

The Bee Line

The Newsletter of the Oregon State Beekeepers Association



Volume 22, Number 6

July 1997

PNW COLONY MORTALITY 1997

by Michael Burgett, Department of Entomology, Oregon State University

For the past nine years results from the OSU Honey Bee Laboratory's survey of regional beekeepers have shown annual colony losses that are in excess of 20%. The results for 1997 show a colony mortality of 30% for commercial bee colonies, and a 20% loss for semi-commercial hives. The data for 1997 are the reverse of the "norm" for these two beekeeping groups, that is

semi-commercial beekeepers have usually experienced higher losses than commercial beekeepers; such was not the case for

1997. The 30% colony loss for commercial beekeepers for 1997 is the highest recorded over the past nine years (see Table 3).

A major factor for elevated colony losses has been the introduction and spread of two species of parasitic mites, the honey bee tracheal mite (*Acarapis woodi*),

which was first discovered in the PNW in 1985, and the Asian brood mite (*Varroa jacobsoni*), which was first detected in our region in 1989. These mites quickly spread and beekeepers should now consider them as ubiquitous, which means that mite control programs need to be administered at least annually and in a preventative manner.

In addition to the direct mortality of colonies from mite parasitism, there are also suspected stress interactions when colonies are infested with both species of mites, a condition which should be considered as normal for our region. And we are beginning to understand more about the role of

mites in the transmission of viral diseases of adult bees, such as acute bee paralysis virus, which adds an additional stress to colonies already weakened by mite parasitism. It should be pointed out that mite-caused colony losses are in addition to all previous mortality factors. We still have colonies dying from starvation, brood diseases, and predators. The winter of 1997 also saw large losses of

bees from flooding when the majority of PNW colonies are in California for almond pollination.

50 beekeepers from Oregon and Washington provided the data for the 1997 survey. There were 20 commercial beekeepers (each owning more than 300 colonies) and 30 semi-commercial beekeepers

(each owning less than 300 hives). A total of 37,458 colonies were owned by the bee-

keepers who cooperated in the survey. This is approximately one-third of the commercial and semi-commercial colonies currently registered in Oregon and Washington.

Tables 1 and 2 present the colony losses by month for commercial and semi-commercial beekeepers respectively. The most important dates for colony numbers are the first and last months, which provides the data for the overall loss figures. For commercial colonies in 1997 this was 30%, which is a steep increase from the 19% reported loss for 1996. For semi-commercial beekeepers the corresponding loss was 20%,

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Table 1. Commercial Hives - Living Colonies by Date¹

| | Jul. '96 | Sep. '96 | Oct. '96 | Dec. '96 | Feb. '97 | Mar. '97 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Number of Hives | 35,088 | 34,294 | 32,441 | 31,458 | 25,592 | 24,612 |
| Cumulative % Loss | 0 | 2% | 8% | 10% | 27% | 30% |

¹ 20 beekeepers.

Table 2. Semi-Commercial Hives - Living Colonies by Date¹

| | Jul. '96 | Sep. '96 | Oct. '96 | Dec. '96 | Feb. '97 | Mar. '97 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Number of Hives | 2,370 | 2,349 | 2,289 | 2,200 | 2,000 | 1,880 |
| Cumulative % Loss | 0 | 1% | 3% | 7% | 16% | 20% |

¹ 30 beekeepers.

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Basics in Northwest Beekeeping

by Ron Bennett

July marks the end of the major honey flow here in the Willamette Valley. You should make your plans to remove your capped frames of honey from your supers and ready them for extraction. Most of the local clubs have extractors to loan and several of the bee supply houses have them for rental. You might want to consider having another beekeeper extract for you and save yourself the mess. But, there is nothing quite as wonderful as the first of your own honey flowing from the extractor.

You should examine the supers frequently but don't leave much empty comb on colonies that are light in stores in the brood nest. Add supers only to the top of the filled ones, not below them.

Check colonies for the queen and re-queen if queenless. Check colonies for old queens and replace with young ones. Most of the queen breeders (see the ads in this issue) have queens available at VERY attractive prices this time of the year, and there is no excuse for having a poor queen going into fall.

