LANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
130 HANSEN LANE, EUGENE, OR 97404
Website: www.lcbaor.org
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** Brian Jackson 541-513-3716 * Ariel Schulze 541-517-2694*
Dennis Groff 541-225-8876
Past President: Brian McGinley 541-521-7523

October 2023 NEWSLETTER

October is always a bittersweet month for me. It's the end of our season as beekeepers! We get our hives winterized and ready to be without us for the next four to five months! It's always a stressful feeling! We ruminate on their chances of survival and whether we did our best for them! I wish I could offer comforting words of wisdom as we all feel that way for good reason! It's not guaranteed for any of us, no matter how much we know and have accomplished that our bees will survive the winter. We are literally riding a rollercoaster of unpredictable weather, lack of biodiverse forage, pesticide and fungicide exposure and essentially the third and forth horsemen of the apocalypse varroa and the viruses they vector.

The ride is terrifying at times! You truly won't be alone this October if you are worried. I know I'm such a Debbie Downer! Consider this my Halloween edition! Its scary! Ultimately there is something so much deeper and inexplicable about why we are drawn to this work and its not just the HONEY! Beekeeping is a walk of life. It's who we are, or who we always knew we were. It's worth the failures, the pivots, the regrets... because over time they chose you, just as you chose them. Together you learn to meet each other's needs with varying success and sustainability. The path to success in beekeeping looks a lot like a figure eight or the infinity loop! "Wherever you go, there you are" John Kabat-Zinn".

My best advice is to find your way back to bees again and again no matter what. We are here and we are with you, through it all, nectar or dearth, around the sun and back again. Together...

Join us this month for a special treat as we lay aside our worries for the year and learn about our pollinator partners, "The Native Bees of the Willamette Valley" with August Jackson! August is one of the most brilliant bee lovers I know! He is the Interpretations Coordinator at Mount Pisgah Arboretum and is is an instructor with the Oregon Bee Atlas through OSU. He authored the book "Native Bees of the Willamette Valley" which is available free digitally! *(see page 2 for link)*

Come learn more about the other bees in your bioregion and the plants they love! Hope to see at our meeting.

GENERAL MEETING
October 17, 2023
In-Person Meeting
Come early to socialize and share your Questions with experienced beekeepers.
Social 7:00pm-7:30pm

Early Session
Doors open at 6:00pm
Session Starts at 6:15pm
Topic: Bee Stings & Allergies
Speaker: Dr. Jason Friesen
Oregon Allergy Associates
Fireside Room

General Meeting
Topic: Bees of the Willamette Valley
Speaker: August Jackson
Interpretation Coordinator, Mt. Pisgah
Program begins at 7:30pm

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

Inside this Issue:

Upcoming Events & Announcements

Oct 27-29: OSBA Fall Conference
Location: Riverhouse Hotel & Convention Center, Bend, OR https://orsba.org/

Oct 29 - Mushroom Festival
Location: Mount Pisgah Arboretum , Eugene, OR
LCBA will have an information booth.
https://mountpisgaharboretum.org/festivals-events/mushroom-festival/

October 24– At Home Beekeeping Series
Topic: TBD, Priya Basu, Mississippi State University
Time: 4:30pm-5:30pm PST
Join via Zoom at:
Zoom: https://auburn.zoom.us/j/904522838
Join via Facebook Live at: Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/LawrenceCountyextension/

Volunteers Needed

Event: Mushroom Festival
Date: Sunday, October 29 10:00am-5:00pm
Location: Mt Pisgah Arboretum

Volunteers are needed for 3 hour shifts and to help with set up and take down.

Contact Paula Sablosky if you are able to help out.
mygarden122@gmail.com 541-206-7173

Slate of Officers - LCBA November Elections

Elections for the 2024 LCBA Officers and Directors will take place at the LCBA November meeting. So far we have the following members running for an position on the board. It is not too late to put your name on our list.

