

**OREGON and WASHINGTON
STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATIONS
JOINT CONFERENCE**



NOVEMBER 3 - 5, 1988

**GREENWOOD INN
BEAVERTON, OREGON**

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AGENDA

Thursday, November 3

6:00 pm Wine and cheese social featuring Pacific Northwest gourmet foods.

Friday, November 4

9:00-9:15 am Opening Remarks by OSBA President, Marge Ehry, and WSBA President, Bob Clark.

9:15-10:00 Tom Rinderer, USDA Honey Bee Genetics Laboratory, Baton Rouge, LA. "The Africanized Honey Bee In the U.S.A. - Implications for Beekeeping."

10:00-10:30 Break

10:30-11:00 Charles Milne, Washington State University, The P.F. Thurber Chair of Entomology. "Future Honey Bee Research at Washington State University."

11:00-11:45 Tom Rinderer, USDA Honey Bee Genetics Laboratory, Baton Rouge, LA. "Africanized Bees in South and Central America."

11:45-1:00 pm Lunch

1:00-1:45 Dan Mayer, Washington State University, Prosser. 1988 Research Results.

1:45-2:30 Mark Winston, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia. "Queen Overwintering and Banking."

2:30-3:00 Break

3:00-3:45 Sharon Collman, WSU Extension Service, Snohomish. "A Unique View of the Gardener's World."

5:00-6:00 Attitude Adjustment Hour

6:00-9:00 Banquet and Auction

Saturday, November 5

9:15-10:00 am James Tew, Ohio State University, Wooster.
"How the Federal Extension Apiculturist Program Affects
Pacific Northwest Beekeepers."

10:00-10:30 Break

10:30-11:00 Washington and Oregon Apiary Inspectors,
James Bach, WSDA and David Turner, OSDA. "Apiary
Inspectors Report - 1988 In Review."

11:00-11:45 Michael Burgett, Oregon State University.
"Asian Honey Bees and Their Brood Mite Parasites."

12:00-1:30 pm Luncheon and Speaker. James Tew, Ohio State
University, Wooster.

1:30-2:15 Mark Winston, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby,
British Columbia. "Emergency Queen Rearing and
Supercedure."

2:30-4:30 OSBA & WSBA Business Meetings and the Washington
Bee Master Certification Examination.



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ABOUT OUR SPEAKERS

Tom Rinderer

Dr Rinderer received his Ph.D. from Ohio State University, working under Dr Rothenbuhler. He has been the Research Director at the USDA Honey Bee Genetics and Physiology Laboratory in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, since the mid 1970's. This lab has been the leading facility for research on Africanized Honey Bees, and has focussed on AHB's for about the past five years.

Charles Milne

At present, Dr Milne is the Thurber Distinguished Professor of Apiculture and Pollinator Ecology at Washington State University in Pullman. He received his M.S. from the University of Washington in Seattle, working on Molecular Genetics in yeast. His doctorate is in Entomology from Ohio State University, where he worked on Honey Bee Molecular Genetics under Dr Rothenbuhler.

He has worked in bee breeding technology and as a research assistant in the department of Genetics and Molecular Biology at the University of Guelph, Ontario. Before coming to Washington, he was a visiting professor of Honey Bee Molecular Genetics at Marquette University in Wisconsin.

Chuck and his wife Sue have seven children, ages three through thirteen years. When he has spare time, he plays on a team in an ice hockey league in Spokane, and also enjoys ice skating with his children and playing soccer. He is also an amateur astronomer.

Dan Mayer

Born in Yakima, Washington, Dr Mayer has spent most of his life in the Pacific Northwest. He has degrees from Washington State University and Simon Fraser University. For the past 16 years, he has worked in Integrated Pollinator and Pest Management at WSU. His projects have covered tree fruits, alfalfa seed, vegetable seed, honey bees and wild bees, and bee protection from pesticides.

Dan and his wife, Connie, have three children, 25, 21, and 19 years old, and one new granddaughter. They enjoy traveling and seeing new places.

Dan is co-author for a paper on Pollinating Insects and Strawberries which will be published soon by the American Bee Journal.

James Tew

After completing his Ph.D. at the University of Maryland in the late 1970's, Dr Tew was hired at the Wooster branch campus of Ohio State University. His position was the Director of the Agricultural Technical Institute's Beekeeping Program, which is the only beekeeping technical program in the country.

In October 1987, Jim was hired as the Federal Extension Entomologist on a 50% basis. This position was first begun in 1981-82, then was closed after that year. It was reactivated when the needs of the beekeeping industry demanded response to the threats of tracheal mites, Varroa mites and Africanized Honey Bees.