You should re-queen any colony with undesirable characteristics such as poor production, mean temper, European foulbrood, excessive propolis, poor brood pattern, unwanted color or markings, etc. Re-queening is one of your most powerful tools in managing your hives. You should also mark your new queens so that you can find them more easily. If your queen in her cage arrives with attendants, remove them before you introduce the queen into the hive. Your bees will attack the attendants if you leave them in (they are from another hive) and most likely will also attack the new queen. Some local bee suppliers and some queen breeders supply queens without attendants. These queens are usually shipped in bulk with attendants loose and are intended to be stored in a queen-bank hive if you do not put them into a hive right away. A queen without attendants to feed her cannot survive more than a day or two (and she has already used that time in shipment).

Now is also the time to start nucs for Fall requeening and increasing the number of hives. You should have one nuc hive for every three hives you have. A nuc hive is the easiest way to introduce a new queen into a hive, especially after the honey flow drops off or in

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Bee Related Trivia - HONEYGUIDES

by Judy Bennett

In the open woodlands and forest clearings of sub-Saharan Africa there is a bird with unusual talents and specialized adaptations for getting its favorite food - bee larvae and beeswax. The Greater Honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*) is the largest and the most common of several species of the honeyguide family, and both the English and scientific names refer to the bird's remarkable habit of leading both humans and other animals to bee's nests.

The honeyguides probably locate the beehive by observing the activity of bees and by smell. The smell of burning beeswax coming from nests that humans have burned to try to drive the bees away seems to attract the birds. Very few species of birds are adapted to find food by smell, but a few such as the Turkey Vulture and petrels have well developed "noses".

Once the honeyguide has located a hive it needs a "follower" - a person or an animal to open up the hive and expose the wax and larvae. The bird will attract attention to itself by a distinctive chattering and then fly a short distance toward the hive. If it is followed it will repeat the procedure until it leads the follower to the vicinity of the hive, and then it will wait quietly for the follower (usually a human or honey badger) to take what honey it wants and leave. Then the honeyguide comes down for its feast.

In addition to their apparent sense of smell and odd behavior, the honeyguides have other adaptations which suit them to their bee related diet. They have an unusually tough and thick skin which may protect them from the stings. They also have wax-digesting abilities either through production of a wax-digesting enzyme or the presence of specialized bacteria or yeasts in their gut. Many birds feed primarily on insects, and many scale insects have a waxy coat. The ability to digest wax may have developed to maximize the nutritional possibilities for these birds.

The Greater Honeyguide is about 8 inches in

length, with distinct sex variations in the male and female. The male sings a monotonous double note from a tall "stud perch" in the woods to attract the female for mating. They are parasitic nesters, generally laying their eggs in the nests of a wide variety of hole-nesting birds like woodpeckers, kingfishers, and starlings. The eggs are white like most of the host nest species with particularly strong shells. The chicks are naked and blind, but armed with a sharp hook on their beak and an instinct to bite. They are

effective at killing their nest mates, thus getting most of the food the foster parents bring back to the nest.

The interrelationship of the Greater Honeyguide with humans has provided some insights on the development of the bird's guiding habit. It is likely that the habit is learned, because near villages where imported sugar is readily available and honey is no longer sought as a sweetener, the Honeyguides reportedly no longer guide.

One would imagine that if the parasitic mites have had the same effect on feral hives in Africa that they have in the United States that the honeyguides may eventually "forget" how to guide. I hope they don't, because it is a rather remarkable variation in the natural world. I also wonder if the same ancient relationships of bees to man and

animals that led to the specialization of the honeyguides there might be a clue as to the adaptation of the Africanized honeybee. If honey robbing by man and beast was so common and predictable that a bird could develop a behavior and digestive system to take advantage of the situation, then maybe it is logical for the bees to develop their own defensive behavior too.

Reference: THE GREATER HONEYGUIDE by Robert W. Storer, *Birder's World*, October 1992, pgs.74-75.



OSBA Picnic August 9th New Location!

Mark your calendars and make your plans to meet all of your old friends and swap lies and tall tales at the annual OSBA Summer Picnic.

Our annual Summer Picnic is just around the corner on August 9th. We have changed the location of the Picnic from Wallace Marine Park in West Salem (they only have two picnic tables left after the floods for the whole park!) to Helmick State Park, just south of Monmouth.

