



Africanized Honey Bees in Arizona

by Janet Mitchel, USDA-ARS,
Carl Hayden Bee Lab, Tucson AZ

Bees experts believe that the Africanized honey bee is here to stay. Studies show that as the regular honey bees and the Africanized bees interbreed, the Africanized strain appears to be dominant. So, the movement of Africanized honey bees into Arizona constitutes a permanent change in our state's environment. As a result, all of Arizona's citizens and visitors will need to permanently change their view of honey bees.

Africanized honey bees are a more temperamental relative of the common garden honey bee, which is known as the European honey bee (EHB). Honey bees, whether they are European or African, only sting defensively. They do not go out of their way to sting. But some AHB colonies defend their colonies more intensively and with less provocation than others.

"Which is which?"

Scientists at the USDA Carl Hayden Bee Research Center in Tucson anticipate that the Africanized honey bee (AHB) will continue to colonize the lower regions of Arizona and the United States. So, we are now dealing with a different sort of honey bee that will remain different. And just as we Arizonians have learned to walk in the desert - ever mindful of jumping cholla or rattlesnakes or scorpions - we must now display that kind of caution with respect to bees.

This article will introduce you to the AHB and discuss the following five main topics concerning honey

bees:

- 1. Why honey bees are important.
- 2. How the Africanized honey bee is different from any other domestic honey bee.
- 3. What safety precautions must now be routinely followed to avoid a stinging incident.
- 4. How to bee proof your property.
- 5. What you must do if you inadvertently agitate and/or encounter an angry AHB hive or swarm.

Dr. Burgett Receives Clemson Award

Michael Burgett, Professor of Entomology, was the recipient of the Allen Clemson Memorial Award for outstanding service to beekeeper education presented by the New South Wales Apiarists' Association. The award was presented at the 1995 annual meeting of the NSW Apiarist's Association in May of this year. The Asian parasitic brood mite, *Varroa Jacobsoni*, has been discovered near the Cape York peninsula in northeastern Australia, and poses a serious hazard to the commercial beekeeping industry of Australia, one of the few continental regions currently free of the varroa parasite. Burgett was the invited keynote speaker addressing the subject of acarine parasites of honey bees before the group of 300 commercial apiarists at their annual meeting in Coff's Harbour, NSW.

Education plays a critical role in reducing the threat of the AHB to the health and safety of the public. People can coexist with Africanized honey bees by learning about the bee and its habits, taking a few precautions, and by supporting managed beekeeping efforts.

How the AHB differs from the EHB

The behavior - not the appearance - of the AHB is different from the EHB in four major ways:

1. The AHB swarms much more frequently than other honey bees. A colony is a group of bees with comb and brood. The colony may either be managed (hive boxes maintained by professional beekeepers) or wild (feral).

A group of bees that are in the process of leaving their parent colony and starting a nest in a new location is called a "swarm." Usually a new queen is reared to stay with the parent colony and the old queen flies off with the swarm. Scout bees often locate potential nest sites prior to swarming, but the swarm may spend a day or two clustered in impressive, hanging clumps on branches or in other temporary locations until the bees settle on a new nesting site. If they can't find a suitable location, the bees may fly several miles and cluster again.

(Cont. on Page 6)

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The Honey Boards ' s Top Ten Reasons for Using Honey

Submitted by Joann Olstrom

Oh no, he's putting in another one of those "Top Ten" things. You have Joann to thank for this one. This comes from a promotional video from the Honey Board and has some good things to think about.

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OSBA members	\$ 2.00
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Times for the OSBA Picnic Announced

We will meet at the bogs (see map and announcement in the last newsletter) at 11:00AM with the tour starting at 11:30AM until 3:30PM on Saturday, August 12th. The Picnic will be at Bastendorff Beach State Park, Sunday August 13th, and we'll gather at around 11:00AM and eat about 1:00PM.

SEE YOU THERE!!!

Collecting, Processing Storage of Beeswax

by Ron Bennett

Now that you have extracted all of your honey and are getting ready for Fall treatments and Winter storage of your hardware, what about beeswax. You should have a few buckets of cappings, maybe some damaged super comb, and even a few frames of brood comb that doesn't meet your high standards. How do you sort out your wax and how do you render it is the topic of this little article.

Your beeswax is a valuable product from your bee-keeping activities. Your bees have spent a lot of their resources to produce this wonderful product.

