

# LANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

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## May 2015 NEWSLETTER



### President's Message

Pam Leavitt, LCBA President

Thank you for the terrific turnout for our first early educational class on April 21. Morris Ostrofsky had a standing room only audience for his presentation on Nucs. Morris's knowledge of beekeeping, as well as his passion for this fascinating pastime, certainly is demonstrated whenever he gives a talk to our club. Please don't miss our May 19 meeting where Morris will share his expertise on Reading Frames. I know you won't be disappointed.

I appreciated Karessa Torgerson sharing her 'Five Mistakes Beekeepers Make', at our April meeting, as well as Lynn Royce letting our members know of her research on 'TreeHive Bees'. If you wish more information on this subject, see her website at [www.treehivebees.org](http://www.treehivebees.org).

Field Day is coming up next month, Saturday, June 6. This is a good event for new beekeepers as you get to go through a hive with an experienced beekeeper as well as a good time to socialize and ask questions. Put this date on your calendar. See flyer in newsletter.

I attended the April 25 Oregon State Beekeepers Association Board (OSBA) meeting in Canby. Our club is associated with the OSBA as a regional association. There are 15 beekeeping associations in our state. We are required to have at least five members of our club also be members of OSBA. The OSBA website is [www.orsba.org](http://www.orsba.org) where more information can be obtained on membership and activities.

The OSBA will hold the annual Fall Conference at the Oregon Garden, an 80 acre botanical garden in Silverton on November 6-8. The focus of the conference will be products of the hive. I hope with the move to the central part of our state, more of our members will be able to attend. The conference is scheduled to be held in Seaside for the following five years.

In walking the bike paths along the Willamette River in Eugene, it appears the blackberry buds are swelling and will be opening early this year. I hope your bees are healthy and ready to forage for the major nectar flow in our area.

### NEXT MEETING:

May 19, 2015

**Program - 7:30 pm**

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

**Hall opens at 7:00 pm**

**Speaker: Morris Ostrofsky**

**Topic: Reading Frames**

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

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## April Highlights by Jodi Wiktorowski, LCBA Secretary

### Announcements:

- Lowes will be phasing out products that are deemed harmful to bees. Be aware as you shop for your gardens.

Many plants are treated with neonicotinoids now. Check those labels!!

•LCBA has sponsored a junior high school student Shane Williams, from Springfield. He will be focusing his senior project on beekeeping! Jim Rundall will be mentoring along with Jonathan Loftin.

Our meeting started off with LCBA member Jonathan Loftin showing examples of varroa mites in brood frame. A great show and tell item. Then Dewy Caron reminded everyone that this is survey month and strongly encouraged everyone to participate in the local Northwest Beekeeping Survey and the National survey performed by Bee Informed Partnership. Dewey will be reporting the survey results when completed.

Morris Ostrofsky started the evening with a presentation on nucs before the general meeting. This session was standing room only! His power point presentation can be found on the LCBA website and recap on page 9.

**Speaker:** Karessa Torgerson, Five Mistakes Beekeepers Make

Karessa Torgerson was the first speaker for the April meeting. She is a master beekeeper with the Eastern Apiculture Society and is the owner of Apicurious. She is also on the committee for the Oregon Master Beekeepers and a board member of Tree Hive bees. She noted that beginning beekeepers experience losses up to 60%. This is a very discouraging thing for new beekeepers, and very expensive too. Karessa discussed the most common mistakes and how to avoid them.

The first mistake is feeding the bees wrong. Starvation used to be the number one cause of loss of colonies. Often, this occurs early in the spring when the brood is increasing but there may not be enough food to sustain them. In the Willamette Valley, the bees have approximately 14 weeks to collect all of the food that they need to sustain them throughout the entire year. Bees need two kinds of food, carbohydrates and protein. The carbohydrates are the nectar. This is supplemented by feeding sugar syrup, fondant, or stored honey. Protein is necessary for growing brood. The protein comes from pollen. Supplementing protein patties during peak brood rearing may be needed. Karissa pointed out that once you begin feeding your bees, you have to continue until there is a readily available source because they will depend on the supplementation!

The second common mistake that causes problems is wishy washy mite management. European honeybees do not have any resistance to varroa mites. The beekeeper has to have some strategy for dealing with the mites. Colonies with high mite counts often collapse, but the healthy bees will leave and those bees will carry those varroa and infest other hives. As beekeepers, we must monitor the mite populations. It is not absolutely necessary to use chemicals in your mite management. Karessa also noted that it is also very important to treat all colonies in an apiary at the same time!

