

## Feeding Pollen Supplement - it Makes Good Management CENTS

by James Bach, State Apiarist, Washington State Dept. of Agriculture

For years I have observed what seemed to me to be inadequate pollen stores in commercial hives in the fall and winter. And I have questioned the relative nutritional value of the various pollens the bees collect. For example, many beekeepers have observed that colonies foraging on apple bloom alone in the spring do not build up very well. But in years when there are many dandelions the colonies expand rapidly. This may also be true at other times of the year.

Then there is the issue of what constitutes an adequate quantity of pollen in a hive as winter stores. For years Dr. Burgett and others have said that there should be four full combs of pollen in a hive in late September to get a colony through the winter. Many of our commercial colonies go into winter with less than a comb of pollen almost every year.

Remember, it takes one cell of pollen and one of honey to produce an adult bee, and the adult bees eat a large amount of pollen after they emerge from the cell. If the pollen isn't available the bees are malnourished and under-developed! What effect does this have on their survival, and their behavior as a member of the colony? I haven't seen an answer to this in my reading material.

Many of you are aware that most commercial colonies of bees shrink from 20 combs of bees in October to five to eight combs in January even if they are taken to California to avoid northern winters. This colony shrinkage may be at least partially caused by the lack of pollen and possibly the lack of good quality pollen. Over the years this has been confirmed by a few beekeepers who feed pollen supplement (PS) in the fall and winter.

They tell me that if they feed a PS patty in late August, another when the bees arrive in California, and another in January when they start to work their colonies again, the colonies are larger, seem less stressed, and build up quickly.

One commercial beekeeper gave me the following numbers: One truck load (432 colonies) was fed supplement in late September. It was the first load to California. The second load was fed when they arrived in California in October. The third load was fed when they arrived in California two weeks later. In January each load contained eight, six and four frames of brood

respectively, and a corresponding number of combs of bees to cover the brood. This is a glaring picture of the benefits of feeding supplements! It also indicates that colonies fed early in September may contain fatter bees which winter more easily.

An old recipe for PS is found in ABC-XYZ. For years beekeepers on the coast used three parts soy flour (low fat), one part brewers yeast, and ten percent natural pollen. The soy flour was purchased from a bakery supply company, the yeast from the local animal feed store, and the pollen from a local beekeeper who trapped pollen. Another recipe which works very well is Mann Lake's Bee-ProS to which is added ten percent natural pollen.

Pollen "fines" may be purchased from beekeepers who trap pollen for sale. You might check with Sandi Ashby 206-922-0905, Harvard Robbins 206-588-7033, Ron Babcock 206-335-0488, or Richard Springborn of Silver Star Apiaries in Falkland, BC at 250-379-2567, (*OSBA beekeepers contact Ron Bennett and we'll publish your numbers as well - ed.*) or look for sources in the beekeeping journals. Silver Star Apiaries used to sell pine pollen. It was so bitter you couldn't eat it, but the bees appear to raise a lot of brood on it.

Dissolve the pollen in warm water, and remove the floating debris (chalkbrood mummies, wings, legs, etc.). Add the pollen to a one to one sugar syrup solution. Mix the dry ingredients and add them to the syrup to make a **thin pancake batter consistency**. You may wish to use some honey in the syrup to make the patties hold moisture longer. Let the mixture stand over night so that the liquid can be absorbed by the soy flour.

**Warning:** if you do not make a pancake batter consistency, the mixture will absorb the water from the syrup, become hard, and you will need to throw out the mixture and start over again. You will be unable to reconstitute the hard mass.

Some commercial beekeepers just take a hive tool full of the PS and drop it on top of the bee cluster if it is in the bottom box, or under the lid if the cluster has moved up. It is best to place the PS closest to the brood rearing area. Non-commercial beekeepers can put an ice-cream scoop full between *Cont. on Page 7*

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## Basics in Northwest Beekeeping

by Ron Bennett

Spring is here and your bees are bringing in pollen (the first sign of a healthy hive - they wouldn't be collecting pollen unless they were raising new bees). But the weather can change on them and they can starve out in just a few days time! So, watch your hives' store and don't let the colony's stores get below about 15 lbs.

You should feed your hives as you did in March.

The first week in April is the time that bee packages are arriving at the local suppliers, so you should get ready to install package bees that you might have ordered.