President: Fonta Molyneaux
Vice-President: Paula Sablosky
Secretary: Matt Stouder
Treasurer: Polly Habliston
Directors: Pam Leavitt, Brian Jackson, Ariel Schulze, Dennis Groff, Norm Jarvis, Denny Pederson
(5 board positions available)

Candidates bios will be in the November newsletter. Be sure to review them and be ready to vote at our November meeting.

Contact one of the members below if interested in running for a position or if you would like more information on the duties of the Officers & Directors.

Paula Sablosky	mygarden122@gmail.com	541-206-7173
Katharine Hunt	keehhunt@gmail.com	541-607-0106
Nancy Ograin	nancy.ograin@gmail.com	541-935-7065

October Meeting Information

Early Meeting: Dr. Jason Friesen with Oregon Allergy Associates, Bee Stings and Allergies. Learn about the different reactions, what is an allergy and what is not an allergy and how to deal with them.

General Meeting: The Bees in the Willamette Valley, August Jackson.

Get to know the bees that live in your backyard! Somewhere in the range of 200-300 bee species can be found in the Willamette Valley. We'll take a closer look at more than 20 species, including some of their floral associations and nesting habits.

August Jackson works as the Interpretation Coordinator at Mount Pisgah Arboretum in Eugene, Oregon. In addition to his work at the Arboretum, August has expertise in the native bees of the Pacific Northwest and is an instructor with the Oregon Bee Atlas out of Oregon State University. He has authored a comprehensive guide to the bees of the Willamette Valley, and has discovered bee species new to the state of Oregon.

August Jackson's free book: Bee Guide.pdf - Google Drive

August was also featured on Andony Melathopoulos "Pollination Podcast".
111 – August Jackson – The Bees of the Willamette Valley | OSU Extension Service (oregonstate.edu)

Welcome New Members

Zane Eddy	Junction City
Joseph Giammatteo	Eugene
Rick Mullins	Cottage Grove
Evan Walkly	Eugene

Upcoming November Meeting

Nov 21 General Meeting: Honey Tasting
(no early meeting)
Elections will also take place for the 2024 Officers & Directors

Bring a small jar of honey to taste.
It's a lot of fun tasting all the different varieties!

The Science of Using Pollen Substitutes

Here is a brief summary of Dr. Jamie Ellis podcast on pollen substitutes last month.

Honey bees need nectar, which is their major source of carbohydrates, and pollen, which is the colony's source of protein, lipids, vitamins and minerals. All of these are needed for brood development.

Beekeepers are good at recognizing a shortage of nectar and will feed, but we are not so good at pollen management. Pollen is necessary for brood production and colony growth and maintenance.

Most pollen substitutes do not include natural pollen. The question is "Do they work?" Dr. Ellis had his research student, Emily Noordyke, scour research papers and periodicals to find out. There were mixed reviews on answering this question.

It is important to know first how honey bees distribute pollen substitute patties within their colonies. Natural pollen is found in adult bees, larvae and bee bread. Their studies traced the fate of three commercially available pollen substitute patties. The purpose of the study was to address these questions:

- Do adult bees consume pollen substitute patties?
- Do adult bees feed pollen substitute patties to larvae?
- Do adult bees eject pollen substitute patties from their hives?

Key Findings:

1. A proportion of adult worker bees do ingest pollen substitute patties, however they do not feed it directly to the larvae, store it as bee bread, or eject it as debris.
2. While adult worker bees do ingest the pollen substitute patties, the patties do not completely replace natural pollen in terms of function.

   Timing of using pollen substitute patty use should respond to a colony's need for a protein source, as evidence suggests these patties are consumed almost immediately and not used for long term storage.

Significance:

Pollen is an important source of nutrients for the honey bee diet, and bees need high amounts of good quality pollen to support colony growth and brood development. Poor quality or low quantities of pollen can affect healthy brood growth and make the colony more susceptible to pests and diseases.

As a beekeeper it is vital to monitor pollen and ensure colony nutrition is being met. Additionally, commercial beekeepers spend a significant amount of money and labor on the use of pollen substitutes, so it is important to examine the effectiveness of this practice.

