



## October 2022 NEWSLETTER

LANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION  
130 HANSEN LANE, EUGENE, OR 97404

Website: [www.lcbaor.org](http://www.lcbaor.org)

Email: [lcbaor@pacinfo.com](mailto:lcbaor@pacinfo.com)

President: Brian McGinley 541-521-7523

Vice President: Nancy Ograin 541-935-7065

Treasurer: Polly Habliston 541-461-0339

Secretary: Paula Sablosky 541-206-7173

Board Members: Fonta Molyneaux 541-592-9332

Matt Stouder 541-619-5582 \* Pam Leavitt 541-344-4228

Lynn Hellwege 541-513-2074 \* Brian Jackson 541-513-3716

Past President: Mike France 541-232-1610



### President's Message by Brian McGinley

Alas, summer is truly drifting away. Or perhaps it is more like being elbowed aside by a punkish October throwing a splash of rain in our face. Hopefully everyone is giving due attention to their colonies in anticipation of a colder and wetter winter. October is also lowering the curtain on my two years as your club president. My tenor has raced by, but it has been a fun adventure and I learned a lot. Luckily our club has committed folks, like Fonta Molyneaux, who has agreed to step up to drive our "Bee" train. Thanks Fonta.

For October, my musings will focus on the importance of leadership and worker bees in bee clubs. This choice is mostly driven by two articles about bee clubs and their leadership that I saw in the August and September issues of American Bee Journal. The articles made me realize just how lucky Lane County is to have a strong and dedicated group of club members that promotes good beekeeping, research at the OSU Bee Lab and club outreach to the larger community. These articles suggest most bee clubs aren't large enough to offer a strong foundation for members to learn and share from like LCBA does.

The successes of our club as I've witnessed over the last ten years relies heavily on the efforts of many folks willing to step up and pitch. Much like a bee colony, bee clubs periodically need to have new leadership and worker bees to carry on the chores. So I invite you to see your club as a healthy colony of bees needing worker bees to do simple chores. That's what drew me into helping out one night.

Elections will take place at the November meeting and we have openings for directors! More information on page 2. Think about being a part of our board!

### GENERAL MEETING

October 18, 2022

**Start Time 7:00 pm**

**Come early to socialize and share your Questions with experience beekeepers.**

**Doors open at 6:30pm**

**NO Early Class**

**General Meeting**

**Presentation is in-person**

**Topic: "Wintering Bees Biology and Practices"**

**Speaker: Andony Melathopoulos**

**Assistant Professor, Pollinator Health Extension, OSU**

**Program begins at 7:00 pm**

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

### Inside this Issue:

Upcoming Events /Webinar	2
OSBA Conference /Auction	2
LCBA Elections	2
Winterizing Tips	3-4
Pollen Patties	4-5
Oct Bee Tips	6
Duties of the Officers & Directors	6
Sept Meeting Highlights	7
Mice in Hives	8
Extractor & Refractor Info	9
Officer Directory	9
Honey Bee Vaccine	10
Honey Donation Request	11
Classified Ads /Contact Info	11
Links	12

## Upcoming Events

### Oct 28-30th - OSBA 2022 Fall Conference

**Location:** Florence Events Center, Florence, OR

For more information on the conference and to register:  
<https://orsba.org/2022-fall-conference/>

It's not too late to register!

See September newsletter for agenda and paper registration.

## ON-LINE Bidding OSBA State Conference Auction

The online auction for the 2022 Fall Conference is now open and will remain open until October 27th!

**All proceeds from the auction go to research.**

To view items and register to place bids, please visit:  
<https://www.charityauctionstoday.com/auctions/Oregon-State-Beekeepers-Association-Annual-Conference-Auction-2022-33830>

**Thank you for your support!**

If you would like to donate an item to the auction click on link: <https://orsba.org/2022-auctions/>

## Upcoming Webinar

### October 25th - At Home Beekeeping Series

**Topic: Breeding and Performance of Bees with Varroa Sensitive Hygiene, F. Rinkevich, USDA-ARS**

**Time:** 4:30pm-5:30pm PST

**Join via Zoom at:** <https://auburn.zoom.us/j/904522838>

Join via Facebook Live at: <https://www.facebook.com/LawrenceCountyextension/>

(If you use Facebook, after logging in, click on more, then events.)

