



LANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

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July 2015 NEWSLETTER



President's Message

Pam Leavitt, LCBA President

This is the busiest time of year for beekeepers. Harvesting honey and preparing for fall are certainly time consuming events. Judy Scher will present "Fall Management" at our July meeting and will explain the importance of making preparations for the season ahead to help our bees make it through the winter months. Also, Ken Ograin will do an early hour presentation on extracting. If this is your first year to harvest honey, or you just want a refresher course, please come at 6:15 to watch this demonstration.

I can't stress enough the importance of providing a water source for your bees. We have a rock fountain water feature in our yard and the bees have been utilizing it during the entire daylight hours.

I encourage everyone to consider entering your honey or honey products at the Lane County Fair. The instructions for submission are in our newsletter on page 6. Be sure to stop by the display when you visit the fair.

We had a great response when we asked for volunteers for the Oregon State Fair. The Lane County Beekeepers day will be on Sunday, August 30. The club members who will be staffing the booth are: Rebecca Fain, Rick Olson, Jeff Warren, Jodi Wiktorowski, Dale & Susan Bryant, Larry & Diana Scoville, Max Kuhn, Ray Krass, Barbara Elliot, Francis Rothauge, and Mike France. A huge thank you goes out to each of you for helping with this very worthwhile event.



I am sharing a picture of one of my favorite dahlias, Pooh, where the honey bee and the bumblebee are sharing the wealth of nectar and pollen.

NEXT MEETING:

July 21, 2015

Come early to socialize and share your questions with experienced beekeepers.

**Early Educational Class!
"Honey Extracting"**

**Door opens at 6:00 pm
Presentation starts at 6:15 pm
"Fireside Room"**

**General Meeting
Hall opens at 7:00 pm
Program - 7:30 pm**

**Topic: Fall Management
Speaker: Judy Scher**

Trinity United
Methodist Church
440 Maxwell Road
Turn West off River Road
in Eugene (South of Beltline)

Inside this Issue:

June Meeting Highlights	2
Fall Requeening	3
Busy Bee	4
July Beekeeping Tips	5
New Members & Volunteers Needed	5
Lane County Fair	6
Upcoming Events & Announcements	6
Honey Reminders	7
Oxalic Acid	7
"Congratulations Max!"	8
Revised Extractor Info	8
"It's Mite Checkin' Time"	9
Bee Hive Trees	10
"Save the Bee" Flyer	11
Classified Ads	12
Oxalic Acid Product Information	13&14

June Highlights

by Pam Leavitt, LCBA President

Announcements:

- The LCBA financial records for 2014 will be reviewed by Rick Rubin.
- The East Springfield extractor is now in Pleasant Hill. (See corrected extractor information on page 8. There is also a new phone number for Amy Sierzega in Creswell.)

Speaker:

Ken Ograin began the early educational session with a talk on "Treatment Options for Varroa Mites. The class was attended by 45 people. He discussed the "soft" and "hard" miticides, sharing their organic and chemical compounds. He emphasized everyone to be aware of instructions on labels and to follow the manufacturers directions exactly. For the benefit of those who did not attend the early session, Ken Ograin repeated the main points of his earlier talk at the end the evening.

The regular session topic was "Varroa, The Enemy" given by Pam Leavitt. The program covered the history, the three stages in the life cycle and the cell invasion by the female varroa. The process of growth from egg to adult, including the feeding and mating within the cell was covered. The phoretic stage, where adult female mites use the bees to be transport themselves around the hive, is a major step in allowing the mite to find a suitable host. Chemical as well as physical cues, aid in finding a host at the critical stage of development. The clinical signs of the impact of mite infestation within the colony as well as the physical damage to the honey bee were covered. Methods of control are encouraging integrated pest management to suppress mite populations, using sticky boards and the sugar shake to determine mite loads was shared. The mechanical controls, genetic controls and chemical controls were presented. The importance of varroa control was emphasized. Each beekeepers must decide for themselves what to select for mite control.

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Fall Requeening

by Judy Scher, Past President

It is sometimes necessary to re-queen hives in the fall. In order to survive winter, hives need to be free of disease and queen right with good brood. If a hive has a spotty brood pattern or is queenless, you need to re-queen.

