



LANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

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July 2019 NEWSLETTER



President's Message

Mike France, LCBA President

I've become a bit of a gawker in the last few years. It started before I became a beekeeper but keeps building every year. I gawk at honeybees wherever I go. Even before getting into beekeeping there was a purple aster in the yard and every fall the bees would be on it for weeks. They were so gentle and I could get within feet of the bees on the bush and they didn't mind. Now everywhere I go in the spring summer and fall I'm looking for bees.

On a recent trip to the coast I stopped along the way to admire a whole field of blackberry blossoms and watch all of the girls collecting the pollen and nectar. I've even branched out into noticing other pollinators like bumble bees and other small pollinators whose identity is unknown to me but still much appreciated.

Even on my evening walks in the neighborhood I stop to look at the bees working the purple thistle plants. Even more amazing is the Linden trees. As I'm gazing up into the tree I can imagine the neighbors looking out their windows wondering what in the world I'm doing. I'm hooked on our little friend the honey bee and all of their other pollinator friends. What a great way to slow down and watch the natural world.

Our Lane County club has the opportunity to work the Oregon State Fair. This is one of the most popular booths at the fair so sign up to take a shift and talk to the public about our favorite pollinator, the honey bee.

Early Educational Class - "Pollination" - Jim will focus on the basic process of flower fertilization and comparing the life style and pollination efficiency of honey bees and mason bees. Be sure to join us for this informative talk

General Meeting - Don't miss this one "Fall & Winter Management".

Hope to see your there!

GENERAL MEETING:

July 16, 2019

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

Early Educational Class

Topic: "Pollination"

Speaker: Jim Rundall

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 & Winter Management - Keeping Your Bees Healthy Till Spring"

Speaker: Judy Scher

Trinity United

Methodist Church

440 Maxwell Road

Turn West off River Road
in Eugene (South of Beltline)

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OSU Bee Lab Experiment Currently the OSU Bee Lab is designing an experiment to test oxalic acid vapor and formic acid for the effects on open brood. The experiment will have 30 hives; 10 to test oxalic acid vapor, 10 to test formic acid, and 10 control hives. Currently the recommendation is to only use oxalic acid when there is not brood present in the hive. Many beekeepers are using it when there is brood present and the purpose of this study is to determine if it does harm the brood.

Mite levels will be tested before treatment and after treatment. Before treatment all 30 hives will be evaluated for population, open and capped brood. Two frames from each hive will have a plastic sheet placed over it and on the sheet will be marked the location of the eggs and open larvae, preferably four to five day old larvae. The hives will be treated, then after a specific amount of time the marked frames will be evaluated as to how many larva or eggs have been aborted by the bees. It is known that the bees will abort anything that gets contaminated.

Three Master Beekeeping students, one being Max Kuhn, participated in a preliminary test with 3 hives. Ken Ograin also helped teach the administering of oxalic acid vapor. The master students counted how many eggs and larvae were aborted. The findings from this preliminary test will allow Ramesh Sagili to write up a procedure for the 30 hive study.

Upcoming Events & Announcements

July 17th - Linn Benton Beekeeping Assoc. Meeting

Speaker: Morris Ostrofsky, "Preparing your Bees for Winter in Summer"

Location: Corvallis Waldorf School, 3855 NE Hwy 20
<http://www.lbba.us>

July 25th - Central Coast Beekeepers Assoc.

Speaker: Dr. Priya Chakrabarti, OSU Bee Lab Researcher

Location: Newport Library, 35 NW Nye St. Newport
<http://www.ccbaor.org/>

June 26th - Friday in the Apiary at OSU Bee Apiary

Time: 3:00pm - 5:00pm

Topic: TBD

Sign up to get notices at: <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/mb/friday-apiary>

July 24th-28th - Lane County Fair

Location: Lane County Fairgrounds, Eugene
See page 6.

July 27th - Beginning Beekeeping Class - The Honorable Honey Harvest/Extraction, Cost \$40

Location: Cottage Grove Community Center /Library
11:00am-2:30pm

Contact: Fonta 541-592-9332/wildeverlastingfarm@gmail.com

Aug 25th - LCBA Volunteer Day at the Oregon State Fair

Information on page 6.