Re-queen any failing queens with queens you ordered in February, or contact your supplier and get any queens you might need now. Getting a few more queens than you think you need is a good idea, you can use any extra queens to make two-queen colonies out of your stronger colonies, to be split later for increase or to hold for re-queening other colonies later.

If you find one of your colonies much stronger than some others, exchange the position of overly strong colonies with weaker ones, to give weaker hives more field bees and stronger hives less tendency to swarm.

Reverse the hive bodies on two story colonies in which queen is laying in the upper story. This will most likely be all of your hives that wintered over in two boxes. The bees move up to the top box, leaving the lower one empty. The queen will not move down to lay in the former brood box by herself (bees always tend to work up, not down) so by swapping the boxes, the bees will have room to raise new bees without crowding out and swarming.

Give the single story colonies getting full of bees a second story.

Apple blossom time ... put a queen excluder on the colonies with bees and brood in both stores and add a full depth super of drawn comb for possible honey flow. (In the Willamette Valley, we can get a super maple flow starting right now).

Don't give foundation at this time, wait about a month until there are enough bees in your colonies and there is a steady honey flow on.

Keep on the lookout for American or European foul-brood and nosema and treat before it is time for honey supers.

Look through your hives and stored equipment and remove poor comb and replace with good comb (drawn, not foundation - the bees will only chew it up).

If some of your hive boxes are a

*Cont. on Page 6*



## News from California

With almost all of the commercial and semicommercial hives in the Northwest moving to California for the almond pollination, we thought that a little news from the area might be of interest. Here follows a report from Andy Nachbaur, a California beekeeper and Internet commentator, and excerpts from a API report submitted by Dirk Olsen.

*from Andy Nachbaur of beenet.com*

**T**he almond bloom is over and beekeepers are getting back on the road.

The Orange flow is just starting in some southern California locations and beekeepers are busy filling honey locations to take advantage of the early flow and hoping for a good crop of Orange honey.

Honey prospects have diminished with the new drought just starting that produced NO rain in February or even the chance the first week of March. Most of the good wildflower, sage and wild buckwheat pastures of the central coast and southern California did not get the above normal amounts of rain that the northern and north central valley received nor did we get the floods. Areas of the country that are now flooding, feel free to wish your rains on us, we never have got too much...!

Bees are reported in normal to better than normal conditions depending on the beekeeper you talk to. Some loss from pesticides, Seven, used in pink bud stage, caused heavy loss to several bee yards placed in the orchards weeks later. This is not a new thing and has been reported many times in the past with many different pesticides used in the weeks before almond bloom. Cells are being put out and the early weather looks good for multiple matings.

ALMONDS, ...it's only a short time before we enter the next century, hope I make it, ...anyway last year was a billion \$\$\$ crop year for the almond industry even with less than normal but higher production than the year before and a lower price. A billion dollars is a lot of scratch, but having seen the almond production grow along with the acreage, from a crop of 150 million pounds in the 70s to last year's crop of 520 million pounds and this year's which could come up to 700 million pounds, which would be normal. By the year 2000 the crop is expected to be 900 million pounds, and the bearing acres will continue to climb to 525,000 acres which is about 100,000 more acres than we have ever seen.

BEES WILL BE A PROBLEM as there just are not enough bees or beekeepers to supply an additional 100,000 acres. But I don't see a disaster as I believe

we are over doing the bee thing anyway. And today with all the problems, and the steady increasing demand for bees we have met the challenge and I find no reports or horror stories about lost production because of too few bees which I submit as proof that maybe we are indeed over doing the bee thing by "puffing" the disasters, be they bee pests, weather, or the economics of beekeeping. This has always been less than what a average person would consider fair compensation for the time and investment most of us have made in our bees.

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*(w) Opinions are not necessarily facts. Use at own risk.*

And, from Dirk Olsen, from AP!...

YAKIMA—The wall of water that gushed into California's Tuolumne River Valley in January devastated Washington state beekeepers whose honeybees were pollinating the almond crop there.

Thousands of beehives were submerged in California — along with homes, roads, orchards and vineyards — when officials were forced to open the Don Pedro Dam flood gates, releasing churning water into the valley about 130 miles east of San Francisco.

Of the estimated 30,000 hives drowned statewide in California up to a third belonged to Washington beekeepers. Each hive — a wooden box serving as home to as many as 50,000 bees — is worth \$100, which means Washington's mostly small, family-owned beekeeping businesses might have lost up to \$1 million total.

