



LANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

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March 2017 NEWSLETTER



President's Message

Max Kuhn, LCBA President

Thanks to all the volunteers who helped with the 33rd annual Lane County Beekeepers Association Bee School. I feel like it was a roaring success! But how could we go wrong? With our lineup of talented instructors? Super administrative help? And all the great volunteers? We could not lose. They all worked together and helped with everything from the great food we enjoyed, to the cleanup after it was all said and done. And it all went well! From start to finish it was a fun, exciting, and very rewarding day for me. My hope is that the 55 students, who were the object of all these efforts, received more than they bargained for. I hope they will now seek to continue learning for the remainder of their beekeeping experience. With a little luck maybe they will go on to mentoring or teaching other beginning beekeepers and thus keep the cycle going. But I also hope they will join LCBA as a member and experience the comradery we all feel when we attend our regular meetings each month. But from the meetings to the newsletter, we have much to be thankful for in this club. Not the least of which is the great volunteers....all of them.... So CHEERS! Here is a toast to all who help out with keeping this club what it is, and what it does. You all are doing a great job!

Thanks to you all from all at LCBA!

Special Thanks

LCBA would also like to thank Glory Bee for donating a 3 lb package of bees for a door prize. They had a table with supplies for new beekeepers to look at and offered a discount coupon to all participants. Bee Culture magazine also gave us 60 copies of their magazine for class registrants.



Door Prize Winner John Kluge
with LCBA VP Deb Elder
Thank You Glory Bee!

NEXT MEETING:

March 21, 2017

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

Early Educational Class!

"Bait Box" (see page 2)

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: Swarm Control
Speaker: Karessa Torgerson

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

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Early Educational Meeting

“Bait Boxes” by Morris Ostrofsky

This presentation describes practical uses for bait hives, suggestions for when and how to set them up, placement strategies, and how Oxalic acid can help eliminate 90% of the Varroa mites before moving a swarm to a standard hive. Morris also describes his efforts to find feral hives.

Welcome New Members

Eric & Patty Allen	Eugene
Larry Avery	Blachley
Micha Bell & Maggie Erwin	Eugene
Kyle Carson	Eugene
John Crowder	Eugene
Barbara Hanson	Eugene
Coral Harris	Eugene
John Kluge	Creswell
John Sandford	Alavadore
Marion Sassen	Eugene
Alma Serna	Eugene
Gary Thomsen	Eugene
Lee Yamada	Eugene
Zachary Lauritzen & Lauren Vega O’Neil	Eugene

Bee School Scholarship Recipients

LCBA donated three scholarships from our “Educational Fund” and two were donated by Deb Elder’s, non-profit foundation.

Thank You

Flippin Lyme Foundation



LCBA President Max Kuhn with Bee School Scholarship Recipients
Front row left to right:
Lee Yamada, Ed Quigley, Jerry Shorey, Joel Kuiper, & Darby Randall



Arthur & Anita Jones



Break Time



Mike Harrington



Glory Bee Table

Bee School Speakers



Judy Scher



Morris Ostrofsky



Jonathan Loftin



Pam Leavitt



Chuck Hunt



Max Kuhn



Brandt Weaver



Ken Ograin



Judy at the microscope showing attendees bee parts and mites.

Varroa Control for the Month of March by Judy Scher

Usually March is warmer and there are more choices in Varroa control. However, as I write this there is snow in areas around Lane County! So here are treatment suggestions for whatever temperature is thrown at us.

Before treatment, you must monitor for mites (refer to last month's newsletter). Treat for Varroa if your hive is over the threshold. A reminder that if you use a collection board, you must be sure the screen above it is free of debris.

*For the following methods there is a video found on the first page of the LCBA website under "Important Varroa Information" and on p. 11 of Honey Bee Health Coalition: **Tools for Varroa Management**.*

1. Oxalic Acid (described in last month's newsletter)

May use only if you haven't done so in the winter. Consecutive use may harm your queen!