Mark Winston

For the first 25 years of his life, Dr Winston had nothing to do with bees. In 1975, however, after completing degrees at Boston University, he went to the University of Kansas to do a Ph.D. in Entomology. He admits that his motivation had little to do with insects, bees, or Kansas: he had heard that there was a possibility of doing his research in a tropical country, and his sole interest at the time was to live and work somewhere in the tropics!

It happened that his advisor had just obtained funds for work on "killer bees" in South America, so off he went, barely knowing which end of the hive tool to use. He has been interested in bees ever since.

He has worked at Simon Fraser University since 1980, doing research, teaching, and extension work on most aspects of apiculture.

Mark and his wife have a young daughter, Devora, who got her first sting at age three, behind her ear. She now thinks that all bees do is to sting people behind their ears!

Sharon Collman

Ms Collman is currently working with the Washington State University Extension Service in Snohomish. She is interested in insect pollinators, especially butterflies and honey bees.

Michael Burgett

Dr Burgett graduated with his Ph.D. in Entomology from Cornell University in 1973, working under Dr Roger Morse. He came to Oregon in 1974. His job was originally 100% research, then was changed to include 10% teaching, and currently covers research, teaching and some extension work.

Mike and his wife Janice have one daughter, Jessica, aged 13.

HONEY BEE RESEARCH AT WSU, PROSSER, IAREC

D.F. Mayer, J.D. Lunden and E.M. Miliczky
Box 30, Prosser, WA 99350

Residual Bee Poisoning Bioassays

The insecticides Asana XL 0.66 EC at 0.0125 and 0.0375 pounds (AI)/a, Scout 0.3 EC, Spur 22 EW plus Butacide 8 EC and summer oil were non-hazardous to honey bees. The insecticides XRD-522 0.3 EC at 0.013 and 0.015, and fenoxycarb were non-hazardous to adult honey bees. The fungicides Rovral, Benlate and Ronilan were non-hazardous to adult honey bees. In one bioassay test we sprayed the foliage at 8 pm and then collected the foliage at 8 am (12 hour residues) and confined honey bees with the foliage in our standard test with the following results: Asana - 4% mortality; XRD-522 - no mortality; and Capture - 58% mortality. Buffering Asana to a pH of about 3 did not increase the hazard of the insecticide to honey bees. Asana XL 0.66 EC and Asana 1.9 EC were compared for honey bee hazard at 3 different rates.

Honey Bee Repellents

Decylamine, 2-ethyl-1,3 hexanediol, Jasmane, 2-ethyl hexylamine, Cinnamaldehyde, Carum capticum oil, 2-heptanone, liquid smoke, linalool, molasses, barb-Q-sauce, Margosan and nicotine sulfate were field tested for honey bee reduced bee visitation on blooming rape and collards. At the 3 hour post-application counts only decylamine and 2-ethyl-1,3 hexanediol showed some repellent action. The insecticide metasystox-R was also tested and did not significantly reduce the number of honey bees foraging blooming collards.

Metasystox-R Honey Bee Repellency on Red Raspberry

Field studies were conducted on red raspberry to evaluate the effects of applying metasystox-R 25 EC, Sorba Spray MG and WA 100, and combinations of these materials on honey bee foraging. Applying metasystox-R alone or combined with Sorba Spray MG or with WA 100 at 15-20% open king bloom did not reduce the number of foraging honey bees on red raspberry.

Effects of Asana Applied to Red Raspberry on Honey Bees

This study was designed to evaluate the effects of applying Asana XL 0.66 EC to red raspberry on honey bee foraging behavior and mortality. Field studies were conducted on 'Amity' red raspberry near Vancouver, WA. There were no significant differences in the number of honey bees foraging in the treated plots as compared to the untreated check at any of the sample times. However, at 12 and 14 hours after application there were 47% and 29% respectively fewer honey bees in the plot treated with the high rate of Asana. When honey bees were confined with 12 and 18 hour old residues there was some mortality.

Effects of Monitor on Honey Bee Foraging

Field studies were conducted on carrot seed to evaluate the effects of applying Monitor 4 E, Sorba Spray MG, Sorba Spray ZNP, and combinations of these materials on honey bee foraging. There were no significant differences in the number of honey bees in any of the treated plots at any sample time. Also, there were no significant differences in the number of honey bees in any of the treated plots as compared to the untreated check at any sample time.