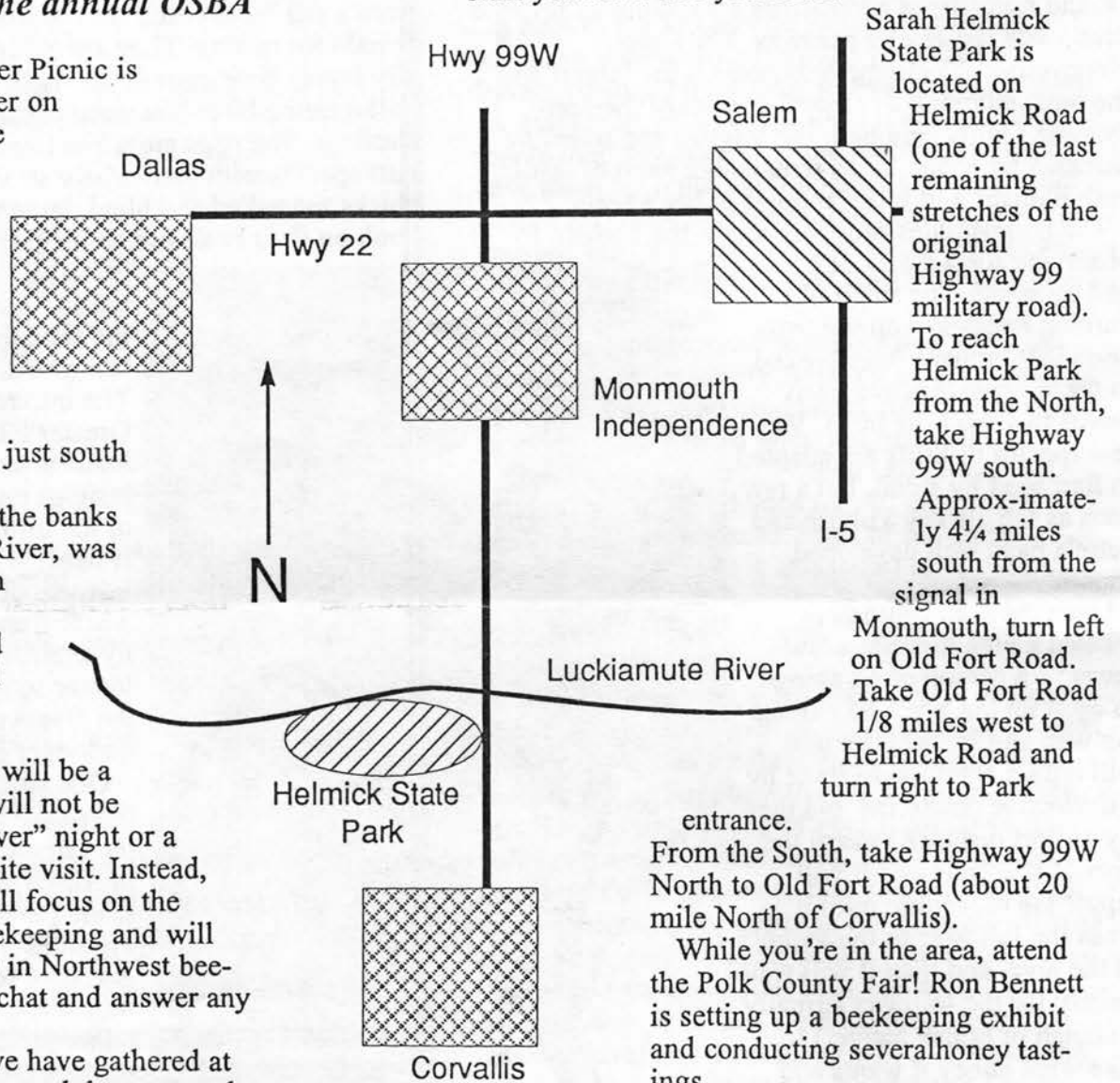
Helmick Park, on the banks of the Luckiamute River, was the first state park in Oregon. It sits by river and has shaded picnic facilities, and features a large stand of Yew trees.

This year's picnic will be a little different. We will not be having the "camp-over" night or a formal program or site visit. Instead, this year's picnic will focus on the social aspects of beekeeping and will have several experts in Northwest beekeeping on hand to chat and answer any questions.

At past Picnics, we have gathered at different locations around the state and on Saturday, visited a local beekeeping related

operation. This year, we will all meet in Helmick Park for the Potluck Picnic and get-together.