Nancy Ograin

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 if daytime temperatures are above 50°. Feed light hives a mixture of 2:1 sugar and water. Bees should have 35 to 40 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.

Editor's Note: Be sure your queen excluders are removed, have your moisture boxes or installation ready to install and put on your pollen patties if you intend to use them.

Honey Bee Virus Medication

Scientists Develop a Drug to Protect Honey Bees from Viruses

By Sustainability Times

Summary from Bee Culture October 6, 2023

Entomologists from several universities and the ARS-USDA have made marked progress in developing a virus medication for honey bees. They have done this by prompting honey bees' cells to produce free radicals for protecting the insects against a range of potentially deadly viruses. In field studies researchers used a compound called pinacidil to alter potassium ion channels, a protein found in the cells of bees' and other living things. Altering these channels produced slightly more free radicals.

The scientists gave the drug to honey bee colonies by mixing it into sugar water and drizzling it over their honey comb at night. The bees consumed the sugar water and also fed it to their young, thereby spreading the drug throughout the colony. The treatment protected bees from six viruses that take their toll on honey bee colonies: Israeli acute paralysis virus, deformed wing viruses A and B, black queen cell virus, and Lake Sinai viruses 1 and 2. They found this drug doesn't just target a specific type of virus, but helps with many different viruses. The treatment worked both in the lab and in colonies that each contained 80,000 bees in the field. This was very encouraging.

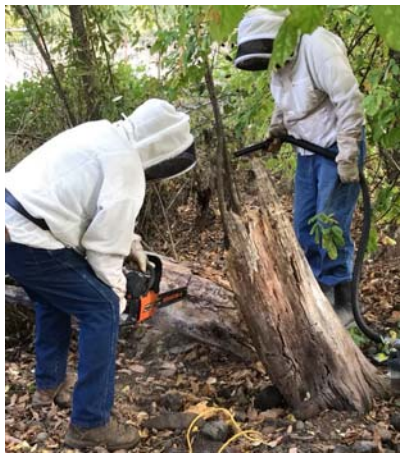
Even though viruses are not the greatest cause of deaths among bees, they do contribute significantly. Varroa mites are the number one cause of honey bee losses, but they also transmit viruses to bees. Pinacidil did help more bees survive in colonies infested with varroa mites. Administering the drug to commercial honey bee hives may work only for some beekeepers as it is fairly expensive. However, this research shows the way in developing other drugs that cost less.

One of the big take-aways from this study is that potassium ion channels can be a target for improving immune system function in honey bees and possibly other insects. The researchers would like to find a molecule, such as a peptide, or a new technology ,that has the same effect as pinacidil, but is more accessible to beekeepers.

Link to article:
https://www.beeculture.com/honey-bee-virus-medication/

Busy Bee

George Lehman and Dennis Groff rescued a colony from a fallen tree at the Oregon Bee Sanctuary in Dexter, Oregon this week. This 9+ acre site is home to breeders of Cosmos flowers. They were very appreciative of their expertise and willingness to help save the bees!



Submitted by Pam Leavitt

OSBA 2023 Fall Conference Update

Date: October 27-29, 2023
Location: Riverhouse Convention Center, Bend, OR
Attend in person or On-line via Zoom

A reminder that you can still register on-line for the 2023 OSBA Fall Conference. You can find the agenda, speakers, conference activities, which include the honey show, silent and oral auctions and raffle items at: https://orsba.org/2023-fall-conference/

Pollinator Plate & Encaustic Painting Raffle:

$5 each/5 for $20

$10 each/6 for $50

Raffle tickets are available now and can be purchased by mailing a check to OSBA, 89135 Spindrift Way, Florence OR 97439 or by contacting, treasurer Becca Fain, at rfain15@gmail.com , 541-997-3792 to pay for tickets through our PayPal account.

You can help OSBA make the conference a huge success to raise funds for Oregon State University Bee Research by participating and donating items. Please let Becca know by September 29th what your donation will be. Thank you for your help!