Evaluation of BeeScent as a Honey Bee Attractant

BeeScent (Scentry Corp.) is a liquid formulation containing 9% pheromone and 40% other natural attractants. We tested the material in one acre plots on blooming apples, plums, pears, and cherries for effects on honey bee foraging. We also evaluated fruit set in the treated plots as compared to an untreated check. In all tests, except the first test on Anjou pears, the mean numbers of foraging honey bees were significantly higher on treated than on control trees at the one, 4, and 24 hour post-application counts. Applying BeeScent increased the number of foraging honey bees as compared to the untreated check trees by 28 to 90%. In addition, fruit set was higher in the treated plots.

BeeScent was also tested on blooming red clover seed where the application increased the number of honey bees from 22 to 35%.

Helicopter Application of Pollen to Cherry and Pear

Five separate tests were conducted to determine if aerial application of pollen increased pollination in paired shoot tests with honey bees and in terms of total yields. The results were about the same as the results from 1987. At the rates and application methods used, applying pollen by air did not appear to increase pollination or fruit set.



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So work the honey bees; creatures that by a rule in nature
teach the art of order to a peopled kingdom.

-Shakespeare

QUEEN OVERWINTERING & BANKING

Mark L. Winston
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 Simon Fraser University
 Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6
 Canada

Development of Mass Overwintering Techniques for Honey Bee Queens

At Simon Fraser University, we are currently involved in a project to investigate techniques of mass queen overwintering under British Columbia conditions. Beekeepers require the majority of their queens by late April, and, since queen rearing is not possible in B.C. at that time, most queens are imported from the U.S. and New Zealand. Successful queen overwintering methods would allow B.C. beekeepers to rear queens in the late summer and fall for early spring sale. This project would be of considerable value to Canadian agriculture since it would 1) provide a new industry in selling queens during the spring, 2) support the growing bulk bee industry in our province by providing queens to include with packages and nuclei, which are mostly sold in the spring, and 3) protect our industry from current and anticipated quarantines on queen and package bee importations due to mite pests of honey bees and Africanized bees not currently found in Canada.




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A bee, like a man, cannot live alone; if she be alone, she dies...bees conserve community unto their last.

-Samual Purchas, 1657

THE FEDERAL EXTENSION APICULTURIST PROGRAM

James E. Tew
National Program Leader
USDA Apiculture Extension Service
4654 Mel Lane
Wooster, OH 44691

In the past, duties of the national extension specialist have been performed by several apicultural experts. It has been unfortunate that funding has not been permanent enough to allow for the continuation of the objectives of the national program through the years.

Even with all the obstacles encountered, the US beekeeping industry persistently maintained the National Extension Program as one of their primary goals. Working with Drs. Fred Westbrook and Ricardo Gomez, Extension Service, USDA; the beekeeping industry leaders were able to achieve valuable support. Last October, 1987, that industry goal was partially achieved when I was appointed to work approximately 50% for the Extension Service, USDA.

The primary concern of the Extension Service is that the state extension services have access to dependable information that will address the general public's concern over Africanized honey bees. Therefore, the Africanized honey bee problem has been made the major issue for the project. Additionally, predaceous mites are of concern and will be given project time.

I should quickly say that the partial appointment is an excellent start, but not completely what the industry wanted. However, financial times have been tight within the Extension Service. Considering the Gramm Rudmann Hollings Act, getting any funding whatsoever was a major contribution from the Extension Service to the US beekeeping industry.

Essentially, the Extension Service, USDA, has contracted with the Ohio State University to allow me work part-time for the Extension Service. My office has been maintained at Ohio State and I work from the beekeeping laboratory at Wooster, Ohio. The project is funded on an annual basis, consequently, the Extension Service will re-negotiate with Ohio State each year to determine the continuance of the project. This procedure is not uncommon for new positions being implemented. As one would expect, there is pressure on me to make the project as successful as possible to support the project's annual renewal.

The major projects for the first year have been determined by the Extension Service and the Ohio State University Extension Administration. A discussion of those projects follows.

