



## AUGUST 2022 NEWSLETTER

**LANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION**  
130 HANSEN LANE, EUGENE, OR 97404

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### President's Message by Brian McGinley

By the release of this newsletter, most folks have pulled their honey crop and stored. Feeding colonies and medicating for Varroa are logical steps to follow honey harvest. My honey crop proved to be less robust than I was expecting back in June when I had eight eager colonies working the nectar flow. By late July, I only had four colonies with excess honey to steal. So much for reading the tea leaves and predicting my bounty for 2022. To be honest, my success metric for a bee year is having a small collection of healthy colonies with ample food stores when we move into September and October.

I will admit it is certainly delightful to have jars of honey on the shelf by August. One of those bragging rights things. But healthy colonies in hives loaded with food by September is a really good measure of a beekeeper's skills. By August, keeping mite loads down and feeding colonies are my focus areas for getting healthy colonies ready for winter. These efforts support my springtime bragging rights... how many of my colonies survived the winter?

Aside from treating and feeding my bees, I make sure the little buggers have close access to water, particularly during the hot days of August and September.

### Meeting Info

This month's early meeting on "Oxalic Acid", Fonta and Brian will talk about how to use a vaporizer, when to use it and why it's an effective organic treatment against varroa mites.

The general meeting on "All You Want to Know About Queens" will include lots of information about queens; including signs of a good queen, signs of a queenless hive, when to re-queen and how to introduce a new queen.

Hope to see you there!

### GENERAL MEETING

**August 16, 2022**

**Come early to socialize and share your Questions with experience beekeepers.**

#### Early Education Class

**Topic: Oxalic Acid Vaporization**

**Speaker: Fonta Molyneaux  
& Brian Jackson**

Doors open 6:00pm

Early program begins at 6:15 pm

Fireside Room

#### General Meeting

**Topic: "All You Want to Know About Queens"**

**Speaker: Thad Starr**

Program begins at 7:30 pm

Presentation is in-person only

Trinity United Methodist Church

440 Maxwell Road, Eugene

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### Upcoming Events

#### Aug 20th–21st - Western Oregon Expo

**Location:** 2000 N. Douglas Ave (fairgrounds), Cottage Grove 9:00am-4:00pm

**LCBA will have a booth with lots of information. Volunteer to help out - text Fonta at 541-592-9332.**

#### Aug 20th - National Honey Bee Day

#### Aug 26th - Sept 5th - Oregon State Fair

**Location:** Salem, OR

Oregon State Beekeepers Association (OSBA) will be celebrating it's 100th Anniversary at the state fair this year. Volunteers are needed.



#### Sign up to help out:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1Tm5RBgGF4XzZCq0KTCvhJdgCOCyQB2l8nJqo-gexhSo/edit?usp=sharing>

Or contact Bonnie King at [bonjking@gmail.com](mailto:bonjking@gmail.com), text/call 503-864-2100.

**See page 13 for complete information.**

### Upcoming Webinar

#### August 30th – At Home Beekeeping Series

**Topic:** Planting and Managing Wildflowers for Forage, Katherine Parys, USDA ARS

**Time:** 4:30pm-5:30pm PST

**Join via Zoom at:** <https://auburn.zoom.us/j/904522838>

**Join via Facebook Live at:** <https://www.facebook.com/LawrenceCountyextension/>

(If you use Facebook, after logging in, click on more, then events.)

**The presentation will be recorded and posted on their Facebook page for 2 weeks.**

### Welcome New Members

Megan & Gordy Dixon	Eugene
Carolyn & Ryan Eustis	Eugene
Danielle Gustafson	Elmira
Brooke Harris	Eugene
Robin Martins	Elmira

### LCBA Library Volunteer

LCBA is looking for a member to volunteer to take over the duties of our library. It's a great way to get to know the members of our group and get more involved. If you are interested and want to learn more please contact Pam at [pamseaver2000@yahoo.com](mailto:pamseaver2000@yahoo.com), 541-344-4228.

Long time members, Anita and Arthur Jones, are stepping down hosting the library.

**Anita & Arthur**

**Thank you for hosting the library  
all theses past years!**



### Something To Think About for 2023

Want to learn more about LCBA? Would you like to get to know your board members? Get to know your fellow members? Think about being a director next year or helping out on a committee this year or in 2023. We want to hear your ideas and what you would like to see for future educational opportunities!

Contact Pam, [pamseaver2000@yahoo.com](mailto:pamseaver2000@yahoo.com), for more information on duties and involvement.

### Save the Date

#### Oregon State Beekeepers Association 2022 Fall Conference

**Date:** Oct 28, 2022 - Oct 30, 2022

**Location:** Florence Convention Center  
Florence, Oregon

A tentative agenda and information regarding registration will be posted on the OSBA website when it becomes available.

