



## LANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

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## June 2017 NEWSLETTER



### President's Message

Max Kuhn, LCBA President

For those of you who could not attend the club Field Day in Corvallis on the 3<sup>rd</sup>, I am sorry you missed out. Though the weather was cool, it was dry and mostly pleasant. We did have a good turnout of enthusiastic beekeepers anxious to observe and learn. They could not have been in a better location for doing both. The Oak Creek Apiary on the OSU campus is a great location for observing honey bees and learning about them. We spent the morning attending three different sessions geared toward newer beekeepers. All sessions went well I am told. Then we had a great, catered lunch before spending the afternoon watching more experienced beekeepers examining hives and answering questions. I spent the afternoon watching Kenny Williams examine two hives and listened as he discussed what he was doing and why. Very interesting afternoon. For those of you who have not been to the Oak Creek Apiary, I recommend you go when you can and enjoy it. The apiary is a learning experience in itself.

A big thank you to Katharine Hunt and Nancy Ograin for the great job they did in organizing the field day and working with LBBA to make it go very smoothly. All who attended appreciated how well it went. Thanks also to all volunteers who did demonstrations or hive examinations during the event. We appreciate all of you.

**Congratulations to Ramesh Sagili** for his promotion to Associate Professor **With Tenure!** Very well deserved.



Ramesh Sagili at Field Day  
He taught a class on  
"Varroa Biology".

### NEXT MEETING:

June 20, 2017

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

#### Early Educational Class!

"Extracting"

**Speaker: Ken Ograin**

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: "Question & Answer" Discussions

We will divide into small groups and an experience beekeepers will be answering your individual questions.

Bring your questions.

Trinity United

Methodist Church

440 Maxwell Road

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

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# Field Day



Max Kuhn gave a talk on dividing hives, robber screens, moisture boxes



Ray Juhasz Demo on sugar roll



Judy Scher hive demo



Kenny Williams hive demo



Jason Rowan hive demo



Kelly Goodwin hive demo



Fred Mann, Tools & smoker lighting session



Hive Demonstrations

## Upcoming Events & Announcements

**June 7th— Douglas County Bees Meeting, 7:00 pm**

Location: Douglas County Courthouse, 3rd floor

**June 16th - Friday in the Apiary**

**Topics:** Basic hive inspections, colony management during the nectar flow, pests and disease, splits and requeening

**Location:** OSU Apiary, Corvallis, 3:00 pm-5:00 pm

Please RSVP to [carolyn.breece@oregonstate.edu](mailto:carolyn.breece@oregonstate.edu).

Sign up to receive notifications and to RSVP.

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/mb/blog>

**June 20th - Linn Benton Beekeeping Assoc. Meeting**

**Topic:** "Summer Solstice: The Beginning of the End"

**Location:** Corvallis Waldorf School, 6:30-8:30 pm

Visit their website for more information. <http://www.lbba.us>

**June 28th - Central Coast Beekeepers Assoc. Meeting**

**Topic:** "Reading Frames & Prep for Honey Flow", Ken Ograin

**Location:** Newport Library, 6:30 pm

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

**July 19th-23rd - Lane County Fair**

**Kelly's Beekeeping Website: "Lane County Hiveways"**

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

<http://lanecountyhiveways.com/>

**Florence Garden Club**—visit their face book page at

[www.facebook.com/FGCOR](http://www.facebook.com/FGCOR).

### Queen Rearing Classes

The Flippin Lyme Foundation has been busy building out new NUC boxes and queen mating castles, this all to expand our bee breeding program this season. We are adding Caucasian bees to our apiary to graft from.

Queen grafting begins next week. We will be offering a series of micro classes in queen rearing. The costs of the classes is \$30/session and at the end, you can take home a new queen or two! Enrollees should have their own 5-frame NUC boxes (with drawn comb), veil and gloves to work with.