Because there is not a nectar flow in our area in the fall, it may be tricky to get the hive to accept a new queen, but there is a good method to introduce a queen at this time.

Introduce your new caged queen to a nuc with young bees, some brood, some honey and pollen. Put a jar of 1:1 sugar syrup on TOP of the nuc (do not use a Boardman feeder on the bottom) and reduce the entrance to prevent robbing by bees and yellow jackets. Leave her for 5 days then check the behavior of the bees*. If they are balling the cage or trying to sting the queen, check to make sure there is not another queen in the nuc and then leave the caged queen for another three days.

If the house bees have accepted the queen in the nuc, you now have a sure-fire way to get the queen accepted by the original hive. Let the queen out of the cage in the nuc and let her lay eggs. Re-cage the queen a week after releasing her. I coax the queen into a queen cage or push in cage** and then introduce the nuc to the queenless hive. Be sure the main hive has been queenless for 24 hours before combining using the newspaper method. Place a layer of newspaper between the nuc and hive and punch 5 holes in the paper with the end of a pen. See picture & note*** below. (Use toothpicks for top ventilation instead of having a crack along the top.)

Robber bees and yellow jackets are especially brutal in the fall. Be absolutely sure that there is NO QUEEN in the original hive and that all emergency queen cells are removed!

I am re-caging the queen and not using a double screen under the nuc because a double screen does not allow the passing of the queen pheromone and many of the brood pheromones, which are passed by physical contact. Only the newspaper separates the hives.

Create a fake nectar flow by providing 1:1 sugar syrup above the hive and reduce the hive entrance.

After 48 hours the bees will be combined. Keep the queen in the cage for three more days then check the behavior of the house bees towards the new queen. Again, check for emergency queen cells in the original hive. Release the queen if there is no adverse behavior. If the bees are balling or adhering tightly to the screen, check again for another queen (eggs and young brood will reveal her presence below the nuc), remove her if she's present, and check the new queen after five days. If the queen is accepted switch the feeding to 2:1 syrup (two parts sugar to one part water).

For a source of queens, check queen breeding companies like Wooten. Glory Bee may have local queens. Some places charge less for fall queens. Also check ads in Bee Culture Magazine and American Bee Journal.

Posted on our LCBA website is Morris Ostrofsky's "Queen Introduction" presentation, <http://lcbaor.org/Reference.htm>. It is a little different than Judy's as hers focuses on fall re-queening. There are good pictures and information. Requeening starts on page 24.

**Picture – balling & acceptance, page 39 of Morris' presentation.*

*** Picture – queen cage & push in cage, page 26 Morris' presentation*

****I do NOT use a double screen under the nuc when I re-cage the queen as it does not allow the passing of the queen pheromone and many of the brood pheromones, which are passed by physical contact. Only the newspaper separates the hives.*



Combining nuc with queenless hive.
Photo by Morris Ostrofsky's.

Busy Bee - "Giving Back to the Hive"

On July 24th LCBA had a booth at the Eugene Pro Rodeo Kids Day.

Honey sticks, donated by Glory Bee, were handed out to everyone and the kids asked a lot of questions. Deb Elder brought her "Bee Buddy" hive. Which is a tiny hive Deb keeps her apitherapy bees in. You can let them out for a potty break and they will come back as there is a queen pherrnone in the hive. Everyone really enjoyed watching the bees. Thank you Larry & Diana Scoville, Rebecca Hale, Deb Elder and Nancy Ograin for manning the booth.

We have had several request from U of O Journalism students requesting interviews. Thanks to Morris Ostrofsky, Judy Scher, Don Martin, Brian McGinley & Ken Ograin for volunteering to help out.

Linn Benton Beekeepers Field Day held on June 20th was attended by several of our members and Judy Scher gave a talk on "Honey Labeling".

Volunteers for the Oregon County Fair (OCF) were Bonita & Dan Newell, Mike France, Jen Hornaday, Sarah Adkison, Nancy Ograin and Pat Creasey. A huge thank you to Rebecca Hale for coordinating the LCBA volunteers and attending all the OCF meetings and to those who helped out at the work parties.