Caution: There is more brood now than last month and oxalic acid will kill larvae and eggs.

This method will not kill Varroa mites under the caps.

2. Mite Away Quick Strips (formic acid)

Use when daytime temps are 50 – 92 °F for 7 – 10 continuous days.

Must have at least 6 frames of brood

Install 2 strips for 7-10 days OR 1 strip for 7-10 days, then repeat.

This is the only method that kills mites under the capped cells as well as phoretic mites.

This method will kill eggs and larvae, but the queen will rapidly resume egg laying after treatment.

The Honeybee Health Coalition states that this method may be used concurrently with honey supers; however, some people suggest waiting for 2 weeks to install supers.

3. Apiguard Thymol (essential oil)

Daytime temps must be at least 59 degrees F during entire treatment

Will taint the taste of honey, so wait at least 2 weeks after treatment to install honey supers

Place tub above brood chamber for one week, then repeat.

4. ApiVar (Amitraz)

This is a synthetic treatment

Place one strip per 5 frames of brood

Use for 42 – 56 days then remove strips

You must wait 2 weeks AFTER treatment before installing honey supers

Daytime temperatures during treatment must be warm enough so bees are moving and contacting the strips

Note: It is still too cold to use Api Life Var, another thymol product.

Honey Donations for LCBA

by Katharine Hunt, Past President

Thank you everyone that have donated honey for us to sell at the January Good Earth Home and Garden Show. We sold out at the show! Thank you for your generosity. At our March 21st meeting we will be having a drawing for a Glory Bee gift certificate to those members who have donated one quart or more of honey since the fall. There is still time to have your name entered in this drawing by bringing a quart or so of honey with you to this month's meeting!

Swarm List

Judy Scher is completing the updated swarm list on our website. Be sure to get any updated information to her as soon as possible.

The list is intended for members only that will collect swarms. It is **not** for those wanting swarms. You must have experience in removing swarms to be on the list and you have to be a current member with dues paid for 2017.

Check to make sure your information is correct by clicking on the link: <http://www.lcbaor.org/SwarmList.>

To insure the information gets added correctly please contact Judy Scher at judyscher@gmail.com or 541-344-2114.

Upcoming Events & Announcements

March 15th - Linn Benton Beekeeping Assoc. Meeting

Topic: "Re-queening for Backyard Beekeeper", Kenny Williams

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

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

March 17th - Friday in the Apiary, " "

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

Sign up to receive notifications and to RSVP.

<http://extension.oregonstate.edu/mb/blog/friday-apiary-february-17-2017>

March 22nd - Central Coast Beekeepers Assoc. Meeting

Topic: "Spring Management & Q&A", Max Kuhn

Location: Newport Library, 6:30 pm

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

April 7th-8th - Glory Bee Weekend

Two day event with beekeeping education, distribution of pre-ordered packages of live bees, live demonstrations, honey sampling, onsite food vendors and other activities.

<https://wholesale.glorybee.com/content/bee-weekend-2017>

April 15th - Southern Oregon Beekeepers Assoc. Spring Bee School, "The Art and Science of Keeping Bees in the Rogue Valley"

Location: Southern Oregon Research & Extension Center, 569 Hanley Road, Central Point, OR

<http://www.southernoregonbeekeepers.org/news-and-events/soba-beginning-beekeeper-class>

April 22nd—3rd Annual Save the Bee 5K Run / Walk

Location: Richardson Park, Junction City 9:30 am to Noon

Cost: \$25 - Individuals Ages 18-59, \$20 - Individuals Ages 17 & Under and 60 & Over. All proceeds go to Save the Bee Foundation to provide research on honey bees and colony collapse disorder

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.

Save the Date

June 3, 2017 - LCBA/LBBA Field Day at OSU Apiary in Corvallis. Once again Lane County Beekeepers is partnering with Linn Benton Beekeepers for field day. More information to follow in April newsletter.