Help Us "Stuff the Tool Box"

LCBA donation to the fall conference this year is a nuc tool box filled with different products of the hive and beekeeping items!

Please help us by bringing an item to the October meetings. If you are unable to attend, contact Polly Habliston to make arrangements for getting your donation to her.

Also, if you have any items you would like to donate to the conference auctions let Polly know. Let's help make this conference a huge success!

September General Meeting Highlights, *by Matt Stouder, LCBA Secretary*

"Mellifera Mythbusters" by Morris Ostrofsky

Morris Ostrofsky

LCBA member and beekeeping legend Morris Ostrofsky gave a talk based on the previously popular TV program "Mythbusters." Morris provided several "myths" about honeybees and proceeded to lead the audience through critical thinking and science-based logic to determine if these myths were confirmed, plausible or busted. Several of the myth's Morris discussed are summarized below:

Myth: A queenright colony always has brood

Questions to ask: What if there is a dearth? What season is it? What if the hive swarmed recently?

How can a hive have a queen and no brood? What if the old queen left in a swarm and the new queen isn't laying yet? How about a pollen dearth? What about in the middle of winter in a cold climate?

This myth is plausible but unlikely.

Myth: The most successful queens are the most promiscuous

Questions to ask: How may drones on average does queen mate with? Does she mate with her brothers? Is there value to mating with multiple drones?

We know through science that the more drones and queen mates with the more likely it is that she will be a high-quality queen.

2

The result of this myth is confirmed.

Myth: Bees bringing in pollen is proof that the colony is queenright

Questions to ask: Why do the field bees collect pollen? Would the field bees continue to bring in pollen even if there isn't a queen, perhaps due to larva that are still in the colony? How long can a colony be queenless and still have uncapped brood? A colony can be queenless for 9-10 days without a queen and still have uncapped brood.

This myth is plausible.

Myth: Bees bite ripening fruit to suck their juices

Questions to ask: How do bees eat? Do they have teeth? Is there another way they could get the fruit's juices? Bees don't have teeth, they have mandibles, which are for shaping and molding. Perhaps the bees could be eating damaged fruit?

This myth is busted.

Myth: If you move a hive to a new location, it must be less than 3 feet or greater than 3 miles

Questions to ask: When changing location of a hive in your apiary, why is it necessary to move it in increments? Why do you move your hive 3 miles outside your apiary? Bees have a range of about 2.5 miles. If moved less than this range, the workers may return to the original hive location.

This myth is plausible.

Myth: My bees are so isolated I don't have to treat for varroa

Questions to ask: How far will a worker fly for a good nectar source? Do you have any neighbors with bees? What about any feral colonies within 5 miles? This is a situation where you want to believe it is true. Life would be so much easier.

This situation is plausible but very unlikely.

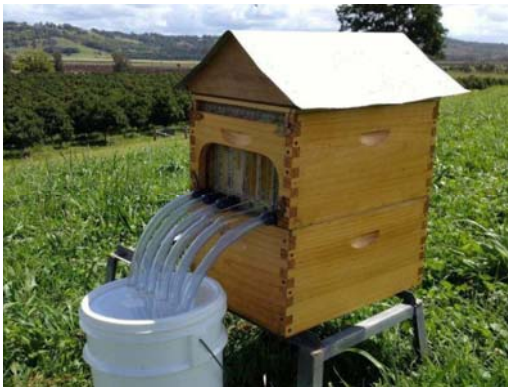
Myth: Tanging or hitting a metal pan or drum coaxes the swarming bees to land

Questions to ask: Is there another reason a person would make noise while pursuing a swarm? What role does coincidence play? Why does a swarm land in a particular place? Sooner or later every swarm lands. What causes swarms to land? Could it be pheromones, a bait hive, or something that smells nice?

This myth is busted.

continued on page 7

highlights continued



Myth: The bees take care of themselves with a Flow Hive

This is a situation where the Flow hive has good advertising. Wouldn't it be nice to be able to do beekeeping without all of the bother of having to deal with the bees?

This myth is busted.