Thanks to everyone who volunteered their time and energies. LCBA encourages community outreach to talk about bees and if you present to a group or volunteer at an event, please be sure to let me know so it can be included in the newsletter. pamseaver2000@yahoo.com



Becca Hale



Deb Elder with her "Bee Buddy".
To learn more visit: ferrisapiaries.com/



Doug & Jen Hornaday and Bonita & Dan Newell



Mike France & Sara Adkison



July Beekeeping Tips

by Chuck Hunt, LCBA Member

1. The honey flow is close to the end and the blackberries are in the berry stage. Make sure that any remaining honey flow has room. Put supers on as necessary but it is late so you need not have lots of empty supers on your hive now.
2. Make sure that the bees have a supply of water nearby for the hot weather days. Bees transport a considerable amount of water to cool their hives and it needs to be clean and from a nearby source. The second half of summer is forecasted to be hot and dry.
3. Also, the hives need some ventilation in order to cope with hot weather. Small openings, even as small as a toothpick under the hive lid and perhaps a crack or two between boxes will help the bees keep their hive cool and productive. As long as a honey flow is on and there are not too many yellow jackets around, small ventilation openings in the hive are helpful, not harmful, during warm weather.

4. It is time to begin to prepare for honey extraction. Get your extractor clean and uncapping knife ready. Honey that is mostly capped and at least below 18.5% moisture level is ready to extract. Most early honey is easily within this range now even if it is not capped over. Make sure that all of your super removal is done before you need to put on medications (by August 15).
5. Pick out a method of pulling the honey off your hives that is appropriate for the number of hives you keep. Smoking and brushing bees off combs works for beekeepers with one to five hives. If you have more than five hives, you may want to think about escape boards or fume boards as a removal method. Make sure that, whatever method you use, the equipment needed is in good shape and ready when you need it.
6. Taking honey off the hives and extracting is hard work. Make sure to take care when lifting boxes of honey that you do not injure your back. Also, watch yourself for signs of overheating and dehydration when you take honey off the hives. Drink lots of water and give yourself time to cool off.

Volunteers Needed

LCBA will be hosting a booth at the "Save the Bee" event on Aug 2nd and the Permaculture Expo on Aug 29th. If you can help out please contact Nancy Ograin: 541-935-7065 or nancy.ograin@gmail.com.

Sunday, Aug 2nd - "Save the Bee", hosted by Healthy Bees = Healthy Gardens
12:00pm -3pm Washington Park, Eugene

Saturday, Aug 29 - NW Permaculture Convergence Expo
10:00 am -5:30pm River Road Emerald Park

Welcome New Members

Doug Bielefeldt	Eugene
Charles Brown	Cottage Grove
Candy Chrestman	Cottage Grove
Keith Giarrusso	Cottage Grove
Rich Howorth	Eugene
Scott Johnson	Eugene
Susan Lee	Eugene
Rebecca & Chris Polich	Eugene

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Lane County Fair

Lane County Fair takes place July 22nd – 26th. Even if you have not registered on line you can still enter your honey products in the fair. They can be delivered on Monday, July 20 from noon to 7 pm to the auditorium. Anything harvested after July 23rd of last year can be entered.

Honey Categories—Honey is Division 1125

Honey must be strained in one-pound jars for Class 02, 03, 04, & 05.

Class 01 - Honey in comb (Ross Rounds)

Class 02 - Water White Honey

Class 03 - Light honey

Class 04 - Medium honey

Class 05 - Dark honey

Class 06 - Beeswax, approx. 1 lb. blocks

Class 07 - Honey in Frame Capped

Class 08 - Cut Comb Honey (comb cut in squares out of a capped frame)

Class 09 - Chunk Honey

One pound queen line honey jars are available from the club for your entries. Contact Ken Ograin if you need jars at woodrt@pacinfo.com.

For more information visit: <http://www.atthefair.com/Exhibits-openshow>

For those who do not have internet service you can contact the fair at 541-682-7332.

LCBA to Award Fair Entries

To encourage members to enter their honey in the Lane County Fair, LCBA will be awarding the first place winners a premium of \$10 for each category except Class 01 and 08 will be combined.

Upcoming Events & Announcements

July 15th - Ohio State University Bee Lab Webinar
Effect of Tank-mix Pesticide Combinations on Bees, Reed Johnson, The Ohio State University
Click on link below to sign up or review previous classes. These are free classes. You can join the seminar live or review at a later date.