- Bee Education
- Honey Tasting
- Live Music
- Food Carts
- Meet the American Honey Princess
- Fun Family Activities
- Pick Up Pre-Ordered Honey Bees
- Demos: How to install packaged honey bees by our founder, Dick Turanski, and President, Alan Turanski.

PACKAGED HONEY BEES MUST BE PRE-ORDERED!

Call **800.456.7923** to learn more or to be placed on our info list.



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*Date may change due to availability of bees.

3RD ANNUAL

GLORYBEE

SAVE the BEE

5K Run/Walk

Saturday, April 22, 2017 • 10 AM START
Richardson Park, Fern Ridge Reservoir
5K (3.1 miles) & Kids' Dash at 9:30 AM

presenting sponsor:

GloryBee

REGISTER ONLINE NOW!
eclecticedgeracing.com

Net proceeds from this race will go to fund honey bee research!
GloryBee/SaveTheBee.com

Timing and announcing provided by Eclectic Edge Racing



February Meeting Highlights by Tamara Andreas, LCBA Secretary

Announcements:

- President Max Kuhn presented Pam Leavitt a thank you gift for serving the past two years as LCBA president.



Max Kuhn thanking Pam Leavitt

Presentation: Spring Management by Kenny Williams

Kenny is from Blodgett, Oregon and has been a commercial beekeeper for 40 years. He is now retired and is teaching.

In March and April, trees start to bloom and provide foraging for the bees, and the bees start their brood. Maple trees are key nectar and pollen suppliers. When it's still below 50°F, feed the bees fondant or candy canes. In March, check that your hive entryway is clear of debris and dead bees. A small number of dead bees is normal. If foragers are coming in with pollen this is a good sign that your hive is building up.

When opening the hive in March or April, check how many frames the bees cover and the quantity in the cluster. Also, look between the boxes to see if the cluster below is strong as well. Depending on the size of the cluster, keep in mind the need to divide the hive if it's extremely strong and may be inclined to swarm later in the season. A weaker hive may need the addition of bees from a stronger hive.

Nucs require at least two frames of honey by the end of March or early April. Too little and the bees may starve in very rainy weather. A hive can starve even in May, if the weather is consistently rainy and the bees can't go out to forage. Supplement with sugar syrup and monitor how much food stores the bees have, either by testing the weight of the hive, or by frame examination.



Kenny Williams

Queen evaluation & replacement - April

Evaluate the brood pattern - it will help inform about the queen's age, swarm potential, strength, etc. A poor brood pattern may just necessitate queen replacement. Swarm cells in a not thickly populated hive may indicate a queen that's inclined to swarm, even if the hive has plenty of room to grow.

Emergency swarm cells will form on cells from worker cells, in the middle of a frame. These queens are not likely to be strong. Kenny recommends re-queening in this instance.

Some beekeepers replace queens 80-90% of the time; others will replace queens less. Kenny replaced the queens 75-80% in his operation every year. The goal should always be: what will it take to get this hive through the year. A vigorous queen is key to hive survival. Also, the age of a queen may not indicate her strength.

If you do re-queen, leave the queen cage undisturbed for at least 10 days. By day 8, the queen should have been released and will start laying eggs. Once the eggs develop into larvae, the larvae will also emit pheromones telling the bees that all is well. When you check for whether the queen was accepted, look primarily for developing larvae and a "larvae trail" that shows where the queen has been. If you see new larvae, the queen is fine and you can close up the hive.

Swarm control

Relieving congestion in the hive is key to swarm control; the bees that are removed can be used to help weaker hives or to start up new hives. A hive with bees covering 8-9 frames may need to have frames of bees removed. A hive with 3-5 frames covered probably needs to have bees added to it.

Another way to add bees to a hive is to find and capture a wild swarm of bees. Bees are also genetically more or less inclined to swarm. By replacing the queens, it will help reduce the bees' inclination to swarm down to 15% or less.