Beeswax is non-perishable (assuming mice, wax moths or other critters don't get to it) which has many uses including foundation (obviously), candles, candy, cosmetics, casting, waxes and polishes, textile dyeing, just to name a few. It is hypo-allergenic (that's why it is in such demand in cosmetics and dental/medical applications). Its plasticity and low melting point (143-151°F) make it easy to work and when mixed, it enhances the properties of many substances. It's readily digestible and has a pleasant taste.

Like your honey, the quality of the rendered beeswax is dependent on the care and attention you use in extracting it. Clean and filtered wax from clean combs and cappings are analogous to clean and filtered honey from good capped combs. You wouldn't put your name on dirty, off-tasting honey, would you? There are several things you need to keep in mind to give you the high quality beeswax you want.

Everything possible should be done to keep propolis out of your finished wax. Propolis is a valuable asset, worth several dollars a pound, and care needs to be taken to keep it out of your wax. Beeswax with propolis in it will smoke in candle applications and comb foundation with propolis in it is weak. You will also want to get as much of the pollen out of the combs as possible before you render them. Pollen will absorb the melted wax, cutting down on your yield, and it is the pollen and propolis that colors beeswax. Less of both pollen and propolis will give you a lighter wax, and the lighter the color, the higher the value.

Sort your combs. Old, dark, stiff combs should be culled and thrown out. Don't store your combs for a long time as that will encourage wax moth infestations. Honey and wax should be separated as soon as possible since fermented honey can ruin your wax. With these old combs, it takes a lot of energy to get very little wax, and they have so much cocoon material and propolis that any wax you get will be of very

poor quality and ruin your good wax.

Take your combs to be rendered and soak them in warm rain water (or distilled bottled water) for about 24 hours. The waste material and pollen in the combs will absorb the water and therefore not absorb wax during melting. The pollen and waste material filter out in the melter and you will dramatically increase your wax yield.

Throw out the soaking water and clean as much of the debris off of the combs as possible.

Now you're ready to render your combs.

There are several methods of rendering combs. I will describe four systems I'm familiar with, ranging from the solar melter (see article on page 5), the "Oliver Petty" burlap sack system, the wax press, or the double boiler.

The solar melter is simple to build and use, but it



does not remove all of the wax, and it can melt plastic frames and especially the plastic membrane used in Duragild foundation into a messy glob. The solar melter requires attention since it is easy for it to get hot enough to reach "total meltdown" temperatures. But it is cheap to build and operate and is passive.

A system I learned of from Oliver Petty at a bee meeting is also one of the simplest to use. But before I describe it, a word of warning when working with beeswax and any heat source. **BEESWAX IS FLAMMABLE - DO NOT HEAT BEESWAX DIRECTLY OVER OPEN FLAME. ALWAYS USE A WATER BATH DOUBLE**

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Oliver's system is to put your soaked and drained combs into a burlap sack and submerge the sack with weights in a boiling water bath.

No further attention is needed except to occasionally poke the sack to release more molten wax. The weights keep the sack submerged and the molten wax seeps through the pores in the sack. When the whole thing is cooled, the wax, clean as can be, solidifies as a hard cake on top of the water. This method does not remove all of the wax, is cheap and does not require a lot of attention, and yields a clean cake of wax.

Wax melters, available from several suppliers, are generally a metal tub with a screened outlet, a steam or hot water source, and some type of vessel to collect the wax and honey. I have a Kelley Melter, which is a stainless steel tub with a cone-shaped interior, a screened-over outlet and a separation bucket. These just heat the combs and melt the whole mess. The bucket has a baffle and an outlet half way up the bucket. These work on the principle that honey is heavier than wax, and the wax floats to the top of the bucket, the baffle keeps the wax away from the bucket's outlet, the honey rises from the bottom and out the outlet (all over the floor if you didn't put something under the outlet - I know this to be true). This hardware is best for what it was originally designed for and that is as a capping processing tank - for which it works quit well. Rendering combs can be done this way, but not all of the wax is recovered and the tank is a pain to clean up (it takes a lot of boiling water to clean out all of the melted propolis and slumgum).