Myth: My bees know me and won't sting me

Questions to ask: What role does nectar play in the bees' temperament? When is the best time to work bees? What role does a dearth play? How does experience fit into this?

This myth is plausible but unlikely.

Myth: Bees do not sting at night

Questions to ask: When can a worker sting? Is it likely that you haven't dealt with bees at night? Why would crawling bees sting at night?

This myth is busted.

Myth: Honey is bee vomit

Vomiting is the involuntary and forceful expulsion of stomach contents. Regurgitation is normal. It doesn't come from digestion, it comes from the bees honey stomach.

This myth is busted.

Myth: Crystallized honey is spoiled honey

Questions to ask: Why does honey crystallize? What causes it to happen? Is it ok to eat? Honey is a supersaturated liquid, which means there is more sugar in solution than can normally stay there. Crystallized honey is perfectly safe to eat.

This myth is busted.

Myth: Eating honey helps control allergies

Questions to ask: How are allergy causing plants pollinated? They are wind pollinated. Why is the pollen from wind pollinated plants not attractive to honeybees? Because it is low in protein.

This myth is busted.

Myth: If you don't see Varroa mites on your bees, you don't have to treat

Questions to ask: Where are most of the Varroa mites located on a bee? They are located on the bottom side of bee where you don't see them. Where are the majority of mites found? They are behind the capped brood. What is the best way to determine your mite levels? Through an alcohol wash.

This myth is busted.

Morris finished up his talk with the take home message that you need to do your research. If it doesn't make sense it probably isn't true.

Thank you Morris for an informative and fun presentation.

Contract Nancy for YouTube link for Morris' presentation to find out why the myth is true, busted or plausible.
nancy.ograin@gmail.com

September Early Session: Winterization by Polly Habliston

Polly Habliston

The early talk was led by LCBA Treasurer Polly Habliston and focused on winterization and Dennis Groff assisted.

When wintering your bees in the Willamette Valley, there are several tips and tricks that can help your bees overwinter successfully. One thing to consider is placing a cover over your hive. This helps to keep the hive out of the wind and keeps it dry.

A moisture box is another important piece of equipment many beekeepers use to help the hive overwinter. Inside the moisture box you can place rags, coconut matting, pine shavings, or other materials that will absorb moisture. (Polly likes to use coconut.) When bees cluster together in the winter, they give off heat. That heat rises and when it hits the cold top cover it condenses to form moisture. That moisture can rain back down on the bees and kill them. This is why you need some sort of moisture control.

An alternative to using a moisture box is to place 2-inch foam insulation under your top cover to help insulate the hive. A 4-8 sheet of 2-inch foam can be found at big box stores for $40-$50. Note: when using a moisture box or insulation, you generally **don't use an inner cover.** It is removed and the moisture box or insulation is placed directly under the top cover.

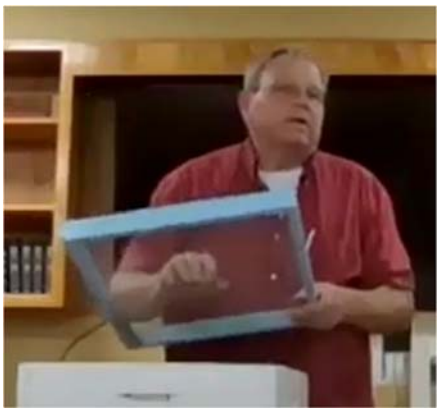
If your colony is light on stored honey, you can provide a candy board with fondant or sugar. When doing so, placing a shim below the candy board can help provide needed space for the bees. The candy board is placed below the top cover and moisture box/insulating foam. The bottom of the candy boards need to be passible by the bees. You can use quarter inch hardware screen or a queen excluder nailed to the candy board and place the feed directly on it.

Winter is a good time to do mite control with oxalic acid treatment. Between Thanksgiving and Christmas there will be little to no brood in the colony, and all the mites will be in the phoretic stage and susceptible to the treatment. Choose between oxalic acid vaporization or dribble, both have pros and cons. Many beekeepers choose vaporization because you do not have to open the hive. Make sure to wear proper safety equipment when using oxalic acid.