<https://u.osu.edu/beelab/courses/>

July 22nd to 26th - Lane County Fair

LCBA will have a booth with the Grange displays in the Auditorium.

Aug 2nd - "Save the Bee", hosted by Healthy Bees = Healthy Gardens 12:00pm -3pm Washington Park, Eugene. **FREE Educational Bee event & Fun for the whole family!** Bring a picnic lunch & come learn about honey bees, mason bees, and how you can help them by planting a healthy pollinator garden. Observation bee hive, native plant walk, local healthy honey tasting. See flyer on page 11. LCBA will host a booth.

Aug 28th to Sept 7th - Oregon State Fair, Salem

LCBA will host the state fair booth on Sunday, Aug. 30th.

Aug 28th - 30th - NW Permaculture Convergence Expo

10:00 am –5:30pm River Road Emerald Park

The Convergence is all about living more local, green, and advocating resilient homes and communities. Visit their website for more information.

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

LCBA will host a booth on Saturday, the 29th.

Kelly's Beekeeping Blog: "Lane County Hiveways"

Follow Kelly as she does her inspections, observations, and other beekeeping activities.

<http://lanecountyhiveways.com/>

Florence Garden Club - visit their new face book page

at www.facebook.com/FGCOR.

Honey Reminders

Are you planning on removing capped honey? Here's a reminder to leave at least one full box of capped honey on your hive for the bees. This year, the blackberry nectar flow came on early and ended early. If you remove too many frames of honey, you will have to supplement the hive throughout summer and fall with sugar syrup, and in winter with fondant in order for the hive to survive the winter.

Are you planning on selling honey? Please follow the ODA label and licensing laws.

If you manage 20 hives or less you are considered a hobbyist and are exempt from licensing, but you must submit an application for exemption to the ODA. You may sell honey directly to stores at a wholesale price, or directly to customers. Your label must have the following BASIC LABEL INFORMATION:

The word HONEY must be prominent and not less than ½ the largest font size on the label.

The net weight in avoirdupois and metric must be in the bottom 1/3 of the label. Metric weight is in parenthesis.
e.g. 16 oz (454 gm)

Name and Address must be on the label. Address must be a physical address or a web site which states the physical address.

If there are any added ingredients (e.g. Flavoring), the jar no longer contains 100% honey and you must place a nutrition label on the back of the jar.

If you manage over 20 hives and elect not to be licensed (which means being inspected and paying hundreds of dollars to the ODA) you may not wholesale or consign to any store. The only way you may sell honey is at a Farm Direct venue like farmers markets or roadside stands and you must attach the following to your label: "THIS PRODUCT HAS NOT BEEN PREPARED IN AN INSPECTED FOOD ESTABLISHMENT. NOT FOR RESALE"

Other factoids about our honey:

Because honey bees fly up to 5 miles in every direction from the hive, they may visit vegetation which has been sprayed.

Oregon Tilth reminds us that there is NO ORGANIC HONEY in the United States!

This also means you cannot guarantee that the pollen in the honey is non-GMO.

Oxalic Acid

Oxalic Acid treatment methods have been approved by the EPA. The kits are available at Brushy Mountain Bee Farm. **See pages 13 & 14 for full product information.**

Brushy Mountain Bee Farm has the kit available for \$12

Oxalic acid (OA) is a natural acaricide used for treatment against varroa mites in colonies with **no/low brood**, packages, or swarms.

Oxalic acid applications are for outdoor use only and should be used only in **late fall or early spring when little or no brood is present**. DO NOT use when honey supers are in place to prevent contamination of honey.

Oxalic acid **will NOT control varroa mites in capped brood**. The label presents three different methods for treatment. You must follow those directions exactly. The 35 gram pack will treat 12 colonies using the direct sprinkle method and 35 colonies with the use of the vaporizer .



Congratulations Max!