**The presentation will be recorded and posted on their Facebook page for 2 weeks.**

## Welcome New Members

Teresa Doblin	Eugene
Bob McArthur	Creswell
Casey & Eve Riley	Eugene
Erik & Bree Young	Eugene

## OSBA Fall Conference Registration Drawing



Miriah Kimpton won the drawing for the free registration to the OSBA Fall Conference. Miriah joined LCBA at the beginning of the year.

*"This is her first year keeping bees. I started with one hive, which swarmed and split into two, but I'm about to combine it back down into one for the winter. My experience so far has mostly been a huge learning curve, but I'm totally fascinated by each new thing I learn. I love being able to watch my hives do their thing while I'm out in the garden"*

Miriah

## LCBA Elections

Elections for the 2023 LCBA Officers and Directors will take place at the LCBA November meeting. So far we have the following members running. It is not too late to add your name to our list. Contact one of the members below if interested or would like more information.

### Tentative Slate of Officers

President: Fonta Molyneux

Vice-President: Paula Sablosky

Secretary: Matt Stouder

Treasurer: Polly Habliston

Directors (5): Ariel Schulze

Brian Jackson

Pam Leavitt

?

?

Past-President: Brian McGinley

### Still need 2 more members to run for directors!

See page 7 to learn about the duties of the officers and directors.

Be sure to read the candidates bios which will be posted in our next newsletter and be prepared to vote.

For more information or to add your name to run for an office contact:

Katharine Hunt [keehhunt@gmail.com](mailto:keehhunt@gmail.com) 541-607-0106

Pam Leavitt [pamseaver2000@yahoo.com](mailto:pamseaver2000@yahoo.com) 541-344-4228

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

## Winterizing Tips for the Pacific Northwest by Fonta Molyneaux

- \* Hives need 60-80 lbs of honey to overwinter .
- \* Folks usually set hives up in our bioregion in two ways.
  1. Condensing hive - Formular polystyrene board inside the telescoping lid or under a migratory lid. Condensation collects on the sides and on the of frames.
  2. Ventilated hive - Ventilated quilt box/ or Vivaldi board with sufficient R-value (insulating) factor to cut condensation at the top of frames by drawing it up into a absorbent material to soak up condensation (wood chips in a T-shirt, burlap, straw, towels or sugar patties),
- \* Either setup can also have foam board wrapped on the back three sides with front open for additional warmth, but it's not necessary unless your cluster is small.
- \* Top bar/horizontal hives need insulation in the lid and on the front and back due to the nature of the bees needing to move horizontally.
- \* Warre' hives need their quilt boxes bulked up with higher R-value factor.
- \* Screen bottom boards can be open or closed.
- \* Hives should be very hard to heft from the back this time of year, if not you need to feed.
- \* Condense and combine small cluster colonies.

### Vivaldi Board and Screen



The combination Vivaldi Board and Screen was developed to address the moisture problems of the Northwest. The screened vent slots provide ventilation in the hot months and mitigates moisture build-up. The Vivaldi Screen™ enables moisture to efficiently wick moisture into the Vivaldi board by increasing the surface area of absorption. You can use wood shavings in a custom burlap bag but you can also use sheep wool, cedar shavings or other natural material. You can also provide emergency winter feeding of Divert (fine sugar) directly through the screen. We find that the bees love congregating under the Vivaldi Screen in winter because it is the warmest spot in the hive. This is a great alternative to a quilt board.

### Moisture Box



The moisture box has 1/8" hardware cloth covering the bottom of the box. Note ventilation holes (3/4" diameter) which are located on both ends and are also covered with hardware cloth. Be sure to use some sort of insulation material in box to wick up moisture. Change it out when it gets damp.