Monitoring for varroa mites is also important in spring management. Treatment for mites should happen after the honey harvest in August. If you didn't need to treat for mites the prior fall, can treat with thymol or apiguard in April.

Plan ahead. If you need to add bees to your hive with a package of bees, or you need to re-queen, you often will need to pre-order before supplies run low.

Yellow Jackets

by Ken Ograin, LCBA Member

At the February meeting Ken Ograin gave an early educational presentation on yellow jackets. Ken talked about the importance of stopping yellow jackets early. You have four to five weeks to capture the queens when you first start seeing them hovering looking for a nesting site. When the queens emerge from hibernation the first thing they do is find a nest site, then build and feed the nest for several weeks until enough workers hatch to take on nest building and feeding duties. It is at this time that she will then remain in the nest and just lay eggs. Nests can build up to several thousand workers by late August or September and it's at this time that the colony will produce males and queens. Queens will then mate and find a place to hibernate till next season. So it is important to start trapping queens early in the season to prevent nests from getting established. Ken uses the Rescue cylinder trap with the 10 week cartridge.

Ken also talked about how effective the Rescue disposable yellow jacket traps are. Most of the workers in a nest are scavengers. Ken places these traps near the ground as it will attract many more than placing high off the ground like what you do when attracting queens. During hot weather be sure to maintain the proper water level in the trap. To kill ground nests you can use foaming spray or soapy water in a garden sprayer. Use one cup of liquid detergent to a gallon of water.



If you have concerns about paper wasps, Rescue has a trap which Ken evaluated and found it to be effective. Also the new WHY spray is formulated with natural plant oils and is effective on all wasps and hornets.

Below is a link to the UC Davis IPM site for Yellow Jacket, has good info for ID and trapping.

<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn7450.html#IDENTIFICATION>

If you would like to make your own traps and baits this is a good site for homemade baits and trap placement.

<http://www.cooperpest.com/pests/yellow%20jacket%20trapping%20guide.pdf>



Voted best to use in traps to attract workers Friskies ocean whitefish dinner cat food and Swanson's white premium chunk chicken breast.

KNOW THE ENEMY CHALKBROOD

by Pam Leavitt and Judy Scher

Chalkbrood is caused by the fungus *Ascosphaera apis*. This fungal disease effects only the brood in the hive. It is most often found in colonies that are stressed by low colony population, humid conditions in the hive, poor nutrition and mite infestation. It is most prevalent in the spring when the colony

has begun to expand and the brood outnumber the bees in the hive.

The symptoms are finding affected larvae on the **outer** fringes of the brood nest. These cells may be sealed or unsealed. The larvae are found stretched out in the cell in an upright position. They are generally white in color, resembling a white cotton wrapped mummy. Some diseased larvae have been found with brown or black spots, caused by the fruiting bodies (called spore cysts) of the fungus. The house bees will remove dead larvae by bringing them out to the front of the hive, onto the landing board. The beekeeper's first indication often is the appearance of small mummies at the hives entrance.

The spores of the fungus are transmitted to the brood through feeding by the nurse bees. The fungal spores can be present in the brood cells from previous outbreaks. There is no medication for chalkbrood. The treatment options consist of dealing with whatever is causing the stress to the colony. This includes mite control, feeding supplemental protein, good hive management through increasing the population by giving them additional brood frames from a healthy hive, and the use of **moisture boxes** to control humidity in the hive.

It may be necessary to re-queen and destroy chalkbrood infested combs if the problem persists. The benefit of re-queening may be to change the cleaning behavior of the workers by introducing new stock. The hope is to introduce a more hygienic tendency in the new brood from a new queen. Chalkbrood generally will disappear when the cool, damp spring changes to warmer, drier weather.





