

# The Bee Line

The Newsletter of the Oregon State Beekeepers Association



Volume 20, Number 8

September 1995

## September is Honey Month

by Joann Olstrom

It may come as a surprise to some, but promotion of our own honey is up to us. Nothing the Honey Board or OSBA does will help UNLESS we take advantage of the materials-information, recipes, videos, etc. which are put out for our use/benefit.

We need to know the facts about Bees and Honey. We need to read trade journals and information from NHB (National Honey Board). We need to keep up with changes in our industry. As well-informed beekeeper - honey producer - pollinator, packer - sales persons we will make a professional appearance and will also do a better job of making our living or supporting our hobby.

We need to find our special place in the scheme of things. We can find a need and fill it. Necessity is sometimes the Mother of Invention but as a County Agent once told Marketing Conference attendees, "Raising 5 acres of elephant garlic and then wondering what to do with it isn't the best idea"!

### Many Hats -

Unless we are a fairly large company with several employees we all find it hard to get everything done that needs doing. Requeen, super, split, move, harvests, medicate, extract. Store, study, sell. Some of us (like me) try to do too many things and can't decide what things we should not do! Or whether we should get some help which may open another "can of worms".

The honey can be a challenge; do we have enough or too much? Shall it be sold only by buckets and drums? Do we really want to get into forty-eleven different labels and jars and the distribution "by us", by UPS/RPS/truck freight, etc? Or, do we want the sign in the front yard and the "bring your own jar-type" sales?

What kinds of honey shall we sell? Bulk, plain or jars of value-added - crystallized, with fruits, or runny with nuts, in jams or syrup? Which is more cost effective? Which do we like to do? How much additional equipment and space will be needed to do it? What about added inventory of jars, labels and other packaging materials? Do we have a place to store it and money to buy it?

Who will be the marketer? We need time for that too along with all the bee and extracting and bottling jobs. Are we better at producing or packaging or selling?

Sellers need buyers and buyers don't always come knocking at our doors. How do we find them? How will they find us? Price lists? Trade shows? Yellow Pages? Telephone calls? Can we write an article for our local weekly newspapers or interest some reporter in doing one? That's one way to let the locals at least know where there's honey for sale. Suggest the local Editor contact NHB for a Honey Month Kit. Sweeten the "deal" with a jar or two of honey.

### Honey Board Helps -

If we have been paying our penny per pound for honey produced as required we are eligible to request up to 500 free Honey Board recipe folders each year. Others are available at 5 cents each. Hang tags on elastic bands are 4 cents each in lots of 500. Neat recipe books are available at \$2.50 each or \$1.75 in large lots.

You can contact the National Honey Board at, 390 Lashley St., Longmont, CO 80501-6010 or 1-800-553-7162. They just published the top 10 reasons people should use honey. We might use them in promoting our honey to the house-persons who eat honey, to our local restaurants, etc .

### Oregon Department of Agriculture Requirements -

Just remember: Over 20 colonies in Oregon and we will need a paid-for inspection of our honey house. (*Actually, you need an inspected honey-house or a licensed kitchen to sell any food product to the public, but the State Depart. of Agriculture has an unwritten policy of not investigating beekeepers selling honey with under 20 hives - but they are complaint-driven and can require you to have an inspected facility at any level - don't ask - don't tell - ed.*) No licensed honey house means no advertising except a small sign in the yard. No sales other than at the honey house. Liability insurance is a fact of business life. Beekeepers insurance is available via ads in the Bee Magazines and various Oregon insurance companies.

Label requirements are also available from Ron McKay at the Department

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To join the OSBA, complete the membership application in this issue and send with payment to:  
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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by George Hansen

The OSBA Summer Picnic is over. The State Fair has come and gone. The kids are off to school again. There are still a couple of weeks of summer left on the calendar but the beekeeper's calendar says that it is fall.

One of the hardest things for me as a beekeeper to accept has always been that at the end of August, it is all over. Like bees, we are consummate opportunists, always stretching the next blossom into another honey crop. Some of the best honey crops for the bees' wintering health, and some of the most unusual varieties of honey are August and September crops. But to go after them means putting off the necessary treatments for mites, and the other management needed to prepare bees for successful wintering. All indications point to early treatments being the key to controlling mites. Later treatments may kill mites, but a great deal of damage has already been done, even if the hive appears to be healthy and mite free.