## Insulation

You want rigid insulation board that is closed cell. Its' usually pink or grey.

Fiber board is used both for insulation and to absorb moisture.

Moisture boards will help absorb the condensation and keep your bees dry. Place these boards on top of the inner cover.



Fiber Board



Rigid Insulation

**Excess Moisture:** Bees create moisture in the hive during winter. Too much moisture and humidity in the hive can cause condensation in the hive, which in turn can drip cold water on your bees and cause them to die. To combat this you need some type of ventilation and something to absorb the moisture. Andony Melathopoulos, OSU Pollinator Health Extension recommends beekeepers provide at least 3/4 square inches of ventilation in every hive during the winter. Some beekeepers prefer to drill auger holes in the hive bodies or use spacers or inner covers designed to allow air ventilation. Then, you need some kind of insulation under the lid. He suggests 1" rigid insulation on the top of the inner cover under the lid. Use a brick on top to secure. Andony prefers this over burlap.



## Pollen Patties

### Should we be feeding or not feeding honeybees pollen patties right now?

There are many answers to this question. You will have to decide what will work best for you. Here are some answers we have had previously. Ramesh Sagili is currently or going to be conducting a pollen study at the bee lab. We'll hear about it next year when he speaks at the January meeting. Let's check with Andony Melathopoulos at our upcoming meeting to see if there is anything new on this subject.

**Ramesh Sagili, Associate Professor, OSU Bee Lab:** My suggestion is to feed protein supplements to your colonies if your colonies do not have adequate pollen stores. This year many beekeepers in the state have encountered poor bee forage (nectar and pollen) due to unusually high temperatures. Protein feeding will help bees in areas where the foraging resources (especially pollen) were impacted. Feeding with real pollen, not a pollen substitute.

**Andony Melathopoulos, Assistant Professor, Pollinator Health:** It's an open question. On one hand, pollen leads to brood, and brood rearing is associated with short live workers (i.e., long-lived winter bees typically don't do much brood rearing). Once you start feeding pollen patties you have to continue through winter if they consume it. The reason you have to keep feeding is they rear brood with it and if you stop feeding, they can't feed the brood.

On the other hand, the nutrients in the pollen may be stored in the winter bees themselves. Most studies have not shown a benefit from fall pollen feeding... but there also haven't been all that many studies.

**LCBA Member Ken Ograin Response:** Observe your bees going into the hive. If you see them bringing in pollen, your hive is mostly doing just fine. If you do not see your bees bringing in pollen go ahead and put in pollen patties and continue feeding them until they don't consume it. You want to buy patties with at least 4% pollen substitute. Most pollen patties contain pollen substitute, not real pollen.

*pollen continued*

## What is the difference between a Protein Patty and Pollen Patty?

Protein patties are a pollen substitute. They supply the proteins, lipids, minerals, carbohydrates and B complex vitamins honeybees need to produce larval food.

Pollen patties should contain real pollen, but the unfortunate part is that this term has been used for both patties containing real pollen and those containing pollen substitute. **You need to check ingredients for pollen!**

You want pollen patties with real pollen and with at patty least 4% pollen in it. Andony Melathopoulos prefers 15%, Ramesh recommends at least 4% real pollen.

### Sources:

**Global Patties:** 15% pollen patties available in large quantities.

<https://www.globalpatties.com/>

**Natural Apiary** - 15% pollen patties - have small quantities available.

<https://naturalapiary.com/products/pollen-patty-bee-feed-15-pollen-protein-supplementary-feed-for-bees>

**Harvest Lane Honey** - They sell 4% and 15% pollen patties in small quantities. Ken Ograin has used them.

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/hlhharvestlanehoney/>

Available on Amazon and eBay.