Wax presses are commercially available to remove wax from combs. I have seen homemade systems, which are usually converted juice/wine presses. They



generally use steam or hot water and have some system to apply pressure to the wax mass. I have not used this system, but people that have suggest processing the combs in water for 24 hours, some even melt the combs in boiling water before pressing (they put frames and all into the boiling water, thereby cleaning the frames as well). The remaining slumgum mass is put into a burlap sack and processed through the wax press. The wax press system, although nothing more than a higher tech version of the O.P. Burlap Sack system, will process a large amount of wax and give you very clean wax since most press systems utilize some form of heated pressure filter.

The slumgum that remains from all the wax press method can either be stored (at about 100 lbs, it has enough value to break even by having a commercial processor render the slumgum for you) or composted for your garden. Keep in mind that slumgum will attract all sorts of unwanted critters like mice and wax moths.

MAKING AND USING A SOLAR WAX MELTER

by E. R. Jaycox

A solar wax melter is a glass-covered box that uses the heat of the sun to melt beeswax and separate it from honey and other materials with which it is found in honey-bee colonies. The melter can be used to render old combs, cappings, burr comb, and other hive scrapings containing wax. It is also handy for removing beeswax from excluders. The melter produces wax of high quality and eliminates the need for the sometimes hazardous job of rendering wax in the house.

The sloping top surface of the solar wax melter provides maximum exposure to the sun and allows honey and melted wax to drain quickly into the storage pan. Before use, the entire unit, including the sheet-metal pan, should be painted black for maximum heat absorp-

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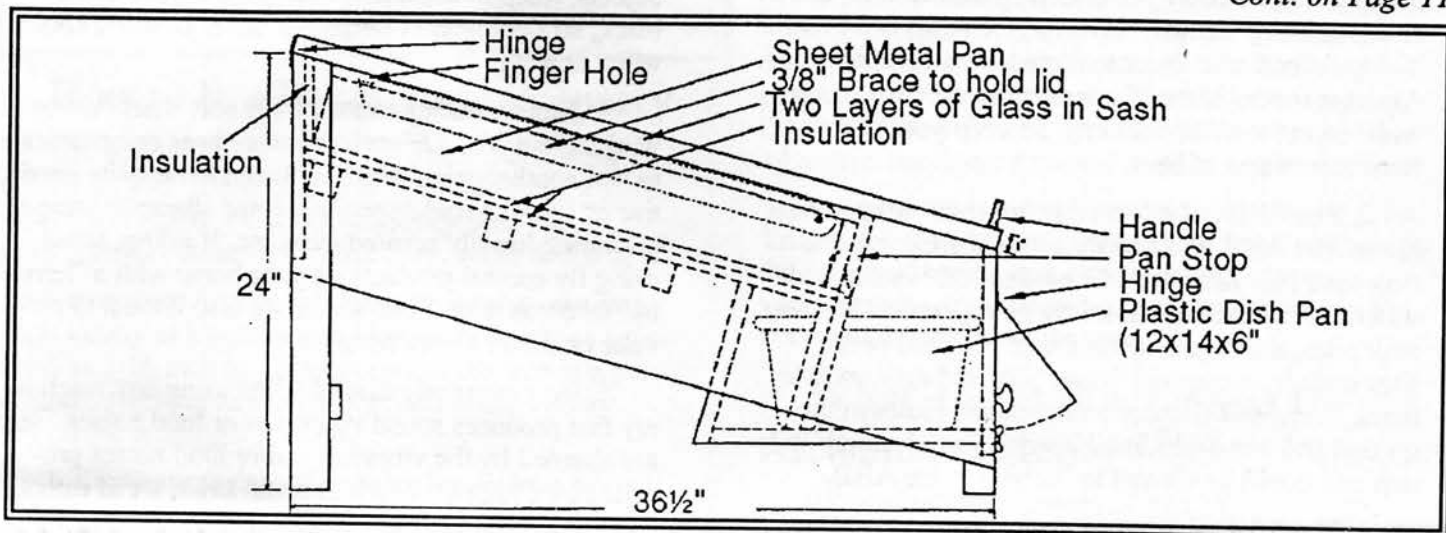
tion. The glass cover with two sheets of double-strength glass about one-fourth inch apart helps to retain the absorbed heat. The cellotex, or fiberboard, insulation also serves the same purpose. Internal temperatures well above the melting point of beeswax (about 145° F.) are maintained on warm, sunny days. Place the melter in a sunny, sheltered spot for best results.