LCBA members are welcome, please drop Deb Elder a note at [FlippinLyme@gmail.com](mailto:FlippinLyme@gmail.com) a note to get on our list. Class size is limited to four to six participants for each session. We plan to meet three times this summer during the nectar flow.

## Lane County Fair

The Lane County Fair is July 19th - 23th. LCBA will have one pound queen line jars available to members who are entering honey in the fair at the June meeting or you may contact Ken Ograin at [woodrt@pacinfo.com](mailto:woodrt@pacinfo.com). Anything harvested after July 22nd of last year can be entered. We would like to see a good turnout of honey & wax entries this year.

**Honey Categories**—Honey is Division 1125 in the Land Products Division

**Honey must be strained in one-pound jars for Class 02, 03, 04, & 05. Submit two jars for these four categories**

Class 01 - Honey in comb (one container) (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

**Deadlines:** On line registration - July 5th.

Mail-in paper forms - June 26th

**Physical Entry Dates:** July 17th noon to 7:00 pm, Wheeler Pavilion. You can also register when you drop off your entry. For more information and to register click on link:

<http://www.atthefair.com/Exhibits-openshow>

Click on 'Stills Fair Book' for all the information.

For those who do not have internet service you can contact

### 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.

### Welcome New Members

John Fisher	Eugene
Jeff Grabvo	Creswell
John Scott	Eugene
Vincent Smith	Eugene
Sandra Zelena	Eugene

## Understanding Varroa Biology by Rita Ostrofsky

Morris Ostrofsky presented Understanding Varroa Biology for the April pre-meeting. Morris pointed out that understanding Varroa biology gives beekeepers the chance to manage Varroa behavior.

On its natural host, *Apis ceranae*, varroa is a minor pest. Drone brood is the only host and part of the control of Varroa involves the quantity of brood produced. *Apis ceranae* has evolved a number of defenses against the mite—notably grooming behavior, infested worker brood removal, and trapping the mite in drone brood. These defenses allow the mite to coexist in the colony, but at low levels. This is an expected mature host/parasite relationship.

In 1987 Varroa made a species jump from *Apis ceranae* to our bees *Apis mellifera*. This changed a number of things for *A. mellifera*.

- No natural immunity to Varroa mites
- Varroa has access now to both drone and worker brood
- Viruses that formerly only affected drones now affect workers

The reproductive cycle of Varroa takes place entirely in the capped brood cells, beginning with a single previously impregnated female individual, the foundress mite.

Varroa multiply rapidly. One cycle produces:

- At least 1.45 new female mites in the worker (female) brood 1-2.
- At least 2.2 new female mites in the drone (male) bee brood, which is the most attractive for Varroa.

Varroa mites are found two ways in a colony. It is important to consider that the Varroa mites, because of their life cycle, spend 2/3rds of their time under capped cells and one third as exposed phoretic mites on the outside of a bee. This is an important consideration when considering different methods of control.

Varroa mites parasitize bees. This happens when they pierce the skin of the pupae. A virus is a strand of genetic material surrounded by a protective protein coat. What it does is take over the genetic instructions in a cell and causes that cell to make more viruses. Kind of like someone slipping in an extra page of blueprints at a construction site. The cells now build more viruses instead of the original construction plans. Vectoring a disease means when one creature, for example a Varroa mite, transfer another creature like a virus to a third creature in this case a honey bee. Some examples: Deformed wing virus, Acute Bee Paralysis.

The Varroa mites cause these conditions indirectly. They vector or carry a virus that actually causes the deformity. But it takes a fairly high population of Varroa mites to actually see this. If you do, you need to take action. This is a non-sustainable loss to the hive.

