmer days, they should be inspected and merged with stronger ones. All colonies in this period need to be **well insulated** under the roof with warm cover boards.

CHAPTER 5

Intensive spring work — Colony growth and development

Period 2 — Spring work during the fruit bloom (April–May)

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (8:57 min) — practical work during the fruit bloom. Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

After the first early spring period, the **second period** of growth and development of bee colonies begins. Wild cherry, pear, plum, apple and cherry trees have bloomed. The bees are very active on the blossoms, dandelions and other spring flowers.

Stimulation with syrup

During the fruit bloom, **feeders** with small amounts of thicker syrup are placed for stimulation. The bees bring pollen and nectar from nature, mix it with the syrup — this significantly helps the intensive development of spring brood.

Detailed inspection and brood transfer

A **detailed inspection** of all bee colonies is carried out. From auxiliary colonies, 1–2 frames of **mature brood** are transferred to productive ones, and from the productive ones, empty frames are returned to the auxiliary colonies in place of the removed brood — so the queen can lay in them as soon as possible.

This procedure is repeated every **12–15 days**, along with **rotating the brood box 180 degrees**. On the Farrar hive this perfectly fits into the rhythm of adding brood.

Swapping supers and preventing swarming

Next comes the **swapping of brood box supers vertically** — the goal is to always give the queen more space to lay and prevent the **swarming impulse**. All actions in this period — placing **pollen traps**, horizontal and vertical rotation of supers, adding **comb foundation** and **drone combs** — reduce the impulse to swarm. Swarming is also influenced by other factors: genetics, queen age, nectar flow and others.

Entering the third period

At the end of the second period, colonies enter the **third period of development** with about **25,000 individuals** (approximately **2.5 kg** in mass). In this period, one bee raises **3.9 larvae** — because the spring-summer bee has higher quality thanks to its youth. This is the optimal time for forming productive colonies and **fighting varroa**, approximately **15 to 20 days** before the main honey flow.

CHAPTER 6

Queen production

Setting up mating nucs for your own needs

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (6:17 min). Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

In the second and at the beginning of the third period, up until the start of the main honey flow, **mating nucs for queen production** are set up.

The **Rošus bottom board** is placed on the cover board, on which the feeder hole has been screened — so that heat goes into all **three compartments** in the designated super. Each compartment can hold a small mating nuc, allowing the production of up to three queens simultaneously with one bottom board.

Queen production is essential for any serious apiary — it enables regular replacement of old queens and maintaining quality genetic material in all colonies.

CHAPTER 7

Forming productive colonies

Period 3 — Preparation for the main honey flow (May–June)

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (9:56 min) — demonstration of frame sorting in the field. Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

Wintering and spring development

The **Farrar** hive is wintered with four shallow supers, and the **Langstroth** with two supers. In early spring, colonies develop on these supers until preparations for the main honey flow.

Timing of formation

Productive colonies are formed approximately **15 to 20 days before the main honey flow**. On the slopes of Konjuh, the main honey flow begins **June 5–10**, which means this operation is done around **May 20**. The date of the setup is recorded in the diary and marked as day zero, so subsequent operations can be tracked.

Preparation — biological varroa removal

Around **May 1**, during the fruit bloom, one **drone comb** frame is placed in each hive for catching varroa biologically. When forming the productive colony, the drone comb with drone brood is removed and disposed of.

Frame sorting

The queen is located, and frames are sorted into three groups:

- **Honey and pollen** — into the upper super (honey cap)
- **Sealed brood** — set aside separately
- **Open brood with the queen** — into the lower super with empty drawn frames

This way the queen gets plenty of space to lay and there is no **swarming impulse**.

Placing the divider

A **solid divider** is placed to physically separate the queen in the brood box from the honey super. Above the divider go about eight frames of sealed brood and two frames with honey and pollen. The productive colony is now organized and ready for the main honey flow.

CHAPTER 8

Forming auxiliary colonies and treatment

Organizing and merging auxiliary with productive colonies

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (9:59 min) — merging the auxiliary with the productive colony. Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

The auxiliary colony is organized in the same way as the productive one — honey and pollen are sorted, a new frame replaces the **drone comb**. The queen is located, and it is useful to use a **queen catcher clip** so she does not fall into the grass.

Sorting and arrangement

Sealed brood is sorted into one super, **open brood** into another. The queen is returned among the open brood. The result is a relieved auxiliary colony with enough space — the queen has room to lay and there is no danger of swarming.