The plan shown is meant to provide ideas on how to build a melter. You need not copy the plan exactly. For this reason, many dimensions are not given, especially

metal pan should be 4 to 6 inches deep and big enough to accept excluders (16¼" x 20") or at least two full-depth frames (19" x 20"). Consider the possibility of making one or more cappings baskets of "expanded" metal that will fit into the sheet-metal pan.

The pan to catch the hot honey and melted wax should be relatively large to prevent accidental overflows. The one illustrated is an inexpensive plastic dish pan readily available in many stores. The wax can be easily removed because it does not

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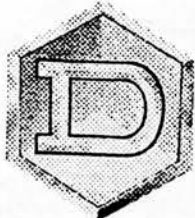


the less important ones. A melter of the size illustrated will handle all the wax from up to 60 hives of bees. Modify the dimensions to fit your needs, or the materials available, but beware of making it too small. The sheet-

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Continued from Page 1

Typically an EHB hive will swarm once every 12 months. However, the AHB may swarm as often as every six weeks and can produce a couple of separate swarms each time. This is important for you to know, because if the AHB swarms more often, the likelihood of your encountering an AHB swarm increases significantly.

Regardless of myths to the contrary, Africanized honey bees do not fly out in angry swarms to randomly attack unlucky victims. However, the AHB can become highly defensive in order to protect their hive, or home. Again, it is now better to consistently exercise caution with respect to all bee activity. So keep your distance from any swarm of bees.

2. The AHB is far less selective about what it calls home. The AHB will occupy a much smaller space than the EHB. Known AHB nesting locations include water meter boxes, metal utility poles, cement blocks, junk piles, and house eaves. Other potential nesting sites include overturned flower pots, old tires, mobile home skirts, and abandoned structures. Holes in the ground and tree limbs, mail boxes, even an empty soda pop can, could be viewed as "home" to the AHB.

3. The Africanized honey bee is extremely protective of their hive and brood. The AHB's definition of their "home turf" is also much larger than the European honey bee. So, try to allow ample physical distance between the hive. At least 100 feet, or the width of a four-lane highway, is a good distance. The best advice is that if you see a bee hive, start moving away immediately.

How To Avoid a Stinging Incident

Things to remember:

1. Stay away from honey bee colonies. There are estimated to be about 250,000 wild honey bee colonies in Arizona. Because honey bees nest in such a wide variety of locations, be alert for groups of flying bees entering or leaving an entrance or opening. Listen for buzzing sounds. Be especially alert when climbing, because honey bees often nest under rocks or within crevices within rocks. Don't put your hands where you can't see them.

2. If you find a colony of bees, leave them alone and keep others away. Do not shoot, throw rocks at, try to burn or otherwise disturb the bees. If the colony is near a trail or near areas frequently used by humans, notify your local office of the Parks Department, Forest Service, Game and Fish Department, even if the bees appear to be docile. Honey bee colonies vary in behavior over time, especially with changes in age and sea-

son. Small colonies are less likely to be defensive than large colonies, so you may pass the same colony for weeks, and then one day provoke them unexpectedly.

3. Wear appropriate clothing. When hiking in the wilderness, wear light-colored clothing, including socks. Avoid wearing leather clothing. When they defend their nests, Honey bees target objects that resemble their natural predators (such as bears and skunks), so they tend to go after dark, leathery or furry objects. Keep in mind that bees see the color red as black, so fluorescent orange is a better clothing choice when hunting.

4. Avoid wearing scents of any sort when hiking or working outside. Africanized honey bees communicate to one another using scents and tend to be quite sensitive to odors. Avoid strongly scented shampoo, soaps, perfumes, heavily scented gum, etc. If riding, avoid using fly control products on your horse with a "lemony" or citrus odor. Such scents are also known to provoke or attract honey bees.

5. Be particularly careful when using any machinery that produces sound vibrations or loud noises. Bees are alarmed by the vibration and/or loud noises produced by equipment such as chain saws, weed eaters, lawn mowers, tractors or electric generators. Honey bees may also be disturbed by strong smells, such as the odor of freshly cut grass. Again, check your environment before you begin operating noisy equipment.

6. Pet safety. When hiking it is best to keep your dog on a leash or under close control. A large animal bounding through the brush is likely to disturb a colony and be attacked. When the animal returns to its master, it will bring the attacking bees with it. At home, be careful not to tie or pen animals near honey bee hives. Even the mild-mannered European honey bee has been known to attack animals tied near their hives. The animals receive numerous stings because they can't escape the bees. If your animals or pets are being stung, try to release them without endangering yourself.