- Varroa mite infestation affects the production of winter bees also known as “fat bees”. Without winter bees, the colony can not sustain itself.
- Vitellogenin is a food storage reservoir in the bees body (fat cells) that allows a worker to survive several months over winter.’
- The bees need to raise several generations of bees with Vitellogenin to produce the fat winter bees.
- It makes it possible for the bees to come out of metabolic retirement; they are able to take on nurse bee duties in late winter as the colony broods up.
- Worker bees infected with Varroa do not produce Vitellogenin

The take home message is to know the Varroa infestation level in your colonies at all times and take appropriate action (strategies will be discussed at the regular meeting that follows). Most importantly take early action to ensure that your colonies are going into winter with Vitellogenin rich winter bees.

**Volunteers Needed - Eugene Pro Rodeo Kids Club Day, June 27th. 10:00am - 5:00pm**

**Location:** Oregon Horse Arena, 90751 Prairie Road, Eugene

Looking for four volunteers, first shift 10 to 1:30 two volunteers; second shift 1:30 to 5:00 two volunteers. This is a fun kids event and LCBA has had a booth the past two years. We would like to do it again. Please contact Nancy Ograin if you are able to volunteer your time at [nancy.ograin@gmail.com](mailto:nancy.ograin@gmail.com) or 541-935-7065.



**May Meeting Highlights**  
by Tamara Andreas,  
LCBA Secretary

**Presentation: "Reading Sticky Boards" by Judy Scher and  
"Preparing for Honey Flow" by Ken Ograin**

**Sticky Boards:**

A sticky board is a piece of plastic board (like a political sign) that you coat with oil. A sticky board can be used to count mites, but also for other purposes: evidence of wax moths, yellow jackets, mice, and to assess the strength of hive and observe the cluster location (especially in winter). By pulling out and examining the sticky board at regular intervals, you can track the increase of mites over time, and decide if you need to intervene and treat the hive. Try to remove the board after 48 hours, count all the mites, then divide by two to get a daily number.

Wax moth evidence will look like rectangular dark droppings on the board. Evidence of wax moths in a strong hive is not overly worrisome - the bees will destroy the larvae, which you will see on the board. However, in a weak hive, the moths can increase easier and wreck many frames.

Yellow jacket evidence will look like pieces of wings and legs on the board. This means you should use a hive reducer at the entrance so that the guard bees can better defend the hive.

Mice evidence will be larger droppings on the board. First, be sure you get the mouse out of the hive, before you reduce the hive entrance size.

Look at the uncapping pattern on the board in order to locate the cluster, and to determine the hive strength. A larger number of uncappings means the hive is pretty strong, and if you see a larger concentration in one area, then that is where the cluster is located.

An un-centered hive can be a sign of trouble. If the bees moved to one side, it could be because that side was warmer/closer to the sun. However, it means the bees will not be able to get to their honey supply and may starve. Either re-center the cluster by moving honey frames next to the cluster, or feed them emergency sugar right above that location.

Judy recommends outlining the board in cinnamon, to discourage ants on the board.

**More on Collection (Sticky) Boards by Judy Scher**

After the talk on reading sticky boards (or collection boards), there seemed to be some confusion among first year beekeepers. One point of confusion was how long they need to be in place. You definitely don't want them in all the time except in winter if temperatures stay in the 20's and below. To get a good picture of what's going on in the hive keep the board there for 48 hours. (Some beekeepers say 24 hours, some say 72 hours.) By the way, if you bought a hive kit, that plastic board is the collection board.

If your board has been in place for weeks or months, take it out and clean it off with a scraper. You can get stubborn things off with rubbing alcohol. Then spread a coat of oil (salad oil, PAM spray, etc.) over the entire board and place it under the screened bottom board. After 48 hours, remove the board and look around with a magnifying glass. Count mites and divide by two for the mites/day count. Look around and see if you can see anything else we talked about at the meeting.

**Preparing for Honey Flow**

Honey bees collect the nectar and then evaporate it to 18.2%, at which point they cap it. Preparing for honey flow basically means preparing for the nectar flow.