My Septembers are always a juggling act, trying to keep a half dozen activities going while facing up to the added task of getting all the treatments on the bees as early as possible. There has hardly been any time to even reckon if this has been a good year or a bad one. I guess most of us will settle to be back again next year.

The honey crop appears to be at least average. Most everybody seems to think the bees look pretty good going into September. But there are some disturbing clouds on the horizon. Mite samples in some cases are very high. I haven't heard anybody report a zero tracheal mite sample this fall. Many mite samples are in the 50 percent range. Varroa, while not as thick as last year at this time, has reappeared much more quickly than any of us would wish. No rest for the weary.

Queen problems have been a common complaint from many beekeepers I've talked to this year. Some blame bad mating weather after swarms and supercedes. Others report badly mated queens purchased from almost every part of the country. Do mites have a part in all of this? Or the chemicals we are so religiously putting into the hive to control mites? There are definitely many things to work on in this area.

I hope to see you at our winter meeting in Cannon Beach. Once the work has been put aside, we can all use some relaxation and a chance to reflect on what happened, as well as getting the latest information from our speakers.

## Magic bullets

From Dr. Pamela Munn, Editor Bee World

I came across an interesting paper this month amongst a pile of scanning that materialized on my desk, which prompted me to find out more.

It appears that bees are proving to be effective carriers of biocontrol agents. Studies are being carried out to discover how honey bees can be used to spread beneficial bacteria and viruses to crops and orchards, where they come into contact with pest organisms. The pests are not entirely killed off, but reduced to such a level that is not economically damaging. The standard method of controlling pests is of course spraying, resulting in large quantities of pesticides being spread into the environment. Bees are able to target the crops very specifically avoiding this problem.

Examples of this type of bio control include fire blight, a serious pest of orchard fruits such as apple and pear. It is caused by *Erwinia amylovora*. Johnson et al. have been testing the ability of honey bees to disperse the bacteria *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, which is antagonistic to *E. amylovora*, to apple and pear blossoms. They attached pollen inserts to each hive, forcing the bees to walk through a freeze-dried preparation of the bacteria as they left the hive. Another group<sup>4</sup> working on fire blight control used *P. fluorescens* and *E. herbicola* in their study. They found that 92% of the apple flowers in a 2.6-ha orchard were inoculated with *E. herbicola*. Both studies concluded that honey bees are efficient vectors of fire blight pathogens.

Peng et al.<sup>3</sup> have looked at controlling the strawberry pest, *Botrytis cinerea*. They have developed a dispenser to fit in the hive, which contaminates bees with either corn meal or a mixture of corn meal and talc, inoculated with *Gliocladium roseum*. They found that the amount of *G. roseum* on flowers treated using honey bees was higher and more stable than sprayed plants, and effectively suppressed *B. cinerea* on both flowers and fruit.

More recently, workers in Georgia, USA<sup>1</sup>, have reported work on using honey bees to spread the *Heliothis nuclear polyhedrosis virus* (HNPV) into fields of clover to control Lepidopteran larvae, such as *Helioverpa zea* and *Heliothis virescens*.

Bees are already being used commercially to pollinate crops and it seems a logical step forward if they can also be used to control pests. So far, work has concentrated on honey bees, but many economically valuable crops are grown in greenhouses, where honey bees are not useful, or are more effectively pollinated by other bees, such as bumble bees. It would be an interesting development if these bees proved as effective biocontrol vectors.

Work is still in the early stages of development, and the extent to which it proves useful will depend greatly

on an improved understanding of the interrelationships between the bees and the plants they forage on, and their target pests.

Further reading:

1. GROSS, H; HAMM, J J; CARPENTER, J E (1994) Design and applicaiton of a hive mounted device that uses honey bees (Hym: Apidea) to disseminate *Heliothis nuclear polyhedrosis virusés*. *Environmental Entomology* 23(2): 492-501.
2. JOHNSON, K B; STOCKWELL, V O; BURGGETT, D M; SUGAR, D; LOPER, J E (1993) dispersal of *erwinia amylovora* and *pseudomonas fluorescens* by honey bees from hives to apple and pear blossoms. *Phytopathology* 83(50): 478-484.
3. PENG, G; SUTTON, J C; KEVAN, P G (1992) Effectiveness of honey bees for applying the biocontrol agent *Gliocladium roseum* to strawberry flowers to suppress *Botrytis cinerea*. *Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology* 14(2): 117-129.
4. THOMSON, S V; HANSEN, D R; FLINT, K M; VANDENBERG, J D (1992) Dissemination of bacteria antagonistic to *Erwinia amylovora* by honey bees. *Plant Disease* 76(10): 1052-1056.