Merging with the productive colony

Bees with sealed brood from the auxiliary colony are sprayed with **diluted brandy or mint tea** (spray bottle) and added to the productive colony. The scent helps with a peaceful merger.

Result of the formation

After merging, the arrangement is as follows:

- **Auxiliary colony**: empty frames at the bottom, open brood with the queen in the middle, frames with honey above (cap — safety reserve).
- **Productive colony**: identical brood box arrangement. Above the solid divider — **two honey supers with sealed brood** from both colonies.

The brood gradually emerges, and bees from the honey supers bring in honey. Young bees are shaken onto the frames to fill the place of those that return to the brood box, which prevents the brood from cooling. If it is cold, the entrances on the divider board are reduced.

Handling queen cells

Day 5–6 after formation: all sealed queen cells are torn down, and **2–4 of the best ones** that are about to be sealed are left. The bees will choose the best queen themselves. Within **21 to 25 days**, all brood emerges, the young queen mates, and around **day 25–26** she is already laying eggs.

It is recommended to also place a **honey patty as a backup** — in case of rain or cold weather, to prevent die-off while young bees are emerging in large numbers.

CHAPTER 9

Swarms, varroa treatment and utilizing the main honey flow

Oxalic acid treatment and forming honey-producing colonies

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (9:55 min) — a key lecture on varroa treatment. Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

Broodless treatment — the ideal opportunity

Since the honey super is physically separated from the brood box by the solid divider, there is practically no brood in the honey super — all bees are on frames of honey and pollen. This is an ideal opportunity for treatment, because all varroa from both colonies (productive and auxiliary) is on the bees, with no possibility of hiding in brood.

The most effective treatment for broodless bees is **oxalic acid**. **30 to 40 ml** per colony is used.

Monitoring and result

A white paper soaked in oil is placed on the solid divider to monitor varroa drop. This operation is performed at the start of the **main honey flow** (June 10–12), approximately 22 days after formation.

In the previous period, varroa was partially removed through drone combs, and this treatment **finishes it off** at the very start of the main honey flow. Result: in August there is no need to fight varroa with chemical treatments. One pad of formic acid can be added — more for hive disinfection than for varroa.

Forming the honey-producing colony

After treatment, the solid divider is removed and a **queen excluder** is placed. The bees are sprayed with mint tea for scent. A third empty super is added — and the honey-producing colony for the main honey flow is formed.

Three honey supers can yield **45 to 60 kilograms of honey** (15–20 kg per super, depending on the nectar flow). If the flow is not strong, one or two honey supers are sufficient.

Young queen for higher yields

There is an additional technique: a honey super with a young queen that has just started laying is placed on the bottom board, covered with a queen excluder, and the brood box is returned. From the old brood box, the old queen is taken and a small **nucleus colony** is made, which is added to the auxiliary colony.

The productive colony with the young queen gains an instinct for more intensive honey collection — like a **natural swarm**. This is done at the beginning of the main honey flow because in the third period colonies reach their **biological maximum** of **5 to 7 kg of bees** in mass, allowing them to utilize even the shortest nectar flow.

CHAPTER 10

Main honey flow, extraction and end of season

Removing surplus honey, extraction and packaging

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (6:54 min). Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

During the main honey flow, it is essential to regularly monitor the daily honey intake using a **scale hive**. The scale is the most important tool for assessing the duration and intensity of the nectar flow — based on it, decisions are made about adding or removing honey supers.

Placing bee escapes and reducing colonies

When the nectar flow approaches its end, **bee escapes** are placed beneath the honey supers. Productive colonies are reduced to **4 Farrar supers**. The bottom honey super containing **8 to 10 kg of honey** is taken, a bee escape is added (without the queen excluder), and then the remaining honey supers are returned for extraction.

Removing honey supers

After **24 to 48 hours** from placing the bee escapes, the honey supers are removed and taken to the extraction room. In the meantime, the bees have passed through the bee escape into the brood box, and the honey in the super is freed for extraction. The bottom entrances are reduced and the bars returned — the box is covered and the colony remains in that state.

Extraction, packaging and sales

Honey extraction follows in a prepared room, then packaging in jars and storage. Honey is sold through shops, beekeeping product fairs and directly to customers. Fairs are also a good opportunity for promoting bee products — honey, pollen, propolis and beeswax.