So, plan to attend and meet old friends and make many new ones as well. This is a social and learning experience that all Northwest beekeepers should attend. Bring a dish to share and the other stuff you need. See you there!



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down from the 33% loss experienced in 1996. The average annual loss over the past nine years has been 22% for commercial colonies and 25% for

semi-commercial hives (see Table 3).

For commercial operations the lowest reported individual loss was 5% of the colonies and the highest loss for an individual

operation was 60%. At the semi-commercial level the corresponding figures were 3% and 81%. The most severe loss period occurs between December to February, when cumulative losses more than double.

Additional serious losses take place from February to the beginning of March (see Tables 1 & 2).

Total colony loss for the survey beekeepers was 10,966 hives. Based on the estimated colony population of over 110,000 colonies in the PNW, we can compute from our sample that approximately 33,000 hives died during the 1996-97 winter period. At a conservative replacement cost of \$100 per

colony, this represents a minimum loss of 3.3 million dollars for the PNW beekeeping industry.

All commercial beekeepers are now practicing

some form of chemical control for mite management. For varroa control Apistan® is the material used by most beekeepers, both because of effectiveness and

because it is the sole material presently registered by the EPA for use against varroa. 90% of the commercial beekeepers administered Apistan® in 1996-97. For semi-commercial beekeepers, 24 of 30 beekeepers

(80%) utilized Apistan®. Only a few beekeepers utilized no mite control, which is a significant

change from past years. While we do not yet fully understand the interactions of mite parasitism with colony health, we do know that untreated colonies infested with varroa will ultimately die, and this can happen more quickly than we had previously believed. Many more beekeepers

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Table 3. Summary of Winter Losses for the period 1989 - 1997

| | Commercial Colonies (<300) Loss % | Non-Commercial Colonies (>300) Loss % | Number of colonies in survey |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1997 | 30% | 20% | 37,458 |
| 1996 | 19 | 33 | 38,414 |
| 1995 | 24 | 38 | 50,058 |
| 1994 | 25 | 37 | 39,405 |
| 1993 | 17 | 33 | 21,791 |
| 1992 | 22 | 13 | 17,418 |
| 1991 | 19 | 17 | 20,624 |
| 1990 | 21 | 22 | 25,352 |
| 1989 | 22 | 13 | 10,812 |
| AVERAGE | 22% | 25% | |

Summary for the "Average" beekeeping Operation - 1997

| | Commercial (>300 hives) | Semi-Commercial (<300 hives) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Average # colonies on July 1, 1996 | 3,342 | 79 |
| Average # colonies on March 1, 1997 | 2,344 | 63 |
| Average colony loss | 30% | 20% |
| Total colonies in survey | 35,088 | 2,370 |
| Total colony loss | 10,476 | 490 |
| Number of beekeepers | 20 | 30 |

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are utilizing vegetable fat "grease" patties for tracheal mite management and often in combination with menthol fumigation. Concerning chemical control programs for mite management, a positive sign is a reduction in the use of untested and unregistered chemicals.

The author wishes to thank all the beekeepers who took the time to fill out survey forms. Their collective efforts have provided the most accurate assessment of colony losses for any region of the U.S.

George Washington Univ. Hospital Studying Venom Therapy

Through a \$250,000 research grant, the Multiple Sclerosis Association of America is the first MS organization in the country to release funds for human scientific study under FDA guidelines of honey bee *Apis mellifera* venom therapy as a treatment for multiple sclerosis. The Phase I study, being conducted at Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington, DC, will examine the safety of honey bee venom extracts as a possible treatment for patients with chronic progressive MS.

Under the direction of Dr. Joseph A. Bellanti, principal investigator and Director of Georgetown Medical Center's Immunology Department, eight individuals with chronic progressive MS will receive two injections per week of honey bee venom extract for one year. Each study participant will undergo monthly evaluations primarily for safety and tolerance of the treatment, and secondarily to monitor the efficacy of the procedure.

Chronic progressive multiple sclerosis is a devastating form of the disease for which there are few treatment choices — some of which are experimental and pose serious health risk. In recent years thousands of MS patients reported significant symptom relief through the alternative practice of bee venom therapy (BVT). Widely practiced in many eastern countries for centuries, BVT involves repeated stings from honey bees to various parts of the body. Although MS patients engaged in BVT receive 25 to 30 honey bee stings per session and average more than 3,000 yearly stings, there is no way to accurately gauge how much extract is delivered. The study will determine dose-response relationships by administration of known quantities of honey bee venom in calculated increasing doses.

