



LANE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

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September 2016 NEWSLETTER



President's Message

Pam Leavitt, LCBA President

On September 20, Dr. Ramesh Sagili, Assistant Professor, Apiculture, and Principle Investigator at the Honey Bee Lab at Oregon State University in Corvallis, will present **OSU Honey Bee Research Update and Insights on Bee Nutrition**. Please come and welcome Dr. Sagili to our meeting.

For our August meeting, we held a Question/Answer session in place of a central meeting topic. The attendees were divided into four groups, which resulted in stations of 20-25 each. Members were asked to come prepared with questions about beekeeping. Our eight experienced leaders were kept busy listening to situations answering questions posed by new beekeepers. In addition, they learned that there often isn't one answer to a question because beekeepers have a variety of ways to handle different situations. After the session, I was approached by a number of people expressing their pleasure of having this opportunity to discuss issues in small groups. The board will address repeating this type of session in the future.

I want to thank our experienced beekeepers Kelly Goodwin, Polly Habliston, Max Kuhn, Morris Ostrofsky, Francis Rothauge, Judy Scher, Larry Scoville and Jodi Wiktorowski for volunteering to provide this learning opportunity for our members.

Congratulations are in order for Paul Johnson, who has completed his Journey Master Beekeeper Program requirements. This program is a cooperative effort between Oregon State University and the Oregon State Beekeepers Association to contribute to the health of honey bee colonies as well as the integrity of the practice of beekeeping throughout the region. If you are interested in what this program offers, please log onto the www.oregonmasterbeekeeper.org.

The Oregon State Beekeepers Association will hold its annual meeting on Oct. 29 and 30th at the Oregon Gardens in Silverton, Oregon. See the registration form and schedule of speakers in this newsletter. The Garden does offer special rate for conference members. Another option is staying at one of the many hotels in the Salem areas. This central location is an opportunity for more of our Lane County Beekeepers to attend the sessions,

NEXT MEETING:

September 20, 2016

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

General Meeting

Hall opens at 7:00 pm

Program 7:30 pm

Topic: OSU Honey Bee Research & Bee Nutrition

Speaker: Dr. Ramesh Sagili

Trinity United

Methodist Church

440 Maxwell Road

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

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President's message continued without requiring hotel expense as the drive is only 91 miles from Eugene.

LCBA will be holding a drawing at the conclusion of the September meeting for several free registrations to the annual meeting. OSBA is also giving away one free registration. The club requires anyone putting their name in for the drawings to be a member of the LCBA and must be in attendance at the time of the drawing. One entry per person per household. The value of the individual registration fee is \$150. Good luck and congratulations to those who win!

November is the month when the club members vote on the officers and board members for the coming year. We would like to have new faces on our board and encourage anyone who might think they'd like to participate in helping make club decisions to let us know. Please contact the nominating committee members to apply.

August Meeting Highlights

Announcements:

- President Pam Leavitt presented the monetary awards to Nancy Ograin, Katharine Hunt and Jen Hornaday for their winning honey and honey products at the Lane County Fair in July.
- There is now a free app available for smart phones for the OSU publication "How to Reduce Bee Poisoning from Pesticides".

Meeting Topic: At the August meeting we broke in four groups and experience beekeepers lead each group in a question and answer session. There were a lot of good questions and here is a brief summary from the presentators.

Max Kuhn paired up with Francis Rothauge and the question that generated other questions and considerable discussion was on fall queens. Why replace queens in the fall? Where can they be purchased? Which is best Spring or Fall? How late in the fall can I requeen? Max commented that these were all good questions that generated a lot of discussion.

Judy Scher and Larry Scoville were teamed up and their group had a questions on a long bar hive on drawing out of comb. There were also had questions on yellow jackets and the use of ApiVar.

Morris Ostrofsky and Polly Habliston's first questions were about how to combine hives using the newspaper technique and which one should go on top, the queenless or the one with the queen. Then we discussed whether or not to do a second mite treatment in conjunction with introducing a new queen. On this question Polly said she and Morris differed on their responses. The queen was scheduled to arrive in a week, and Polly thought the queen should be introduced and accepted, with repeat mite treatment delayed until September. Morris thought mite treatment should be done right away. Polly stated that it was ok to show them, once again, that there is no "one" answer in a lot of beekeeping!