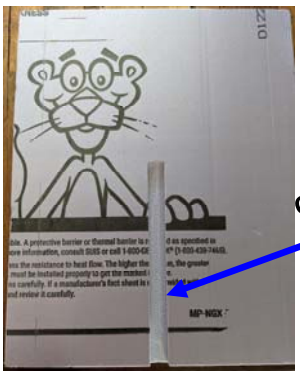
As mentioned at last month's meeting, the top box should be filled with honey and the bees/brood should be in the lower box. This way your bees can move up over the winter and consume the honey as they move.

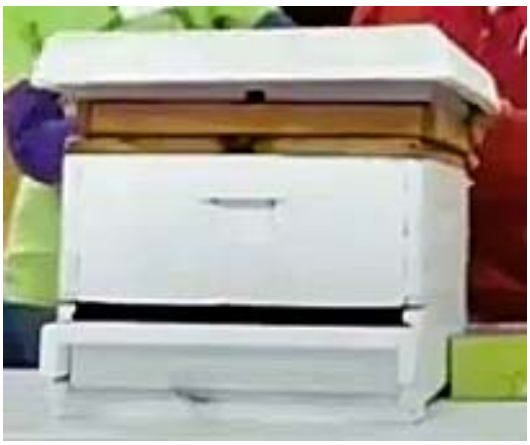
Thank you Judy and Dennis for your timely talk on winterizing.

View Polly's presentation on YouTube. Contact Nancy for link.



Dennis Groff demonstrating his sugar cake box. The box has ¼ in screen to hold the sugar and then he puts pink foam on top of that. Dennis cuts a groove into the bottom of the foam, 1"X 1/2" about 11" long for ventilation. The groove is essential to wick out moisture. With this configuration he said he never needs additional moisture control.





Polly's Tower - Box, shim for the sugar, moisture box, pink foam and then the lid.

Rigid Insulation

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

Hawking

by Dewey M. Caron

Last month I wrote about a new pest in the US – the yellow-legged hornet *Vespa velutina*. It is a hawker. Last month when I travelled to Georgia to assist with their master beekeeper training at the Georgia fall statewide bee meeting this new pest was the hot topic.

A second nest was found in the same general area as the first nest. It was not destroyed, as was the first one found, but was captured intact. The developing nest population was carefully examined for the development of reproductives. Seasonally social bees (and wasps) start nests in the spring with one mated overwintered foundress female and then go about rearing a population of sterile workers. At the end of their season they rear the males and female reproductives. The good news is that no reproductives were found.

It is believed these two nests resulted from one nest established the year before. Perhaps only a single nest, perhaps more. The USDA APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service) is seeking to discover how closely related the workers from the two nests.

All was not good news about this new pest. The DNA evidence suggests the introduction came from Asia, not Europe. This wasp is also an introduced pest in Korea and Japan, but so far it hasn't been determined where it came from, meaning it could also have come to our shores. An analysis of weather features where it currently exists in Asia and Europe was downright bad news. If established the yellow legged wasp should find suitable habitat in the Southeastern US as well as the Pacific northwest.

Hawking:

The yellow-legged hornet represents a novel means of how a pest exploits honey bees. The adult wasps "hawk" in front of active colonies. They communicate the source of the bee colony to their nest mates and then join them in picking returning honey bee foragers out of the air returning to their hive. Several nest mates will form a flying curtain in front of a bee hive effectively halting incoming and exiting by the honey bees.

The Asian giant hornet after it arrived to British Columbia and Washington State was also credited with hawking, but they were feared more as a hornet that would enter colonies killing as many bees as they could. The yellow-legged hornet does not enter hives nor forage honey bees from the landing board. They are hawkers. In addition to feeding on honey bees they use many more sources and with nests numbering into the thousands of individuals they could cause ecological perturbations in the vicinity of their nests.