About half those losses were sustained by four Yakima-area beekeepers.

Ray Temple of Yakima arrived in California a week after the Jan. 2 flood to find 500 of his hives destroyed. He was able to recoup some of his loss by salvaging the bees' boxes. He returned to Yakima last week from Modesto, Calif., where he sanitized the boxes and set his surviving colonies into blooming almond orchards. He'll retrieve them next month. "I stood out there and cried the first day," Temple said. "There was \$40,000 sitting out there in a muddy yard."

Temple said he thought his bees

*Cont. on Page 4*

were safe because they were placed on a rock bluff 38 feet above the valley's floor, but the water rose enough to lift the bees' boxes and scatter them across an area roughly the size of two football field.

Terry Bounds of Toppenish, Wash., thinks his \$115,000 worth of bees wound up in San Francisco Bay. When he arrived in California a day after the deluge, the land where his colonies were left — three-quarters of a mile from the Tuolumne River — was covered by 4 feet of water.

"I could hardly find anything to salvage," said Bounds, who has raised bees for 24 years.

With 60 percent of his resources gone, the second generation beekeeper said he is considering closing shop.

Lee and Arlene Massey of Grandview, Wash., lost 65 percent of their bees, which they described as the healthiest, most lush hives they had raised in their 25 years in the business. They estimate the loss of bees and hives at \$220,000.

"A lot of my retirement went down the drain with the bees," said Lee Massey, 60.

The Masseys were helpless until the waters receded because sheriffs' deputies threatened to arrest the beekeepers who rushed into the floodwaters in a desperate attempt to save their hives.

Eric Olsen of Gled, Wash., was able to recover 400 of the 1,500 hives he initially thought lost. The beekeepers said they have borrowed and bought enough bees to fill their pollination contracts for cherry, pear, and apple blooms in central Washington this spring.

## Words of Wisdom

from the 'Old Beekeeper'

### *How to find the queen.*

**T**he queen is always on the last frame you look at, so to find the queen quickly, look at that frame first.

## Beekeeper Looking for a Pen Pal

We received the following letter:

12 Feb 1997

Dear Sirs:

Greetings! I hope this letter meets you in good health. I was very happy to find your address.

I am writing you from Urmia, a mid size city at western north of IRAN.

My father was a lifetime beekeeper and recently has retired. He was going to sell all colonies, but I requested him and we keep a few.

Now, I am responsible for 50 colonies. I love the bees very much and want to be a beekeeper in any way that I can.

I have two request from you:

First, please send a sample copy of the newsletter that is published by your association. (*Done - ed.*)

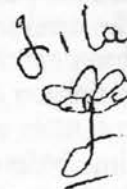
Second, please give my enclosed picture (*See Phyllis Shoemake for the picture- ed.*) to a beekeeper in Oregon who may be interested to correspond with me about beekeeping.

Your help will be a high kind on your part.

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Yours truly,



Lila Hassany  
PO Box 1535  
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## Mason Bees

by Ron Bennett

I get several inquiries each year at this time about other bees, and mason bees in particular. I remember several years ago Bob Ramsey saying, "now that I'm retired I wish I had taken up leafcutter bees - then I could drive my car to a field, open the truck and collect a pollination fee and never lift a single box!" Well, it's not quite that easy (we'll have an article on leafcutter bees soon). There are several non-honeybees in the Valley for pollination that are good pollinators in that they will fly early in the year and day, and in bad weather. Keeping leafcutters, carpenter, mason, and bumble bees can be interesting and helpful with just a few trees to pollinate, but commercial pollination really is a numbers game. A large mason or leafcutter group of bee blocks may yield you 200. In one good flight day, a honeybee hive could put 2,000 bees in the trees. And, honeybees are crop specific, they don't go from a cherry to a plum like the others will.

Here follows an article that first appeared in the Capital Press, Feb. 7, 1992.

### Providing Nests for Mason Bees, a good winter project

by Don Richardson

Olympia, Wash. - If somebody offered you some willing helpers who would work for free in lousy weather and pollinate up to a million blossoms a day, would you jump at the chance?