> ***Tip:*** *All operations in the apiary — from forming productive colonies to extraction — can be carried out with the help of one to two people. The key is good organization, timely monitoring of the work diary and meeting deadlines for each operation.*

CHAPTER 11

Preparing colonies for winter

Period 4 — Replenishing winter stores, varroa treatment and equalization

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (4:45 min) — replenishing feed and varroa treatment. Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

At the end of the main honey flow, the queen gradually reduces the number of eggs laid and the colony enters the **fourth period** of growth and development. The eggs in this period are larger, with more protein, abundantly fed in the larval stage. From them emerge **long-lived, higher-quality winter bees**.

Replenishing winter stores

Feeders are placed on all colonies and swarms to replenish winter stores:

- **Colonies**: 4-litre feeders, 3 times 4 litres = a total of **12 litres**.
- **Swarms**: 2-litre feeders, 6 to 8 fillings.

Winter feed replenishment is completed in **10 days**. The syrup is mixed at a ratio of **1.5 : 1** in favor of sugar (late July, early August).

Varroa treatment

In early August, one **formic acid pad** is placed on the top bars over the mesh. The acid is pre-cooled in the freezer to **-20°C**. On the fourth day, the pads are removed and **thyme** is added — which contains thymol and gives good results in varroa drop. On the market, **Apigard gel** based on thymol is also available with the same effect.

The thyme is kept in place until the detailed pre-winter inspection, when **equalization** of bee colonies is performed — merging queenless colonies. This procedure also provides an additional benefit: **more propolis** on the meshes.

CHAPTER 12

Winter period and late winter

Period 5 — Broodless bee colonies, dormancy state

You can also watch this chapter as a video lecture (9:07 min) — winter treatment and final advice. Scan the QR code or visit organovar.com

The colonies are now broodless, queens have stopped laying eggs, and temperatures are around **0°C**. The bees have clustered — this is the best time for the final treatment with **oxalic acid**, which removes the remaining varroa on the bees.

Patties and final inspection

A **protein patty** is placed on the cover board, but is not activated until the first spring cleansing flight. A final inspection of all hive boxes is carried out — checking that cover boards and roofs are properly fitted, that there are no cracks and that everything is sealed for winter.

Winter tasks

During winter, hives are periodically checked and cleared of snow. This is the time for equipment preparation — repairing supers, replacing deformed frames and planning for the next spring-summer season. Winter is also a good time for **educational lectures** and exchanging experience with other beekeepers.

Important advice

At the end of this guide, several key pieces of advice for all beekeepers:

- Be very careful during extraction and feeding in **dearth periods** not to trigger **robbing** in the apiary. Robbing can cause great damage to the entire apiary.
- Regularly keep a **work diary** — record the dates of all operations and track the dynamics of colony development.
- Do not neglect **biological methods** of varroa control (drone combs, screened bottom board) — in combination with chemical treatments they produce the best results.
- Always ensure that colonies have **enough food** — a patty as a backup can save a colony in a critical moment.

All described techniques have been tested through 34 years of practice with 70 to 140 hives on the slopes of Konjuh.

— Abdulah Vejzović, Kladanj, Bosnia and Herzegovina

BONUS CHAPTER

Organovar — Herbal preparation against varroa

An organic preparation born from love for beekeeping — OD "AlmaDerm", distillery of the Čamdžić family

"Only healthier bees produce more"

Organovar is a herbal contact preparation for controlling the varroa mite parasite in bees. It was developed by Kladanj beekeeper **Abdulah Vejzović** after decades of research and experimentation with natural ingredients. It is produced and packaged by OD "AlmaDerm" — the distillery of the Čamdžić family from Kladanj. This preparation was born from a pure love for beekeeping — a desire to offer beekeepers an affordable, effective and completely natural solution to one of the greatest problems in modern beekeeping.

How it was created

Abdulah witnessed the years when varroa first appeared in Bosnia and Herzegovina — in the late 1970s. Initially, beekeepers defended against varroa by placing ferns in the hives. Later, commercial treatments appeared — Abdulah used dozens of preparations, nearly everything that could be found on the European market. Unfortunately, none of them killed varroa completely.

Abdulah's daughter Alma Čamdžić is the owner of a distillery where she produces essential oils for a line of cosmetic soaps. Abdulah utilized her technology and expertise to develop a preparation based on **essential oils from conifers**. After **two years of testing** on his own hives and those of friends, Organovar was offered to the wider public.

Effect and effectiveness — up to 98%

Organovar is a **contact preparation** — it acts in the first **seven days**, knocking down up to **80% of varroa** from the total varroa present on the bees, and in the following seven days the remaining **10–18% of varroa**. The effectiveness of Organovar is **98%**. It was tested on **200 hives** — each hive being its own laboratory — and proved more effective than all previous preparations.

