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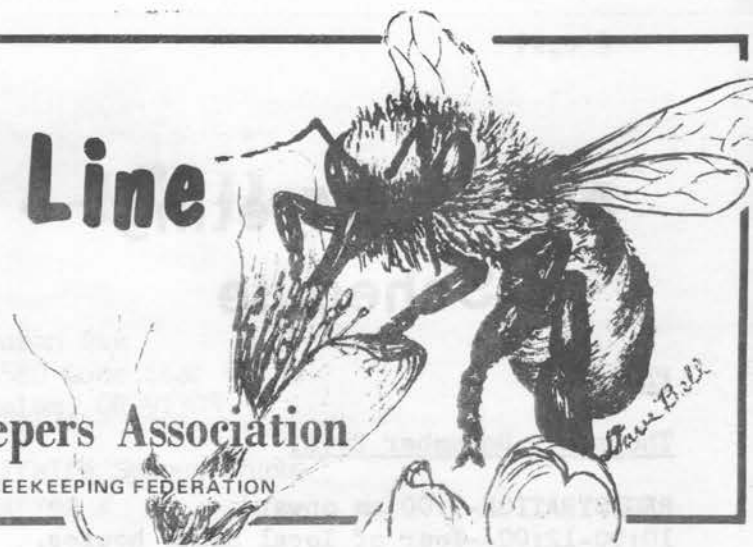
November, 1979

Volume 3  
Number 9

# The Bee Line

## Oregon State Beekeepers Association

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION



## FALL CONFERENCE SET FOR NOVEMBER 29, 30 & DECEMBER 1

It's almost here! The 1979 Oregon State Beekeepers Association Fall Conference is to be held November 29, 30, and December 1. The meeting is hosted this year by the Washington State Beekeepers Association. A meeting schedule is listed on page 2. In charge of arrangements is Frank Akerill, President, Clark County Beekeepers Assoc. Program Chairman is P.F. (Roy) Thurber, Vice-President, Washington State Beekeepers Association. There have been some program changes since the last BEELINE so be sure and look over the program so you won't miss any of the fine speakers attending.

The conference is to be this year at the Jantzen Beach Thunderbird Motor Inn, in Portland. The registration fee is \$25, or \$10 for one day and will include spouse and minor child. Meals and lodging are not included. Come and join us. Elections for 1980 officers will be held at one of the two business meetings during the conference. Remember that a large part of the enjoyment of beekeeping can be the exchanging of ideas and information.

## ELDON HAVEMAN RETIRES

by David Kerr

Eldon Haveman, Field Specialist of the Yamhill County ASCS office, retired October 12, 1979.

Eldon started working for ASCS in March of 1962 as a field reporter. He has performed many other duties over the years, such as Program Assistant working with Agricultural Conservation Program, Forestry Incentive Program and Compliance, and bee inspections from pesticide losses, working both with the beekeepers and the applicators to prevent spray losses.

Eldon had bees of his own, upwards of 10-100 colonies at given times. Most beekeepers have met Eldon at one time or another and found him very knowledgeable and fair. Let us all extend our thanks and congratulations to Eldon for his service.

## 1980 NOMINATIONS

Listed below are the nominations for the 1980 officers of the OSBA. Elections will be held at the upcoming meeting. Members of the nominating committee were Wilma Ruhl, Joyce Nebeker, and Anita Alexander.

President: Eugene Garner, Lane County.

Vice President: Brad Williams, in Echo.

Regionals: Glen Sackett in Central Point  
Morris Smith in Toledo

Secretary-Treasurer: John and Diana Van Driesche.