**Better Bee** - A source for irradiated pollen for those wanting to make their own pollen patties

<https://www.betterbee.com/bee-feed/bee-pollen.asp>



## Reasons for Delaying Pollen Supplement

*Excerpt from Honeybee Suites*

*For complete article:* <https://www.honeybeesuite.com/pollen-patties-when-and-why/>

The lack of brood in fall is actually good for your colony. Here's why:

- The queen gets a much-needed rest from egg laying and a period of rejuvenation.
- The bees can keep the center of the cluster at a lower temperature when no brood is present. According to Caron and Connor (2013), when a colony is broodless, the bees keep the center of the cluster at about 70°F (21°C), as opposed to about 94°F (34°C) when brood is present. This lower temperature conserves food stores throughout the winter.
- With little brood, the colony does not require a large adult population of caretakers. A smaller adult population also conserves food.
- The break in the brood-rearing cycle provides a break in the varroa cycle. The mites cannot reproduce when no honey bee brood is present, so varroa populations plummet.
- When spring arrives, you don't want your colony population to peak before the nectar flow. If you build up your colony too soon, you will have a gazillion bees with nothing to eat. The colony can easily starve to death.

## October Must Do's

- \* Get your winter feed on, if needed.
- \* Get your moisture boxes or insulation ready to install. Rain will be coming one of these days.
- \* Get your pollen patties on if you plan on using them.
- \* Be sure your queen excluders are removed!

Check out Chuck's Bee tips!



### October Beekeeping Tips by Chuck Hunt, LCBA Member

1. All mite strips and treatments should be removed some time in October, depending on which type of treatment was used and when it was placed in the hive.
2. Entrance reducers, if used, should be on the hives. Watch for yellow jackets although we have been able to reduce their attacks by using pheromone traps. All hives need to be tipped forward slightly to shed rain over the winter. Hives should also be placed off the ground and be provided with wind shelter.
3. Late feeding can sometimes continue until mid or late October. Feed light hives a mixture of 2:1 (two parts sugar to one part water). Bees should have at least 50 pounds of honey for the winter.
4. Successful wintering depends on a good hive population with good health, a good and productive queen, and adequate stores of honey for the winter. Make sure your hive has these requirements and next spring you can watch the bees burst from the hive ready for the new season.

## Duties of the Officers & Directors

**President:** The president shall be the principal executive officer of the association and shall preside at all the meetings of the members and of the board of directors.

**Vice-President:** In the absent of the president, the vice-president shall perform the duties of the president and also any other duties as may be assigned by the president or the board of directors. Maintain the inventory of property belonging to the association.

**Secretary:** The secretary shall keep the minutes of the meeting of the members and of the board of directors and also perform any other duties as may be assigned by the president or by the board of directors.

**Treasurer:** The treasurer shall have charge and custody of and be responsible for all funds of the association, make payments for debts incurred by the association, and produce an annual budget to be approved by the board. Also perform any other duties as may be as assigned by the president or by the board of directors.

**Directors:** Directors shall attend board meetings and act on behalf of the membership in all matters before the board.

Your Local Organic Farm to Table Store

# Find Beekeeping Supplies Here



- Hive Components
- Frames & Foundation
- Tools & Smokers
- Protective Clothing
- Nutrition & Pest Management
- Books








Mon-Sat 10-6  
 Sunday 10-5

[downtoearth Eugene.com](http://downtoearth Eugene.com)

532 Olive Street  
 541-342-6820



## September General Meeting Highlights, by Paula Sablosky, LCBA Secretary

**“Let’s Get Your Bees Thru Winter! ”**, Carolyn Breece, Associate Researcher, OSU Honey Bee Lab

Each year Carolyn Breece runs the OSU Colony Autopsy Clinic where they analyze colony deaths. Today’s lecture is about teaching us how not be part of her clinic. Carolyn stated that “getting your bees thru the winter” is one of the hardest things to do as a beekeeper”.

The main factors affecting overwintering success are varroa mites, nutrition, queen events and colony strength. Fall is the starting point for next year’s success. Fall for beekeepers starts in July. Fall is such a crucial moment in beekeeping, as this is when the winter bees are raised. Winter bees will live for six months. These bees need to be mite free, well-fed and super healthy.