The third common mistake that causes problems for beekeepers is not understanding swarms. Karissa pointed out that healthy colonies want to swarm (this is their main form of reproduction). Swarming helps to breakup the varroa mite cycle because the colony stops producing brood in preparation for leaving. 40% of the field bees will leave with the old queen when they swarm. The varroa mites, however, remain in the hive within brood cells still emerging. This means that that first generation of new bees produced by the new queen are very heavily predated by the varroa! Mite treatments timed 3-4 weeks after a swarm event will be extremely effective because all the mites are in the phoretic cycle.



Shane Williams &  
Jim Rundall



Karessa Torgerson  
Linn Benton Beekeepers  
Association

**April Highlights continued** The fourth common mistake of new beekeepers is being unaware of the queens status in their colonies. Queen events occur, and the loss of a queen makes it much more likely for that colony to fail. It takes three weeks of development from egg to hatching for worker bees, so reading frames for brood patterns will give a good history even if the queen is not visualized.

The fifth mistake Karissa pointed out was the lack of using resources. Local clubs and mentors are invaluable for the new beekeepers.

Some good resources mentioned were:

eXtension <https://extension.org/beehealth>

OSU Bee Lab & Extension Program <https://u.osu.edu/beelab/>

Honey Bee Suite [www.honeybeesuite.com](http://www.honeybeesuite.com)

Apicurious [www.api-curious.com](http://www.api-curious.com)

Bee Informed Partnership & Blog [beeinformed.org](http://beeinformed.org)

<http://ourbeeblog.blogspot.com/2015/04/bee-informed-partnership.html>

**Speaker:** Lynn Royce, "Treehive Bees"

Lynn Royce followed Karessa with a her presentation on Tree Hive Bees. Lynn earned her PhD studying tracheal mites of honeybees. Recently she established Tree Hive Bees, a non-profit dedicated to studying honey bees in a more natural environment. She reminded us that honey bees have been around for millions years, but that it wasn't until 1850, with the discovery of "bee space", that they were boxed in hives for our convenience. In nature, bees are widely distributed, locate their hives off of the ground, and always have available food because there are fewer bees competing for it. This is not the case with the hives we use and the apiaries we establish. Research on wild hives in tree hollows has revealed that these hives always have a debris pile of organic material below the colony. These natural hives also have very thick walls and very good air flow through the colony. There is a current project studying the various fungal organisms within the bottom bio-box of the tree hives. Lynn mentioned that volunteers may be needed to adopt a tree hive for participation in this study.



Visit her website for more information: <http://treehivebees.org/>

### Welcome New Members

Ron & Nancy Green	Eugene
Craig Jordan	Junction City
Nick Kelley	Elmira
Bruce King	Eugene
June Kjelde	Cottage Grove
Tyson Lancaster	Eugene
Gordon & Beci Loeschen	Corvallis
Bill & Marls Martin	Eugene
David & Kathyne Parker	Eugene
Mike & Chris Spicer	Cheshire
Shane Williams	Springfield
Nelson Zaludek	Eugene



Lynn Royce



## Busy Bee - "Giving Back to the Hive"

April was a busy month with talks to younger children. Pam Leavitt gave a talk at New Dream Day Care in Eugene. She dressed up in her bee with smoker and showed pictures of bees to the pre-school kids. Chip Kiger gave a talk to a 3rd grade class at Awbrey Park and a pre-school class at Irving Elementary. Each year Chip talks at Awbrey and again this year The After School Club at Irving donated \$50 to our educational fund.



Pam Leavitt

Below is Barbara Bajec's report on "Meet By Farmer" :

*Meet My Farmer" was held on April 19, 2015 at the Presbyterian Church in Cottage Grove. This was an expanded farmer's market with produce, meats, cheese, wine and plants for sale. There were free demonstrations and talks. Paula Mance gave a talk on "Protecting Honey Bees. She talked about the things everyone can do to protect the bees. Paul Johnson and I manned an LCBA information table with the usual honey bee and club information. We also displayed a Langstroth Hive and a Top Bar Hive. The hive examples were a big hit which encouraged questions and curiosity from all who visited our table.*



Barbara Bajec



Paul Johnson



Paula Mance

Several of our members, including Polly & Doug Habliston and Pam & Less Leavitt, participated in the "Save the Bee 5K Run/ Walk at Richardson Park on April 25th. There was great turnout and the funds raised go to Glory Bee's "Save the Bee" program.