We can use the behavior of hawking as a means of determining if there are more nests. Individuals hawking honey bees can be captured, fed and then observed as they fly off towards their nest. By capturing individuals from the same nest at two or more locations and timing the length of time it takes for marked wasps to return, it is possible to narrow the search area of the nest itself. Nests so far have been very high in trees.

Authorities in Georgia are also using trapping technology developed from studies to find and eliminate nests of the Asian Giant Hornet in Washington. Radio tracking after attaching tiny antennae to captured wasps is one such technique. They are also using radar to track flight patterns. Dr. Jamie Ellis of Florida is utilizing iDNA technology to identify where wasps have been feeding on favorite protein foods such as fish to determine relatedness of wasp visitors as a way of estimating the number of nests that might occur in an area.

From their experience in Georgia it is clear we need to be vigilant to keep this hawking hornet out of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. Beekeepers in Georgia were the first to sound the alarm of the introduction. The OSU bee lab and/or the Oregon Department of Agriculture personnel are anxious to hear from you if you notice wasp hawking in your apiary.

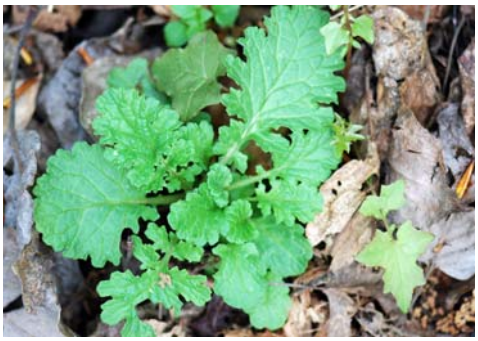
Tansy Ragwort - Health Problems for Humans

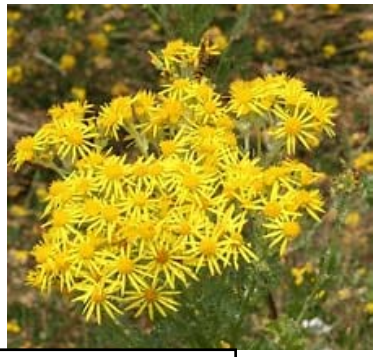
Below is an excerpt from the Clackamas Soil & Water Conservation District on Tansy Ragwort. Did you know that not only is tansy Ragwort hazardous to animals, but also humans? One adult plant can produce over 200,000 seed heads and can remain in the soil for over 10 years!
Read more: https://conservationdistrict.org/2023/july-invasive-weed-of-the-month-tansy-ragwort-2023.html

Why Should I Care About Tansy Ragwort?
Tansy ragwort is a killer. This noxious weed is dangerous to humans and livestock due to a poisonous pyrrolizidine alkaloids in its tissue. This alkaloid causes liver damage when ingested. Horses and cows are especially susceptible to this poisonous weed. Death can occur after consuming 3-8% of body weight. Poor control of this weed in our rural communities can definitely lead to difficult relationships between neighbors.

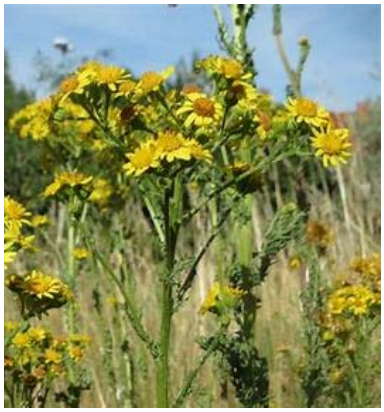
Areas of greatest concern in Clackamas County are unmanaged pastures and disturbed areas. Tansy ragwort competes with and displaces native vegetation and forage. In open fields, grazing animals will generally avoid eating it. In heavily infested pastures, however, they may have few other options. Contaminated hay is a serious problem because it becomes impossible for feeding animals to avoid consumption.

Tansy can cause serious health problems for humans. *This can happen by eating meat from livestock that suffered liver damage from tansy ragwort. Harm can also occur by consuming animal products such as milk made from liver-damaged cows.* ***Honey, made with tansy ragwort nectar, may also be harmful if eaten.*** *Skin contact with the plant can also cause a rash.*





Look for the plant's low-growing, ruffy rosette in the first year.