# Annual Meeting Schedule

## PROGRAM

### Thursday, November 29th.

- REGISTRATION-9:00 am onward  
 10:00-12:00--Tour of local honey houses, led by Gary Hongel and Bill Cameron.  
 12:00-1:00--Lunch on your own.  
 1:00-1:30--Welcome and opening remarks by Elwood Sires, President, WSBA and Jack Rowland, President, OSBA.  
 1:30-3:30--Business meetings of the WSBA and OSBA.  
 3:30-4:00--Coffee Break.  
 4:00-4:15--Ms. Lynne Erikson, USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Yakima Washington, "The Honey Market New."  
 4:15-5:00--Lucien Alexander, 1979 President of the Western Apiculture Society. "Nectar and Pollen Plants of the Pacific Northwest."  
 5:00-7:00--No host hospitality hour and dinner.  
 7:00-8:00--"Extracting for the Small Beekeeper." William Rahr.  
 OR--"Demonstrations of Frame and Hive Body Construction." Roy Thurber and Henri Peter-Contesse.  
 8:00-9:00--Repeat of the 7:00-8:00 program.

### Friday, November 30th.

- REGISTRATION - 8:30 am onward  
 8:30-9:15--Dr. Dan Mayer, Agricultural Research and Extension Center, Prosser, WA. "Pesticide Monitoring Program for Pollinating Insects"  
 9:15-10:00--Doug McCutcheon, British Columbia Apiary Inspection Supervisor, Cloverdale, BC. "Overwintering Honey Bee Colonies In Controlled Environmental Chambers."  
 10:00-10:15--Coffee Break.  
 10:15-11:00--Richard Jackson, USDA, Animal-Plant Health Inspection Service, Seattle, WA. "APHIS Insect Control Activities, Including Gypsy Moth Hazard and Grasshopper Spray Programs."

- 11:00-11:45--William Hudson, Yakima County Extension Agent, Yakima, WA. "Orchard Fruit Production/Pollination/Pesticide Spray Programs."  
 OR--James Bach, Washington State Apiary Supervisor, Yakima, WA. "Coastal Bee Management."  
 12:00-1:30--Luncheon with Speaker. Dr. Martha Gilliam, USDA, Carl Hayden Bee Research Lab, Tucson, AZ. "Nutrition of Honey Bee Larvae and the Formation of Bee Bread."  
 1:30-2:15--Ron Collins, Private Pest Control Consultant, Hillsboro, OR. "Low Bee Hazard Pest Management Programs in Small Fruits and Row Crops."  
 2:15-3:00--Doug McCutcheon, British Columbia Apiary Inspection Supr., Cloverdale, BC. "The Use of Hive Scales and Charting in Managing Honey Bees for Maximum Production."  
 3:00-3:30--Coffee Break.  
 3:30-5:30--Business meetings continued for the respective State Associations.  
 6:00-7:00--No Host Hospitality Hour.  
 7:00--Annual Banquet. Banquet Speaker, Mike Ingalls, General Manager, Silverbow Honey Company, Snohomish, WA. "Beekeeping in the People's Republic of China."

### Saturday, December 1st.

- REGISTRATION - 8:30 am  
 8:30-9:15-- Dr. Michael Burgett, Oregon State University, Corvallis, "Pesticide Damage--What To Do?!"  
 9:15-10:00 Dr. Martha Gilliam, USDA Carl Hayden Bee Research Lab, Tucson, AZ. "Update on Honey Bee Chalkbrood Research."  
 10:00-10:30--Coffee Break  
 10:30-11:15--Thomas Thayer, Sandy, OR. "Management of a Bee Hive for Better Pollination and Honey Production."  
 11:15-12:00--Dr. Carl Johansen, WA State University, Pullman. "What an Entomologist Does on Sabbatical."  
 12:00-1:30--Lunch.  
 1:30-4:30--"Minimizing Bee Losses from Pesticides."--A Round table chaired by Elwood Sires, Pres., WSBA. To include viewpoints from Universities, Government, Growers, Applicators and Consultants.

# HONEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Here's a chance to praise your favourite Honey. Dr. Eva Crane is collecting information on single source honeys for a new edition of her book, Honey: A Comprehensive Survey. Please help her by answering the following list of questions as accurately as you can. Then send your answers to the Beeline and we will forward them to her at Hill House in England.

Dr. Crane asks your help: "I have had great difficulty in establishing characteristics of honeys from individual plant species. If you are familiar with any honey that is all (or almost all) from one plant, would you be kind enough to help me with the second edition of my book which is projected for 1985 by giving the information that I request below."