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How to Bee Proof Your Property

The best way to prevent bees from establishing a colony on your property is to not provide them with an ideal environment for survival. Honey bees require three things in order to survive: food, water and shelter.

Remember, Africanized honey bees also nest in a wide variety of locations and may enter openings as small as 3/16-inch in diameter (about the size of a pencil eraser) as long as there is a suitable-sized cavity behind the opening for a nest.

1. Eliminate shelter. To prevent honey bees from settling in your house or yard, you will need to be vigilant in preventing potential nesting sites.

- Caulk cracks in walls, in the foundation and in the roof.
- Fill or cover all holes 1/8-inch in diameter or larger in trees, structures and/or block walls.
- Check where the chimney meets the house for separation, and make sure chimneys are covered properly.
- Put small-mesh screen (such as window screen) over attic vents, irrigation valve boxes and water meter box holes.
- Remove any trash or debris that might serve as a shelter for honey bees.
- Fill or cover animal burrows in the ground.
- Make sure window and sun screens are tight fitting.
- Keep shed doors tightly closed and in good repair and exercise caution when entering buildings that are not used frequently.

2. Inspect your home and yard regularly for signs of bee colonies. A single bee or just a few bees in your yard does not necessarily mean you have an established colony on your property because bees will fly some distance in search of food and water. Although

honey bees use nectar and pollen from flowers as food, removing flowers as a source of food is generally not an effective bee deterrent.

Look for large numbers of bees passing into and out of or hovering in front of an opening. Listen for the hum of active insects. Look low for colonies in or at ground level, and also high for colonies under eaves or in attics.

3. If you find a colony on your property, consult a bee expert. If you do find an established bee colony in your neighborhood, don't panic. On the other hand, don't ignore them either. Small colonies that have recently swarmed may be docile at first, but tend to become more defensive with age. Have colonies located around the house removed as soon as possible.

Keep everyone away from the colony. Look in the Yellow Pages under "bee removal" or "pest control" for the names of beekeepers or pest control operators in your area who are qualified to remove the colony. Do not try to remove colonies yourself!

What To Do If Attacked by Africanized Honey Bees

Remember these important steps:

1. RUN away quickly. Do not stop to help others. However, small children and the disabled may need some assistance.
2. As you are running, pull your shirt up over your head to protect your face, but make sure it does not slow your progress. This will help keep the bees from targeting the sensitive areas around your head and eyes.
3. Continue to RUN. Do not stop running until you reach shelter, such as a vehicle or building. Do not jump into water! The bees will wait for you to come up for air. If you are trapped for some reason, cover up with blankets, sleeping bags, clothes, or whatever else is immediately available.
4. Do not swat at the bees or flail your arms. Bees are attracted to movement and *(Cont. on Page 8)*

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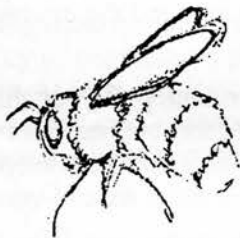
crushed bees emit a smell that will attract more bees.

5. Once you have reached shelter or have outrun the bees, remove all stingers. When a honey bee stings, it leaves its stinger in the skin. This kills the honey bee so it can't sting again, but it also means that venom continues to enter into the wound for a short time.

6. Do not pull stingers out with tweezers or your fingers. This will only squeeze more venom into the wound. Instead, scrape the stinger out sideways using your fingernail, the edge of a credit card, a dull knife blade or other straight-edged object.

7. If you see someone being attacked by bees, encourage them to run away or seek shelter. Do not attempt to rescue them yourself. Call 911 to report a serious stinging attack. The emergency response personnel in your area have probably been trained to handle bee attacks.

8. If you have been stung more than 15 times, or are feeling ill, or if you have any reason to believe you may be allergic to bee stings, seek medical attention immediately. The average person can safely tolerate 10 stings per pound of body weight. This means that although 500 stings can kill a child, the average adult could withstand more than 1100 stings.



Helpful Hints on Entering Honey & Bees in Competition

By: Torey Johnson

For those of you who have not met Torey yet (come to some of the OSBA meetings and meet not only Torey, but some of the other experts in beekeeping), in addition to being an excellent beekeeper, beekeeping instructor, and super salesperson for Ruhl Bee Supply, Torey is the Holder of the Ruhl Trophy Trophy (3 time winner) and the 1994 Oregon State Beekeepers Association Sweepstakes winner at the Oregon State Fair.