MAJOR PROJECTS FOR THE NATIONAL EXTENSION SPECIALIST, USDA
FIRST YEAR (1987-1988)

1. DEVELOP EXTENSION COMMUNICATIONS. A mailing list has been developed that addresses all state cooperative extension offices and apicultural academic professionals. Additionally, USDA Agricultural Research Service scientists, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service personnel, and state regulatory personnel are all included in the communication list. The primary effort of the program is to communicate with state authorities concerning matters related to Africanized honey bees and predaceous mites. In all cases, I am expected to work through the state offices and to offer support only when it is requested from a specific state.
2. MONTHLY NEWSLETTER. Develop a monthly newsletter that will address current issues pertaining to the US beekeeping industry and its current problems. The letter is named "APICULTURE AWARENESS" and is address to the mail list described in #1. I do not have funding or the mandate to address this newsletter to individual beekeepers. Rather, that distribution should come from individual state services.
3. CONDUCT WORKSHOPS. Design and conduct Extension Service, USDA, Africanized honey bee workshops for state extension and regulatory personnel. The objectives will be to acquaint state personnel with the behavior of the Africanized honey bee, offer some support materials (eg. leaflets, vides footage, or slides), and offer suggestions for dealing with an aggressive mass media organization. Individuals trained at such workshops would return to their home states and conduct in-service training as needed. The workshop was conducted August 29-31, 1988.
4. PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL/REGIONAL MEETINGS. I am expected to work at the national level whenever appropriate. Many states have graciously invited me to attend their state meetings and describe the function of the national program or disucss a selected bee topic. As much as I would like, there is not sufficient funding to make so many trips. Top priority for funds will be given to national and regional meetings, then state meetings as long as funds are available.
5. INTERACT WITH OTHER USDA AGENCIES AND INDUSTRY ORGANIZATIONS. The USDA system has several branches that deal with honey bee related matters. Since the Extension Service has an excellent system for information distribution, I have been given the objective of interagency cooperation. In that role, I have participated in the evaluation of the Africanized Honey Bee Regulated Zone in Mexico in cooperation with the APHIS office in Mexico City. As has been appropriate, I have worked with other agencies in similar manners.
6. WORK WITH OTHER INDUSTRY ISSUES. The principle assignment is to work with the public to prepare information concerning the introduction of the Africanized honey bee. However, other issues such as Varroa mites and current honey programs cannot be ignored. As much as possible, I interact with research programs

or regulatory programs to address these problems.

7. **PREPARE A GENERALIZED AFRICANIZED BEE FACT SHEET.** A major concern for the future introduction of Africanized honey bees will be the general public's reaction. To help address that concern, I have been assigned the responsibility of writing a general publication that will address the concerns of the public. The piece will be sent to all state personnel for their use.

8. **ORGANIZE EXISTING BEEKEEPING INFORMATION.** Some states have excellent beekeeping programs in place. A project to organize the state's combined literature would be helpful to all states. This project was conceived by the former National Specialist and only needed some updating. This publication would help those states with small beekeeping programs by making nation-wide information available to them.

This is a new project. Additionally, this is one of the first times that the Extension Service, USDA, has attempted to contract services from outside the Washington, DC area. All informational pathways have had to be developed. The University protocol was in place, but had to be implemented. The newness of the national position has been challenging and, at times, frightening.

The concept of a national support position in apiculture is an excellent idea for supporting the US beekeeping industry; however, the position depends on the support of the industry, the USDA agencies, and university apicultural scientists. I will do the best I can to make the system work. Thank you for your support.

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Pleasant words are as an honeycomb, sweet to the soul, and health to the bones.

—Proverbs xvi:24

THE BIOLOGY OF QUEENLESS BEES

Mark L. Winston
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Queen loss is one of the most serious events which can occur in a colony; at best, it results in a prolonged period without brood rearing, at worst, in colony death, since workers are not always successful in replacing lost queens. Bee researchers have been interested in emergency queen rearing because the contrast between worker behavior in these unusual situations and in queenright colonies provides insights into normal colony functioning and colony responses to stress. Worker behaviors differ considerably depending on whether the queen is lost when brood is present or absent in the colony. When brood is present, the colony attempts to rear a new queen, but when brood is absent, queen replacement is difficult or impossible.

Queens can die suddenly for a number of reasons, most commonly disease or predator attack, although the frequency of such events in natural colonies has never been determined. It is clear, however, that the highest priority of colonies following queen loss is to rear a new queen from the eggs or larvae present in the colony, since failure to rear a new queen usually results in colony death. Workers are able to detect the absence of their queen within about 10 hr and then begin a series of events which, if successful, result in the presence of a new, mated queen within about 4 weeks.