*Cont. from Page 1* of Agriculture. We can design our own, have them designed for us, or buy them generically from bee supply companies and rubber stamp our name and address on them. All labels should be run by Mr. McKay before they are printed (get a mock-up) so that some important item is not missed.

A licensable scale (\$12 permit) is also necessary. Weights and Measures at ODA can help here. A scale that weighs 1/2 oz. to 20 lb. will be adequate for many. For buckets, a 1 oz. by 70 or 100 lb. scale will be necessary. Ron McKay is at Food Safety/ Food/Dairy at 635 Capitol NE, Salem, OR.

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## SAMPLING FOR VARROA

by Tom Sanford

In the July 1995 issue of Bee Culture, Dr. Mark Winston writes that the possibility of creating Varroa mites that are resistant to the one product now labeled for their control is very real (also see November 1994 and February 1995 issues of *APIS*). One way to hold off the inevitable as long as possible is not to treat with Apistan® until absolutely necessary. Unfortunately, the number of mites it takes to do irreparable damage to a colony is not known. And sampling techniques that determine the actual number of mites in a beehive are extremely variable in their effectiveness.

In Florida, the "ether roll" sampling technique continues to be used almost exclusively by bee inspectors in the Department of Agriculture and others. This technique is well spelled out in the video production, "Varroa Mite Detection", VT 249, available from *Florida Extension Beekeeping Newsletter* by mailing a blank VHS tape to my attention. It is used so much because it requires only a single visit to a colony and the results are immediately available. However, it only samples a portion of a colony and destroys valuable bees in the process.

Many Florida bee inspectors now urge beekeepers to think about treating soon (within 10 days) when one or two mites are found in an ether roll. More than that number is considered a signal to put Apistan® strips in immediately. This recommendation, however, will vary depending on location. Beekeepers should always check with their local inspectors for the latest information on treatment protocol.

Several other methods for sampling Varroa mites besides the ether roll continue to be used. These include counting mites that are either killed/dislodged from bees using the product labeled for control itself [Apistan®] or alternative fumigants like formic acid and tobacco smoke. In addition, one can count Varroa present in uncapped drone brood or those on the bot-

tom board that drop from natural causes or may be groomed/knocked off by the bees.

In one of few studies to determine Varroa levels in honey bees, M.D. Ellis and F.P. Baxdale reported on the efficiency of five sampling techniques from 44 overwintered two-story colonies in *BeeScience*, "Comparison of Formic Acid Sampling With Other Methods Used to Detect Varroa Mites (*Varroa Jacobsoni* Oud.) and Mite Distribution Within Colonies in Nebraska", (Vol. 3) 1994: pp. 139-144, 1994. As expected, Apistan® recovered many more mites than any of the other methods. Formic acid was less effective than Apistan®, but more so than ether roll, tobacco smoke fumigation, debris sampling (natural knockdown) or decapping drone brood, none of them being statistically significantly different from each other. The authors saw evidence that formic acid might rival the results of Apistan®, but this would take more than the 24-hour exposure allotted in that particular study.

To determine the efficiency of the ether roll, the authors compared the number of mites found in two rolls (10-second shakes for each) to those recovered by washing the sample in alcohol for 20 minutes. The alcohol wash detected about 1.7 mites for every one found by ether roll. Earlier studies cited by the authors, however, resulted in a two- to almost three-mite difference. The authors concluded that because ether rolls are inherently variable, beekeepers should develop a baseline standardized figure for their own particular technique by comparing ether roll with alcohol wash.

The authors also described the mite distribution found in colonies during the study period (July and August 1992). Drone brood had over seven times as many mites as adult worker bees. And there were four times the number of mites in drone brood compared to worker brood. The authors stated that while only 10 percent of worker bees in their study had mites, other investigators have estimated as high as 20 percent. The time of year is also an important issue. This is a period characterized by a reduction in drone brood and adult drones will soon be ejected from colonies. It

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is the time when the switch from drone brood to worker brood is probably occurring (see October 1994 *APIS*). Thus, percentages found in the study may radically change as more mites begin to parasitize worker brood and adults.