Saturday, June 27, 2015, Max Kuhn successfully completed the Practical Exam, his final requirement, to become a certified Journey in the Oregon Master Beekeeper program. To achieve this level Max first obtained his Apprentice certification and then met all the requirements of the Journey certification:



- Pass an open book exam
- Earn 30 service points
- Submit 12 Guided Studies (Max did 14)
- Pass the Practical Exam (lab and field)
- Own and maintain a colony of bees for 3 successive years
- Submit a log of colony management covering 3 years

Max joins an exclusive group of five in Oregon that can call themselves Journey beekeepers. Including Max three of the five are members of Lane County Beekeepers: Morris Ostrofsky, Judy Scher and the fourth is Karessa Torgerson with Linn Benton Beekeepers. The fifth Journey is Jan Lohman, past President of OSBA who completed her Practical Exam the same day as Max. As Max says, "I have finished the Journeyman level of the program, but by no means have I finished learning beekeeping. I fully expect to continue in whatever this program offers in the future."

In addition to serving as Vice President of LCBA Max mentors students in the Apprentice program. Max makes the drive from Florence to attend the LCBA meetings arriving early to help set up the room. He rarely misses any of the educational opportunities available to Journey students including Journey Lab and Field Days and the Oregon Master Beekeeper Institute held the day before the State Beekeepers' conference. "The Master Beekeeper program has allowed me to continue learning the craft of beekeeping beyond the educational opportunities available elsewhere in Oregon. In fact I believe the program to be one of the best in the nation."

The LCBA Board, in support of continuing education, set up a scholarship fund for both the Apprentice and Journey programs. The criterion to obtain scholarship funds at the Journey level is completion of the requirements. Max is donating his scholarship monies back to the program so it is available for others. Thanks Max!

Most recently Max and several other coastal members of the Oregon Master Beekeeper program formed a bee club for mid-coast beekeepers. He and his team are also planning to offer classroom training next year. In addition to working with a mentor, participants in the Apprentice program are offered the opportunity to attend classroom training.

Max is a staunch supporter of the Oregon Master Beekeeper program and says, "I believe we are very fortunate to have this program available to us here in Oregon and I urge every beekeeper to get involved and continue the learning process. I wholeheartedly recommend this program to anyone serious about learning beekeeping."

Submitted by: Rita Ostrofsky

Revised Extractor Information

Extracting time is here. The club has six extractors with hot knives for use by its members; five are manual and one electric. 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. The three frame units are the easiest to use and to transport.

Eugene, River Rd Area - Peggy Jillson 541-689-7964

Cottage Grove - Kev Ashley 541-767-0761

Springfield - Justin Boe 541-214-2614

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

Elmira - Ken Ograin 541-935-7065

Creswell - Amy Sierzega 541-505-4033

The only electric unit is located in Springfield and is a four frame. It is heavy and you will need a truck to transport it. Call Kaylene Stewart 541-743-3925.

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



“It’s Mite Checkin’ Time” by Dr. Dewey M. Caron

In the winter loss survey this past April, I asked Lane County Beekeepers if they monitored for mites. Thirty-five percent said they did not monitor, but one third of them had only Top Bar or Warré hives which don’t easily lend themselves to mite sampling.

As we progress with our BeelInformed survey and monitoring activity, we find that the best way to really tell what is happening relative to mite numbers is sampling of adult bees. Sticky boards can be a backup to adult monitoring, but with debris and difficulty in counting, sticky boards simply do not provide an accurate estimate of total colony mite numbers to provide a good assessment.

Likewise, visually inspecting adults or drone brood is not accurate enough to help tell us what is happening in the hive. Most of the phoretic mites on the adult bees are on the underside of the abdomen, wedged between segments of the adult abdomen and simply not visible unless individual bees are picked up and examined very closely. In August and September, most colonies are simply not rearing enough drone brood to use that method to assess mite numbers.

Counting mites on worker bees is the most accurate and fastest, easiest method of knowing what is happening with mites. To sample adults, collect a 300 adult bees directly into a wide-mouth jar by drawing the jar downward over the bees clinging to a brood frame or shake one to three brood frames into a honey bucket, dishpan or other convenient collecting device and scoop out one half cup of adult bees. The 300 bees should be put into a jar to which the solid lid is replaced with a screen mesh lid.

Next, add rubbing alcohol (caution, flammable, so do away from the hive and especially a smoker) or a low sudsing soap such as automobile window washer fluid or finely powdered sugar (confectioners’ sugar is OK) to the 300 bee sample. Use enough liquid to cover the bees – two tablespoons of sugar - and then the jar with bees and fluid/sugar is shaken vigorously. Shake and roll at least one minute. When using powdered sugar, put the jar in the sun for another minute or more and then re-shake. Pour out the liquid through a coffee filter or shake out the sugar, like you would a salt shaker, into a white collecting container (pan, dish or picnic plate).