Multiple sclerosis is a crippling disease of the central nervous system (CNS), affecting younger adults mostly between the ages of 20 and 40. During an MS attack, the immune system malfunctions and damages or destroys the protective layer of insulation (myelin) surrounding the nerves. The resulting damage causes nerve impulses to "short circuit" and messages between the brain cease to be transmitted via the nerves to muscles throughout the body. This results in symptoms of MS which can range from visual problems to paralysis.

According to Dr. Bellanti, certain anti-inflammatory and immune system response properties con-

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(Cont. from Page 6) tained in honey bee venom may serve to restore to normal the immune system malfunction and reverse the destructive demyelination process. "There have been widespread anecdotal reports suggesting honey bee venom may be an effective treatment for multiple sclerosis and certain forms of arthritis," said Dr. Bellanti. "However, it is imperative that honey bee venom therapy be evaluated in a scientific manner before legitimate and standardized therapeutic claims can be observed. We are extremely grateful to the MS association for their funding support and applaud their active stance in seeking answers to this alternative therapy."

Although practiced by arthritis sufferers for the past 60 years, BVT has recently gained popularity among the MS patient community, according to MSAA President John Hodson, Sr., the Association felt the need to respond to this growing trend which has the potential to be very dangerous. "BVT entails a real risk of dangerous allergic reaction as well as an emotional and monetary cost in chasing false hopes. MSAA does not recommend or endorse the use of honey bee venom for the treatment of MS or other disorders. We are funding this study to determine if this approach has any neurological benefit. If the result prove positive, then additional clinical studies and possible treatment practices of MS can begin. If the results

prove negative, then MSAA has helped eliminate false hope. Anyone interested in BVT should consult their physician," For more information, call MSAA at 1-800-LEARN MS (1-800-532-7667), or write to Multiple Sclerosis Association of America, 706 Haddoneld Rd., Cherry Hill, NJ 08002.

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Some Random Thoughts on Moving Bees

by Ron Bennett

Two months ago Richard Farrier and I gave a presentation on moving bees at the Willamette Valley Beekeepers May meeting. Since then, I've moved my bees several times and during the long nighttime drive some more thoughts came to mind which I thought I might past along. This is by no means the definitive tome on moving bees. For every beekeeper, there is a different method of handling and moving bees. How you handle and move your bees will depend on the distance and type of equipment you have and how many hives you are moving at one time.

Every beekeeper will at some time have to move a hive even if you only have a few hives. Hives are best moved at night or very early morning while all the bees are in the hive. If you move before the bees are in for the night, there will be a number of bees that remain behind and be lost to the hive and to you.

If your drive will be a long one, you may want to load at dusk, get some sleep and awake and start your drive at 4-5 AM. Unloading bees in the morning is usually not a problem. But in any case, once you have your hives loaded, you will not be able to stop until you reach your destination, so remember to make sure your have a full tank and a empty bladder when you start.

You will need some method of securing the bottom board, hive bodies and the top. Some commercial beekeepers just rely on propolis to secure the hive parts, but I recommend either hive staples (which will wear out your equipment faster than straps) or straps. There are nylon strappings available designed specifically for strapping hives, but I use a strapping and clip system known by the trade name Avistrap. I use a smaller clip and (3/8") poly strap which is disposable. Richard uses a 1/2" system which can be released and reused, and frankly I think is a better system than the straps I use. Both systems and straps are available from commercial materials handling dealers or from Graingers or McMaster-Kerr.

Since all of you have brand new boxes with very good non-leaking seams, you don't need the following information. But, if like me your equipment might be just a little worn and your bees haven't sealed up all the leaks, you will want to make sure that your top and bottom do not leak bees since, if they do, you will find out as soon as you lift the

hive. Leaks at hive joints and seams can be temporarily fixed with cloth or paper towel strips stuffed into the crack with a hive tool, or with a duct tape (buy a good quality tape, not the cheap stuff - you'll only make that mistake once - hopefully). Empty supers will surely slip since the bees will not propolize areas they are not working, and the bees that will come pouring out of the gap will have a VERY bad attitude about your moving their hive.