Bees (Observation Hives):

This class involves some time and work. For your observation hive, you need to select a very nice clean capped frame of light colored honey. You should have a fairly uniform group of bees in both size and color.

Make sure there are few good drones in the hive. A uniform pattern of capped brood in a must, and you need pupa stage too!

One of the things that in past judging has hurt my score in this class is a lack of pollen in my hive. Always be sure there is some pollen in the hive. Clean up the frames by scraping with a hive scraper. A marked queen is a must, and try to have your queen painted neatly. A large queen always scores well.

Extracted Honey:

The two largest factors are, in my opinion, cleanness and moisture content. Moisture content will beat out cleaner honey almost every time.

Strain your honey as well as possible. Nylon stockings work very well for this purpose. Give your honey time to settle and for all the air bubbles to rise to the top. Clean out the "bubble scum" after the bubbles have risen. Make sure jars are evenly filled (a fourth jar of the same honey is the source to even the jars out after you have skimmed the bubbles). Carry new and clean lids with you so when you get to the fairgrounds you can put the new ones on the jars.

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Comb Honey:

Basically all things apply the same in comb honey classes. Comb Honey must be completely capped. Try to get your whitest capped honey. Everything must be clean and cut evenly and all uniform in size and weight for the required three sections of cut comb.

Frame Class:

Getting three good frames that are evenly filled out the same, are clean, and with white cappings is a feat that is very hard to accomplish. But it can be done. Shallows, westerns are nice to do, but to get a real challenge, try doing full deeps.

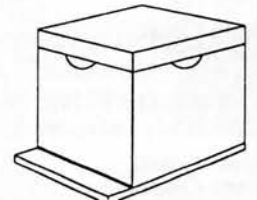
It seems that when you pick out your nicest frames, you can almost watch the bees put the perfect stuff on the poorer frames in your hive. Not to be funny but these are the classes that are the hardest to compete in. So many things can go wrong, but if you have three frames that look good, get them entered in the show. They probably are the most eye catching entry, besides the observation hives.

Scrape the frames well. Keep in mind, the more you scrape the higher chance you have of damaging the frame, other than that, refer to the comb honey section.

Calender of Events

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|--|
| August | 3 | Tillamook Beekeepers meeting |
| | 5 | Lane County Beekeepers Picnic |
| | 7 | So. Oregon Beekeepers meeting |
| | 9 | Tualatin Valley Beekeepers meeting |
| | 10 | Portland Beekeepers meeting |
| | 12-13 | OSBA Summer Picnic & cranberry tour |
| | 15-18 | 34th APIMONDIA - Lucerne, Switzerland |
| | 15-18 | Western Apiculture Society, Sacramento, CA |
| | 18 | Coos County Beekeepers meeting |
| | 21 | Willamette Valley Beekeepers meeting |
| | 24-Sept 4 | Oregon State Fair |
| Sept. | 4 | So. Oregon Beekeepers meeting |
| | 7 | Tillamook Beekeepers meeting |
| | 12 | Lane County Beekeepers meeting |
| | 13 | Tualatin Valley Beekeepers meeting |
| | 14 | Portland Beekeepers meeting |
| | 15 | Coos County Beekeepers meeting |
| | 25 | Willamette Valley Beekeepers meeting |
| October | 2 | So. Oregon Beekeepers meeting |
| | 5 | Tillamook Beekeepers meeting |
| | 7-8 | Tri-State Conference - Spokane, WA |
| | 10 | Lane County Beekeepers meeting |
| | 11 | Tualatin Valley Beekeepers meeting |
| | 12 | Portland Beekeepers meeting |
| | 20 | Coos County Beekeepers meeting |
| | 23 | Willamette Valley Beekeepers meeting |
| Dec. | 2-3 | OSBA Fall/Winter Convention |
| January | 16-21 | American Beekeeping Federation Convention, Portland OR |

**BEES &
BEEKEEPING
SUPPLIES**



RUHL BEE SUPPLY

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- Pollination
- Honey



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Fax (916) 547-5327

Who's Who in the OSBA Resource Guide

OFFICERS

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30576 Oswalt Road
Colton, OR 97017
824-2265