Members of the Western Cascade Fruit Society would. They have found that building a few nests for orchard mason bees can be a good winter project for people in Western Washington where it is often too cold and wet for honey bees to work

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The orchard mason bees are wild bees that are fairly common but often go unnoticed because they are inconspicuous and are around only for a short time each year. They show up in early April and live about six weeks. But in their short lifetime they are energetic pollinators. They visit up to 1,600 blossoms a day and pollinate 90 to 95 percent of them. And they work in cold, wet, windy weather as well as when it is sunny and warm.

Mason bees get their name from the way they nest. The female finds a convenient hole, seals it with mud, and gathers a small ball of pollen and nectar in which to lay her egg.

*Cont. on Page 7*

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## Recipe of the Month

by Ron Bennett

### Pastrami

One of the basic necessities of life (my life anyway), is once in a while, a real pastrami sandwich. One thing missing in rural Northwest life is a real Jewish deli with real brisket of beef, real corned beef, real brisket and real pastrami (let alone a good knish). I've ordered a pastrami sandwich only to find it's made from some chemically altered turkey loaf or from some small hard super-lean (dry) clod of beef with a texture like chipboard. So, searched out and found some corning and pastrami recipes and started to work.

A true pastrami is nothing more than a corned beef that has been smoked. Traditionally, each deli has its own secret recipe for the corning and for the smoking. You may already have your own corning (salt/sugar/spice) curing and can use that as a basis and then play with different smokes to get the right flavor for you. I don't recommend using the corned beef briskets that are sold for corned beef in the markets, but if they are to your liking - go for it.

1	3-4 lb	beef brisket
3/4	cup	Morton's Tender Quick
1/2	cup	Honey
1/4	cup	black peppercorns, crushed
2	Tlbs	corranider seed, crushed
1	tsp.	whole clove
4	clove	garlic, diced small
1		1 gallon zip-lock bag
2	cups	wood chips (hickory, alder, cherry as suite your taste)

Mix coarsely crushed black peppercorns, coarsely crushed corranider seeds, Tender Quick, honey, garlic and clove. Rub mixture over both sides of the beef and put it all into a 1 gallon zip-lock bag and refrigerate for seven days, turing the bag once a day to even curing. After seven days, hang the brisket in a cool dry place for 24 hours. Then following the directions for your smoker, smoke for 1 hour per side.

To serve, slice on the bias and steam.

You can adjust the spices to suite your taste adding others (for me for example, too much garlic is a good start). I'm also trying this out with ostrich meat.



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*Cont. from Page 2* little worse for wear, transfer bees from damaged hive boxes into new or reconditioned ones. You can then clean up the old boxes and repair any damage and have boxes available when needed.

Check your stored combs for possible wax moth infestation - moths never sleep.

Make sure your dues are paid to not only the OSBA, but to your local beekeeping club. It costs them a lot of money these days to mail out meeting notices and funds that they spend on non-current members are funds not available for other beekeeping activities.

In a few weeks, your hives will be booming with new young bees and the bees will start to get into the swarming mode. We will talk next issue about some of the methods to minimize swarming, but young bees are about as easy to control as teenagers, so you should have the necessary equipment at hand and set up some decoy hives to catch stray swarms.

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(Cont. from Page 1) two pieces of waxed paper or into a waxed paper sandwich bag. Flatten the mix so that it looks like a hamburger patty and place it into the hive.

The PS patties work best while there is some natural brood rearing going on but the bees have been known to start brood rearing in California when the supplement is added.

Joe Traynor of Scientific Ag Co. in his October, 1996 newsletter says: "The beekeepers that consistently come up with the best bees for almonds are those that feed pollen or a pollen mix during the fall and/or winter."

The patties will cost you in the neighborhood of \$1.00 - \$1.25 each with labor. Those who have used them tell me that the benefit in quality hives far outweighs the costs.

Lack of nutrition has been thought to cause stress on colonies. Dr. Mussen refers to this in a recap of his 1988 newsletter. He says, "Many California beekeepers suffered significant overwintering losses of colonies that did not appear to be related to tracheal mites. Samples analyzed at UC Davis showed signs of extreme nutritional stress." PS patties should help alleviate this stress. Beekeepers tell me colonies fed the patties appear to have more vitality and to be "better colonies." Maybe the bees will be better able to deal with mites if their stress level is down and their vitality is up.

In his November newsletter, Joe Traynor again discusses pollen supplement and its advantages in producing strong colonies for pollination. He mentions that Dr. Norm Gary is selling patties at a price that is reasonable enough that beekeepers probably can't make them as cheaply.