Thanks to everyone who volunteered their time and energies this month.

LCBA encourages community outreach to talk about bees. If you present to a group or volunteer at an event, please be sure to let me know so it can be included in the newsletter.

[pamseaver2000@yahoo.com](mailto:pamseaver2000@yahoo.com).



Alan Turanski (right), President of Glory Bee, presented a check for \$44,583 to Ramesh Sagili, Assistant Professor OSU Honey Bee Lab. The funds will be used towards its research on bee health, nutrition, and pollination. These funds were raised in 2014 as part of GloryBee's "Save the Bee Program".

Thank You Glory Bee!



## May Beekeeping Tips

by Chuck Hunt, LCBA Member

1. May is swarm month and the swarming tendency continues into June. Check your hives for swarm cells; remember, swarm cells are constructed at the edges of the frames and between boxes (the bees try to tell us this way that they want to go). A suggestion from club member, Rosie Bishop (from reading Richard Taylor): "try putting some foundation in the brood box". The desire to produce wax may be one of the reasons for swarming and Taylor contends that the bees will draw out the foundation and have less tendency to swarm.
2. Provide room for your bees to avoid the swarming tendency. Add boxes to the hive and reverse hive bodies when the bees have moved out of the lower box. Make sure all entrances are open and all reducers are removed.
3. If you see swarm cells (not just cell cups) the bees have definitely decided to swarm. There are a number of ways to deal with this situation but cutting out swarm cells is usually not successful by itself. Bees will not swarm, if they a) haven't got a queen; b) haven't got their sealed brood; or c) haven't got their field force. Most successful swarm control techniques focus on one or the other of these factors.
4. Control swarming by removing the queen and some brood to another location and another hive body; in other words, split the hive. This can be done by just taking one of the upper boxes and putting it on a new hive stand. Then, in three or four days, check to see which of the two resulting hives has a queen and re-queen the hive that has no queen. Usually the upper hive body (which you removed) will have the queen but this is not always the case. Check to make sure before re-queening.
5. All sealed brood can be placed above a queen excluder, giving the queen empty frames in which to lay eggs. Make sure that the queen stays below the excluder. The brood above the excluder will hatch out and the hive should increase in strength but not swarm.
6. Move the strong hive that wants to swarm to another location and replace it with a weak hive. The weak hive will be bolstered by the field force from the strong hive. The strong hive won't swarm because it has lost its field force, and the result should be good for both hives.
7. Remember that frames that have queen cells are your chance to raise new queens. Put them in a western or nuc box (with two or three cells in a box), put in some brood and bees, and in a couple of weeks you are likely to have a new queen, bred and laying eggs!
8. Remember that swarming will take place. Don't let it discourage you but do try to keep it to a minimum!
9. Keep grass and weeds away from your hive and especially clear of the entrance so that the bees have a relatively clear landing approach. If you use a weed eater to do this, remember that it will antagonize the bees and it might be best just to clear the grass and weeds using a hand method.
10. In the Willamette Valley there is a honey or nectar dearth in May. Make sure that your hives have sufficient honey stores to get through the month. About 15 pounds of honey is necessary at all times (about five western or two deep frames of honey).

## Upcoming Events & Announcements

**May 17th - 2015 Wildflower & Music Festival**  
10am to 5pm

**Location:** Mount Pisgah Arboretum

**May 20th Ohio State University Bee Lab Webinar**  
American Foul Brood, Jim Tew, Alabama Cooperative Extension Service

Click on link below to sign up or review previous classes. These are free classes. You can join the seminar live or review at a later date.

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

**May 23rd - Farm Food Festival**  
11:00 am to 3:00 pm

**Location:** The Science Factory Museum, Eugene

**July 10th-12th - Oregon County Fair**  
11:00 am - 7:00 pm, Veneta

**July 22th—26th Lane County Fair**

**Kelly's Beekeeping Blog: "Lane County Hiveways"**  
Follow Kelly as she does her inspections, observations, and other beekeeping activities.