Two other factors also may influence density of mite populations in bee colonies. One is the effect mite population density has on other mites' reproduction (see June 1995 *APIS*). Another, discussed elsewhere in this newsletter, is the infertility of female mites, which may depend on the host (race of bee) they are found on.

A final factor, according to the authors, is the length of time adult Varroa stay outside brood cells; there is evidence that this is shorter in colder areas. Once sealed inside cells, mites are less susceptible to most of the sampling methods described in the study. The authors, therefore, recommended that regional and seasonal studies are needed to effectively use mite population estimates.

The authors concluded that although beekeepers will not want to treat colonies every time they find a mite, they need a sound basis to decide when or if such treatment can be delayed. Unfortunately, the above study, as most do, only raises more questions about the effectiveness of sampling for mites. We must wait for many more before the complex interactions between host and parasite can be better understood. Only then will it be possible to estimate a mite population and determine a definitive treatment level. Even this, however, may not be enough and studies of this nature may go for naught.

Varroa has been implicated in transmitting viral infections. This may result in what is now being called parasitic mite syndrome (see December 1994 *APIS*). In situations where this possibility exists, the number of mites feeding on bees becomes less relevant.

Unfortunately, less is known about the viral connection than the damage done by physical parasitism. In the absence of this kind of information, beekeepers are left to their own devices. This inevitably results in one philosophy: treating sooner rather than later.

## VARROA ELSEHERE

by Tom Sanford

Evidence corroborating that the Varroa situation can be quite different based on climate and geography continues to accumulate. These differences are evident within a single country, or as the mite population shifts over time, they might even be observed in a single colony (see June 1995 *APIS*).

For those who have had enough of Varroa, perhaps Brazil is the best place to go. G. Moretto and colleagues published "Reduction of Varroa Infestations in the State of Santa Catarina, in Southern Brazil", *American Bee Journal*, Vol. 135, No. 7, pp. 498-500 in July 1995. The two-year study sampled bees in 19 locations using the alcohol shake method. The authors found that over the course of about 10 years, Varroa infestation rates have dropped in the state of Santa Catarina. An average of about 17 mites per 100 adult bees was found right after Varroa's introduction. It is now at two per 100 adults, the predominant level in the rest of the country.

The authors stated that this relatively low mite level is not damaging to colonies in their country. Thus,

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honey bees in Brazil do not require any Varroa treatment, despite the mite being present since 1972. A major reason for this, the authors believe, is the ability of Africanized honey bees to remove the mites from their bodies. Climate may also be responsible. But this fails to explain why honey bees in Santa Catarina state can survive without treatment, whereas those in Florida with a similar temperature and rainfall regime cannot. The authors concluded that the decreasing infestation rates in Santa Catarina state demonstrate an adaptive process has taken place in the host-parasite relationship.

Another study by P. Rosenkranz and W. Engels, "Infertility of *Varroa jacobsoni* Females in *Apis mellifera* Worker Brood as a Tolerance Factor Against Varroaosis", *Apidologie*, Vol. 25, pp 402-411, 1994, compared European bees in Germany (Carniolan) with Africanized bees in Brazil. In Brazil, over 40 percent of the female mites found in worker brood were infertile. In Carniolan bees, 10 to 20 percent were infertile.

These infertility differences are not dependent on either broodnest or ambient (air) temperature, according to the authors. And in both European and Africanized bees, if fertile, female mites produced the same number of eggs. They also said this low fertility rate in Brazil compares with that found in the original host of Varroa, the Asian honey bee (*Apis cerana*). They concluded: "Since host-dependent fertility evidently has a strong influence on the population dynamics of this parasite (Varroa), it should be properly considered in future selection and breeding efforts in order to produce European bee strains tolerant against varroaosis."

And then there is the New Guinea enigma. A study by D. Anderson, "Non-reproduction of *Varroa jacobsoni* in *Apis mellifera* Colonies in Papua New Guinea and Indonesia", *Apidologie*, Vol. 25, pp: 412-421, 1994, shows some surprising results. While comparing Varroa populations on both *Apis cerana* and *Apis mellifera*, the author found that mites were not reproducing on European bees. They were only present by virtue of being spread from nearby *Apis cerana* colonies.