The starting point for their birth can start in August. The bulk of winter bees are made in September and October. Varroa mites impact the winter bees by sucking on the fat body. The fat body is a vital organ that produces Vitellogenin. Vitellogenin is phosphor-lipo-glyco-protein and acts like a chicken egg (nutritional storage container). Vitellogenin allows winter bees to survive for months rather than weeks. It is a food storage reservoir in bees’ bodies. Fat winter bees have abundant vitellogenin! It makes them resilient to stress and helps winter bees transition back to nurse bees in spring when brood rearing commences.

What does this have to do with Varroa? Fat bodies produce vitellogenin. Fat bodies are located in the abdomen of the bee. This is where the varroa feed. Recent research has shown that varroa are feeding on fat bodies. Do not underestimate this mite. When looking at your frames, you are looking at their backs, not their abdomens. The abdomens is where the mites snuggle in on adult bees. Mites are also responsible for vectoring viruses. Always sample for mite count after treatment. Mite populations soar thru the summer, so try and sample once a month. If the mite count is over 1-2%, take action! The [Honey Bee Health Coalition](#) has videos on how to sample.

You want to have strong colonies going into fall with a robust population and a productive young queen. There should be lots of honey in top box and pollen in bottom box. Take your losses in the fall and combine weak with strong hive. Do not combine if the weak hive is diseased. Use newspaper as a combining tool.

How do you know when you need to re-queen? If your hive is queenless, but also if the brood pattern is spotty, if the queen is lethargic, laying drones or if your queen is over 2 years old\*. Be sure to use mated queens as it is too late to let your colony produce their own.

Going into winter, your bees need a solid box of honey. If not, you will need to feed them 2:1 sugar water (2 parts sugar,1 part water). In the bottom box there needs to be two frames of nectar on either side of the brood nest. If you get into the dead of winter and realize you need emergency food, sugar bricks are the way to go. You need to overwinter each hive with at least 60 plus pounds of honey. Know the feeling of a heavy colony. Heft your hive from the bottom, if easy to lift, you will need to feed. Your bees also need pollen! Bees need good pollen stores in order to raise fat bees for the winter. You can also provide them with protein patties.

Here in Pacific Northwest we have to deal with moisture. At the OSU bee lab apiary, Carolyn said they don’t’ do anything much in the way of moisture control, except provide ventilation holes as they are dealing with many hives. Bees can handle the cold, but it’s the moisture that can be a problem. Some of the things you can do: provide ventilation holes, use a screened bottom board. tip the hive up one inch from the back with a shim so the water can drain out or use foam boards for insulation. You can also use screened top boxes with a moisture collector material, called a Vivaldi board or use a moisture or quilt box. Some of the materials you can use in the boxes are burlap, straw or old towels.

So are your bees ready for winter?

Varroa is under control, continue monitoring. Colony is strong with a good queen. Colony has plenty of honey and pollen. Moisture control measures are in place. No evidence of disease. Entrance reducers are installed.

**\*Most backyard beekeepers do not re-queen every two years.**

**NOTE:** Carolyn’s presentation is posted on YouTube. Contact Nancy, [nancy.Ograin@gmail.com](mailto:nancy.Ograin@gmail.com), for link.



## Mice in Hives

by Dewey M. Caron

Beehives are warm and cozy shelters with plenty of food and shelter, so it's really no surprise to find a vast cross section of inhabitants seeking to "share" the bee home. One occasional hive invader that we see in the fall are mice.

Mice show up as the warm summer nights quickly become cooler, when the sun sets in the fall months. Entrance guard bees withdraw from the entrance to join sisters in the cluster position. Temperatures below 60 degrees are cold enough for night clustering. The mice are especially attracted to weaker hives, hives on the ground or low to the ground, and top-bar hives. Invasion of hives located where mice have been common all season, such as colonies in weedy field patches, can be especially vulnerable.