The earliest changes in worker behavior following queen loss are an apparent nervousness, aggressiveness, and increased walking throughout the colony; a "roaring" sound can be heard upon opening queenless colonies due to increased scenting behavior. The first tangible evidence of queen loss is the construction of queen cups in the colony, followed by queen rearing. Workers generally begin queen cell construction directly over eggs or larvae, and the brood in those cells are given special feeding and reared as queens. But queen cells can be constructed anywhere in the nest, and workers occasionally move brood into empty cells to rear them as queens. Most queen cells are constructed during the first 12-48 hr after queen loss, although queen rearing may begin in some cells constructed up to 9 days after queen loss, and colonies continue to build queen cups and attempt queen rearing for up to 12 days. Such late queen rearing presumably uses brood which were newly laid eggs at the time of queen loss and which may have had slow development times caused by lower temperatures at the periphery of the brood nest. Colonies attempt on average to rear about 20 queens, although mortality of the queen brood is high, and an average of 12-15 queens are usually reared successfully to adulthood. Workers generally begin queen rearing with larvae less than 2 days old, probably because larvae that young will produce better queens than older larvae. Some mistakes are made as well; workers will start queen rearing with 4- or 5-day-old worker larvae and even drone larvae, although brood reared in such cases are generally aborted. The priority given to queen rearing is evident from the high mortality rate of nonqueen brood, averaging 40-50% following queen loss.

Once mature queens begin to emerge in colonies, they either mate or swarm; the incidence of swarming in emergency queen situations can be up to 100% of colonies, with some colonies producing two or even three swarms with virgin queens. The advantage of swarming behavior is not immediately apparent, since swarming further weakens a colony already weakened by high brood mortality and a long broodless period. One possible explanation is that workers are not able to perceive differences between queen loss due to death and queen loss due to reproductive swarming. Also, if the cause of queenlessness is likely to recur (for example, disease, predation), it may be advantageous for weak colonies to produce swarms which colonize new localities. Still, the relative fitness of queen-loss swarms as opposed to other types of swarms has yet to be investigated. At any rate, eventually one queen kills all of the other emerged queens in the colony, and she then mates and starts egg laying. The entire process from queen loss to egg laying by a new queen takes an average of 29 days, and most colonies succeed in rearing a new queen.

The events following queen loss are quite different in colonies without brood, or in colonies with brood which fail to requeen themselves. Workers can begin egg laying under these conditions, generally producing only drone eggs, although in some cases parthenogenetic female eggs are produced which can develop into queens. Many of the workers in queenright colonies may have the potential to begin laying eggs, but the presence of a queen in the colony and of brood inhibits worker egg laying. Ovary development and oogenesis by workers are inhibited by queen pheromones and some as yet unidentified odors from brood are also thought to inhibit the development of laying workers. In the queen's absence both ovaries and mandibular glands of workers enlarge.

The latency period for worker egg laying after a colony loses its queen varies between different races, with European races averaging 23-30 days and African races only 5-10 days before workers begin laying eggs. Laying workers of European races also lay fewer eggs than African-evolved bees. Once workers have begun laying eggs, colonies are characterized by aggressiveness and fighting between workers and generally will not accept a new queen. The fate of such a hopelessly queenless colony is eventual death, since only male brood are produced.

Occasionally colonies are found which have constructed only drone comb and have only worker-laid drones in them; these presumably originated from swarms which lost their queens in transit and developed laying workers. Sometimes one laying worker in a colony will develop a higher level of queenliness than the others and will be treated as a queen. This laying worker is called a false queen and is attended by a retinue of workers which feed and lick her like a queen. False queens have slightly swollen abdomens and seem to inhibit ovarian development and oviposition of other workers, probably because of increased production of mandibular gland substances identical to those produced by real queens.

Acknowledgments

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HISTORY OF OSBA

The Oregon State Beekeepers Association was organized in 1921 for sharing common interests and seeking solutions to common problems. The Association has a long history of achievements in areas of product promotion, disease control, legislation and research, benefitting both professional and part-time beekeepers.

The objectives of the Association are:

1. To bring together people involved in beekeeping for their mutual interest and enjoyment.
2. To provide a voice for the industry.
3. To engage in publicity, promotion and educational work that will help develop better understanding of the honey bee and its economic importance.
4. To promote, assist and engage in research in all phases of the beekeeping industry.
5. To promote the use of honey and the use of the honey bee as pollinator of fruit and seed crops.
6. To collect and dispense information pertinent to the interest of members.
7. To coordinate state and national organization programs for the membership.
8. To promote interest in apiculture through 4-H and other youth program activities.

The Association holds at least three general membership meetings each year; the Annual Meeting in fall for election of officers and to conduct business, a spring meeting aimed toward the general interest of all beekeepers, and a picnic in August as a social opportunity to exchange fellowship and ideas.

There are eight Local Associations throughout the state with membership in the state organization optional. Six regional representatives on the executive committee provide input from the different beekeeping areas of Oregon. The Apiary Advisory Board has had the difficult task of revising Oregon's out-dated Apiary Laws, which has met with mixed reception from beekeepers.