There are several ways to transport bees; flat bed truck, pickup, trailer, or trunk. The method you use will depend on the availability of vehicles. In any case, you need to secure the strapped (or stapled) hive to your vehicle. I can recounted "horror" stories of hives coming apart and/or falling off of the vehicle.

Some beekeepers close up the entrance of the hive for moves of a short distance and foam rubber strips pushed in with a hive tool work well or screen folded at a 45° and pushed in with a hive tool works. But bees can quickly overheat, even in the cool of the night in a closed hive, so be careful if you seal up your hive to move it and open it up as soon as possible. Have your smoker fueled up and lit BEFORE you need it.

If you do not have a bee boom or forklift to load/unload your hives, remember that a hive is heavy (you should have removed any honey supers

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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

| | | |
|-----------------|----|--|
| July | 3 | Tillamook Beekeepers |
| | 7 | Southern Oregon Beekeepers |
| | 8 | Lane County Beekeepers |
| | 8 | Tualatin Beekeepers |
| | 10 | Portland Beekeepers |
| | 18 | Coos County Beekeepers |
| | 27 | Willamette Valley Beekeepers Picnic & Field Day |
| August | 4 | Southern Oregon Beekeepers |
| | 8 | Tillamook Beekeepers |
| | 9 | OSBA Summer Picnic, Helmick Park |
| | 12 | Lane County Beekeepers |
| | 12 | Tualatin Beekeepers |
| | 14 | Portland Beekeepers |
| | 15 | Coos County Beekeepers |
| | 25 | Willamette Valley Beekeepers |
| Oct. 30- Nov. 1 | | Tri-State/OSBA Fall Conference, Hood River |

Cont. from page 2 the case of a laying worker. A hive will almost always accept a frame or two of brood with a queen. The bees on the brood frame(s) know the queen and will protect her for the time necessary for her scent to dominate the hive.

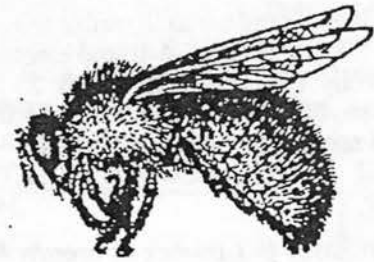
Keep on the lookout for American foulbrood (AFB). There was a time when state bee inspectors would burn all of your hives in a effort to try to control AFB. Now, with state bee inspection programs for AFB a thing of the past, you can assume that AFB is present in all of your hives. You can keep it under control by treating with Terramycin after you remove your honey supers as part of your fall treatment program. But now, you should look for evidence of AFB and if you find a hive with a heavy case (if you suspect evidence of AFB - almost any of your bee books will give a good description on how to identify it in your hives), pull off the honey supers and treat NOW.

Check your stored comb for possible wax moth infestation.

Treat for Varroa mites with Apistan® strips after extracting honey. You want to put the recommended

number of strips in your hives while there is still time for the queen to lay another brood cycle so that the bees you go into winter with are as mite free as possible.

Don't tempt robber bees with exposed honey. When you remove your honey supers from the hive, keep them covered as you collect them. Not only will it make keeping the yellow jackets at bay a little easier, once bees start robbing, it is very difficulty to stop them from robbing from other hives.



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 though 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 Shoemake, 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: Used boxes, deeps, semi-deep, westerns, & cut-comb boxes - \$1.00 each. Tops & Bottoms - \$1.00 ea.
Ron Bennett, Monmouth
503-839-2328

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. 75 Bottom Boards \$1.50 each, 50 5-frame nuc boxes \$5.00 each. Maxant 4-frame reversible extractor \$500.00.
HIGH COUNTRY HONEY FARM
541-882-8409

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

FOR SALE: 2 heavy duty round steel (not stainless) tanks (no lids) - 36½" wide, 48" high w/opening for 1½" gate valve. Holds approx. 160 gallons, good for syrup, NOT HONEY. very good condition \$175.00 each
WILLIAM'S HONEYBEES, Applegate
541-846-7198

For Sale: 100 9½" deeps, 10 frame boxes with 9 drawn comb, cleaned \$15.00 ea. 100 Western 6½" 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

PHYLLIS SHOEMAKE - 4/98
1874 WINCHESTER NW
SALEM, OR 97304

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Ron Bennett, editor
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