## LCBA AT THE LANE COUNTY FAIR

Thanks to all who entered their honey products this year! We didn't have a lot of entries, but our display looked really nice. Judy Scher blind judged the entries. All participants received their score cards with notes from Judy. Our association receives \$200 for participating plus this year an additional \$40 for placing 4th for best display! Attendees vote for their favorite. This is the first year we have ever placed!

We wouldn't be able to participate without all the help from our members for set up, take down, and hosting/security duties in the pavilion on the last day of the fair. It's a great way to get the word out about protecting our bees!

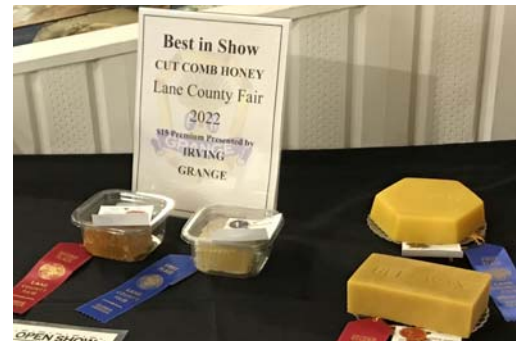
Congratulations to our winners! All first place winners will also receive prize monies of \$10 donated by LCBA. There are rewards for entering!

	<b>Light Honey</b>	<b>Medium Honey</b>	<b>Dark Honey</b>	<b>Wax</b>
1st Place	Nancy Ograin	Nancy Ograin	Nancy Ograin	Nancy Ograin
2nd Place	Ken Ograin	Doug Habliston	Ken Ograin	Ken Ograin
3rd Place	Amy Sierzega	Ken Ograin		
	<b>Cut Comb Honey</b>	<b>Chunk Honey</b>		
1st Place	Bonnie Mogstad	Bonnie Mogstad		
2nd Place	Dean Mogstad			



Judge: Judy Scher

### Products of the Hive Entries



The LCBA fair booth was originally built by Gene Garner and Frank Merisdorf in Jim Sheridan's front yard in 1977. Gene was the first president of LCBA which was started in 1976 and Jim was the treasurer for 20 years. Jim built the little bee yard that you see in the picture.

Both Ken and I have wonderful memories of Jim along with Chuck and Katharine Hunt. A lot of our old time members remember Gene and Jim. Gene is a Lifetime member of LCBA and still receives our newsletter and calls us once in a while. He lives in Hermiston, Oregon.

Nancy Ograin



## First Place Entries



Cut Comb Honey & Chunk Honey  
Bonnie Mogstad



Light, Medium, Dark Honey, Wax  
Nancy Ograin

Bonnie won \$15 for "Best in Show" from the Irving Grange for her cut comb honey! Nancy won \$10 "Best in Show" from the London Grange for her dark honey and also won \$100 for just entering! Everyone's name goes in a drawing who enters. There are lots of chances to win prizes! Be sure to save some of your honey this year to enter next year!

**Let's give the Ograin's more competition next year!!**

## Helpers



Set Up: Paula Sablosky, Brian McGinley,  
Nancy Ograin (not shown)



Decorating: Katharine Hunt,  
Nancy Ograin, Polly Habliston



Brian McGinley  
Thanks for all your  
help in picking up  
and returning the  
display to storage!



Take Down: Paula Sablosky, Pam &  
Les Leavitt, Nancy (not shown)



Polly Habliston & Nancy Ograin



## Smoker Safety, by Ken Ograin

Smokers need to be respected, not only because if they burn too hot it is harmful to our bees, but also to us if you touch them. They may look safe as the fire or material being burned is inside a metal container, but if that container gets very hot and you set it down too close to combustible material it might cause a fire.

With the fire risk at Extreme Danger (as is the current condition) and if you are working in an area with dry grass, you must also be aware that your smoker will send out embers if it gets too hot. It only takes a small spark to start dry grass burning, add a little wind and you will find yourself in a field of fast moving flames.

Keeping safety in mind, do not set or place your lit smoker on or near anything combustible. Use a plug to put out your smoker and this can be made out of a piece of wood dowel or an old broom handle as I did in the picture on the right. Have a metal pail with lid to empty your smoker into when you finish working your bees. Metal safety pails can be purchased at Bi-mart or Jerry's and most hardware stores.

Smoker with nozzle plug.



Metal Safety Pail

## High Temperatures & Smoke from Forest Fires

By Judy Scher

It is very common now for our Lane County bees to experience high temperatures in the summer and smoke from forest fires. Help your bees during these stressful times as follows:

### High temperature management:

Place water close by the hive in the shade. Bees will place droplets in hive and fan in order to evaporate water and cool the hive.

You can use a ventilation box on top under the top cover instead of an inner cover. It's just like a winter insulation box, but without the insulation.