## HONEY FROM SPECIFIC PLANTS

1. Botanical name  
and common name
2. Location of hives from which honey was harvested
3. Approximate number of hives  
Honey harvested per hive
4. Approximate date of flow
5. What percentage of the above honey do you think came from the plant in question?

## 6. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE (LIQUID) HONEY

- a. colour
- b. density
- c. viscosity (body)
- d. flavour (and any after flavour)
- e. aroma
- f. granulation likely within a few days/  
months/years; any further details
- g. any special features
- h. does the honey change on storage? if  
so, how? What about  
flavour?/aroma?/other properties

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# 4-H'r Honey Recipe

Susan Rae  
3580 Lone Star RD NW  
Salem, OR 97304

Alfalfa Sprout Shake  
Serves 2

1/2	cups	orange juice
4	Tbsp.	plain yogurt
2	oz.	alfalfa sprouts
1		banana
2	Tbsp.	HONEY
		Crushed Ice

(Any fruit fresh or frozen may be added)

Place all ingredients in blender, and blend until smooth.

## Obituary

Joseph Edward Illias passed away suddenly in Long Beach, Washington on October 19th. He was born in Portland, Oregon and for many years kept bees in northern Oregon and southern Washington.

He was Willamette Valley Vice-President of the Oregon State Beekeepers Association and an active member of the American Beekeeping Federation. He was also active in the Portland Beekeepers Association and in Washington State beekeepers organizations.

Among his special interests were resolving the problems related to the use of pesticides and improving human nutrition. As an officer of the Oregon State Beekeepers Association he was involved in the planning for and assisting with the meetings and conferences.

Joe will long be remembered by his many beekeeping friends.

Jack Rowland.

# Burgett on Bees

Editor's note:

Dr. Michael Burgett, a Ph.D. graduate of Cornell University, is Oregon State University's Apiculturist.

## Colony Stress

In nearly any field of endeavor when things go wrong we try to find out why. When the causes go undiscovered or are seemingly complicated, we often resort to the use of terms or explanations that are really meaningless in that they explain nothing but at least they sound good. One of the answers for problems with honey bees is the word "stress." Stress is often cited as the cause for many bee problems, especially those of disease but also for other maladies or nonproduction situations.

In the literature concerning honey bee diseases many authors often term certain maladies as stress diseases. These usually include sacbrood, European foulbrood, Nosema disease, and most recently, chalkbrood. Other, lesser known diseases could also be mentioned. For all of these diseases we know the agents responsible; for sacbrood, a virus, for European foulbrood, a bacterium, for Nosema, a protozoan, and for chalkbrood, a fungus. What then is the relationship of stress to these diseases? Actually stress doesn't cause a particular disease, but stress can weaken the defenses of a colony to a point where disease has an easier time of establishing itself. With this in mind we should define stress and this is not an easy task.

Stress is really one of those catch-all words that can encompass a wide variety of conditions. What are the stresses to a honey bee colony and what can or should be done to lessen the effects of stress or prevent it altogether? Colony stress can be environmentally caused, physiologically caused and also induced by errors on the part of the beekeeper.

A colony of honey bees can be envisioned as a "black box." Energy in the form of nectar and pollen flows into the black box and there this energy is converted into wax, honey, and bees. Anything that would reduce or interfere with the energy flow or its conversion can

be termed stress. You as a beekeeper want to remove excess energy from this system, usually in the form of honey, but also in the form of pollination service which provides bees as the major energy output.

Let's examine stress on the flow of energy into the black box. Weather is perhaps the greatest potential stress. Simply put, inclement weather slows or stops altogether the flow of nectar and pollen back to the colony. In the spring and early summer the brood is consuming large amounts of energy (food), a sudden shut down of foraging by the field bees, if prolonged, would cause severe stress. The bees' solution to this stress would be to stop rearing new brood which would ultimately reduce the growth of that colony. Good beekeeping management will provide food for bees during stress periods of this type.