Joe also refers to a beekeeper who is having his bee feed pollen irradiated at a local company which sterilizes hospital equipment. Presumably this is to reduce the number of pathogens in the pollen. I'll have to write Joe to find out what is being used and whether it is having any known impact on the nutritive value of the pollen. - end -

Cont. from Page 5 Then she plasters the hole with mud and repeats the process until the hole is filled. Each egg takes about three-fourths of an inch of space.

Orchardists have found that they can greatly increase the natural population of these efficient pollinators by building simple nesting boxes. Some people make bee nests by filling a section of 4-inch PVC pipe with soda straws. Dick Rothenberg of Bremerton prefers to make his by drilling holes in a section of 4x4.

Rothenberg starts with a 4x4 about 9 inches long. He drills 5/16-inch holes half an inch apart across, and about three-fourths of an inch apart up and down. Each nest has about 60 holes. The block is mounted on a 1x4, 10-inches long. Holes near the end of the 1x4 provide a way to fasten the block to a building. A western or southern exposure protected from the wind is the preferred location.

Rothenberg started with four nests in 1987. By mid-May he had 147 holes filled. Each hole would represent four to five eggs. In 1988 he put up 10 nests and had 656 holes plugged. In 1989, he had 14 nests with 1,453 holes plugged. If each hole produced four bees, that would indicate a population able to pollinate nearly 1 million blossoms a day.

The mason bee eggs hatch in a few days and the larvae feed on the pollen and nectar until it is gone. Then they spin cocoons and pupate. They change to adults in the fall but remain in their cells until spring. In late September or October, orchardists can store the nests in a refrigerator at 35 to 40 degrees and put them out in the spring a few days before blossom time.

Lewis County extension agent Tom Jahns said mason bees are found mostly along the edge of wooded areas in Western Oregon and Washington. They normally nest in natural holes found in trees but also like spaces under shingles and shakes on the walls of older buildings. Jahns said the wild bees are sensitive to pesticides, so the same precautions have to be taken as those taken to protect honey bees. In addition to their tolerance of cold, wet weather, the wild bees have other advantages. They are mild mannered and are not subject to the diseases and mites that prey on honey bees.

"Most people have the supplies to build a nest and the bees are out there looking for nests to use," says Rothenberg. "Just put up a few nests and find out."



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## OREGON STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

**Board Meeting**  
March 1, 1997 12:30 pm

The meeting was held at the home of Phyllis Shoemake. Present were John Mespelt, George Hansen, Bob Allen, Bart Snyder, Ron Bennett and Phyllis.

Phyllis reported a balance in accounts of \$7472.69. This compares with \$5069.00 at this time in 1996. She presented a final summary of 1996 income & expenditures which Ron will publish in the BeeLine (*see last issue - ed.*).

Ron reported we now have 195 paid members.

Final plans for the spring field day were made. It will be at George Hansen's place and is being coordinated by Torey Johnson. There will be no admission however those attending must be members of OSBA, Willamette Valley, Tualatin or Portland Beekeeping Associations. They will be able to join any of those groups at the meeting.

Wallace Marine Park in Salem has been reserved for our summer picnic on August 9.

Ron has put together a Internet web page and it is nearly ready to go on line (*Check it out - it's online at <http://members.aol.com/osbeea> - ed.*). He has a substantial program put together and George expressed concern about maintenance of information and possible costs. Bart indicated he is willing to assist in maintenance. At the board meeting following the field day we will discuss compensation to Ron.

The pollinators list is nearly finished. It will be available on the web site and also be mailed to growers (*mailed to 26 growers groups on March 11 - ed.*). We discussed the possibility of selling web space to advertisers.

Ron will manage the State Fair booth this year. If there are costs to WVBA the state association should make necessary reimbursement. Ron was authorized to spend up to \$250 on the booth.

Bart explained the plans he has made for the joint meeting with Washington, Idaho and B.C. this fall. brie distributed a tentative agenda and estimated costs. Among issues discussed were speakers, programs, whether to have exhibits and how to contact other state associations. The meeting will be at the Best Western Hood River Inn on October 30, 31 and Nov. 1. Pre-registration will be \$35 for 2 days or \$25 for one day. Late registration will be \$40 and \$30.