<http://lanecountyhiveways.com/>



## Ask a Beekeeper

Question - Jeff Phillips

Answer - Morris Ostrofsky

**Q** I would like to hear about mite resistant bees and whether people have tried them.

**A** Jeff, thanks for your 'Ask A Beekeeper' question regarding mite resistant bees. Mite resistant bees are the objective of many queen breeders. The Minnesota Hygienic bees is one example of successful breeding for mite resistance. Also this resistance trait has evolved naturally in the Russian Bees. My own experience with mite resistant bees is with the Russians. Two of my 6 colonies are Russian. Although the mite resistant hives do remove Varroa mites it is not a complete solution to the mite problem. Since bees drift from hive to hive they also spread Varroa mites from hive to hive. The mites are also spread by robber bees. So in order for the mite resistant bees to be completely mite free they would have to be surrounded by only mite resistant colonies. That is the big challenge and it is one that can be met, but it would take a community effort.

Question - Max Kuhn

Answer - Judy Scher

**Q** In a colony with a drone laying queen, a single queen cell is found. The cell is being drawn out and has larvae with royal jelly inside. All other brood appears to be drone brood. Would the queen lay a drone egg in a queen cell? Or does she know this is a fertilized egg?

**A** Some background: A drone-laying queen occurs if the virgin queen did not get a chance to mate, for example if it rained for two weeks after she emerged as an adult. Only fertilized eggs become female workers or new queens; drones are the result of an unfertilized egg\*. When a hive wants to make new queens the workers position the queen in queen cell and she lays a fertilized egg. It is still unknown how the queen chooses to fertilize the egg before it is laid.

Max's question baffled me. Why would the workers position a drone-laying queen in a queen cell if she can't make queens? Dr. Dewey Caron, who was present when I read Max's question, said that this phenomenon is not rare in drone-laying queen hives and that "the bees made a mistake". There are still many unknowns about how bees are wired and how they respond to the conditions inside a hive!!

Max said he's watching that "queen" cell. I hope he keeps me informed and if nothing emerges after 26 days to please cut it out and put it in the freezer so we can examine it together. On the other hand, if a real QUEEN emerges here's my own theory: The drone laying queen went on a mating flight and was very poorly mated. The workers had her lay a fertilized egg in the queen cell and are in the process of superseding her. Any bets on what emerges?

\*(warning, scientific talk!) There's also a condition of "diploid" drones, which is a result of a fertilized egg where the sex alleles are homozygous (or identical), causing male characteristics. These are recognized by workers, which cannibalize them as larvae.

## Lane County Fair

Lane County is a month earlier this year, July 22nd - 26th. LCBA will have 1 lb queen line jars available

to members who are entering honey in the fair at the May and June meetings or you may contact Ken Ograin at [woodrt@pacinfo.com](mailto:woodrt@pacinfo.com). Anything harvested after July 23rd of last year can be entered. We would like to see a good turn-out of honey & wax entries this year. Entry drop off is July 20th from noon and 7:00 pm at "Expo 1" (Grange display building). Those who do not register on line can still bring in their entry and registration form in person during the drop off time on July 20th.

For more information and to register click on link below and scroll down to "Open Show Creative and Land Products". Click on 'Stills Fair Book' for all the information. For those who do not have internet service you can contact the fair at 541-682-7332.

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

### LCBA Swarm List

If you are currently on the swarm list and are not taking any more swarms please let us know as we have received several calls to that affect.

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





Supersedure Cell - photo submitted by Frank Feuille



#### Forager Bee Shredded Wings

Forage bees can live up to 3 weeks if in good weather. Eventually they will not be able to return to the hive and die. Photo submitted by Paula Mance, taken in her garden.

Supersedure Cell - Bees construct a supersedure cell when they think their queen is failing or substandard. They usually can be found throughout the brood on the face of the comb. Note this particular cell is drawn out on a bare plastic frame, obviously an exception. They are few in number (between one and five) and brown in color as they are constructed of old wax.

An emergency cell on the other hand is constructed when the queen is absent from the hive from natural causes or beekeeper clumsiness. They are also few in numbers (between one and three) and look the basically the same.

# 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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## Lane County Beekeeper's Field Day

**Date:** Saturday, June 6, 2015  
**Time:** Demonstrations - 10:00 am to 12:00 pm  
 Lunch – 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm  
**Location:** Beetanical Apiary, 80881 Turkey Run Road, Creswell

Field Day is a great hands-on learning experience especially for new beekeepers. This year Jason Rowan, Beetanical Apiary LLC, has offered to host Field Day at his apiary. Jason is a long time beekeeper and has been involved in our association for many years and is the Oregon State Beekeepers Representative for the Southern Willamette Valley.