Another form of environmental stress is temperature, either too much or too little. The brood nest needs to be maintained at a constant temperature, normally between 93 and 95 degrees F. Anything that makes it more difficult for the adult bees to maintain the brood nest temperature is stressful. Colonies would be placed in locations that take advantage of the outside temperature in good weather. As an aside, a damp and/or rotten bottom board is one of the worst 'sins' for making it difficult for bees to properly regulate the temperature of the brood. Remember, the fewer bees required for temperature control in the hive means more bees available to forage. Another temperature stress situation is chilled brood. This is often termed a disease, but is really one of the finest examples of stress mortality. The brood which dies is usually on the outside edge of the brood nest. Night temperatures can drop low enough to cause the adult bees to form a cluster over the brood. Should too few bees be available for the size of the brood nest, some of the brood will be outside the cluster and can ultimately die from exposure. Splitting or dividing strong colonies too early in the season can produce colonies imbalanced in the ratio of brood to adult bees, which, should night temperatures drop too low, can result in thermal death for some brood.

Continued on page 5

Continued from page 4

The internal efficiency of a bee colony is dependent upon many factors. Some of the more important are the number of bees in relation to the size of the hive, the age division of the adult bees, the ratio of adult bees to brood and the average egg laying rate of the queen. Especially important, and not as well studied as it should be, is the balance between hive bees and brood. Larval honey bees are progressively provisioned, that is, fed by adults when they need food. Because an individual larva is fed many times, there must be a sufficient population of young, nurse bees in order to maintain the constant growing and hungry brood. Anything that would cause a sudden change in the ratio of bees to brood would be a severe stress. Specifically a few causes for such a change could be an insecticide hit that reduces adult bees, a colony that swarms **drastically** changes the balance of bees to brood and finally as mentioned earlier, a man-made change such as dividing a growing colony.

This may seem like a digression from the stress diseases, but let me now tie it together. A great deal of a colony's resistance to disease is the ability of the adult bees to recognize and remove infected individuals, whether adults or larvae. When an imbalance in the population occurs, there are often simply not enough healthy adults to remove sources of infection. One of the often quoted recommendations for prevention of bee diseases is to have strong colonies. Strong hives translate into "black boxes" with the proper proportions of bees of the correct age with the proper ratio of adults to brood. These colonies have a strong first line of defense against disease; lots of bees.

## Pollination News

The OSBA Pollination Committee would like all members attending the annual meeting to be prepared to discuss and recommend pollination fees for the major crops in Oregon. A future Beeline will then publish a list of recommended fees as a guideline to beekeepers. A discussion period will be set aside for this topic during the first business meeting.

## South Coast Ramblings

by: Dick Lemery

By now it is really fall on the coast. The big chinook have entered the rivers and the boat ramps are crowded with empty boat trailers. One day, eleven chinook were caught on the Coquille River. Deer season hasn't brought equal success stories because of the dry, warm weather. Those bucks just aren't moving yet.

Fall requeening has its own problems, too. In our "stove" hive--so named because of its hive stand--two new commercial queens have been lost. The initial mistake was made by waiting 3 or 4 hours after removing the old queen before introducing the new queen. Two weeks later, the hive was again opened and a young virgin queen was seen running over the combs! This queen was removed and another new commercial queen introduced. After another 10 days, the hive was again opened and there was a beautiful, laying queen of the old stock! So they outsmarted us twice. Apparently they raised several queens when their old queen was removed from the hive. Current recommendations are to introduce the new queen immediately after removing the old queen.

Also we have found our first hive contaminated with American Foulbrood, this fall. Only one roopy cell with the toothpick test, but a sample to the lab in Salem confirmed our worst suspicions. This hive was killed by pouring one-half gallon of gasoline (too much), mixed with a little liquid detergent as a spreader, over the top bars, after stuffing the entrance with a rag. Then the frames and bees were all burned and buried as per directions. The supers were scorched and painted with aluminum paint on the inside. We are planning on treating the remaining hives in this apiary with antibiotic extender patties. These patties are made up with vegetable shortening, table sugar and oxytetracycline. The recipe is 1/3 lb. fat, 2/3 lb. sugar and 2 Tbs. TM 25 for each patty. Place these over the top bars of the brood nest. Supposedly they provide protection for six to eight weeks. Sulfathiazole apparently is not effective in these patties.\*

\*Roger A. Morse and Hachiro Shimanuki, HONEY BEE PESTS, PREDATORS, AND DISEASES, pp. 314-316.