Once mice enter a box, they may chew into the frames or combs to build a cozy nest. They will also make a mess of items inside the hive, like burlap sacks and winter packing items, to feather their nest.

How might you tell if a colony has a mouse inside? Look for frames with chewed corners or gnawing or an enlarge entrance. The best evidence is seeing nesting materials like grass dropped onto the bottom board/screen or left at the entrance to the hive. Mice activity will show up on the debris board and their droppings may also be evident on the bottom of the hive.

The first defense against mice damage is to keep mice out. Purchase or construct a mouse guard. Mouse guards can be made from any material, but mice can gnaw wood so a metal, hardware cloth or plastic guard is a more secure barrier. Mouse guards need to be small enough to keep mice out, but allow bees to ventilate and remove their dead from inside their hive. Mouse guards range from ¼" to ½" openings, with commercial products typically opting for a 3/8". Most mice can enter a ½ inch space; ¼" spaces make it very difficult for bees to clean out dead bodies.

When a guard is put in place after the nest has young, the female mouse becomes desperate to regain entry. Check alternative entry points like ventilation holes or a damaged box/bottom board. Wooden blocks will be gnawed to allow renewed entry.

Mice move into a hive because it is warm and to feed on the honey and pollen, but not the bees. As they construct their nest, mice mark their territory by peeing on the comb. They are certainly capable of ruining several combs; by eating the honey they may lead to colony starvation. Yes, they will eat bees on occasion, but a colony of bees is not their first choice. If you see partially eaten bees you may have a shrew. Rats and even moles may also move into wintering colonies.

Sometimes the bees will kill a mouse in their hive. Unlike removal of the bodies of dead sisters, the bees are unable to drag the dead mouse remains outside, so they will encase it in propolis. The propolis covering prevents bacteria from spreading throughout the hive.

One beekeeper wrote "I opened it (hive) three times this week to find mice sitting atop sugar patties, licking their fingers and grinning at me. They had taken the paper plates that once held sugar cakes and shredded them into confetti and used them to build a nest. The traps I've set are always sprung, although I can't tell who is doing the springing, mice or bees. Now that I've added pollen patties, both mice and bees have decided to raise families".

A side note: Visiting two different beekeepers with large storage buildings that host 1000's of overwintering commercial bee hives in Idaho and Washington, I learned the number of mice they see exiting the colonies is into the 1000's. They spend the 2-3 months sweeping up dead mice and bees once or twice weekly from the structures.



Mouse nest with destroyed bee comb



## Extractor Information

LCBA has five extractors with hot knives for use by its members. 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. These manual three space frame units are the easy to use and transport.

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

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

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

Elmira - Ken Ograin 541-935-7065

Creswell - Amy Sierzega 541-505-4033

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

**\*NOTE:** Currently we do not have an extractor in Springfield.

## Refractometer

LCBA has three refractometers to check the moisture content in your honey. Remember honey is not honey unless the moisture content is 18.2% or below. We will have it available at our monthly meetings to test your honey. If unable to attend call or email one of our members to schedule a time to check out your honey.

Eugene - Judy Scher, 541-344-2144,  
[judyscher@gmail.com](mailto:judyscher@gmail.com)

Elmira - Ken Ograin 541-935-7065, [woodrt@pacinfo.com](mailto:woodrt@pacinfo.com)

Cottage Grove - Francis Rothauge 541-520-8391  
(no email)