March Beekeeping Tips by Chuck Hunt

1. March is the month to treat your bees if you haven't already. Be sure and check for mites. Count your mites and see if you need to do a treatment. Grease patties and miticide strips should be in the hive, in March. Pick a time that is relatively warm (about 55 degrees) and quickly apply your medications.
2. Bees will be increasing their buildup during this month. Make sure that adequate stores are in place. Don't count on any early spring honey flow since the bees often cannot fly due to poor weather. A hive should never have less than 15 pounds of honey or stores. This is about five western frames or three deep frames of solid honey.
3. You can feed your bees at this time since it is beginning to warm enough that they can handle nectar or syrup. A mixture of one part sugar to two parts water fed to the bees at this time will stimulate increased brood rearing and help your hives survive the winter and build up in the months to come. Be careful of swarming when you stimulate your hives this way. Also, remember that feeding stimulating syrup will increase brood rearing and subsequent need for stores. Watch such hives carefully.
4. Entrance reducers can probably be removed at this time. You might want to clean the bottom board of any debris or dead bees and make sure that it is dry.
5. If weather permits, it is advisable to even up or balance your hives. This means that those hives that are overflowing with bees and brood should have some brood removed. These removed bees and brood should be given to hives that are weak to boost their strength. **MAKE SURE THAT YOU DO NOT TAKE THE QUEEN FROM THE STRONG HIVE ALONG WITH THE TRANSFERRED FRAMES.** Don't take more than 20 % of the bees and brood from the strong hive.
6. Also, if your hives are bursting at the seams, you can reverse your brood boxes. Usually, the lower box will be empty of brood. Take this empty box and place it on top of the second box. The second box, with all its brood, bees and queen will become the bottom or first box as a result. The queen will then move up into the new, and now empty, second box.
7. Watch out for swarm cells as the month progresses and moves into early April. Swarm cells look like peanuts that have not been shelled and are placed at the edges of the frames (usually). Various swarm control techniques can be used including splitting your hives. Splitting simply involves dividing the brood and boxes in the strong hive and starting a new hive. In the queenless half of these two hives, you may let the bees raise a new queen. Make sure that queenless half has eggs from which to raise this queen. This process will take about four weeks. You can also order a queen for the queenless half from a queen breeder.
8. If a hive is very weak, queenless and not worth saving, unite it with another hive that needs a boost. Place a newspaper between the two hives and let the bees chew the obstruction away. They will unite peacefully.
9. Think about re-queening any hives that are chronically weak or unproductive. A new and healthy queen will help the buildup and now is the time to order that queen. Look for disease resistance and hygienic queens.
10. Watch out for yellow jacket queens and use pheromone traps for them. Any queens you capture in the spring will greatly reduce the problems with yellow jackets in the late summer and fall.
11. March is the month that many think is the most critical month for beekeeping of the entire year. Do your job right in this month and you go a long way towards having a successful year of beekeeping.

Ohio State University 2017 Bee Lab Webinars

The new 2017 monthly webinars are starting this month. Sessions are the third Wednesday of the month, beginning at 9AM **EASTERN**. All webinars are free, and registration is not required. The March webinar was on the 15th and the topic was "*MiteCheck: Using Beekeeper Citizen Science to Transmit Bee Health Information, Not Varroa destructor*".

April 19: Reduce Your Hive Losses through "Monitoring" (introducing OSBA's Apiary Diagnostic Kit)

Visit their website for more information and to view any seminar at a later date.

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

To Join a webinar, follow the link below and LOG IN AS A GUEST at about 8:55 the day of the event:

<http://go.osu.edu/theOSUbuzz>

Reminders and log-in instructions will be sent prior to each session to everyone on their beekeeping e-mail list.

2017 OMB Apprenticeship Program

The 2017 Oregon Master Beekeepers (OMB) Apprenticeship classes have started. Ken Ograin taught the first class on February 15th. Morris Ostrofsky, Judy Scher, Max Kuhn and Kelly Goodwin are the other instructors in the Lane County program. There is classroom work, hive checks and new this year class field work.

If you are interested in learning more about this program visit their website at:

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

You can also talk to Rick Olson at our monthly meetings. Rick is the Lane County Oregon Master Beekeeper Representative.