We are fortunate to have Dr Michael Burgett at OSU, who is always willing to speak at our meetings and stand up for our industry. Lynn Royce, also of OSU, is working on tracheal mites and has written articles for The Bee Line and spoken at our meetings about her research findings.

The Bee Line, newsletter of the OSBA, is edited by Marshall Dunham and is mailed 10 times a year to all subscribers. It has been described as one of the best newsletters in the country.

**WHAT THE OREGON BEEKEEPERS
ASSOCIATION HAS DONE FOR
OREGON BEEKEEPERS**

- * Sponsored 67 annual conferences to educate and inform beekeepers.
- * Sponsors **The Bee Line**, Oregon's only statewide beekeepers publication
- * Provides 25% discount on the American Bee Journal, Gleanings in Bee Culture, and The Speedy Bee.
- * Initiated every major revision of Oregon's bee laws since 1917 in an effort to improve control of bee pests and diseases.
- * Established grading rules and standards for honey products.
- * Worked with national beekeeping organizations, including the American Beekeeping Federation and American Honey Producer's League, on national issues affecting beekeepers.
- * Lobbied for the Western State Bee Culture Lab at Davis, California and the Honey Bee Lab at Oregon State University in Corvallis, Oregon.
- * Sponsored honey displays at the Oregon State Fair and Pacific International Livestock Exposition.
- * Sponsored observation colony at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry.
- * Advised 4-H, FFA, and Boy Scout beekeeping clubs.
- * Sponsored beekeeping presentations in schools.
- * Secured legislation and funding for State Bee Inspector and deputy inspectors.
- * Lobbied U.S. Congress for bee research funds for foulbrood and other diseases.
- * Secured for Oregon beekeepers the right to use farm plates on bee trucks, at considerable savings.
- * During WWII, secured gas and tires for beekeeper's trucks and sugar for feeding bees.
- * Lobbied for honey price support programs.
- * Lobbied Office of Price Stabilization for adjustments in pollination fees in postwar era.
- * Worked on legislation to control toxic sprays in agriculture.
- * Went to court on behalf of beekeepers suffering spray damages.
- * Defeated anti-beekeeping ordinances proposed for Portland, Eugene, Corvallis and other cities.
- * Established 4-H honey cooking contests and awarded prizes.
- * Lobbied tax assessors for re-evaluation of bee colonies.
- * Lobbied Fish and Game Department to allow for black bear hunting in areas of high damage to bee colonies.
- * Co-operated with the University Extension Service to survey nectar and pollen plants of Oregon.
- * And more.
- * The OSBA continues to represent the best interests of Oregon beekeepers in the rapidly changing world of modern apiculture.



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LANE COUNTY

Pres: Bill King 746-3839
V.P. Grant Staley 747-2687
Sec: Christine Erwin 942-7061
Tres: Jim Sheridan 344-1354

KLAMATH

Pres: Ken Crow 882-1893
V.P. Chet Hamaker 882-2404
Sec. Kathy Scott 884-4267

SOUTHERN OREGON

Pres: John Campbell 664-4867
V.P.: Al Laurence 664-1629

STATE BEE INSPECTOR

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BEE LINE EDITOR

Marshall Dunham
19919 Summit St
Blodgett, OR 97326

OREGON LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

Coos

Meetings are the third Friday of each month except December, at 7:30 in the Coquille Annex, next to the Extension Service office.

Southern Oregon

Meetings **First Monday** of the month at 7:30 PM in the **Ag Extension Auditorium** on **Maple Park Drive** in **Medford**.

Klamath

Klamath Falls local meeting place and dates vary. Call any of the officers to find out next mtg.

Tillamook

The Tillamook Beekeepers meet on **third Tuesday** of each month, 7:30 at the **Dept. of Fish & Wildlife**, 4909 3rd St., Tillamook.

Lane

The Lane County local meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM in the Public Employees Federal Credit Union Building at 1155 Chambers St. in Eugene.

Meet first Wednesday of each month during the school year at **Portland Community College**, Rock Creek Campus, at 7:30 PM in Building #

Portland

The Portland local meets on the 3rd Friday of each month, 7:30 PM, Woodstock Community Hall, 72nd & Woodstock.

Willamette

The Willamette Valley Local meets the **fourth Monday** of the month at **Chemeketa Community College** in **Room 32B** from 7:30 to 9:00 PM.



Beekeepers are...almost as gregarious as bees; meetings are their form of clustering.