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## NEW MAGAZINE RATES

Effective September 1 there are new rates for the American Bee Journal. Association rates will be for one year \$6.38 and for two years, \$12.38. These rates reflect an association discount of 25% for paid members. Please send your renewals to the Secretary - Treasurer.

## MEMBERSHIP

Whether you keep one hive for pleasure or are a commercial beekeeper, the best way of keeping up with technological advances and of enjoying the fellowship of other beekeepers is to join the Oregon State Beekeepers Association. At state conventions, seminars, and social occasions members exchange ideas and share experience. You can learn the latest in both research and practical application within the OSBA. The more you participate as a member, the more knowledge you will gain. And that single new idea can both earn you money and enhance your enjoyment in keeping bees. Your membership will also strengthen the Association's ability to work for you. An application blank is attached for your convenience.

## MEMBERSHIP DUES:

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION  
 INCULDES SUBSCRIPTION  
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 (FOR OSBA MEMBERS ONLY)  
 PLEASE CLIP FORM AND MAIL  
 WITH YOUR CHECK TO:

**Secretary Treasurer**  
**JOHN & DIANA VAN DRIESCHE**  
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American Beekeeping Federation Dues:  
 0 - 199 \$10  
 200 or more 5cents per colony

Western Apicultural Society:  
Individual Member:  
 Regular \$10  
 Junior \$3  
 Senior \$5  
 Couple: \$15

Oregon State

Regular Membership

Dues: 0 - 5 colonies, \$5  
 6 - 24, \$10  
 25 - 99, \$15  
 100 - 299, \$20  
 300 - 499, \$25  
 500 or more \$30

Affiliate membership:

Commercial \$25  
 Individual \$5  
 Youth \$3

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Street				
<u>City</u> _____	<u>State</u> _____	<u>County</u> _____	<u>Zip</u> _____	Dues For Year _____
<u>Telephone</u> _____		<u>Number of colonies</u> _____	<u>Occupation</u> _____	
<u>Amount I Have Paid</u> _____		<u>Date I Paid On</u> _____		
The Local Beekeeping Chapter I belong to _____				
I do not belong to a local, but would like information on the nearest one in my area: _____				
I am a member of the American Beekeeping Federation _____				
I am a member of the Western Apiculture Society _____				
<u>Card sent</u> _____		<u>Information Sent</u> _____	<u>Sec Initials</u> _____	

# ABF MEETING INVITATION

The Michigan State Beekeepers Association cordially invites all the beekeepers in your state to the American Beekeeping Federation's Convention. It will take place the week of January 21-25, 1980 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel complex in Dearborn, Michigan.

Many activities have been planned to keep you and your family busy from dawn to far into the night: Honey show, Social Activities, Election of the American Honey Queen, Equipment displays, places of local interest to visit, and business matters of interest, just to mention a few.

The Michigan Beekeepers are proud to have the American Beekeeping Federation Convention in our State. Hope all of you will join us to make this the most successful convention ever.

## CLASSIFIEDS:

**FOR SALE:** \$19,000 -- established 175 colony bee business, clients, 150-200 supers, 50 extra hive bodies, top & bottom boards, 1951 Ford Truck with newer GMC motor, 12'x8' flat deck and electric crane fork lift that lifts 500 lbs., 20 frame radial extractor, and much more equipment. Prefer to sell as a package deal. If interested in specific items only respond by mail only. 5148 SW Bancroft, Portland, Or 97221, 297-6056.

## ADDRESS CHANGE ?

If you change your address, PLEASE notify the Beeline. Each newsletter that is returned costs the OSBA money that could be put to a better use. Each returned Beeline also delays your receiving it on time. Help us to keep the mailing list accurate and timely. The Editors.

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162, Jefferson, OR 97352. The price is \$1 for members; \$1.50 for nonmembers. Please be concise.

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