Mites removed from the adult workers will be obvious in the liquid or in the sugar. You can mist the sugar with water to dissolve it to more easily reveal the mites. To check your accuracy, add more alcohol/soap/sugar and repeat a 2nd time.

The number of mites per 100 bees will quite accurately tell you what type of mite numbers are present in the colony. To get the number of mites per 100 bees, divide the total mite number by the size of the sample. Count the number of dead bees of your sample when using alcohol/soap or use the convention that one half cup = 300 bees -- so divide the number of mites by three.

It is good to have a June sample, a July sample and a sample immediately after supers are removed, or early August if you are not harvesting. Take a sample of each colony. If more than ten colonies take a sample from every third colony. If you find your mite number is not higher than three to five percent (i.e. no more than 3-5 bees/100 adult bees in your sample), it would indicate you have relatively little risk that mites will significantly impact colony overwintering. However, sample again in September and October as the mite numbers on adult bodies increases dramatically as brood rearing slows in the fall. This is the time when we need healthy, relatively mite-free bees to rear the fat fall bees colonies need to overwinter.

If mite numbers are higher (the higher the number the greater the risk that mites might negatively impact overwintering success. You should consider a mite control (chemical or mite reduction technique) or begin to prepare for the possibility of winter colony loss. (LCBA loss rate last winter was 23%, one of lowest in state.) Using the wash/shake method post treatment also is the best way to determine if what you have been doing, or elect to do in August/September, really is effective in reducing mite numbers to the three to five percent level..

See www.pnwhoneybeesurvey.com under 2015 survey results, individual club reports, for details on losses and what LCBA beekeepers are doing that might be helping to keep loss levels at the lowest levels.



TREE HIVE BEES

Nonprofit bee research and education
treehivebees.org



About Our Project

It is absolutely critical that researchers, beekeepers, and the public work together to uncover the factors that are compromising honey bee health. Long-lived tree hive colonies are a possible source of promising, unrealized solutions. Precious little research has been done on the differences between tree hollow bees and those living in managed colonies. If such differences came to light, they could be used to improve modern beekeeping methods and perhaps help to reduce the severity of the pollinator crisis.

Our goal is to verify the results of the preliminary fungal study that suggests that tree hives host twice the level of beneficial fungi as traditional managed colonies. One of these fungi slowed or inhibited the growth of chalk brood, a harmful fungus that infects and kills honey bee larvae. These results are encouraging! Further study is warranted.

We are poised to begin conducting this much-needed research, but we need your help to do so. A good research sample should include a minimum of 30 colonies in trees and 30 on the ground. Money received will be used to:

- Build 30 tree hives.
- Build 30 comparison colonies.
- Fund research assistants and educational materials.
- Obtain supplies for sampling, data collection and recording.
- Cover business administration and insurance costs.

Total project costs \$50,000.

The Secrets of Bee Trees: Solving the Crisis

AN **INDIEGOGO** CAMPAIGN

The pollinator crisis threatens our food supply. Help us seek answers in the bee's natural home.

You Can Help!

Your contribution to our project has the potential to make a positive change for people all over the world! With reduced pollinator populations, nutritious food can only become more expensive, beyond the reach of many families. There is hope. Please participate, and help us pursue resolution for this situation.

[Click Here to Contribute Now!](#)

Or mail your donation to:
Tree Hive Bees
30807 Decker Ridge Rd.
Corvallis, OR 97333

Dr. Lynn Royce started this project on her own three years ago. She is an Entomologist and worked in the Horticulture Dept. at Oregon State University before she retired. Dr. Royce is involved in the Oregon State Beekeepers Assoc. and the Master Beekeepers Program. She has supported LCBA by hosting Field Day at her apiary and speaking at our monthly meetings. Dr. Royce has been a researcher and studied bees for many years. Members of her Board of Directors are Ken Ograin, Karessa Torgerson, and Ramesh Sagili. Thank you for your support!