- William Longgood



Washington State Beekeepers Association

Keep the "Bee" in Business

HISTORY OF WSBA

Beekeeping in Washington State has been in progress since the early 1890's, but records of the Washington State Beekeepers Association seem to have been lost in the shuffle of Presidents since it began in the late 1930's.

When the W.S.B.A. started, the membership fee was \$1 per year. The objectives of the Association were:

1. To protect beekeepers in their rights.
2. To procure pure food laws.
3. To disseminate useful information.
4. To fight adulteration.
5. To look after the interests of beekeepers as a whole.

We still have the same problems today that beekeeping had in its early years, except for pesticides.

The oldest record of the association found to date is a resolution on the death of Isaac Hayes of North Yakima, WA, in 1910. The copy of this resolution was furnished by Mr Virgil Cobb, who started the Mt Baker Beekeepers Association. Anyone having further information from this era is asked to contact Mr Cobb, 1023 Pine St, Lynden, WA 98264.

The resolution made was as follows:

Resolution on the death of Isaac Hayes;
Whereas, the late Isaac Hayes, a member of this Association, has been removed from our midst by death, it is,
Resolved, that by his death we have lost a valuable Member, whose wise councils, extensive information and courteous manner had won our esteem and admiration, having held the office of President, and fostered its interests with zealous (sic) care; he being one of the first to bring the Honey Bee into the County and Valley.
Resolved, that the sympathy of this Association be conveyed to the family of our deceased brother.
Resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be conveyed to the family of our deceased brother, after being signed by the Secretary and President of this Association.

J.B.Ramage
Secretary

Jesse W. Thornton
President

In 1937, beekeepers put bees into orchards for buildup or honey flows, and did not charge any pollination fees.

In the 1960's and 1970's the W.S.B.A. was successful in getting increased funding from the State for the Apiary Department.

In 1978-79, the Association succeeded in making changes in Honey Laws, on foreign and domestic honey.

In 1983-84, W.S.B.A. funded Dr Dan Mayer and Dr Carl Johansen on research and a Pesticide Bee Kill Survey, which resulted in removal from the market of some of the pesticides toxic to bees.

For the past several years, W.S.B.A. has been working on a Honey Bee Commission, which is looking promising.

W.S.B.A. has approximately 135 members and is growing. There are 125 Associate Members in 19 Local Associations. The President of the Washington State Association is Robert Clark, 2424 Boyer Ave, Seattle, WA. The Executive Board consists of 10 members, 3 members-at-large, a W.S.D.A. representative and a W.S.U. representative. Our newsletter Editor is Dick Hunger, 1462 Peterson Rd, Burlington, WA.

The Association funds a Research Program with Dr Dan Mayer, and a Roy Thurber Memorial Scholarship Fund. Auction proceeds and donations have brought the Scholarship Fund to the point where we may be able to start awarding a scholarship this year.

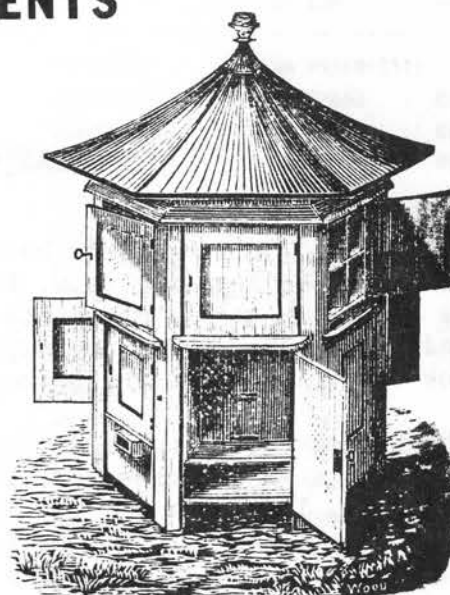
W.S.B.A. has a Bee Master Program which has been a great success. Dick Hunger has worked diligently on this program which now boasts a membership of over 100 Certified, Journeyman, and Master Beekeepers.

We have a GREAT Representative from the Department of Agriculture, Jim Bach. He has helped us and the beekeeping industry far beyond the requirements of his official duties and we all appreciate him and his tremendous help. We hope to keep him until he retires, and longer. Jim Bach was a recipient of the Western Apicultural Society's Outstanding Service to Beekeeping Award this year.