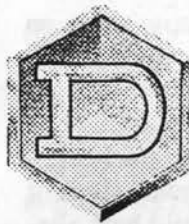
Phyllis requested approval to make the usual \$250 contributions to the OSU Bee Lab and to Ag

in the Classroom. Approval granted.

John told us has learned that most insurers are no longer writing liability insurance for beekeepers. Discussion about the possible reasons and how to obtain coverage.

The meeting was adjourned at 3 p.m.

The next board meeting is scheduled for 3:30 PM on April 26 at Foothills Honey in Colton after the Bee Bop event. Any items to be included on the agenda should be submitted to George Hansen in writing one week before the meeting to be included in the agenda.



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## Who's Who in the OSBA Resource Guide

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541-926-1850

## COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Honey promotion: Joann Olstrom  
Nectar & pollen plants: Bertie Stringer

Pollination: Don Kelley  
Laws & regulations: Fritz Skirvin  
Oregon State Fair: Ron Bennett

## APIARY ADVISORY BOARD

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Vice President  
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DeWayne Keller, 541-889-8279  
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## REGIONAL BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

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

President: Steve McGuire,  
541-396-3318  
Vice president: Doug  
Soules, 541-269-7832  
Secretary-treasurer:  
Beverly Berklund, 541-  
759-3301

Klamath County  
Meeting dates and sites vary.  
Call officers:

President: Ken Crow, 541-  
882-1893  
Vice president: Chet  
Hamaker, 541-882-2404

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

President: Lee Zigler,  
541-688-5675  
Vice president:  
Edgar Elder, 541-998-3199  
Treasurer: Jim Sheridan,  
541-344-1354

Portland Area  
Meets 7 p.m. second Thurs  
Clear Creek Mutual Telephone Co.  
18238 S. Fischer Mill Road,  
Oregon City  
President: Jim Allison, 503-663-1058  
Vice pres.: Bill Kruger, 503-266-7249  
Secretary: Paul Hardzinski 503-631-3927  
Treas.: Christian DeHaze 503-266-3356

Southern Oregon  
Meets 7:30 p.m. first Mon.;  
S.O. Research & Extension Center  
569 Hanley Road, Central Point  
President: Stan Kee, 541-664-3238  
Vice pres.: John Campbell, 541-664-4867  
Secretary: George Steffensen,  
541-474-4305

Tillamook County  
Meets 7 p.m. first Thursday;  
Fish & Wildlife Bldg.,  
4909 Third St., Tillamook  
President: Bob Allen, 541-322-3819  
Vice pres.: Fritz Hoffman, 541-842-6856  
Sec.-treas.: Wayne Auble

Tualatin Valley  
Meets 7:30 p.m. second Tues.  
OSU Extension Office, 18640 SW Walker  
Rd., Beaverton

President: Chuck Sowers, 503-636-3127  
Vice pres.: Jim Marshall, 502-642-3319  
Secretary/Treas.: Michael Laux, 503-591-  
8864

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

President: Walt Nichol, 503-585-5705  
Vice pres.: Richard Farrier, 541-327-2673  
Secretary: Ron Bennett, 503-838-2328  
Treasurer: Fritz Skirvin, 503-581-9372

## Calendar of Events

April	3	Tillamook Beekeepers
	7	Southern Oregon Beekeepers
	8	Lane County Beekeepers
	8	Tualatin Beekeepers
	10	Portland Beekeepers
	18	Coos County Beekeepers
	26	Bee Bop -OSBA/Portland/Tualatin/ WVBA/Ruhl Field Day, Colton
	28	Willamette Valley Beekeepers
May	1	Tillamook Beekeepers
	5	Southern Oregon Beekeepers
	8	Portland Beekeepers
	13	Lane County Beekeepers
	13	Tualatin Beekeepers
	16	Coos County Beekeepers
	26	Willamette Valley Beekeepers
August	9	OSBA Summer Picnic Salem
Oct. 30- Nov. 1		Tri-State/OSBA Fall Conference, Hood River



Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis is adding a new craft beer to its Michelob product line - Honey Lager.