October 25th-27th - Oregon State Beekeepers Association Fall Conference

Location: Florence Event Center, Florence, OR
Save the Date.

Florence Garden Club—visit their Face Book page at <https://www.facebook.com/FlorenceGardenClub/>

Oregon Master Beekeeper Apprenticeship Scholarships

The Oregon Master Beekeeper Program is designed to improve and maintain healthy bee colonies through education and service. It represents a cooperation between Oregon State University and the Oregon State Beekeepers Association. The program provides a foundation of knowledge giving beekeepers a long-term, in-depth training beyond the standard class room experience and emphasizes hands-on experience.

There are three levels of certification: apprentice, journey and master levels of training.

In the apprentice level there are three tiers to choose from; "Getting Started", "Traditional", and "Challenge".

LCBA will again offer scholarships. If you are interested and have not placed your name on the waiting list be sure to do so. Scholarship monies will be awarded upon certification. The date a person's name is placed on this list helps determine whether or not they are accepted into the program. Even if your are just thinking about it get your name on the list. There is no obligation to do the program. Program recipients will be selected on **July 31st**.

Click on link below to learn more about the program and to place yourself on the waiting.

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/mb/apprentice-beekeeper-level>

To be considered for a scholarship, your name must be on the waiting list and a scholarship form needs to be completed. Application forms will be available at our July meeting.

June Meeting Highlights

General Meeting: Varroa & Honey Bee Diseases

Speaker: Pam Leavitt, LCBA Past-President



Pam Leavitt shared the issues contributing to the decline in honey bee populations. They are pests, diseases, lack of diverse forage for appropriate nutrition and indiscriminate use of pesticides around the world. Honey bees are under attack from viruses, bacteria, fungi, varroa mites, insects and pesticides.

Varroa mites are a major problem as they vector viruses, learning disabilities in adult bees and can contribute to a spotty brood pattern. Pam discussed the life cycle of the varroa mite and talked about the phoretic and reproductive stages. You need to determine your mite levels and keep them below the economic threshold and treat when necessary. Monitor mites by using sticky boards, a sugar shake or alcohol wash (which is the best method). Using IPM, Integrated Pest Management, is also helpful in suppressing mites. The importance of using the “Tools for Varroa Management” was stressed by Pam. These tools along with the supporting videos, show you how and when to use the different treatments. This guide is available on the [LCBA website](#) or at the [Honey Bee Health Coalition website](#).

One of the most well known viruses vectored by varroa mites is DWV (Deformed Wing Virus). These bees not only have deformed wings, but shortened abdomens. They lose their coordinated social behavior, such as grooming, queen attendance and cell cleaning. The accepted view was that varroa mites damage the host bees by consuming hemolymph (fluid in blood). A study by Dr. Samuel Ramsey and his colleagues at University of Maryland, showed that varroa actually consume bees fat bodies. The link to the study is: <https://www.pnas.org/content/116/5/1792>. (At the field day last month Dr. Ramesh Sagili talked about this study and said that it has now been determined that it is actually is 80% fat tissue and 20% hemolymph.) Not only do your bees need to have fat bodies for your bees to survive winter, but it is key for detoxification, immunity and general bee development.

Pam discussed the two types of Nosema, Apis and Ceranae. Nosema Apis causes hive staining. Good nutrition and adequate pollen help honey bees deal with this. The only way you can determine if Nosema Ceranae is present in your hive is to inspect the bee’s midgut. The OSU Honey Bee Lab can test for this. Tracheal mites were also discussed. Having grease patties in your hive all year long can help. Some of the other pests Pam discussed were wax moths and yellow jackets.

The brood diseases, American and European Foulbrood (AFB) as well as Chalkbrood were discussed. AFB attacks larva and pupa and is highly contagious and has a foul smell. Spores can remain active for 70 years and all equipment must be burned to destroy these spores. There are punctured sunken cappings and melted larvae. The ropiness of fresh dead larva indicated AFB. In European Foulbrood (EFB) the infected larva die before capping. It is easy to see discolored larva. The dead larva won’t “rope” as in AFB. EFB does not form the persistent spores and colonies can recover by themselves. Requeening may break the brood cycle and allow colony to remove infected larva. (Ramesh Sagili also said at field day that the lab has been seeing more EFB this year than ever before).