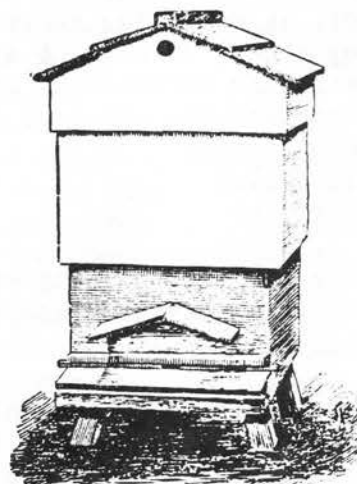


WSBA PAST PRESIDENTS

1988--Robert Clark--Seattle, WA
 1987--Dennis Sires--Selah, WA
 1986--Dennis Sires--Selah, WA
 1985--Carl Van Wechel--Naches, WA
 1984--Ron Knopp--Moses Lake, WA
 1983--Miriam Eash--Vashon Island, WA
 1982--Robert Longanecker--Wapato, WA
 1981--Robert Longanecker--Wapato, WA
 1980--Robert Longanecker--Wapato, WA
 1979--Elwood Sires--Union Gap, WA
 1978--Elwood Sires--Union Gap, WA
 1977--Joe Holt--Richland, WA
 1976--Jack Akers--Wenatchee, WA
 1975--Jack Akers--Wenatchee, WA
 1974--Sam Grigg--Snohomish, WA
 1973 Sam Grigg--Snohomish, WA
 1972--Eugene Blackwell--Ellensburg, WA
 1971--Eugene Blackwell--Ellensburg, WA
 1970--Eugene Blackwell--Ellensburg, WA
 1969--Eugene Blackwell--Ellensburg, WA
 1968--Eugene Blackwell--Ellensburg, WA
 1967--Sam Grigg--Snohomish, WA
 1966--Harold Lang--Snohomish, WA
 1965--Lyle Hibbard--Grandview, WA
 1964--Lyle Hibbard--Grandview, WA
 1963--Bob Gorham--Wapato, WA
 1962--Bob Gorham--Wapato, WA
 1961--Elmer Purchase--Wapato, WA
 1960--Elmer Purchase--Wapato, WA
 1959--Elmer Purchase--Wapato, WA
 1958--Elmer Purchase--Wapato, WA
 1957--Elmer Purchase--Wapato, WA



ST. JOHN'S HEXAGONAL BEE-HIVE



C.D.B. hive of Ireland.

The records prior to 1966 are not available. From 1957-66 the information was furnished by Elmer Purchase.

Other people who were Presidents, but unknown what years are;

George Stanton

Carl Van Wechel--in the early '50s

Howard Graff

George Stanton

Charley Becker

Doc Schrader

Bill Pyper

Weston Dailey--in '48 or '49

Anyone knowing anymore Presidents or the years they served, the W.S.B.A. would appreciate the information.

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

WASHINGTON MASTER BEEKEEPER CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

A total of 173 beekeepers have started up the advancement path culminating in Master Beekeeper status. Five are from the state of Oregon. The program is available to all interested beekeepers. 162 of the beekeepers are Certified Beekeepers, 5 are Journeyman and 6 have gone the entire route and are now certified as Master Beekeepers.

Those beekeepers who are studying and serving our industry are to be congratulated for crowding this additional effort into their already busy schedule. The 173 are predominately sideliners and hobbiest. It would seem appropriate for more of the academic and commercial beekeepers to participate in a carefully developed program that has the full support of the WSBA and the Extension.

The names of the Certified Master Beekeepers appear frequently at the hearings, as committee chairmen (or chairperson), superintendents or judges at honey shows, authors of articles, etc. Busy people have the facility to use their time efficiently and still serve the industry they represent. You will recognize the names of the Master Beekeepers:

Robert Stump
Jim Pefley
Jo Miller

George Lamm
Bob Zahler
Dick Hunger

Hopefully the fall meeting will provide more beekeepers with the opportunity to advance (except where field testing in the beeyard is required, of course).

For those aspiring to the entry level rating as "Certified Beekeeper" the textbook for this open book test is available from Dan Mayer, P.O. Box 30, Prosser, WA 99350. Mike Burgett probably has a similar text available for Oregon. If not, contact Dan Mayer's office at 509-786-2226. He also has the Journeyman "Resource Book" and the Master Beekeeper "Syllabus" available on request.

Testing will be conducted Saturday, Nov. 5 in the afternoon at the Greenwood Inn. The cost of the exam and certificate is ten dollars.

The members of the Master Beekeeper Certification Committee are:

Dan Mayer, Co-Chairman
Jim Bach
Claude Dilly
Jim Pefley
Bob Stump

Dick Hunger, Co-Chairman
Miriam Bishop
George Lamm
Jo Miller
Bob Zahler



Go to the bee then, poet, consider her ways and be wise.
-Bernard Shaw