We will divide up into groups and an experienced beekeeper will take you through a hive and answer questions. There will also be demonstrations and discussion sessions. Afterwards we will have a pot luck lunch for those who would like to stay. Bring your own lunch and a pot luck dish to share if you would like. Water will be provided by LCBA.

**Bring a lawn chair, bee suit, veil and gloves.**

Please RSVP to Nancy Ograin so we will know approximately how many will be attending.

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

### Directions to Beetanical Apiary:

**From the north:** Take I-5 south, exit 182. Go right at light onto Creswell off freeway. Cross the tracks, and take a left along the tracks which is Hwy 99 (south). Go about 4.5 miles to Lynx Hollow Road, can only go right.

There is A&G Auto Recyclers at the corner. Go 1.5 miles to Turkey Run Road, can only go left. The big gate is .3 miles up the road, there is a sign for a development at the gate which will be unlocked for the day.

**From the south:** Take I-5 north, exit 176. Go across freeway, drive until it T's and take right onto Hwy 99 (north). The Lynx Hollow will be a left, about 1 mile up. The rest is the same as above.



Visit our website:

[www.shastinamillwork.com/](http://www.shastinamillwork.com/)



## Know Nucs

By Rita Ostrofsky, LCBA Member

Ostrofsky. A standing room only crowd met at 6:15 p.m. in the Fireside Room.

Morris' talk focused on making nucs with a mated queen. First he shared the many reasons beekeepers make nucs including to control swarming and to increase numbers. He explained the preparation that needs to go into making nucs.

- Decide on a queen source
- Make a calendar based on queen delivery date
- Select a donor hive
- Gather your materials
- Decide to either leave nuc in same yard or move to another location greater than three miles away.



Morris Ostrofsky

As Morris pointed out, your calendar provides a check list to remind you of important sequential dates. These dates are a guide to making a nuc. The only date that is fixed and non flexible is day five. Make sure when ordering your new queen that your nuc calendar meshes with your personal calendar.

Assembling the nuc was the center-fold of the talk. Morris addressed strategies to find the queen and described the make up and sequencing of the frames that go into a five frame nuc. He stressed that the nuc would have to be fed continuously for the first two weeks. A nuc that stays in the same yard rather than being moved 3 miles away will need to be fed longer because most of its field force has returned to the donor hive leaving it with mostly nurse bees and no field bees to bring in food.

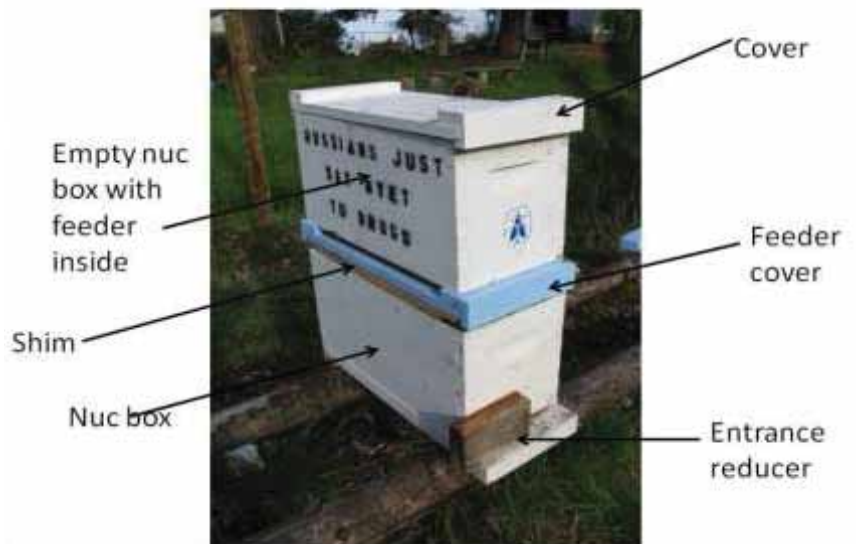


## Completed Nuc

Finally Morris described how to assess what the bees are telling you on day five of the nuc calendar. Have the bees accepted the new queen? If not, he explained what can be done.

When all is said and done the nuc will graduate to a standard hive on day 24 of the nuc calendar.