Two Bees in a Podcast

Two Bees in a Podcast is hosted by members of University of Florida's Honey Bee Research and Extension Laboratory.

Learn about honey bees, beekeepers, researchers, and specialists from around the world in educational, fun, yet practical episodes!

Hosted by: Dr. Jamie Ellis, Professor of Entomology, Department of Entomology & Nematology, University of Florida

Podcast - Honey Bee Research and Extension Lab - University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences - UF/IFAS (ufl.edu)

POLLINATION PODCAST
Andony Melathopoulos

View previous podcasts and/or subscribe at PolliNation Podcast | OSU Extension Service (oregonstate.edu)

Extractor Information

The club has five, three frame extractors with hot knives for use by its current 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 to the host. 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 units are easy to use and transport.

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

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

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

Creswell - Amy Sierzega 541-505-4033

Elmira - Ken Ograin 541-935-7065

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

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

Elmira - Ken Ograin 541-935-7065, woodrt@pacinfo.com

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

2023 Officers and Directors

President: Fonta Molyneaux	541-592-9332	wildeverlastingfarm@gmail.com
Vice-President: Paula Sablosky	541-206-7173	mygarden122@gmail.com
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Secretary: Matt Stouder	541-619-5582	stoudermatt@gmail.com
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Committees:		
Library - Sue McHugh		suemcq22@gmail.com
Bee School - Pam Leavitt	541-344-4228	pamseaver2000@yahoo.com
Website / Swarm List - Judy Scher	541-344-2114	judyscher@gmail.com
Newsletter Editor - Nancy Ograin	541-935-7065	nancy.ograin@gmail.com
LCBA Scholarships - Katharine Hunt	541-607-0106	keehhunt@gmail.com
Oregon Master Beekeeper Education Assistant-Rita Ostrofsky	541-685-2875	ostrofsky@outlook.com
OMB Regional Representative - Rick Olson	541-997-3792	rolson2@attglobal.net
Best Practices Liaisons for Lane County - Mike France	541-232-1610	michaelj62@gmail.com

Classified Ads Bee-related classified ads cost $5.00/month for non-members and are free to members. Classified ads run for three issues and may be renewed by contacting the editor. Bee-related business ads start at $35. To place an ad, contact Nancy Ograin by the 1st of the month,. 541-935-7065 or via e-mail,

FOR SALE

Complete 10 frame one story hive
$260.00

- **Deep** frames
- New locally raised queen
- New equipment

Complete 10 frame one story hive
$240.00

- **Western** frames
- New locally raised queen
- New equipment

Contact Morris Ostrofsky
541-510-1167
ostrofsky@pacinfo.com

EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

Deep (9-5/8) hive bodies with assembled frames, no wire or wax.

Semi-deep (7-5/8), same.

Westerns (6-5/8), same.

Ready for winter work to get ready for spring.

Some foundation available still in the box.

Most boxes with good paint.

Contact Shepard: 541-231-3225

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

Support Dr. Sagili's OSU Bee Lab

Oregon State Beekeepers Association has set up a fund-raiser 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

If you have any extra honey this year after extracting and would like to share with LCBA please contact Katharine Hunt. Proceeds benefit the Honey Bee Research at OSU and other educational programs.

Katharine keehhunt@gmail.com

NEWSLETTER CONTACT INFORMATION

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Editor: Nancy Ograin 541-935-7065 nancy.ograin@gmail.com

2023 LCBA New/Renewal Memberships

$25 per year per calendar year (Jan to Dec) 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.

Links

http://www.lcbaor.org/

https://orsba.org/

https://
extension.oregonstate.edu/mb

Friday in the Apiary
https://extension.oregonstate.edu/mb/friday-apiary

Bee Informed Partnership
https://beeinformed.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/

Varroa Management Decision Tool
https://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/varroatool/

https://www.honey.com/

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