To prepare: look at colony health, population, and a strong queen. Check for a good brood pattern, signs of swarming, and mites. The bees will also need enough space for both the brood and for honey storage. Look for evidence of deformed wing virus, k-wing, tracheal mites, and brood disease (discolored uncapped brood). If a hive has tracheal mites, they will not be able to store surplus honey.

The peak nectar flow in our area is when the Himalayan blackberries bloom in June through July, about 4-6 weeks long depending on the area of town. This is when you want your hive to build up to a peak population to handle the flow and store surplus. For storing surplus honey: when adding bare foundation add only one box at a time and follow the 70% rule. If you are adding boxes with drawn foundation (from previous years), you can add more than one box. Otherwise, you will have problems with how the bees draw out the foundation.

*continued on page 6*

*Preparing for Honey Flow continued* Package bees were very late this year due to weather. New bees should be hatching this week, which should be adding strength to the new hive. It's very important to feed the hive during this time period, as there are no nurse bees around to do it (nurse bees are only 1-3 days old). Supplemental food will help them immensely.

Watch for the first flower on a blackberry plant; this is called the King flower. Be prepared for the surplus honey flow with added space for the bees to store it.

There is more information on our website, [lcbao.org](http://lcbao.org) reference tab: "Reading Frames", Morris Ostrofsky

**Oregon Master Beekeepers Scholarships** Lane County Beekeepers will have three scholarships available for the 2018 Oregon Master Beekeeper **Apprenticeship** (OMBA) The program will begin in January 2018. The program criteria and certification requirements are posted on the OMB website. This program does have a time commitment, classes, field work and written exam. Visit their website for complete information at [www.extension.oregonstate.edu/mb](http://www.extension.oregonstate.edu/mb).

LCBA scholarships are available to LCBA members meeting the requirements of both the LCBA and OMB Apprenticeship program. You must be accepted into the program to receive a scholarship. The scholarships pay for half of the registration fee upfront with the balance being paid to the recipient upon receiving their "Apprentice Certification".

If you would like to apply for a club scholarship please contact Nancy Ograin at [nancy.ograin@gmail.com](mailto:nancy.ograin@gmail.com) or 541-935-7065. We will also have application forms available at our June meeting.

### Extractor Information

Extracting time is here. 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.

Eugene, Cal Young Area - Pam Leavitt - 541-344-4228      Pleasant Hill - Tina & John Franklin 541-953-2028  
Springfield - Justin Boe 541-214-2614                      Creswell - Amy Sierzega 541-505-4033  
Elmira - Ken Ograin 541-935-7065

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!**

**Our River Road Area Extractor will not be available this year. Peggy Jillson has hosted the extractor there for many years and is unable to do it this year. Thanks Peggy for all your help these past years!**

**LCBA is looking for an LCBA member in the Eugene area to host it as we would like to have two extractors in the Eugene area. Please contact Nancy Ograin if you can help out.**

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



## June Beekeeping Tips by Chuck Hunt

1. The first blackberry blossom this year (in Eugene) was on May 26<sup>th</sup>. This is 2 ½ weeks later than last year. This winter and spring were very cloudy, cool, and wet. This slowed hive development as well as foliage. The honey flow will occur mostly in June although the temperatures will determine how late it continues. At present, moisture in the soil should be good.
2. Make sure to put supers on your hives as June progresses. Look into the hives to see if there is whitening on the top bars of the frames.
3. It does not harm the hive to super a little ahead during the early part of the honey flow. In other words, you can put on two supers instead of just one even though you think that one super might do for the time being.
4. Get your equipment ready for extracting.
5. Watch for outbreaks of foulbrood now that all medications have been removed from the hives. Make sure that you know the difference between American Foulbrood (the most dangerous) and European Foulbrood. American Foulbrood can be diagnosed using the “ropiness” test.
6. Mites can be observed in the drone pupa cells that are revealed when you break the two brood chambers apart. Look for Varroa mites on the white pupa where they are readily visible at this time. If you see Varroa, be aware that the hive is in trouble. Use a sticky board and other monitoring devices to assess the Varroa infestation. In serious cases, honey supers may have to be removed and treatment started in order to save the hive.