Heavy congregation (bearding) on the outside of the hive is normal. The bees are fanning and creating a flow of air to cool the hive.

### When there is smoke from forest fires:

Bees are stressed by heavy smoke. They reduce foraging because there is no polarized light and the bees cannot orient to locate flowers.

They stay in the hive and consume the stores of honey they made for winter.

### Management:

Feed heavy syrup (2:1 sugar water).

Do NOT inspect hives while smoke is prevalent.

Place water close to the hive (or in a Boardman feeder).

Go Your Local Organic Farm to Table Store Go

# Find Beekeeping Supplies Here



- Hive Components
- Frames & Foundation
- Tools & Smokers
- Protective Clothing
- Nutrition & Pest Management
- Books




Mon-Sat 10-6  
Sunday 10-5

downtoearth Eugene

532 Olive Street  
541-342-6820



Matt Stouder

## Oregon Master Beekeeping Journey Certification Congratulations Matt!

As a few of you may know, I recently completed my Journey certification within the Oregon Master Beekeeping Program. The Journey level is the second in three successive levels of the Master Beekeeping Program, and aims to provide participants with an in-depth working knowledge of the skills and abilities needed to understand colony management, pests and diseases, general stewardship, community service and other areas of focus related to honey bees.

Participating in the Journey level of the OMB program was an immensely rewarding experience that allowed me to expand my beekeeping knowledge and develop meaningful relationships with other beekeepers, researchers and OSU staff. I was able to participate in “field days” at the Oak Creek Apiary at the OSU campus, and lead hive inspections for new and seasoned beekeepers, as well as dissect honey bees in the lab to help learn more about their biology. One of the great aspects of the Journey program is the opportunity for self-study through a number of guided studies. These studies allow you to work at your own pace, and then submit answers to a test on each study that is graded by program staff. This experience was eye opening on a number of topics, particularly with respect to the lifecycle and impacts of the Varroa mite.

One of my favorite activities while a Journey candidate was the opportunity to be a mentor to Apprentice level beekeepers that are just beginning in the program. So far, I’ve

been able to mentor 4 different beekeepers. The two students I’m mentoring this year are from Roseburg, and it’s been great to watch them grow as the year has moved along.

My Journey candidacy wrapped up this past June with a final exam that included an in-hive inspection (Max Kuhn was one of my evaluators!) and laboratory exam. The lab exam focused on honey labeling laws, identification of various brood diseases, varroa mites, and more. The emphasis on brood diseases was particularly important and helped prepare me for identifying and dealing with an outbreak of European Foulbrood that I found in one of my hives earlier this month.

All in all, the effort associated with earning my Journey certification in the OMB program has been both enlightening and rewarding. I would like to thank everyone who has helped me along the way, including those within LCBA, but particularly Rita Ostrofsky, Jen Larsen, Carolyn Breece, Ramesh Sagili and Ellen Topitzhofer.



Matt Stouder



**Bee Bee Tree** - Katharine Hunt’s Bee Bee Tree is blooming. It blooms mid to late summer with clusters of long-lasting tiny, creamy, white flowers. This tree attracts hordes of buzzing bees. It is an experience to stand under the canopy and listen to the low roar that advertises its presence to everyone nearby. Their tree is 25’ high and wide. Later in the year reddish seedpods develop adding color to the autumn landscape.



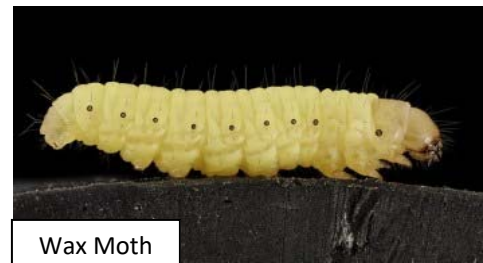
## Freeze Combs to Prevent Wax Moth Damage

The purpose of freezing wax combs is to kill the eggs and larvae of wax moths. Wax moths can destroy beeswax combs, especially combs in weak colonies and those in storage. A strong colony of bees does a good job of controlling the moths, but a weak colony can become overrun.

The larvae of wax moths destroy combs while they search for food—mostly cocoons of bee pupae and bits of pollen. For this reason, comb that once contained brood is much more susceptible to attack by wax moths than comb that has contained only honey. On occasion, however, the moths will destroy comb that has never contained brood. Such is the lot of beekeepers.

Freezing overnight will destroy all stages of wax moths. It is not necessary to *store* combs in the freezer—only to freeze them overnight. But freezing will not prevent the immediate re-infestation of wax moths if the comb is placed where moths can reach it.

Combs that are frozen and immediately returned to the hive will immediately become re-infested, but a strong hive will manage them. Combs frozen and placed in a shed or garage will also become re-infested if adult moths are in the area. Only combs kept away from adult moths will remain moth-free.