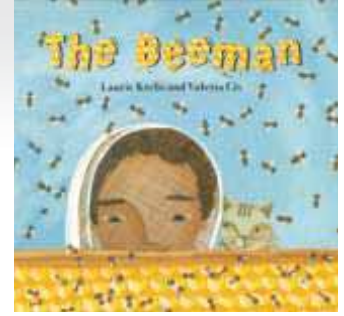
The attendees were enthusiastic and the first pre-meeting educational talk was a success. Future meetings will be scheduled. Watch the monthly newsletter for topics and dates.



Attendees



**“The Beeman”  
Oregon’s 2015 Ag in the Classroom Literacy Project  
By Dr. Dewey M. Caron**



AG IN THE CLASSROOM (AITC) is a statewide Literacy Project designed to help better improve literacy of Kindergarten through 6<sup>th</sup> grade students along with their knowledge of agriculture. Oregon is generating a buzz this year by using the delightful book *The Beeman* designed to provide a beekeeping/bee pollination lesson.

### **The Book *The Beeman***

*The Beeman* was written by Laurie Krebs and illustrated by Valerie Cis. The story is about a boy and his grandfather, the beeman. It describes the interesting and complex life of bees, how they help pollinate plants, and how honey is collected by beekeepers. It was chosen because it is agriculturally accurate. It received the 2014 American Farm Bureau Book of the Year award for its lovely artwork and easy-flowing, rhyming dialogue. I had the pleasure of fact-checking the bee information for Laurie.

### **Classroom project**

In addition to being a wonderful story, the book includes additional information about beekeeping, pollination, honey, bee dancing and even a honey-apple muffin recipe. Beekeepers who volunteer (so far 15 beekeeper volunteers have visited classrooms) have an opportunity to take an observation hive, bee hive components, their coveralls or other bee-related items to show the students. GloryBee of Eugene has donated flavored honey straws to distribute to students.

Following the reading, a fun, interactive activity Busy Bee can be done to emphasize that bees play an important role in agriculture by recognizing the impact pollinators have on the food that we consume. This lesson teaches students about cross-pollination. Three students become a bee hive, and 15 others become apple, blueberry and flower growers, with the remainder being worker bees. The “worker bees” “fly” from the hive to one of the farmers, picking up pollen (chalk on plant sheets) with cotton swabs and then fly back to the hive to deposit their pollen at the hive.

OR AITC Executive, Director Jessica Budge, offers an instructive video on the lesson and coordinates volunteers, matching schools with volunteers. Volunteer have the backup kit and information to help explain the cross-pollination being illustrated. Oregon State Honey Bee Lab technician, Carolyn Breece, helped the AG in the classroom program develop the lesson and activity and actually was the first to “test” the program in early March. The lesson aligns with Oregon State Standards.

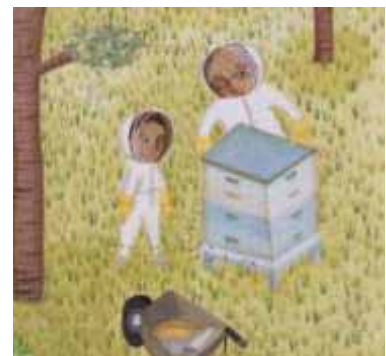
The OR AITC Literacy Project, now in its 8<sup>th</sup> year. They recruit and train volunteers to visit local schools to read to students in grades K-4th grade. In 2014 over 600 volunteers, read to 18,172 students across the state. The book reading and activity takes about 45 minutes. The Literacy Project runs from early March through into June but the resources developed to support the Project will remain on the AITC website and can be easily downloaded at <http://aitc.oregonstate.edu/index.htm>.

*The Beeman* Literacy Project is a great opportunity to read to a receptive audience and conduct a very doable, interesting and active learning opportunity. I encourage beekeepers to check it out. You can help bring our bee message to the next generation of potential beekeepers.

Here is a sample page from the book, illustration courtesy of Barefoot Books.

### **Excerpt from *The Beeman***

*“Here is the beehive, where all the bees sleep  
tucked into a box called a shallow or deep  
and then placed on a stand  
by the Beeman.”*



**Classified Ads**

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

### For Sale Swarms

Fresh caught swarms coming soon! \$35  
Call to be placed on my first come, first serve waiting list.

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



### For Sale Warré Beehives

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

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

Contact Editor to advertise here for the 2015 year.

### 2015 LCBA Membership Dues

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

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