Chalkbrood is a fungal disease and is most often seen in spring. It is common and not serious and no treatment is necessary. The colony can recover. Be sure to remove any mummified carcasses from the entrance board and ground.

Healthy honeybees require fresh nectar or stored honey, pollen and water for survival. Winter and early spring is when the colony is most at risk for starvation. Pollen is a major source of protein and is the main nutrient for the colony. It is used to feed developing larvae and young bees to provide structural elements of muscles and glands. It is used in the production of royal jelly.

The picture of the perfect frame of brood, with the encircled nectar, pollen and honey indicate a thriving colony. The beekeeper must be aware of the threats to the health and be attentive to what is occurring in the hive to enable their bees to survive.

OSU Honey Bee Lab Testing:

Varroa Mites, Nosema, and Tracheal mites. Call for info on sending bees for analysis 541-737-5440.

Other Bee Disease Diagnosis: [Beltsville Bee Lab](#)



Jason Rowan’s Perfect Frame

Early Educational Meeting: Extracting presented by Ken Ograin

Ken talked about the first thing you need to do is to get the bees out of the honey supers. Tools you can use are a bee brush, bee escapes, fume board or a bee blower (not recommended by Ken.) The bee brush method is the least expensive if you have one or two supers to extract. Give the frames a sharp jolt over the entrance and use the brush to get the rest off. The only problem with this method is having a lot of bees in the air, which can be troublesome with neighbors. Then place frame in an empty super and cover the honey frames with a damp towel.

There are a few different types of bee escape boards you can use; cone, triangle, and porter. The cone and triangle types work well. The porter method could kill bees if it's hot weather as it eliminates almost all the ventilation. If you use this method put it on late in the day, and remove it early the next morning. Don't leave it on longer than 24 hours. The triangle board and cone method allow the bees to go down, but they can't get back up. Leave the boards in at least 24 hours with these methods. You will not, however, be able to get the drones out. If using the fume board method there are a few types of repellents you can use; Bee-Quick, Bee-Dun, and Bee-Gone are good to use.

It is best to extract the honey on the same day that you remove the supers, but if you cannot, then store them in a bee tight warm area or in a freezer due to wax moths. If you store the supers in a cool area, and try to extract later, the honey will take forever to spin out.

The extractor is the best way to get liquid honey. You will need a hot knife and a bucket. A bucket with a pour gate at the bottom is best as it makes it easy to bottle the honey. Being a member of LCBA allows members to use the club extractors. This method also saves the comb for the next season. Other tools you may need are a tank for wax cappings, wet cloth (100% cotton) to wipe the hot knife off on, frame drip tank, knife and scratcher, and filters. You can use a plastic rectangular tub, lined with bridal veil, or a five gallon paint pail with a paint strainer for the wax capping. Place a piece of wood across either tub or pail with a nail sticking up to use as a pivot. Always lean the frame towards you as you uncap, so that the cappings fall in your bucket or tank and not back on the frame.

Strain your honey as you extract it - doing it later takes much more time. Get three round industrial bucket strainers; 600 micron, 400 micron, and 200 micron. Cut circular pieces from a 5 gallon bucket to use as spacers so that you are able to stack the strainers on top of each other, from 200, -400, - 600. You can get them from an industrial supply store or Amazon has them. GloryBee sells stainless steel versions. The plastic ones are inexpensive, only \$5-\$6 each. Be sure to have a bucket of warm water to clean your hands nearby as you will have honey everywhere. Ken recommends wearing surgical gloves.

Extract all the full frames or mostly capped frames first. Use a new pail to extract the partially capped frames, and then check the moisture content with a refractometer. Dry the honey if it's above 18.2% water. This is because the late nectar may not be completely evaporated as the bees have not finished it yet. Any frames that are not capped at all should be fed back to the bees, or extracted in a separate pail to put in a feeder later. Do not store uncapped frames with nectar, as they will ferment and become toxic to the bees. You can freeze those frames.

As you extract balance the frames and keep the honey gate open. If using a tangential extractor spin first side at slow speed, then reverse, and then you can begin to speed it up. Then spin out the first side again. Let your honey sit for at least 24 hours before bottling.