## You Can Freeze Combs That Contain Honey

Comb can be frozen even if it contains honey. Honey is low in moisture and will not expand and break the cells. If handled carefully, it can be frozen and thawed with no loss of quality and no change in appearance.

Comb honey producers routinely freeze their honey before packaging it. Even if the probability is small, no comb honey producer wants creepy crawlies writhing over the lovely comb—and certainly no customer wants to buy it. So combs are frozen and thawed before going to market.

But producers of extracted honey can freeze their frames as well, especially if they want to delay extraction until the entire crop is in. As long as the thawed comb is kept away from moths, it can be easily held until extraction time.

One word of caution about freezing: condensation. Condensation will form on combs that are taken from the freezer. If the combs are stored before they dry, mold will appear in a spectacular gross display. An easy way to prevent mold is to wrap the combs tightly in plastic wrap *before* you place them in the freezer. After you remove them from the freezer, allow them to come to room temperature before removing the plastic.



## August Beekeeping Tips by Chuck Hunt, LCBA Member

1. August is one of the most important months of the year for beekeepers. The survival of your hives through the winter into the following spring is determined by what you do this month in terms of disease and pest prevention, stores for the winter, and yellow jacket protection.
2. All honey to be used for human consumption should be removed from the hive by August 15 and either stored or extracted. There are a number of alternatives for mite control available and, if you have screen bottom boards, it is time to monitor the mite populations in your hives. Whatever type of mite control you use, make sure to follow the directions given for that type of control and do not leave strips in the hives longer than required. Some of the mite treatments will take care of tracheal mites as well as varroa.
3. The honey flow is largely over in the Willamette Valley by August. Be careful exposing honey and inducing robbing in your bees. Make sure that your bees have sufficient honey stores to survive the winter. In the Willamette Valley this is approximately 40 - 50 pounds of honey or one full western super. Feed hives, that are too light, a thick sugar syrup.
4. Yellow jackets begin to appear in late July. August is a critical month for these pests. Carefully observe your hives to see if they are being attacked. Reduce entrances, close up all alternative entrances, and place yellow jacket traps around your hives if they are under attack. The commercial water traps seem to be most effective although part of the effectiveness of any trap is placement. Pheromone traps may be actually hung on the sides of hives and seem very effective there. Fall cool weather is especially important because yellow jackets seem to be active at lower temperatures than honey bees.
5. Wax moths are also active in August. Strong hives will protect themselves but supers taken off the hives are vulnerable. If wax moths are a concern either use Par-moth or place the supers or frames in a freezer.
6. Make sure that your bees have a source of clean water this month as they will use the water for cooling in the heat of August. Also, if they are not being attacked by yellow jackets, provide small ventilation openings in the hive for the bees to help cool the hive. These may be as small as toothpicks placed under the top cover or between boxes.



## Yellow Jackets by Ken Ograin

I just saw our first yellow jacket workers out here in Elmira. Nests can build up to several thousand workers by late August or September and it's at this time that the colony will produce males and queens. Queens will then mate and find a place to hibernate till next season.

If you have started seeing workers, put out the Rescue Disposal Yellow Jacket Traps. Be sure to check the water level in your trap periodically and fill if needed throughout the summer. If you put out the early queen traps you can just leave them out. No need to put in new bait as the dead queens will attract the workers also. I have found that the W.H.Y. traps for wasps, hornets and yellow jackets also caught honey bees, so I do not recommend this type

If you need to destroy a ground nest use a foaming spray. It shoots out like the liquid sprays, but the foam spray seems to work best as it kills the yellow jackets when they try to go through it to get out of the nest. If you do not want to use chemicals there are products available that are essential oils that work.







## July General Meeting Highlights, by Paula Sablosky, LCBA Secretary

### Preparing Your Bees for Winter in Summer, by Morris Ostrofsky

This month's talk was presented by our esteemed member, Morris Ostrofsky. He started off by saying, yes, it's summer, but the blackberry flow is over in most areas and you need to think about your bee's health now. You want them to survive the winter. Morris talked about: What is happening after the post nectar flow in your immediate neighborhood? What are the varroa mites doing? What can YOU do to get the bees prepared for Winter?

**What's happening now?** Starting in June/July the bee population is declining because the queen is laying less eggs. The number of drones is being reduced because they are not needed anymore. The bees are more defensive as they are protecting their resources. The robbing season is upon us. The signs of robbing include bees going into a hive without pollen, bees flying in a zigzag pattern in front of the hive and the guard bees are in a defensive position. You will see their front legs raised. You might see noticeable fighting on the landing board. Robbers are surrounding the hive, looking for any way in. You can reduce robbing by using an entrance reducer or a robber screen. If you have a weak hive situation you will want to correct it by combining weak hives with strong hives by using the newspaper method.