## 2022 Officers and Directors

President: Brian McGinley	541-521-7523	<a href="mailto:56magoo@gmail.com">56magoo@gmail.com</a>
Vice-President: Nancy Ograin	541-935-7065	<a href="mailto:nancy.ograin@gmail.com">nancy.ograin@gmail.com</a>
Treasurer: Polly Habliston	541-461-0339	<a href="mailto:polly@uoregon.edu">polly@uoregon.edu</a>
Secretary: Paula Sablosky	541-206-7173	<a href="mailto:mygarden122@gmail.com">mygarden122@gmail.com</a>
Directors:		
Matt Stouder	541-619-5582	<a href="mailto:stoudermatt@gmail.com">stoudermatt@gmail.com</a>
Fonta Molyneaux	541-592-9332	<a href="mailto:wildeverlastingfarm@gmail.com">wildeverlastingfarm@gmail.com</a>
Pam Leavitt	541-344-4228	<a href="mailto:pamseaver2000@yahoo.com">pamseaver2000@yahoo.com</a>
Lynn Hellwege	541-513-2074	<a href="mailto:lwege4@comcast.net">lwege4@comcast.net</a>
Brian Jackson	541-513-3716	<a href="mailto:brian.honeypaddle@gmail.com">brian.honeypaddle@gmail.com</a>
Past-President: Mike France	541-232-1610	<a href="mailto:michaelj62@gmail.com">michaelj62@gmail.com</a>
<b>Committees:</b>		
Library - Sue McHugh		<a href="mailto:suemcq22@gmail.com">suemcq22@gmail.com</a>
Bee School - Pam Leavitt	541-344-4228	<a href="mailto:pamseaver2000@yahoo.com">pamseaver2000@yahoo.com</a>
Website / Swarm List - Judy Scher	541-344-2114	<a href="mailto:judyscher@gmail.com">judyscher@gmail.com</a>
Newsletter Editor - Nancy Ograin	541-935-7065	<a href="mailto:nancy.ograin@gmail.com">nancy.ograin@gmail.com</a>
Facilities Coordinator - Jim Rundall	541-688-1925	<a href="mailto:fjrundall@comcast.net">fjrundall@comcast.net</a>
LCBA Scholarships - Katharine Hunt	541-607-0106	<a href="mailto:keehunt@gmail.com">keehunt@gmail.com</a>
Oregon Master Beekeeper Coordinator - Rita Ostrofsky	541-685-2875	<a href="mailto:ostrofsky@pacinfo.com">ostrofsky@pacinfo.com</a>
OMB Regional Representative - Rick Olson	541-997-3792	<a href="mailto:rolson2@attglobal.net">rolson2@attglobal.net</a>
Best Practices Liaisons for Lane County - Mike France	541-232-1610	<a href="mailto:michaelj62@gmail.com">michaelj62@gmail.com</a>

## World's First Honey Bee Vaccine

Excerpt from Bee Culture  
October 5, 2022

Dalan Animal Health, Inc., a biotech company pioneering insect health and immunology, today announced the close of a \$3.55 million seed financing round led by At One Ventures and Veterinary Angel Network for Entrepreneurs (VANE). This is the second seed round of funding and the first including institutional investors, bringing the total raise to \$5.5 million.

The company will use the new funding to bring to market the world's first insect vaccine for honeybees for vaccination against American Foulbrood, the most devastating bacterial disease threatening bee colonies worldwide.

"Most of the terrestrial biomass on Earth is flowering plants that need pollinators to survive," says Tom Chi, Managing Partner at At One Ventures. "Modern land use and agricultural practice has been decimating pollinators across the board and it's time for us to begin building the tools to protect them."

Honeybees are critically important to ensuring global food security and providing the ecosystem services that ensure plant diversity, soil stability, and species richness. As pollinators, honeybees support the successful growth and reproduction of plants which then go on to serve as food and shelter for all manner of species. Honeybees alone are responsible for pollinating 80% of all flowering plants and approximately 30,000/290,000 flowering plant species globally. Many of these species take the form of the fruits, nuts, and seeds we eat every day – so much so that worldwide crop production could decrease 90% without them. However, honeybees are plagued by diseases, with previously no safe and sustainable solution for disease prevention.

"As an animal-health-focused investment group, the Veterinary Angel Network is excited to support Dalan Animal Health's innovative, humane, and impactful approach to disease prevention," says Ira Gordon, Founder of VANE.