After extracting you want the bees to clean up the frames, put them back on the hive where you took them from above an inner-cover and leave only for a couple days. The bees will go up and remove the honey. Don't put the frames out for bees to clean up, as this attracts yellow jackets and ants, and encourages robbing.

Store honey frames in tubs, plastic, or honey boxes. If you use tubs be sure to plug the holes in the handle areas. Freeze the frames for two days to kill wax moth eggs, or use para-moth. If para-moth is used, air out the frames for a couple days before putting them back in use.

If you freeze the frames, allow them to warm to room temperature before storing in bags or tubs, as the frames will sweat. Scrape any excess wax from the frames. Also scrape the boxes of wax, then wash with soap and a light bleach water solution, and store.

Continued on page 5

extracting continued Extractor clean up is easy if you clean it right away. Remove the lid and open up the gate. You can use a garden hose to rinse it out and let the extractor drain over night. If you are unable to clean up right away, you will need to remove the basket and cover the ball bearing. You can cut a finger off a rubber glove and place it over the spindle where the ball bearing is so it doesn't get wet. There is food grade grease on the bearing. If the bearing gets lost be sure to let your extractor host know so they can replace it.

For those in attendance, Ken held a drawing for a capping tank, donated by Pam & Les Leavitt, and Paula Sablosky was the winner!



July Beekeeping Tips by Chuck Hunt, LCBA Member

1. The honey flow has ended and the blackberries are in the berry stage. Make sure that any remaining honey flow from other sources 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 when they need to cool their hives. Bees transport a considerable amount of water to cool their hives and it needs to be clean and from a nearby source.
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 18.2% 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.
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 choose this method, work slowly and be gentle with the bees. They will usually react well, especially if you brush them off in front of the hive.
6. 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. Use caution when removing honey. Cover honey supers that have been removed to avoid robbing.
7. Honey supers may become the object of attention from wax moths. Be careful about storing supers for over a few days in the warm weather of late summer. This weather will allow wax moths to attack your combs. Combs can be placed in a freezer to kill wax moth eggs and eliminate the danger.
8. 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.

LCBA Upcoming Meeting Topics

Below is a tentative schedule of our upcoming meetings.

August 20th - Basic Queen Rearing

September 24th - The Oregon Bee Project

October 15th - Winter Check List/Bolivia Project

November 19th - Honey Tasting/Elections

December - No meeting

Welcome New Member

Michaela Hammer

Eugene

Lane County Fair July 24th - 28th

Let's have a great turn out of honey and wax entries for this year's fair! To encourage members to participate LCBA will be awarding first place winners a premium of \$10 for each category except Class 01 and 08 will be combined.

It's not too late to enter your honey or wax. Complete the entry form and drop it off with your entries on Monday, July 22nd, noon to 7:00 pm at the Wheeler Pavilion, Lane County Fairgrounds. **OR** bring your entries and form to the LCBA July meeting and Nancy and Ken Ograin will drop them off for you.

For more information and entry form click on link below <http://atthefair.com/exhibits-creatives> then on 'Creatives Fair Book'. [Click here](#) for entry form in PDF format.

Last month's June newsletter listed all the classes of honey and also information on how to prepare your entries for the fair. [Click here](#) for the June newsletter. LCBA will also have queen line jars available at our July meeting for those who are entering honey.

Volunteers Needed for Hosting/Security Lane County Fair, Sunday July 28th

Four volunteers are needed to help with hosting/security on Sunday, July 28th from 5:00pm to 8:00 pm. LCBA will have a display booth with the grange displays located in the Wheeler Pavilion at the fair grounds. All participating granges and LCBA provide hosting/security during the fair. By helping out you will receive a free pass to the fair.

Attend the fair then be a host!

If you would like to volunteer contact Ken Ograin at 541-935-7065, woodrt@pacinfo.com.

Volunteers Needed for Set Up/Take Down Lane County Fair, July 20th

Still looking for two members to take over the set up and take down of our display booth for the Lane County Fair. Ken Ograin has done this for the past 19 years and this is his last year. LCBA participates in this event to promote bee stewardship in the community and we also receive a nice stipend for participating.