The preparation has a **dual effect** on bee colonies:

- **Controls varroa** — kills up to 98% of varroa without any contamination of bee products.
- **Disinfects the hive** — the essential oils in Organovar destroy bacteria and viruses in the hive and prevent various bee diseases caused by them.

Organovar contains **completely natural ingredients** that are also natural components of the bee colony. Due to the essential oils, it also acts as a disinfectant on the hive.

Safety and quality

Organovar is completely suitable for beekeeping **with absolutely no residues whatsoever** in honey, wax, pollen or any other bee products. It is ideal for producers of organic honey.

There is no concern about applying the preparation immediately before or after honey harvesting, or even when harvesting is in full swing. It can be used at any time of year without worry about honey quality.

Observations during treatment: on the insert beneath the screened bottom board, fallen varroa mites can be seen — this is a sign that the preparation is working.

Instructions for using Organovar

Winter and summer treatment — method of application

❄️ Winter treatment

Winter treatment is performed **only once**, in the period of **November or December**, while the colony is broodless. It is a simple and quick procedure:

- **Temperature:** between 4 and 10°C.
- **Method of application:** trickling directly over the bee lanes — **5 ml per lane of bees**.
- **Preparation:** before use, warm Organovar to **35°C** and shake well. Warming is done only for winter treatment — it is not necessary for summer treatment as temperatures are higher.
- **Consumption:** six bottles (500 ml each) for ten hives.
- **Price:** only **1 BAM per hive** for a one-time winter treatment.

🌞 Summer treatment — Main treatment

Summer treatment is performed in the **second half of July and the first half of August**. "It is better to treat in July than August." It is applied **three times every seven days**.

- **Why three times?** Three times every seven days, because at this time the hives contain brood. Three weeks is the cycle from egg to emergence of a young bee from the brood. In this cycle, all varroa has also emerged from the brood.
- **Dosage:** 20 ml per bee colony per treatment. A total of **60 ml per hive** for all three treatments.
- **Method of application:** applied to the bees with a syringe.
- **Temperature:** around 25°C. If the weather is warmer, treat **in the evening after 5 PM**.
- **Price: 1.80 BAM** for all three treatments per hive.

Product price

A bottle of **500 ml** costs **15 BAM**.

- One bottle is sufficient for winter treatment of **10 hives**.
- One bottle is sufficient for summer treatment of **8 hives** (3 treatments of 20 ml each).
- **Shelf life:** 12 months. Store away from children, in a dark and cool place.

Important note on synchronization

Abdulah Vejzović emphasizes that the biggest problem is actually not in the treatments themselves, but in the fact that beekeepers apply treatments **without synchronization**. If just one apiary in an area is not treated at the same time as all others in its surroundings, varroa from it

re-infests all other apiaries. **Synchronized treatment across the entire area is key to success.**

Advantages of Organovar

- **100% organic** — completely natural herbal ingredients that are natural components of the bee colony.
- **Up to 98% effectiveness** — tested on 200 hives with outstanding results.
- **Safe for honey** — no residues whatsoever in honey, wax and pollen.
- **Dual effect** — both varroa control and hive disinfection from bacteria and viruses.
- **Cheapest preparation** — from 1 to 1.80 BAM per hive — the cheapest organic preparation on the market.
- **Can be used during honey harvesting** — without any restrictions.
- **Made in BiH** — a domestic product from Kladanj, distillery of the Čamdžić family.

Official brochure and contact

Organovar — OD "AlmaDerm", distillery of the Čamdžić family, Kladanj

Official brochure with complete instructions for using Organovar:

Brochure cover

Usage instructions

Orders and contact

For orders and all additional information about Organovar, please contact:

- **Abdulah Vejzović** — author and beekeeper: **+387 (0)61 776 998**
- **Alma Čamdžić** — AlmaDerm distillery: **+387 (0)61 776 976**
- **Emin Čamdžić** — distributor for BiH and orders: **+387 (0)61 948 841**

Website: **organovar.com**

> *"This guide and all video content are completely free — because Abdulah Vejzović believes that knowledge should be shared, not sold. Organovar was born from that same love for beekeeping and for people."*

More information, video content and online orders:

organovar.com

Watch the video content too

This guide was created based on 12 video lectures of **"Practical Beekeeping"** with a total duration of 90 minutes. On the website you can watch all lectures, read the original transcripts and learn more about the author.

Scan the QR code or visit:

https://organovar.com

12 video lectures

Complete transcripts

90 minutes of content

Full beekeeping year

Prepared with love and respect for grandfather's legacy.