Extremely low infertility, as observed in the above Brazilian study, is ruled out by the author as a reason for no reproduction. He concluded there should have been some successfully reproducing mites seen in the large number of Varroa-infested cells examined (about 1,500 out of 68,000 total cells examined). In addition, there was no evidence that competition between Varroa and another mite, *Tropilaelaps clareae* was responsible. The latter mite was only observed in 35 percent of colonies examined.

Environmental factors were also ruled out because reproduction was not impaired in *Apis cerana* colonies, either in the tropical lowlands or more temperate uplands.

The author suggested the answer may come from two areas of study. The first is mite taxonomy or classification. It could be that the mites are different than those seen elsewhere in Asia or Europe and the Americas. Studies using DNA could determine this.

The other area is mite reproductive biology. The fact that female mites infested both worker and drone brood, and were proceeding toward normal reproduction, but then were unable to lay eggs, the author suggested, may be because some crucial chemical factor was lacking. Given the results of this study, the most important experiment to run, he said, is to introduce colonies already found susceptible to Varroa in Europe into Papua New Guinea and see what happens to them. On a broader note, he concluded:

"...the results of this study have shown the uncertainty that may be associated with predicting likely impacts of pest species in particular localities based on what is known about these pests in other localities."

And what about the viral connection associated with parasitic mite syndrome as noted elsewhere? This possibility is not mentioned in any of these studies, but until more is known about the honey bee-Varroa connection, it should not be ignored.

from Florida Extension Beekeeping Newsletter  
*Apis--Apicultural Information and Issues* (ISSN 0889-3764), Volume 13, Number 8, August 1995

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## BEE VENOM THERAPY

*Here follows an article off of the Spectrum Medical Arts Home Page - and Internet resources - for alternative medical treatment. This is the type of information becoming available to the public on apitherapy, and should be of interest to any beekeeper. The OSBA will have Dr. Bill Wilson, one of the world's leading experts on the topic as one of our guest speakers at the winter OSBA Convention.*

Apitherapy, the medicinal use of honey bee products, has been practiced since ancient times. In the modern world honey bee venom has found wide uses in treating arthritis and other inflammatory and degenerative diseases. The world scientific literature contains more than 1500 articles on bee venom. The French and Russian equivalents of the N.I.H. have been involved in clinical studies of honey bee venom, and in the U.S. the Army has looked extensively at the chemical compounds in bee venom.

Honey bee venom contains at least 18 active substances. Melittin, the most prevalent substance, is one of the most potent anti-inflammatory agents known (100 times more potent than hydrocortisol). Adolapin is another strong anti-inflammatory substance, and inhibits cyclooxygenase; it thus has analgesic activity as well. Apamin inhibits complement C3 activity, and blocks calcium-dependent potassium channels, thus enhancing nerve transmission. Other substances, such as Compound X, Hyaluronidase, Phospholipase A2, Histamine, and (MSDP) Mast Cell Degranulating Protein, are involved in the inflammatory response of venom, with the softening of tissue and the facilitation of flow of the other substances. Finally, there are measurable amounts of the neurotransmitters Dopamine, Norepinephrine and Serotonin.

Bee Venom therapy can be useful in a wide variety of medical situations. Charles Mraz, a beekeeper in Middlebury, VT who has popularized bee venom therapy for the past 60 years, says that it is reasonable to try bee venom therapy in any clinical situation where nothing else works. However, there are four situations which are most frequent:

1. Arthritis and other systemic inflammations. Bee venom therapy can be useful in both rheumatoid and osteoarthritis, helping with both pain and swelling. In the case of rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid nodules can lessen in size. Other connective tissue diseases such as scleroderma have been (anecdotally) helped by BVT. Even systemic inflammations not related to joints, such as ulcerative colitis or even asthma, may warrant a trial of bee venom. This is presumedly due to stimulation of endogenous cortisol through the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis.

2. Acute and chronic injuries. Bursitis, tendonitis and other areas of injury respond well to bee venom therapy. In this case, the effect is probably a local anti-inflammatory effect, involving the humoral and cellular immune responses to a foreign protein. Chronic back and neck pain may respond, as can other aches and pains.