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The GloryBee Factory Store is truly a unique destination. Our products are great for first-timers and seasoned beekeepers. We have all the beekeeping essentials such as woodenware, foundation, clothing and nutrition. Come by today for a visit with our friendly staff. We are always here to answer questions and help you select the right equipment.

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## Busy Bee - Educating Kids

Several LCBA members volunteered their time for presentations at several schools recently. Thank you for volunteering for these important educational opportunities!

**Maggie Matoba** did a bee presentation at Kalapuya High School on May 18th as part of the Farm Internship Program. There were interns from various farms (Deck Farms, Food for Lane County Youth Farm, Ruby & Amber's, and Organic Red Neck Farms), as well as students from Kalapuya sit in on a lecture and take part in a hive inspection. Maggie said the material was very valuable illustrating all that we do in the club.



Maggie Matoba and students

**Diana Scoville** gave a presentation at Mapleton Elementary School to K-6th classrooms last month. Diana had an observation hive, posters books, beekeeping equipment and bee activities to share with the kids. She said the presentation went very well and looks forward to doing it again next year. This was her second year for bee talks at Mapleton Elementary.



Pam Leavitt & students

**Pam Leavitt** spoke on June 6th and June 8th at the Family Charter School on Crest Drive. She shared honeybee information to 45 second and third graders on the first day and then talked to about 45 4th and 5th graders two days later. Pam said they were "great kids, eager to hear about our special pollinators!"

**Polly Habliston** volunteered her time at STEMfest in Culver, Oregon. Polly's son is a history/social studies teacher and STEM coach at the local school. STEMfest is a day dedicated to STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math), with demonstrations by elementary, middle and high schoolers. The middle school focused on three topics, one of which was pollinators, and Polly was there as a beekeeper, with props to engage groups of students and their accompanying teachers as they rotated through, at 20 minute intervals.

Polly said she "was impressed by how engaged the students were, and their degree of interest, in a little town that relies on carrot seed. They were very informed on the importance of pollinators and the ongoing struggles to help them survive."

**Paula Mance** provided bee information to two groups of middle-school age youth this spring. Heather Greene Program Director/Coordinator at Aprovecho has a program introducing urban kids to sustainable living. Paula said "she was invited to talk about bees and on the first event in April was able to show the kids bees in an observation hive. Paula said they loved it as you can imagine. In May the second group enjoyed a power point slide presentation just as much, she thought. The kids were very astute about pollination and the importance of avoiding harmful pesticides."

## Pollinators at Triangle Lake Charter School - Kelly Goodwin

For the last few years, I've been privileged to work with a very talented second grade teacher and her students exploring pollinators. This spring's unit provided especially rich experiences for all of us, as we've begun to relate our fledgling school garden and existing native landscape with the honey bees, bumblebees, and countless other insects that make these environments productive and healthy. We got to know some friendly drones, took a close look at colony activity with observation hives, and were generously invited to share in package installation day at Oak Hill School. Our second graders will happily (and quite competently) address inquiries into many aspects of pollinator biology, including the factors contributing to pollinator decline and what they can do to help. It's been an incredibly rewarding season; one that's provided young people a meaningful way to connect with and care for the world around them, and one that's given this beekeeper a great deal of hope for the future. *Kelly*





## 2016 LCBA Winter Loss by Dr. Dewey M. Caron

At the April LCBA meeting I distributed paper copies and directed members to a web-based survey document as a continuing effort to define overwintering success. This was the eighth year of such survey activity. I received 282 responses from Oregon backyarders, keeping

anywhere from 1 to 48 colonies. Lane County Beekeeper members sent in 29 surveys, 7 fewer than last year and half the number of the previous year.