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11260 Simpson Road
Monmouth, OR 97361
838-2328

Secretary - treasurer:
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Salem, OR 97304
364-8401

Past president:
John Mespelt
1830 Queen Ave. SW
Albany, Oregon 97321
926-1850

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Central Oregon:
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3800 Benson Road
The Dalles, OR 97058
298-5719

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938-3286

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P.O. Box 434
Garibaldi, OR 97118
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Reedsport, OR 97467
271-4726

Southern Oregon:
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1634 Fish Hatchery Road
Grants Pass, OR 97527
474-4305

Willamette Valley:
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1375 South 2nd
Springfield, OR 97477
746-5972

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Honey promotion:
Joann Olstrom
Nectar & pollen plants:
Bertie Stringer
Pollination:
Don Kelley

Laws & regulations:
Fritz Skirvin

Oregon State Fair:
Walt Nichol

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Vice President
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DeWayne Keller, 889-8279
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Oregon Dept. of Agriculture
635 Capitol St. N.E.
Salem, OR 97310-0110
Telephone: 986-4620

REGIONAL BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Coos County
Meets 7:30 p.m. third Friday (except
December)

Coquille Annex, Coquille

President: Gordon M. Starr, 396-4537
Vice president: Steve McGuire,
396-3318
Secretary-treasurer: Pete DeMain,
396-3454

Klamath County
Meeting dates and sites vary.
Call officers:

President: Ken Crow, 882-1893
Vice president: Chet
Hamaker, 882-2404

Lane County
Meets 7:30 p.m. sec-
ond Tues;
Public Employees
Credit Union,
1155 Chambers St.,
Eugene

President: Lee Zigler,
688-5675
Vice president: Edgar
Elder, 998-3199
Treasurer: Jim
Sheridan, 344-1354

Newsletter Ed.: Robin Gage,
746-0808

Portland Area
Meets 7 p.m. second Thurs
Clear Creek Mutual Telephone Co.
18238 S. Fischer Mill Road,
Oregon City

Info: Rosemary Marshall, 631-7313

Southern Oregon
Meets 7:30 p.m. first Mon.;
S.O. Research & Extension Center
569 Hanley Road, Central Point

President: Stan Kee, 664-3238
Vice pres.: John Campbell, 664-4867
Secretary: George Steffensen, 474-4305

Tillamook County
Meets 7 p.m. first Thursday;
Fish & Wildlife Bldg.,
4909 Third St., Tillamook

President: Bob Allen, 322-3819
Vice pres.: Fritz Hoffman, 842-6856
Sec.-treas.: Gregg Cline, 842-6323

Tualatin Valley
Meets 7:30 p.m. second Wed.
PGE Building,
Old Scholls Ferry Road & Murray,
Beaverton

President: Chuck Sowers, 636-3127
Vice pres.: Jim Marshall, 642-3319
Secretary: Michael Lau, 591-8864
Treas.: PattiJo Campbell, 690-9341

Willamette Valley
Meets 7:30 p.m. fourth Mon.;
Room 112, Building 50,
Chemeketa Community College, Salem

President: Walt Nichol, 585-5705
Vice pres.: Laurence Bower, 743-2398
Secretary: Ron Bennett, 838-2328
Treasurer: Fritz Skirvin, 581-9372



Italian and Carniolian Queens

	1-5	6-24	25-99	100-299	300 & up
Mark or clip 50¢ Shipped Postpaid	Mar. 1 \$9.75	\$8.50	\$7.50	\$6.75	\$6.25
25 & up via Express Mail	June 1 \$9.25	\$8.00	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$5.25
	Sept. 1 \$8.75	\$7.50	\$6.25	\$5.25	\$5.25

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Selected Queens.....\$35
Breeders (tested)....\$150



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Top Quality, Fertile &
Guaranteed to arrive
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our breeding program
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Sorry, no package bees

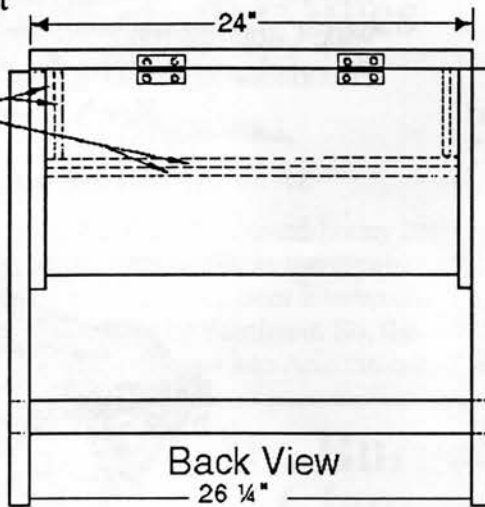
GLENN APIARIES
P.O. Box 2737
Fallbrook, CA 92088