3. Scar tissue. Keloids and other scar tissue are broken down and softened by the substances in the venom, and can flatten out and fade in color. Internal scar tissue, such as adhesions from previous surgery, may respond to treatment over the area.

4. Multiple Sclerosis. This use of bee venom is poorly understood, and needs to be studied further. Recently, the MS Association of America awarded a grant to an immunologist, Dr. John Santilli, to prepare the venom in extract form to study its effect on MS patients. Hundreds of patients with MS currently seek out bee venom therapists and beekeepers. The treatment is prolonged and not for the squeamish, but the common responses are increased stability, less fatigue, and less spasm.

Bee Venom Therapy can be performed by a beekeeper, or by a patient or partner who is taught to use the bees. A bee is removed from a jar or hive with tweezers, held over an area of the body, which it then stings. The number, sites, and frequency of the stings depend on the patient and the problem. A simple tendonitis might just take a few stings, perhaps 2-3 at a session for 2-5 sessions. A more chronic problem like arthritis can take 2-3 times per week, several stings at a time, for 1-3 months. Multiple sclerosis takes months to respond, though sometimes patients feel more energetic after a few times. MS patients

(Cont. on Page 8)

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Continued from Page 6 who use bee venom insist that one must keep up 2-3 times per week for 6 months in order to give it a full trial.

There are physicians around who use bee venom therapy in their practices. This is done by obtaining the venom (in sterilized vials) and injecting it under the skin, sometimes mixed with a local anesthetic. Some say that collecting the venom in vials loses some of its potency, but in many situations this is more realistic than finding a beekeeper or handling bees.

Side effects of bee venom therapy are generally limited, since the inflammation, swelling, itching, etc. are desired effects. However, the risk of an anaphylactic allergic reaction to bee venom is real, and it is always wise to have a bee sting allergy kit on hand. Fortunately, most "bee" sting allergic reactions are actually to yellow jackets or wasps. Honey bee venom does not necessarily cross-react, and some studies show honey bee stings to account for less than 5% of all adverse stinging insect reactions. In addition, many people who have had severe local reactions to bee stings, which an apitherapist would consider a positive effect, are incorrectly considered to have allergy to bees.

Finding a beekeeper who is willing to sting someone is a matter of calling local beekeepers and organizations. There is also the American Apitherapy Society, headquartered in Vermont. Charles Mraz of Middlebury Vermont is also a source of wisdom and information regarding apitherapy. Books of interest include *Bees Don't Get Arthritis* by Fred Malone (Academy Books) and *Bee in Balance* by Amber Rose (Starpoint Ltd). Some related sources of information.

The American Apitherapy Society, Inc.  
P.O. Box 54, Hartland Four Corners, VT 05049,  
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## OSBA Fall/Winter Convention

It's time to start your planning for the Fall/Winter Convention. This year, we'll be meeting at the Hallmark Resort in Cannon Beach, on the North Coast. Cannon Beach is a self-contained resort area where all of the town is accessible in a short walk. Hallmark Resort is right on the beach and immediately next to the landmark Haystack Rock. Downtown Cannon Beach (within walking distance) has a large array of restaurants, art galleries and speciality shops.

The convention starts Friday, December 1st with a hospitality hour at 6:30 PM. Registration begins at 8:00 AM Saturday morning.

George Hansen, will start the program at 9:00 AM December 2nd, with opening remarks and introduce the guest speaker, Dr. William Wilson of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture/Agriculture Research Service's Honey Bee laboratory in Weslaco, Texas.

Dr. Wilson needs little introduction to most knowledgeable beekeepers. His career with the USDA has been a long one. He was the lab leader and founder of the now defunct USDA bee disease lab in Laramie, WY and transferred down to Texas some five to six years ago. His research over the years has been with bee disease and more recently, bee mites. He is a world authority on AFB, Varroa, tracheal mites, et al. Dr. Wilson is also one of the world's leading authorities on the timely topic of apitherapy research.

At press time, we have not formalized the topics Dr. Wilson will address, but they should include the current status of Africanized honey bees in Texas (how are Texas beekeepers coping and what changes have they seen); Mite Control: tracheal &/or varroa; AFB - biology and control; and apitherapy. At noon, there will be the annual Oregon State University Research Luncheon featuring Dr. Burgett and others. Dr. Wilson will again speak at 1:30 PM with a panel discussion to follow until 3:30 PM, at which time the annual Business Meeting will commence.