A more complete report of the Oregon beekeeper survey responses, including losses and responses to management questions in the survey, with easy to understand graphs, is now posted at [www.pnwhoneybeesurvey.com](http://www.pnwhoneybeesurvey.com). I will soon post the LCBA specific responses - look under individual club reports and a notification will sent by LCBA when they are posted.

LCBA member overwintering losses were determined for 92 Langstroth hives, one top bar and 5 Warre' hives. Total losses were 50%, almost double the previous year and the seven-year average for LCBA, but similar to the 48% statewide loss rate.

Thirty-one percent (31%) of LCBA individuals had a total loss and 17% had total survival. Typically survey respondents are newer beekeepers. Forty-one percent (41%) of respondents were 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> year beekeepers, 17% had four to six years of beekeeping experience and 31% had eight plus years of experience.

Individuals with losses were asked to what they attributed their loss. Poor wintering conditions and varroa were at the top of the list, then yellow jackets, starvation and queen failure. Also listed were CCD, pesticides and unknown.

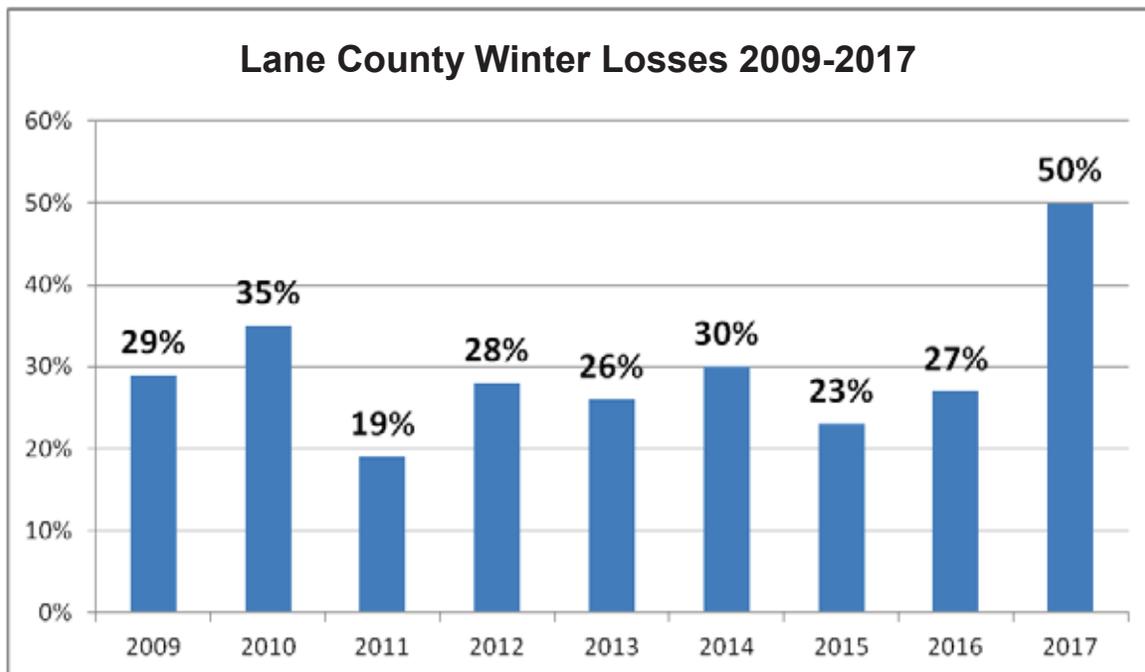
The survey also inquired about feeding practices, wintering preparations, sanitation measures utilized, screen bottom board usage, queens, mite monitoring and mite controls used. They were also asked about drone brood removal and chemical controls. LCBA and Oregon members most often do not just use one thing on their colonies to control mites and improve overwintering success.