On Saturday, July 20th, we will be setting up the booth. Contact Ken Ograin if you are interested or have any questions.

woodrt@pacinfo.com or 541-935-7065.

LCBA Volunteer Day at Oregon State Fair Sunday, August 25th

The Oregon State Fair is coming up next month, August 23th through September 2nd. The Oregon State Beekeepers Association (OSBA) has a great presence each year at the state fair. The booth always has a strong, enthusiastic showing. It's a great opportunity to help enlighten the general public, promote the importance of beekeeping and pollinator health, while doing what most of us do best, chatting about bees! It will have creative displays, fun kids activities, demonstration hive and will display the honey competition exhibits and entries.

OSBA has asked the regional clubs to take a day and volunteer to help out at the booth and LCBA's day is Sunday, August 25th. We will have a sign up sheet at the July meeting. There will be four hour shifts, 10 am to 2 pm, 2 pm to 6 pm, and 6 pm to 10 pm. **Volunteers get a free pass to the fair for the day and free parking very close to our building.**

To volunteer you can sign up at our July LCBA meeting, or contact Mike France or Bonnie King at OSBA.

Mike France: michaelj62@gmail.com

Bonnie King: bonjking@gmail.com or text/call 503-864-2100

Please COMPETE! Show your honey and products from the hive. You can find the 2019 Honey and Products of the Hive Handbook with guidelines for the competition in the Creative Living section on the state fair website:

<https://oregonstatefair.org/competitions/creative-living/agriculture-horticulture/>



Extractor Information

The club has seven extractors with hot knives for use by its members. Six are manual and one is 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 manual, three-frame units are the easiest to use and to transport.

****July 1st-31st - Contact Brian McGinley - 541-521-7523 for use of the Eugene, Cal Young Area Extractor.**

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

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

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!



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Busy Bee

Field Day: June 23rd - The LBBA and LCBA Field Day was a big success! There were approximately 55 attendees. Dr. Ramesh Sagili, OSU Bee Lab, gave a presentation on varroa mite biology. You might say, varroa mites again! Believe me you always learn new things and Ramesh does a great job on explaining the importance of knowing all about this parasite. Ellen Topitzhofer, Bee Lab Research Assistant, talked about the different types of varroa medications. Carolyn Breece, Research Assistant, brought a dozen different frames from problem hives. We had to make notes on what we saw and if the frames could be kept or not. There were frames with wax moth damage and cocoons, starved bees, European Foulbrood, just to name a few. It was very educational and we learned a lot. Just looking at all those frames close up and then discussing what was there was so educational.

After lunch we all went off to the hives with an experience beekeeper. Jason Rowan, Max Kuhn and Judy Scher with LCBA took attendees through hives along with Tim Wydronek and Steve Oda with LBBA. The bee apiary has many different types of hives to look at. The advance beekeepers went through some of the alternative hives with Carolyn and Ellen. Jason's hive was a long Langstroth hive.

We all enjoyed it and learned a lot. Thanks Linn Benton Beekeepers for inviting us to join you for Field Day!



Ramesh Sagili



Carolyn Breece



Problem frames



Ellen Topitzhofer



Wax moth damaged frame



Jason Rowan



Max Kuhn

Some of our LCBA Attendees



Judy Scher





Keeping with technology

by Dr. Dewey M. Caron

Do you fly a drone? No I don't mean the live drones you find in your bee colony or tethered drones you might fly at a bee display, but instead I am asking if you fly a robotic drone to use for aerial services. They can search a two mile radius that your bees are currently visiting. You might be able to better identify floral

resources or it may be able to assist you in finding an alternative apiary site if you need another one.

It goes without saying, since we all like to eat and there are more of us on the planet every day, we need to increase agricultural productivity. Better production will result from good crop health. As beekeepers we are well aware of the importance of our bee health if we want to increase (or even obtain) a bee product harvest or use our bees in pollination. Sick bees do not do as well as when they are healthy. Agriculture is one of the leading drivers of drone technology innovation. ResearchAndMarkets.com has a great overview on present and future prospects of drone use in agriculture. ["Agriculture Drones Market - Growth, Trends, and Forecast \(2019 - 2024\)".](#)

So how might drones improve beekeeping? Kim Flottum, in his June 2019 *BeeCulture* editorial, discussed drones and other present and future technology innovations. Kim mentions: "Dropcopter ...[reports] "way more fruit using a drone than when using honey bees. A 25-60% pollination set on cherries and almonds and significantly increasing the pollination of king blooms on apples". (King bloom provides the best apple of a blossom cluster.)