Our Healthy Bees

HEALTHY GARDENS "SAVE THE BEES" EVENT

WHEN: Sunday August 2, 2015 @ 12-3 pm

WHERE: Washington Park (2025 Washington street) in Eugene

WHAT: Looking for some volunteers to help organize, advertise, need of website help and set up/tear down for this event.

Sponsored By:



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Bring a picnic lunch & come learn about honey bees, mason bees, and how you can help them by planting a healthy pollinator garden. Native Plant walk, Observation bee hive, and more!

Local healthy honey tasting, Pollinator jewelry, stickers, signs & honey for sale.

www.healthybeeshealthygardens.com

Tax deductible donations are gratefully accepted to help care for our happy bees and educational programs.

Please call for questions or volunteer opportunities!



PLEASE CONTACT JEN HORNADAY

CELL: 541-914-2225

EMAIL: HEALTHYBEESHEALTHYGARDENS@GMAIL.COM

Classified Ads

Bee-related classified ads cost \$5.00 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 cost \$35 a year. To place an ad, contact Nancy Ograin by the 1st of the month via e-mail nancy.ograin@gmail.com or phone 541-935-7065.

Do your Bees need a New Home?

If you live in the Springfield area perhaps this location will work for you: Hayden Bridge Rd.

If you are interested please contact:

Katharine Hunt: [541-607-0106](tel:541-607-0106) or cell [541-214-8455](tel:541-214-8455)

For Sale Swarms

Fresh caught swarms available \$35

Contact: Julie in Dexter
[541-9372577](tel:541-9372577)



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2 ea Honey dispensers with stand only. \$10.00 ea

12 ea Dispenser/bucket valves \$3.00 ea

Contact Jerry Carter
cell phone 541-968-4047



Contact Editor to advertise here for the 2015 year.

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

Bee Culture no longer offers discounts, however, we do have the forms you can use for renewal or new subscriptions.

2015 LCBA Membership Dues

Renewals & New Memberships:
\$25 per year per household or family
Please remit payment at our January meeting or mail to:

LCBA Treasurer
Polly Habliston
1258 Dalton Dr.
Eugene, OR 97404
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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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER

Acute Hazards: May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage.

Hazard avoidance: Do not breathe dust or fumes. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear protective clothing, eyewear, and respiratory protection as listed under "Personal Protective Equipment." Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
Handlers and Applicators who apply product by the Solution Method must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks and shoes
- Protective gloves
- Protective eyewear such as goggles
- Half-face respirator with cartridge and/or particulate filter

Handlers and Applicators who apply product by the Vaporizer Method must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks and shoes
- Protective gloves
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)
- Half-face respirator with cartridge and/or particulate filter

User Safety Requirements:

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions are provided for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

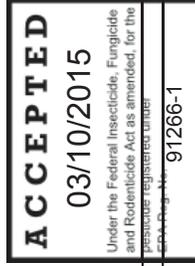
Oxalic Acid Dihydrate

For Varroa mite control on bees

Active Ingredient:
Oxalic Acid Dihydrate..... 97.0%
Inert Ingredients:..... 3.0%
TOTAL..... 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER-PELIGRO



FIRST AID

If swallowed	-Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. -Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. - DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING unless told to by the poison control center or doctor. -Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing	-Take off contaminated clothing. -Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. -Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.
If inhaled	-Move person to fresh air. -If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, if possible. DO NOT use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance, use respiratory medical device. -Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.
If in eyes	-Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. -Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, doctor, or going for treatment.

For non-emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 seven days a week, 6:30 am to 4:30 pm Pacific Time (NPIC Website: www.npic.orst.edu).

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Treatment should be rapidly instituted by giving a dilute solution of calcium lactate, limewater, finely pulverized chalk, plaster, and/or milk to supply large amounts of calcium to inactivate oxalate by forming an insoluble calcium salt in the stomach. Gastric lavage is controversial, since this may compound an already severe corrosive lesion in the esophagus or stomach. However, if used, gastric lavage should be done with limewater (calcium hydroxide). Intravenous gluconate or calcium chloride solutions should be given to prevent hypocalcemic tetany; in severe cases parathyroid extract also has been given. Additionally, acute renal failure should be anticipated, and careful fluid management is necessary. Metabolically its toxicity is believed to be due to the capacity of oxalic acid to immobilize calcium and thus upset the calcium-potassium ratio in critical tissues. Effective therapy against burns from oxalic acid involves replacement of calcium.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

READ THIS LABEL: Read the entire label. This product must be used strictly in accordance with this label's precautionary statements and use directions, as well as with all applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

Oxalic Acid Dihydrate applications are for outdoor use only.