Phone/Fax (619) 728-3731

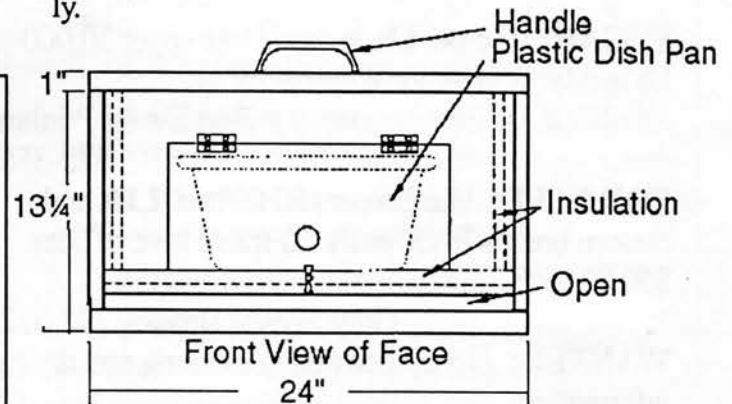
Cont. from Page 5 adhere well to the smooth, flexible plastic. The sloping sides of the pan also make it easier to remove the cake of wax.

The wooden brace is designed to support the lid while you clean out the slumgum, or residue, that remains after combs are melted. It lies between the

Insulation exterior box and the interior layer of insulation. The finger hole, or notch, is used to pull it up into place. Cut the free end at an angle so that it makes firm contact with the lid frame when the lid is a suitable height to work beneath.



food, but can be used to feed bees in early spring (not in the fall). The slumgum remaining in the sheet-metal pan contains beeswax that can be removed only by a hot water press. If you accumulate 100 pounds or more, it is worthwhile having it rendered commercially.



The melter is highly attractive to robber bees because of the odors given off by the warm honey and wax. It should be kept tightly closed except when loading it or removing the filled collecting pan.

I have several copies of these plans from various sources with different versions of the above copy. This version, I believe to be the original version, by the original author, E.R. Jaycox, Extension Apiculturist, Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign.

Membership and Publications

Membership in the Oregon State Beekeepers Association is open to anyone who has an interest in bees and beekeeping. You do not need to own bees or reside in Oregon to join the OSBA. OSBA Membership is \$15 per person and includes a vote in all OSBA elections, discounts on other bee-related publications, 10 issues of *The Bee Line*, and more. And, if you are already a member of a local group, your group will receive \$1.00 from your OSBA dues. Foreign membership is \$23.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Local Group _____

Start your savings now! Get a 25% discount on the following subscriptions through the OSBA.

<i>American Bee Journal</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 yr. \$12.70	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 yrs. \$23.55
<i>Gleanings in Bee Culture</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 yr. \$12.25	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 yrs. \$22.50
<i>The Speedy Bee</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 yr. \$13.25	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 yrs. \$25.25

Make checks payable to OSBA and send check and this form to: Phyllis Shoemake, 1874 Winchester NW, Salem, OR 97304

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SUGAR: 15¢ per Lb. in small lots - over 30,000
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620-3567

FOR SALE: Used supers \$3.00/box. Lids and
bottom boards \$1.50 each. 10 frame hive of bees
\$50.00 each.

Gary Seeley, Brooks, 792-3523

WANTED: Honey bee pollen cleaning and drying
information.

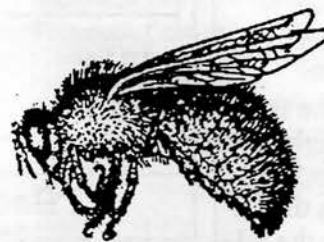
Gary Seeley, Brooks, 792-3523

WANTED: Motorized reversible extractor (small
to mid-sized), uncapping tank, and/or electric knife

Gerry Veley, Portland, 324-8062

Buying Wax. Especially dark wax also light
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Dundee, OR 97115

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