**What are the mites doing?** Their population is growing astronomically. Mites vector viruses and it is easier to control mites than to control viruses. Alcohol wash is the gold standard for knowing the level of mite infestation. Sticky boards will show you the trend or development of mite population. If you treat one colony, you must treat all hives. An excellent source of information is [Honey Bee Health Coalition](#). Varroa mites also interfere with the bees' ability to produce "fat" winter bees. A fat winter bee has vitellogenin which is the fountain of youth that prolongs bee's lifespan. It allows bees to be young again, so that the overwintered bees can come out of metabolic retirement. In the spring, these bees can once again be nurse bees, care for the queen, maintain the hive and build comb. Worker bees infected with varroa mites DO NOT MAKE vitellogenin.

**So why start in July to get ready for Winter?** Bees need this time to store energy as honey. Beekeepers need time to get the varroa population below 3% or less. Bees need time to raise multiple generations of bees to raise fat winter bees.

There was a lot of rain here in the Willamette Valley this spring so the bees might be light on honey. Morris likes to have 80 pounds of honey per hive to get them thru the winter. If your hive is "light" start feeding 2:1 sugar syrup. You will also want to use protein supplements if there is not enough pollen available. Look at the landing board in the morning to help determine if they are bringing in pollen. Protein patties can be purchased pre-made or you can make your own with 10% irradiated real pollen.

Morris recommends Apiguard as a varroa mite treatment for this time of year. Apiguard has a temperature range 59 to 104 F. You can apply it right after you take off your honey supers. If there is an unexpected change in the weather-remove the medication immediately. Apiguard is a fumigant and the hive needs to be blocked off. You will need to make sure to block any second entrance and if you use screen bottom boards be sure to put in the sticky board. It is safe for the bees to use the honey stores in the hive (not safe for humans) if you treated with Apiguard. Be sure to read and follow the manufacturer's instructions. Morris recommends you start treating now if you haven't already. Starting early gives you a chance to implement a back up plan and sometimes a back up to a backup.

In summary, start reducing your mite load by mid-July. Bees need protein to produce vitellogenin and it takes time to produce vitellogenin. The bees need 60-80 lbs. of carbohydrates, protein stores and <1 % mite population to make fat winter bees.

**\*NOTE: Morris slide show is posted on our website:**

[http://www.lcbaor.org/Supportfiles/LCBA\\_talks/summer\\_prep\\_for\\_winter\\_Morris2022.pdf](http://www.lcbaor.org/Supportfiles/LCBA_talks/summer_prep_for_winter_Morris2022.pdf)

LCBA members Debrayh Gaylle and Linda Clark saw this bee on their lamb's ears plant. It was chasing their honey bees away. They asked what it was, a predator to bees or just another pollinator?

It's a male Wool Carder Bee. A very interesting native pollinator!

## The Wool Carder Bee, A Very Bossy Bee

By Zoe Statman-Weil, Pollinator Partnership

*Anthidium maculosum* is part of the family Megachilidae, commonly called leaf-cutter, carder, or mason bees. While most bees carry pollen on their hind legs, this family is unique because the bees carry pollen on their abdomen. *Anthidium maculosum* is most commonly referred to as a wool carder bee. It can be found in the middle to west coast of North America and Mexico. It is most studied for its unique, and aggressive, mating patterns.



Male wool carder bees are very territorial. They have been noted to stay by a flower, for example members of the genus *Monarda*, for up to 21 days holding off other males while they look for mates. They also display a unique type of mating system that is common in many insects and in some vertebrates as well: dimorphic (different) male size and behaviors. In these dimorphic mating systems, smaller males, or non-territorial drones, tend to keep low and out of the way, while larger, territorial, males aggressively hold on to the best mating spots.

Hard working territorial males find a patch of flowers that looks appealing to them because they know that soon enough females will come searching for food. Throughout the day, and for the duration of their life they will chase away other territorial and non-territorial males from their chosen flower patch to minimize competition for females. Territorial male wool carder bees are so territorial that they bump in to other species that enter their mating space, even humans!

The aggressive males will mate with any female trying to feed within their territory. Although the females attempt to avoid the males, they often succumb in order to gain access to flower blossoms. This allowance by the females is referred to as "convenience polyandry", essentially exchanging mating to gain access to good forage. Due to this male-female relationship, females can mate up to 12 times a week. From the male's end, mating attempts can happen as often as every 6 minutes since the last male to mate with a bee will most likely fertilize her eggs. The mating process itself is quick, and takes only around 27 seconds.

Wool carder bees are more than just feisty bees. They are also a beautiful bee! While most bees are quite hairy, male wool carder bees are shiny and slick. Their abdomen is covered with yellow spots that appear in parallel from the top to the bottom. If you ever get a chance to see one, take a closer look at its beauty!



George Lehmann with his bee vacuum and swarm box. George is collecting the bees that did not go into the swarm box. This swarm was at in ?? at The Arc of Lane County in Springfield. Thanks George for helping them out.