Get yourself on the waiting list if you think you might be interested in participating in the 2018 program.



Pictures courtesy of Becky Lemler

GloryBee® Beekeeping

Our Factory Store Is Your Lane County Beekeeping Resource.
We support LCBA members

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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Ancient "Honey" Bees of the Americas

by Rick Olson, OMB Lane County Regional Representative, LCBA Member

We all know that the first honeybees in the Americas were brought here by the Pilgrims in 1622. To my surprise, I learned at the Pollinator Conference in Albany this last weekend that there were honey producing bees in the Americas long before that.

Thousands of years ago the Mayans domesticated a stingless bee, *Melipona beecheii*, which they called 'Xunaan kab', literally, 'royal lady'. It was a symbol of the bee-god [Ah-Muzen-Cab](#), and was considered sacred. The honey and wax were used in religious ceremonies. The honey was also used as a sweetener, an antibiotic and in the Mayan version of mead, *balché*, reported to produce mystical experiences. The wax of *Melipona* is soft and easy to work and was used for lost-wax casting to create small works of art, jewelry, and other metal smithing that would be difficult to forge.

Though stingless bees do have stingers, they are small so they defend themselves by biting which is similar to a mosquito bite--they also tend to be more gentle than honeybees. They are social and form colonies made up of a queen and workers--all females, even workers, have the ability to develop into a fully functional queens.

The honey contains more water and drinking it is the more usual form of ingestion. A hive will produce only about two liters as opposed to 50 or more liters for honeybees, so it is more valuable. The honey of *Meliponini* may cost as much as ten times that of honeybees--each liter is sold for approximately \$35 US dollars.

Native peoples from around the world have used the honey for medicinal purposes and studies have indicated that it is more effective than modern antibiotics. The Mayans used the Xunaan Kab honey to treat eye and ear infections, respiratory problems, intestinal woes and even skin ulcers.

Typically stingless bees hive in hollow trees. When the Mayans found a nest they would cut the hive tree down and domesticate them. To this day they keep these colonies in 4-6 foot log hives. They also used increase methods much as modern beekeepers do to multiply their hives. Their beekeeping techniques are recorded in their ancient hieroglyphics found throughout the Yucatan.

Stingless bees do not make hexagonal honeycomb like our honeybees but keep honey and pollen in clusters of oval "pots". Because the honey is more watery than honeybee honey it is typically harvested by piercing the vessel pots with a sharpened stick and letting it run out of the hive into a gourd bowl. The first flow hive!

Swarming is a little different for these stingless bees. Scout bees find a suitable cavity. As many as a thousand builder bees are brought back from the old colony bringing food and materials for construction of the new hive. In about nine days when construction is complete and the temperature has been brought up to about 83 degrees F. the new queen migrates from the old hive and immediately begins laying eggs.

Sadly, the stingless bees of the Maya are being hard hit by deforestation from cattle ranching, logging and large scale farming as well as pesticides and competition from Africanized bees that produce much more honey. Consequently, the younger generation of Mayan beekeepers is not taking up the traditional practice of raising stingless bees.





Pacific NW SURVEY OF BEE HEALTH & BEEKEEPING PRACTICES

Survivorship Survey ~ by Dewey M. Caron

Last year, 271 Oregon and Washington backyarder beekeepers returned April surveys on their overwintering colony losses/survivorship, and management such as colony feeding, sanitation and Varroa control efforts. The results are posted on this website: <http://pnwhoneybeesurvey.com/survey-results/2015-16-survey-reports/>.

There is a report (see individual club reports) for Lane County. I appreciate the 36 responses from LCBA Beekeepers last year; however it was 10 fewer than the year before, so this year I am seeking to gain a few more respondents..