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**Calender of Events**

Sept.	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
	5-7	National Honey Board, Phoenix, AZ
	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.	1-2	OSBA Fall/Winter Convention
January	16-21	American Beekeeping Federation Convention, Portland OR
August	5-9	Western Apicultural Society, Hawaii

All day there will be a silent auction, ending at 3:30 PM. At 6:00 PM there will be a no-host gathering in the bar to be followed by the Banquet and the usually riotous Live Auction (will Pat Heitkem model for us again?). This full day event offers you a chance to hear the experts and leaders in the beekeeping industry talk about the future of beekeeping and honey marketing which will affect all of us.

Our annual Convention will include exhibits by vendor and suppliers to our industry. This Convention will be as fun as it is informative. Any of you who had the foresight to attend the last year's banquet will attest that this is an event not to be missed!

Our silent and oral auction is a chance to pick up some great values and help the OSBA finance its educational and information programs throughout the year.

Next month's issue will have a detailed program and information on room rates (more affordable than in past years) and complete information on attractions and events in and around Cannon Beach. So, mark your calenders and plan to attend. It is not only going to be an information-packed learning experience, but a chance to meet old friends and swap tall tales about your beekeeping successes.

A special note to commercial beekeepers and professional pollinators - please arrange your schedule to have this first weekend of December available. We will have a very important announcement specifically for you in the very near future.



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Albany, Oregon 97321  
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1634 Fish Hatchery Road  
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474-4305

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

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Pollination:  
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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  
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### Western Apicultural Society to meet in Hawaii

The WAS invites us to join them in HAWAII in August of 1996. The annual meeting will be held on the big island of Hawaii close to the center of Hawaiian commercial beekeeping. A full program of local, national and international speakers, combined with beekeeping tours and visits to the grandeur of volcanoes and tropical forests will take place August 5-9, 1996. An ocean fronted commercial hotel will be the venue for the meeting.

Efforts to reduce costs are being actively pursued by the WAS Executive Committee, including the possibility of a chartered air carrier. Hotel accommodations are guaranteed to give us the highest quality for the lowest prices available in our nation's vacation paradise.

In order to maximize the benefits for this meeting, an early pre-paid deposit will be required. A \$200 non-refundable deposit must be made before December 1 of 1995. You are encouraged to join WAS in Hawaii. If you can attend, please send your \$200 per person deposit to:

Western Apicultural Society,  
P.O. Box 681, Woodland, CA 95776

If you have any questions concerning the meeting please contact the Program Chairman for WAS-96; Michael Burgett, Dept of Entomology, OSU, 2046 Cordley Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331-2907, 503-737-4896 - email: burgettm@bsc.orst.edu

### TRI-STATE Conference

The Washington, Oregon and Idaho State Beekeepers Associations will hold a joint conference October 5-7 at the Ridpath Hotel in Spokane WA. Hosted by the Inland Empire Beekeepers Association, the Conference program features a list of speakers that reads like a Who's Who of Beekeeping. At press time, the exact order of the program was just going to print, but here follows a list of presenters at the Conference.

Dr. Don Mayer, Wash. State University, Prosser, WA  
Mr. James C. Bach, Wash. State Apiarist, WSDA, Olympia, WA

Dr. Mike Burgett, Dept. of Entomology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

Dr. Eric Erickson, Carl Hayden Bee Research Center, Tuscon, AZ

Dr. T.P. Liu, Apiculture Canada Research Branch, Beaverlodge, Alta, CANADA

Dr. Thomas P. Lindauer, Honeybee Breeding, Genetics & Physiology Lab., Baton Rouge, LA

Mr. Don Griggs, Silverbow Honey Co., Moses Lake, WA  
Dr. Jerry Bromenshenk, Environmental Studies Lab., University of Montana, Missoula, MT

Mr. Paul van Westendorf, B.C. Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Burry, BC, CANADA

Dr. Steve Sheppard, Research Entomologist, USDA-ARS Bee Research Lab. Beltsville, MD

Contact: Walt Peterson, 6603 S. Conklin, Greenacres, WA 99016, 509-926-1188 for information.

## 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.

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