DO NOT use in enclosed overwintering areas.

Use only in late fall or early spring when little or no brood is present. Oxalic Acid Dihydrate might damage bee brood. Oxalic Acid Dihydrate will not control Varroa mites in capped brood.

Do not use when honey supers are in place to prevent contamination of marketable honey.

Apply only when monitoring indicates treatment is required. Consult state guidelines and local extension experts for monitoring protocols and thresholds for treatment.

(See next page for additional DIRECTIONS FOR USE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE, Bee Research Laboratory
10300 Baltimore Avenue, Bldg. 306, Rm. 315
BARC-EAST
Beltsville, MD 20705

EPA Reg. No. 91266-R
EPA Est. No. xxxxx-xx

Net Contents: _____
Batch Code No.: _____

DIRECTIONS FOR USE, continued

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

Oxalic acid is used to treat colonies during low brood periods, packages, or swarms. This product can also be used as a "clean up" Varroa treatment following the application of a different acaricide where Varroa infestations continue to be problematic.

SOLUTION METHOD:

NOTE: To completely dissolve Oxalic Acid Dihydrate, use warm syrup.

Dissolve 35 g of Oxalic Acid Dihydrate in 1 liter of 1:1 sugar: water (weight:volume). Smoke bees down from the top bars. With a syringe or an applicator, trickle 5 ml of this solution directly onto the bees in each occupied bee space in each brood box. The maximum dose is 50 ml per colony whether bees are in nucs, single, or multiple brood chambers. Under certain unfavorable conditions (e.g., weak colonies, unfavorable overwintering conditions), this application methods may cause some bee mortality or overwintering bee loss.

VAPORIZER METHOD:

Apply only to outdoor colonies with a restricted lower hive entrance. Seal all upper hive entrances and cracks with tape to avoid escape of Oxalic Acid vapor. Smoke bees up from the bottom board. Place 1.0 g per brood chamber of Oxalic Acid Dihydrate powder into vaporizer. Follow the vaporizer manufacturer's directions for use. Insert the vaporizer apparatus through the bottom entrance. Apply heat until all Oxalic Acid has sublimated.

SPRAYING PACKAGE BEES

Ensure bees are clustered before applying oxalic acid (for example store in cool dark location 24 hours before application).

Spray broodless package bees with a 1:1 sugar:water solution at least 2 hours before spraying with oxalic acid. This allows bees to fill honey stomachs with sugar water reducing ingestion of oxalic acid.

Mix a 2.8% oxalic acid solution by dissolving 35 g of Oxalic Acid Dihydrate in 1 liter of 1:1 sugar: water (weight:volume). Evenly apply 3.0 mL of 2.8% oxalic acid solution per 1,000 bees using a pump sprayer or battery powered sprayer (for example, a typical 2 lb package contains approximately 7,000 bees which requires 21 mL of solution). Apply solution evenly on both sides of the package.

Store bees in a cool darkened room for 72 hours before hiving.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Oxalic acid's mechanism of action is unknown at this time. Any Varroa mite population has the potential to become resistant to acaricides. Resistance development is affected by both the frequency of application and rate/dose of application. Continued reliance on a single class of miticide or single miticide with the same mode of action will select for resistant individuals which may dominate the mite population in subsequent generations. In order to prevent resistance development and to maintain the usefulness of individual insecticides it is important to adopt appropriate resistant management strategies.

To delay resistance:

- When possible, rotate the use of miticides to reduce selection pressure as compared to repeatedly using the same product, mode or action or chemical class. If multiple applications are required, use a different mode of action each time before returning to a previously-used one.
- Base miticide use on Integrated Pest Management (IPM). This includes proper pest identification, monitoring for locality specific economic threshold and economic injury levels, record keeping, and utilizing all available control practices (cultural, biological and chemical).
- Maximize efficacy by following all label instructions including dosage and timing of application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store only in original container, in a dry place inaccessible to children, pets, and domestic animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

PLASTIC CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after use. Offer for recycling, if available. Otherwise, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.