## Bringing in the New Year by Dewey Caron

By mid-August many of you have removed surplus honey or have a plan to do so. Now we have to think about treating and feeding to get the bees through the overwintering period. Todd Bartlem, a beekeeper up outside Silverton has an interesting presentation on what we call the beginning of a NEW YEAR. Yes, our beekeeping NEW YEAR begins once the supers are off.

Todd gave his presentation to the Willamette Valley Beekeepers the end of July. He uses the first letter of NEW YEAR to describe his fall management. He emphasizes all beekeeping is local but considers August 1 the start of the next bee year. As a time for resolutions, he suggests your New year's resolution should be to care for your livestock so as to successfully overwinter colonies. To make your Honey Bee New Year's resolution become reality we need to take SEVEN CRITICAL ACTIONS outlined below.

<b>N</b>	<b><u>Number of mites is key to hive health</u></b> – Test and count once a month starting in June continuing thru October using alcohol wash or sugar shake. Goal = no more than 3 mites per 300 bees (1%) by late August/early September. He accepts 6 mites per 300 bees (2%) by October when fewer mites are in the brood cells. Knowledge is power in our mite struggles.
<b>E</b>	<b><u>Expect to treat for mites in late July/ early August</u></b> – If any hive has a count >3 mites per 300 bees (1%), which is a near certainty, then you need to treat. He says to treat all your colonies. Todd treats all hives and nucs with Apiguard thymol gel for four weeks once honey supers are off by early August (his apiary is at 1000 feet elevation so he has cooler temperatures than we might in the Valley.) Fumigants work well in the summer (Apiguard or ApiLife VAR) as do Apivar or even repeated treatments of Oxalic acid vapor (OAV). Treating with Formic acid (MAQs or Formic Pro) can be problematic due to high heat, although the Formic Pro single pad is more forgiving). Hopguard 3 is less effective in large, populous hives with lots of brood still present.
<b>W</b>	<b><u>Watch out for Robbing!</u></b> – Todd recommends putting on robbing screens before the dearth starts. Most years the honey flow starts in June and the dearth starts by late July, though this year it has continued to end of July for many. Make sure all hives are sealed tight so that the only way forager bees can get into their own hive is over the screen. Screens will also help defend against wasps & hornets. Watch out for honey spillages. Discontinuing aromatic feed stimulants (Honey Bee Healthy or ProHealth) can help cut down on the likelihood of robbing.
<b>Y</b>	<b><u>Yuge (huge) feedings of pollen patties to build strong hives – Make 'em sloppy!</u></b> – Feed pollen substitute from late August to mid-September to boost protein levels in the colony (this will ensure the production of healthy bees for overwintering) and will actually delay the emergence of diutinus/winter bees which is a good thing. Minimum of 4-5 pounds per double deep hive, 6 pounds is even better. Todd feeds 2 pounds every 7-10 days between the brood boxes. You'll find that those soft "sloppy" patties are inhaled by bees during the dearth. [NOTE: if you live in a city or suburbia this might not be critical if bees still are bringing in pollen.]
<b>E</b>	<b><u>Egging on the Queen</u></b> – Feed a gallon of sugar syrup (1:1 or 1.5:1) in early September to encourage brood production in all colonies. If she isn't laying well then requeen with a nuc. This "extra" stimulation is good incentive for fall colonies – your feeding of pollen patties and this stimulating syrup will help ensure a fall "bump".
<b>A</b>	<b><u>Add honey stores to light hives</u></b> – If you heft the hive from the back and it comes up easily, you need consider feeding heavy syrup (3:2 or 2:1) or transferring excess frames of honey from other hives (or bringing them out of storage) in September. Your goal is for each hive to have 60- 80 pounds of honey stored by November. The upper brood box should be nearly full of honey and it should HURT when you try to lift it!
<b>R</b>	<b><u>Repeat varroa treatments in September/ October</u></b> – if any hive has a count >6 mites per 300 bees (2%). Mites are often carried back to the hive by your bees that are robbing out collapsing "mite bomb" hives in the vicinity. Possible late fall treatments include Apivar, MAQs/FormicPro (single strip), Oxalic Acid vapor or Hopguard 3. Things that won't work this late include brood interruption and drone brood trapping/removal. For detailed written and video guides go to: <a href="https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/resources/varroa-management/">https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/resources/varroa-management/</a>



## Join the 2022 Mite-A-Thon

### Saturday August 13th to August 28th

Welcome Honey Bee Friend! This survey is a national effort to collect mite infestation data and to visualize varroa infestations in honey bee colonies across North America. All beekeepers are asked to participate, in order to create a rich distribution of sampling sites in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. MiteCheck is open year round for you to share your data.