**Honey Board Exhibits at Gulf Food '97**

Trade shows are your gateway to world markets! The U.S. Department of Agriculture sponsors food shows in the top overseas markets. And the Honey Board can help you exhibit in the world's best international shows. The Honey Board sponsored a booth in February at Gulf Food '97 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. One of the largest international food trade shows, Gulf Food '97 was expected to attract international visitors from within the UAE and from other Arab, Central Asian, African and European countries. The last show held in 1995 attracted over 7,000 business visitors. Contact Sherry Jennings at 1-800-553-7162, ext. 14, to learn about exhibit opportunities in upcoming international trade shows.

**Honey Gets Fancy**

In January, the National Honey Board represented the honey industry at the Winter Fancy Food Show, held in

San Francisco. Several honey food and beverage products were introduced at the show including Mayer Brothers' honey brewed premium draft cider; The Fresh Herb Company's New Mexico Red Chile Honey, Jalapeno Honey, Chipolte Ginger Honey and Habanero Honey; Robert's American Gourmet Power Puffs (baked corn curls with ginseng, bee pollen and honey) and Captain's Choice honey brine smoked salmon. Marcia Cardetti, the Honey Board's technical director who attended the show, said, "The Honey Board has made a priority of having a presence at the show. We want to keep honey on the top of mind with gourmet food manufacturers and show them how they can incorporate honey in their products."

**CORRECTION**

On the front cover, we publish the then only hours old address for the OSBA World Wide Web Internet address with a slight typo. The correct address is:  
<http://members.aol.com/osbeea>

**LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL**

Technology has finally caught up with our mailing list. You will note that there is a code or more likely a date after your last name. This is the date of expiration of your membership. We will be tightening up on past due membership dues starting next month. You will stop receiving the *BeeLine* and your membership will be inactive 60 past the due date.

**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, listings on the WWW HomePage, 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 discount on the following subscriptions through the OSBA.

<i>American Bee Journal</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 yr. \$13.46	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 yrs. \$25.05	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 yrs. \$36.00
<i>Gleanings in Bee Culture</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 yr. \$12.75	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 yrs. \$24.75		
<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 Shoemaker, 1874 Winchester NW, Salem, OR 97304

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified Advertising Rates per issue: 30 words, per issue: OSBA members \$2.00, Non-members \$3.00  
Copy and payment must be submitted by the 15th of the month prior to publication.

**FOR SALE:** 1969 International Loadstar 1600 (2T) Bee Truck with 17-foot flatbed and bee boom. 394 ci V-8 power with good gas mileage, 5x2 rear end, good rubber excellent condition. Call for details. \$3,500 OBO.

Kim Vander Sys, Creswell  
541-895-4574

**For Sale!** 17' flatbed tandem axle trailer with Bee Boom, holds 70 hives - \$2,750.00 obo. 4-frame electric extractor with matching Kelly Wax Melter \$175.00. 200 10-frame deep boxes with bottoms, 2,000 9-1/8" frames, 60 pollen traps, 100+ bottom boards, 100+ lids, 150+ boxes drawn comb, nucs, and misc.

HIGH COUNTRY HONEY FARM  
541-882-8409

**Buying Wax.** Cappings rendered for 25% of the wax.

**For Sale:** 215 Western black plastic feeders - \$1.80 each

Kerr's Honey, Amity,  
503-835-5300, evenings after 6PM

**Hive Splits for Sale!** 6-7 frames of broods & bees with a queen. \$50, your box/lid/bottom or \$75, I provide.

Steven Eagelson, SRE APIARY  
503-644-0063

**Come see me first** before buying. Used boxes - 3 sizes. New frames - 3 sizes. New frames put together. Shallow or Deep with wired foundation.

Shirl Lamon, LAMON BEE ACRES  
503-668-6772

**Good Used 8-Frame woodware:** Deep Supers \$4.00 each, Bottom Boards - \$2.50 each.

WILLIAM'S HONEYBEES, Applegate  
541-846-7198

**For Sale:** 100 9/8" deeps, 10 frame boxes with 9 drawn comb, cleaned \$15.00 ea. 100 Western 6 1/8" supers 10 frame with 9 drawn comb, cleaned \$12.00 ea. 25 10 frame telescoping lids with metal tops \$4.00 ea. 25 inner covers 10 frame size \$1.00 ea.

Fisher Honey, Haines, OR  
541-856-3548

**WANTED:** OREGON AND WASHINGTON HONEY. In 55 gallon food grade DRUMS. SMALL LOTS AND SEMI LOADS.

Bee's Knees Honey Factory  
Phone 503-640-5757 Fax 503-640-0895

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