Colony loss levels from all respondents were 35% for eight frame and 44% for ten frame Langstroth hive beekeepers, 67% for five frame nucs and 55% for top bar hives. For the 36 Lane County respondents, overall losses were 27%, 13 percentage points below the Oregon beekeeper response, 4% higher than the previous year, but exactly on average for the percentage losses for the past 7 survey years. See LCBA club report at above address.)

For the most recent overwintering period (2016-2017) the electronic survey will be open March 27th and continue through end of April. It should take no more than 5-7 minutes to complete. I will briefly explain the survey and bring paper copies (for those who prefer them) to the April 18th meeting and I expect to be able to give you a results report by late May or early June.

Information requested will be very similar so I can compare last year with the current one. I have trimmed the survey so it is shorter with fewer questions. If you would like to review the inquiries in preparation for the survey please click this link "[2016 PNWals-prep](#)" pdf to download. Most Lane County beekeepers will review colonies prior to April 18th so I recommend you write a few notes to help you complete the survey or plan to take the electronic survey anytime after March 28th

While the main emphasis of the survey revolves around reporting how many colonies you had last fall compared to this spring, which we assess through hive location, hive types and originations (meaning were they overwintered colonies, nucs or packages purchased, swarms or splits). Other survey questions sometimes open up more questions than provide answers. Last year, for example, beekeepers doing several wintering preparations improved survival, but feeding or use of the sanitation alternatives we listed did not result in better survivorship, at least not directly. Those beekeepers using sugar shake or mite drop boards to monitor mite buildup had fewer overwintering losses, while use of other sampling methods did not. Non-chemical treatments did not, directly, improve survivorship, at least for our survey respondents; use of Apivar, essential oil or formic acid significantly improved survivorship

The BeeInformed Partnership (BIP) survey is also conducted in April each year. I ask that you continue to participate in this national survey as well. Although funding is now in the last year of this effort, we are hoping to continue what is now a ten year record of overwinter loss/survivorship. Our BIP report from last year is posted on the pnwhoneybeesurvey site and I include comparisons to losses in Canada and Europe. Access this survey at: www.beeinformed.org. This survey is available from April 1st through April 30th, 2017.



THANK YOU FOR SHARING THIS PAST SEASON. Please consider completing a survey for the 2016-2017 season this April.

Please complete the surveys. It is so important to know in Lane County our winter losses/survivorships.

Pacific NW Honey Bee Survey - available online from March 27th to April 27th <http://pnwhoneybeesurvey.com/survey/>

Bee Informed Partnership Survey - available online from April 1st to April 30th www.beeinformed.org

Dewey Caron will be attending our April meeting - Pacific NW Honey Bee paper surveys will be available for member to complete at our April meeting.

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.

For Sale

I'm out of beekeeping. Can you use... ?

36' stainless steel cappings tank and baskets: \$250

Built and painted boxes and built frames for 2 Western and 4 shallow boxes: \$135 for all.

Pollen trap, never used: \$30

Also: "honey" scale, child's size 4-6 beesuit, wired foundation, 6-gallon plastic pail with gate, Ross round covers, hive stand, electric fence charger, comb honey supers, other beekeeping stuff.

Contact Robin at [541-746-0808](tel:541-746-0808)
Call if you have any questions.

For Sale

Treatment-free top bar hives for sale end of March/beginning of April.

Contact Barbara Bajec for info.
[541-767-9086](tel:541-767-9086) (text or call); or email 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:541-9372577)

**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
(under products)

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

Bill Wood

~ (541) 687-8211 ~
beeologique@gmail.com

2017 Membership Renewal

If you wish to continue your membership in LCBA please remit the 2017 dues at our January meeting or mail to:

Polly Habliston
LCBA Treasurer
1258 Dalton Dr.
Eugene, OR 97404

Dues are \$25 per year per household, with membership renewal in January.

Contact Nancy Ograin if you are not sure if your membership is expiring.

nancy.ograin@gmail.com or 541-935-7065

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

2017 LCBA New 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

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

NEWSLETTER CONTACT INFORMATION

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