**What is the Mite-A-Thon?** Mite-A-Thon is an international effort twice a year to help beekeepers gain knowledge of the level of mite infestation that their hives are carrying at the beginning of the season and just before the overwintering season begins.

**Who Can Participate:** All beekeepers are welcome to participate - we need bee associations to help lead this effort!

**Data Collection:** Participants will monitor the level of mites (number of mites per 100 bees) using a standardized protocol utilizing two common methods of assessment (powdered sugar roll or alcohol wash) and then enter data, including location, total number of hives, number of hives tested, local habitat, and the number of varroa mites counted from each hive. The published information will not identify individual participants.

**What are the reasons the Mite-A-Thon is being held?** There are two objectives of the Mite-A-Thon:

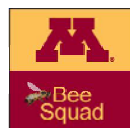
- 1) To raise awareness about honey bee colony varroa infestations through effective monitoring methods.
- 2) To make available management strategies for discussion within bee organizations utilizing Mite-A-Thon partner developed information and outreach materials.

**Who is organizing the Mite-A-Thons?** The two Mite-A-Thons are being organized by a group of stakeholders dedicated to supporting beekeeping everywhere in North America, including the American Honey Producers Association, Bee Informed Partnership, USDA, University of Maryland, Pollinator Partnership, American Beekeeping Federation, Michigan State University, Honey Bee Health Coalition, University of Minnesota Bee Lab and Bee Squad, Canadian Honey Council, Mite-Check, Project Apis m., Bee Friendly Farming, Newfoundland and Labrador Beekeeping Association, Manitoba Ministry of Agriculture and Resource Development, Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture and Almond Board of California.

**Need Help?** Visit the Mite-A-Thon Web site for more information.

<https://www.pollinator.org/miteathon>

**Submit Data to:** <http://www.mitecheck.com/>





## Oregon State Beekeepers Association at the Oregon State Fair



To: All Regional Bee Clubs  
From: Bonnie King

Hello Friends,

It's time to get ready for the Oregon State Fair! Please join us in the OSBA booth August 26 - September 5, 2022. We're really going to "make a buzz" this year!

In commemoration of OSBA's 100th anniversary, which was technically last year (1921-2021), our 2022 State Fair booth is all about the history of honey bees and beekeeping in Oregon, with many milestones depicted for the last 300+ years.

**WANTED:** Nucs for our observation hive! Please contact our hive coordinator, Jeremy Mitchell: [jere-my@flyingbeeranch.net](mailto:jere-my@flyingbeeranch.net) **WANTED:** Anything beekeeping related "from yesteryear", including photographs, veils and other outerwear, misc bee equipment, or other historical items that you can lend to us temporarily, please let me know. We are anxious to build a unique and compelling presentation.

**VOLUNTEERS:** If you don't have much time but want to help, please sign up to help set up and break down the booth. Set up is Tuesday August 23, and break down is Tuesday, Sept 6.

I hope you've been looking forward to the fair this year. "Manning the booth" is a fun experience that can become an annual tradition. We really need you all, and there are plenty of shifts to fit your schedule. Shifts are 10a-2p, 2p-6p, and 6p-10p. Some groups decide to take an entire day which builds camaraderie within your own club, saves gas and gives you some great common memories. Chat with folks from your group and put it together!

**LOCATION:** We are in the Floral Building again this year, just to the north of Columbia Hall, in a very open, visible location. The building is air conditioned, the restrooms are close by and we have access to a kitchen/refrigerator. We will have masks and hand sanitizer available in the booth.

Below is the 2022 State Fair volunteer sign-up sheet, anyone that has the link can fill in their own name/contact info. Everyone on the schedule will receive a letter from me explaining the details in advance of the fair.

**SIGN UP:** <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1Tm5RBgGF4XzZCq0KTCvhJdgC0CyQB2l8nJqo-gexhSo/edit?usp=sharing> \*

**COMPETITION:** For information about competing in the fair this year, check out the rules and regs which are posted on the Oregon State Fair website, under "Honey and Products of the Hive": <https://oregonstatefair.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/2022-Handbook-HoneyandProductsoftheHive.pdf>.

All volunteers get fair passes and free parking, and water bottles are provided.

If you've already signed up, **Thank you!!** If not, please sign up and bring a friend! I hope you can make it. It's going to be a "historic year"!

*See you at the fair!*

Bonnie King  
OSBA Chair, Fairs & Exhibits  
Email: [bonjking@gmail.com](mailto:bonjking@gmail.com)  
Call or Text: 503-864-2100

\* This is a google drive link. It may not work on your computer, if so, contact Bonnie by cell or text.

### Extractor Information

The club has five extractors with hot knives for use by its members. These are on a reserved use basis. Please limit your use to no more than three days, and always clean the extractor before returning or passing along to the next member. Extractors clean very easily if cleaned with warm soapy water and flushed out with a garden hose after you finish for the day. If you wait until the next day cleaning is more difficult. These manual three space frame units are the easy to use and transport.