May Berenbaum, Buzzwords columnist, in *American Entomologist* had her unique take on Bot-Flying. She says Walmart (yes that Walmart) has received a patent on Pollinator "drones" entitled "Methods for Pollinating Crops Via Unmanned Vehicles ". If you want to look it up the patent it is US218/0065749A1. According to Berenbaum, Walmart wishes "control over its future food supply chain in the post-bee-apocalypse hellscape", and yes we and they know our "real" drones do not pollinate flowers.

Berenbaum also comments on a DARPA (Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) "multi-million dollar grant" to Harvard's Wyss Institute for "RoboBees. "The current version weighs less than two grams, beats its wings 120 times per second and can perch, fly and swim, but still can't navigate around other flying objects". Look out bee foragers, here comes RoboBee, clear out of the way so it can do its job to replace you!! I wonder what type of hive houses RoboBees?

Kim discusses other technological advances that might also do a better job than our foraging bees. He cites raising pollen and applying it using electrostatic charging of pollen. Research from Washington State University demonstrated that the use of such technology "boosted pollination results 10% to 100% in cherry, pear and apple orchards". A competitor, ULTRA-SETpollination technology, used in California and Washington, can "... increase yields 30% to 50% per acre in cherries, almonds and pistachios." Before we know it the giant mixing bowl for almond pollination (that might be part of the reason we have such unhealthy bees) will be a thing of the past so our bees will be healthy again?

In the future some technology might well help us be better beekeepers. Genius Hive will "be able to tell you what you need to do better". Smart phone apps help us gather data, keep better records, listen to the sounds bees make so we can interpret their health. They also let us participate in MiteCheck, remote sense, monitor and even call 911 if we ever needed to do so. Do you check your broodminder each day? Do you use the Arina hive monitoring system or are you too busy trying to keep bees healthy to get into technology? Kim Flottum currently believes that most of the bee "industry is watching. Aware, but not participating." By the way, looking for a job? Kim will retire this fall so *BeeCulture* is looking for replacement editor.

We would do well to seek and even see about possibly using to our advantage some of the available technology. I don't know if, like other technology, the prices will come down with increased adoption or not, but with the great honey crops some of us are getting this year, this might be the time to invest in some technology.

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 a year.

To place an ad, contact Nancy Ograin by the 1st of the month. 541-935-7065 or via e-mail nancy.ograin@gmail.com.

Queens for Sale

When you hear "buy local" it really applies to Queen Bees. Your source for Queens produced in the Willamette Valley.

These queens were grafted from specially selected queens, and have been allowed to lay in Queen Nucs for a minimum of 21 days, guaranteeing they will be easily accepted by your colony and very productive.

Queens:

Mite Biter \$42.00

Italian \$32.00

Carniolan \$32.00

More information available at www.starrfarms.net

Starr Farms Queens, Honey and Pollination

For Sale Beekeeping Supplies from former LCBA Beekeeper

Some of the supplies and tools available are: Honey supers with frames, brood boxes with frames, telescoping lid, screen bottom board, slotted rack, excluders, moving screens, sample boards, honey buckets, frame spacers, frame grip, books.

For complete list call Nora Morgan 541-913-4336.

A complete list will also be available at the LCBA July meeting.

"Free Assistance for New Beekeepers"

If you need help or advice in the construction of your wooden ware, LCBA member Lee Yamada is offering his woodworking knowledge free of charge.

Contact Info: **LEE YAMADA**
kyboletes@gmail.com,
541-844-1206

"Bee Funny" T-Shirts

100% of the proceeds to the OSU Bee Research Lab, Ramesh Sagali.

Support Bee Research!

<https://www.beetanical-apiary.com/bee-funny-shop>



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

2019 LCBA New/Renewal Memberships

\$25 per year per household or family
Please remit payment to:

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

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Links



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

Friday in the Apiary

[https://extension.oregonstate.edu/
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Coalition**

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videos

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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
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