The vaccine that Dalan is developing is non-GMO, has no harmful additives, and is suitable for use in organic agriculture. The platform technology uses a transgenerational immune priming approach whereby the maternal animal passes the information on a disease to the next generation larvae before they hatch. The company plans to use this approach to develop vaccines for other honeybee diseases and invertebrates, such as shrimp, mealworms, and insects used in agriculture.

"We are excited to have the support and expertise of At One Ventures, VANE, and our other angel investors on this journey," says Dalan Animal Health CEO Annette Kleiser. "Dalan is not only a bee vaccine company but is pioneering sustainable solutions in insect health to save our planet. We are committed to providing innovative solutions to protect our pollinators and promote sustainable agriculture. Growing world populations and changing climates will increase the importance of honeybee pollination to secure our food supply."

Dalan will be completing the submission for a Conditional License from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Center for Veterinary Biologics (USDA-CVB) and will distribute the vaccine on a limited basis to commercial beekeepers over the remainder of 2022. Dalan anticipates having the vaccine available for purchase in the US in 2023. The company plans to seek approval in Canada next.

**\*\*Editor's Note: In our area, the Southern Willamette Valley, we have not seen cases of American Foulbrood in many years.**

**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. 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-Bee Equipment**

3 deep supers  
8 westerns  
1 metal lid  
1 inner lid  
3 pine bottom boards  
7 plastic foundation frames  
and a few assorted items.  
Total \$100 for all

Contact: Randall Loew  
541-844-6912

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



Advertise Here

**Support Dr. Sagili's OSU Bee Lab**

Oregon State Beekeepers Association has set up a fundraiser to help raise monies for Dr. Sagili's research and students. You can make a difference by donating today and help in raising research funds. Every little bit helps! Thank You!

[Donate Here](#)

[Fundraiser by Rebecca Fain : Help Us Save The Honey Bees \(gofundme.com\)](#)

**Honey Donations Request**

Every year the club has asked for donations of honey and many members have been generous in the past. We are again asking if you have any to share, please contact Katharine Hunt, [keehhunt@gmail.com](mailto:keehhunt@gmail.com). All donations will be combined to be bottled by the Ograin's, labelled per Oregon law, and sold locally.

The funds generated are used for donations to the Honey Bee Lab at OSU. Thank you if you are able to donate.

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

**2022 LCBA New/Renewal Memberships**

\$25 per year per calendar year (Jan-Dec 2022) 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**

The LCBA newsletter is published eleven times a year by the Lane County Beekeepers Association, 130 Hansen Lane, Eugene, OR 97404. Sample copies may be requested from the editor. Copyright resides with individual contributors. If you would like to reprint anything you see here, please contact the editor. Permission is normally granted freely for non-profit use. For advertisements, please contact the editor or the association treasurer by the first of the month.

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

## Links



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



Bee Informed  
Partnership

<https://beeinformed.org/>

Oregon  
Master  
Beekeeper  
Program



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

**Friday in the Apiary**

[https://extension.oregonstate.edu/  
mb/friday-apiary](https://extension.oregonstate.edu/mb/friday-apiary)



<https://orsba.org/>



[Honey Bee Lab](#)

[Pollinator Health](#)

[Oregon Bee Project](#)

[PolliNation Podcast](#)

[Bee Diagnostics](#)



**Honey Bee Health  
Coalition**

**Tools for Varroa Management  
& Supporting Videos**

<https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/varroa/>

**Best Management Practices for Bee Health**

[https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/resources/  
hive-health-best-management-practices/](https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/resources/hive-health-best-management-practices/)

**Varroa Management Decision Tool**

<https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/varrootool/>



<https://www.honey.com/>



Issues • Innovation • Impact

A Part of the Cooperative Extension System

**Honey Bee Health**

Resources, Research and Beekeeping  
videos

<https://bee-health.extension.org/>

**Beltsville Bee Lab**

[How To Send A Sample To Beltsville, MD for Diagnosis](#)

The go to for American foulbrood.

**Residential Beekeeping: Best Practices for Nuisance  
Free Beekeeping in Oregon**

<https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9186>