Eugene, Cal Young Area - Pam Leavitt - 541-344-4228

Eugene, North River Road Area - Katie James 541-688-4111

Pleasant Hill - Tina & John Franklin 541-953-2028

Elmira - Ken Ograin 541-935-7065

Creswell - Amy Sierzega 541-505-4033

**Remember--return it on time, and return it clean!**

**\*NOTE:** Currently we do not have an extractor in Springfield.

### Refractometer

LCBA has three refractometers to check the moisture content in your honey. Remember honey is not honey unless the moisture content is 18.2% or below. We will have it available at our monthly meetings to test your honey.

### 2022 Officers and Directors

President: Brian McGinley	541-521-7523	<a href="mailto:56magoo@gmail.com">56magoo@gmail.com</a>
Vice-President: Nancy Ograin	541-935-7065	<a href="mailto:nancy.ograin@gmail.com">nancy.ograin@gmail.com</a>
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Bee School - Pam Leavitt	541-344-4228	<a href="mailto:pamseaver2000@yahoo.com">pamseaver2000@yahoo.com</a>
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Facilities Coordinator - Jim Rundall	541-688-1925	<a href="mailto:fjrundall@comcast.net">fjrundall@comcast.net</a>
LCBA Scholarships - Katharine Hunt	541-607-0106	<a href="mailto:keehhunt@gmail.com">keehhunt@gmail.com</a>
Oregon Master Beekeeper Coordinator - Rita Ostrofsky	541-685-2875	<a href="mailto:ostrofsky@pacinfo.com">ostrofsky@pacinfo.com</a>
OMB Regional Representative - Rick Olson	541-997-3792	<a href="mailto:rolson2@attglobal.net">rolson2@attglobal.net</a>
Best Practices Liaisons for Lane County - Mike France	541-232-1610	<a href="mailto:michaelj62@gmail.com">michaelj62@gmail.com</a>



**Classified Ads**

Bee-related classified ads cost \$5.00/month for non-members and are free to members. Classified ads run for three issues and may be renewed by contacting the editor. Bee-related business ads start at \$35. To place an ad, contact Nancy Ograin by the 1st of the month. 541-935-7065 or via e-mail [nancy.ograin@gmail.com](mailto:nancy.ograin@gmail.com).

**Support Dr. Sagili's OSU Bee Lab**

Oregon State Beekeepers Association has set up a fundraiser to help raise monies for Dr. Sagili's research and students. You can make a difference by donating today and help in raising research funds. Every little bit helps! Thank You!

[Donate Here](#)

[Fundraiser by Rebecca Fain : Help Us Save The Honey Bees](#)

Advertise Here

For discounts on American Bee Journal subscriptions contact Nancy Ograin for discount form.

**2022 LCBA New/Renewal Memberships**

\$25 per year per calendar year (Jan-Dec 2022) per household or family.  
Please remit payment to:

LCBA Treasurer, Polly Habliston  
1258 Dalton Dr., Eugene, OR 97404  
[polly@uoregon.edu](mailto:polly@uoregon.edu)

Membership forms for new members and renewals are available on the LCBA website.  
[Click here](#) to access.

**NEWSLETTER CONTACT INFORMATION**

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Editor: Nancy Ograin  
541-935-7065 [nancy.ograin@gmail.com](mailto:nancy.ograin@gmail.com)

## Links



<http://www.lcbaor.org/>



Bee Informed  
Partnership

<https://beeinformed.org/>

Oregon  
Master  
Beekeeper  
Program



[https://  
extension.oregonstate.edu/mb](https://extension.oregonstate.edu/mb)

**Friday in the Apiary**

[https://extension.oregonstate.edu/  
mb/friday-apiary](https://extension.oregonstate.edu/mb/friday-apiary)



<https://orsba.org/>



[Honey Bee Lab](#)

[Pollinator Health](#)

[Oregon Bee Project](#)

[PolliNation Podcast](#)

[Bee Diagnostics](#)



**Honey Bee Health  
Coalition**

**Tools for Varroa Management  
& Supporting Videos**

<https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/varroa/>

**Best Management Practices for Bee Health**

[https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/resources/  
hive-health-best-management-practices/](https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/resources/hive-health-best-management-practices/)

**Varroa Management Decision Tool**

<https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/varroatool/>



<https://www.honey.com/>



**Honey Bee Health**

Resources, Research and Beekeeping  
videos

<https://bee-health.extension.org/>

**Beltsville Bee Lab**

[How To Send A Sample To Beltsville, MD for Diagnosis](#)

The go to for American foulbrood.

**Residential Beekeeping: Best Practices for Nuisance  
Free Beekeeping in Oregon**

<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9186>