For the larger data base of Oregon beekeepers, feeding dry sugar or candy board, adding a moisture absorbent feature at top of colony and an upper entrance resulted in significantly fewer losses. Screen bottom board usage, monitoring with alcohol wash or powdered sugar for mites and using most of the chemical mite control options did likewise. See this analysis in the Oregon beekeeper report; [www.pnwhoneybeesurvey.com](http://www.pnwhoneybeesurvey.com)

Among LCBA members, 38% indicated they fed a candy board and their overwinter loss was 38%. This was significantly better than the remainder who did not use a candy board. Those that did not use screen bottom boards had a higher loss than those that did. Those that monitored for mites with powdered sugar or alcohol wash did not have improved survival. Those that used chemical controls all had a better survival rate than the average.

Thanks to all LCBA members who completed a survey and if you found results of use, but you didn't have a chance to submit your information this year, please consider doing so next April

NOTE: As updated in July Oregon State Beekeepers newsletter, BEE LINE, 21 Oregon commercial & semi-commercial beekeepers manage 57% of total estimated colonies in the state. They reported 25% overwinter loss rate, whereas backyard beekeepers reported a 50% loss, but their losses were 37% higher than last year and double the loss rate of two years earlier.



## National Pollinator Week is a time to celebrate pollinators and spread the word about what *you* can do to protect them

Ten years ago the U.S. Senate's unanimous approval and designation of a week in June as "National Pollinator Week" marked a necessary step toward addressing the urgent issue of declining pollinator populations. Pollinator Week has now grown into an international celebration of the valuable ecosystem services provided by bees, birds, butterflies, bats and beetles.

The Pollinator Partnership is proud to announce that June 19-25, 2017 has been designated National Pollinator Week by the [U.S. Department of Agriculture](http://www.usda.gov) and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

For more information go to: [www.pollinator.org](http://www.pollinator.org)

### 2017 LCBA New/Renewal Memberships

\$25 per year 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)

**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](mailto:nancy.ograin@gmail.com).

### For Sale Hive Equipment

Deeps and 7 Westerns with and without drawn frames, \$9 - \$35 ea  
 2 Ventilating boards, \$5 ea  
 2 Metal queen excluders, \$4 ea  
 3 screen bottom boards, \$15-\$20 ea  
 Metal telescoping lid, \$20  
 2 Inner covers, \$7 ea  
 4 Wooden top covers \$5-\$10 ea  
 Equipment for feeding sugar water: buckets, jugs, boards, plastic vertical & horizontal, \$5 - \$6 ea  
 Fancy wooden supply case, also for catching swarms, \$20  
 Cardboard EZ Nuc, \$5  
 24 g Fumagilan \$8  
 4 packets Api Life Var \$5  
 16 oz Honey B Healthy \$8

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[lucyoneal@comcast.net](mailto:lucyoneal@comcast.net)

### For Sale Top Bar Hives

Top Bar Hive equipment with and without bees available.

Contact Barbara Bajec for more information or if you have any questions.

Barbara: [541-767-9086](tel:541-767-9086) (text or call); or email

[barbbajec@gmail.com](mailto:barbbajec@gmail.com)

### For Sale

Will have **honeybee swarms** for sale, \$35.  
 Call and get on my waiting list, if you would like one.

Julie at [541 9372577](tel:541-937-2577)

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

### For Sale Warré Beehives

I sell complete kits for Warré top-bar beehives and also fully assembled hives.

See the details at  
[www.beeologique.com](http://www.beeologique.com)  
 (under products)

I also offer free guidance in Warré top-bar beekeeping.

**Bill Wood**

~ (541) 687-8211 ~  
[beeologique@gmail.com](mailto:beeologique@gmail.com)

### For Sale Bee Supplies

Brood boxes, honey/ western boxes telescoping covers, bottom screen boards.

Wood frames with drawn comb. All frames have been frozen & stored in sealed tubs with no wax moths!

For more information and pricing. Contact Jen Hornaday at [healthybeeshealthygardens@gmail.com](mailto:healthybeeshealthygardens@gmail.com) or call/ text cell at 541-914-2225.

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