Kelly Goodwin and Jodi Wiktorowski had lots of questions about mite treatments and yellow jackets. Another anticipated question was on feeding which took an unexpected direction. Several beekeepers had heeded advice to feed, feed, feed their new colonies and were putting 25 pounds of sugar a week into single hives. A few were even asking if they shouldn't add a super to accommodate the sugar "honey" the bees kept storing. Kelly said that they explained that bees (bless them) will keep putting up honey well beyond what they need to overwinter. If hives are light, a 2:1 sugar syrup is appropriate during late summer and fall. If a colony is heavy, with a western full of honey and one deep (or two westerns) with honey packed around the brood area, no further feeding is necessary, though monitoring throughout the fall and winter is advised.

The other big topic that was discussed was varroa mite treatment. Jodie said that they discussed the importance of routinely checking mite counts in all hives. Some individuals were using sticky boards, but several had questions about using the powdered sugar treatments. There was some confusion regarding using powdered sugar as a treatment and the powdered sugar shake method for counting varroa mites. We discussed mite count methods; sugar shake versus sticky board. We also discussed the importance of treating hives with high varroa mite counts. We recommended researching previous meeting notes for various treatment methods, but strongly emphasized the need to read and follow instructions on the treatments. Also, several individuals were questioning whether or not to leave honey supers on the hives during treatment because they were not planning to extract this year. We recommended any honey supers that may be used for extraction in the future be removed during any treatments! The wax is subject to contamination with any chemicals used to treat for varroa mites!

The Q&A session was well received and members walked away with answers to their questions and felt it was very helpful.

Upcoming Events & Announcements

September 21st - Ohio State University Bee Lab Webinars, "What the Bee Informed Partnership Means to You!" By Karen Rennich, The Bee Informed Partnership
Click on link below to sign up or review previous classes. These are free classes. You can join the seminar live or re-view at a later date. <https://u.osu.edu/beelab/courses/>

September 21st - Linn Benton Beekeeping Assoc. Meeting
Location: Corvallis Waldorf School, 6:30-8:30 pm
Speaker: Harry Vanderpool, commercial beekeeper from Salem will be speaking on winter prep Bees. Visit their website for more information:
<http://ww.lbba.us>

September 24th—Master Gardener Fall Festival
10:00am-4:00pm at Emerald Park, Eugene
LCBA will be participating.

October 13th-15th - 2016 Western Apicultural Society of North American Annual Conference
Location: Honolulu, Hawaii
For more information visit their website:
www.westernapiculturalsociety.org

October 28th-30th - 2016 Oregon State Beekeepers Assoc. Fall Conference
Location: The Oregon Garden Silverton, OR
For more information, tentative agenda and registration form click on link below:
<https://orsba.org/events/2016-osba-fall-conference/>

Kelly's Beekeeping Website: "Lane County Hiveways"
Follow Kelly as she does her inspections, observations, and other beekeeping activities. <http://lanecountyhiveways.com/>

Florence Garden Club - www.facebook.com/FGCOR.

Welcome New Members

Krista Buckley	Eugene
Lil Fry & Regma Claypool-Fry	Eugene
Stacy Madigan	Cottage Grove
Jim Stark	Springfield

LCC Continuing Education Classes

"All About Bees" & "Bees in Religion"

Location: Lane Community College, Downtown Campus
Registration: www.lanecc.edu/ce
Continuing Education Instructor: Brian Dykstra

"All about Bees:"

Date: Sept 29 - Oct 27, 2016, 6-8pm, \$99
(once a week class, meets 5 times)

Explore the diverse world of bees from a variety of perspectives: science/biology, gardening/farming, culture/religion, art/music, and more and equip yourself to help the bees. No prerequisites needed. Very engaging material.

"Bees in Religion"

Date: November 10, 2016, 6-9pm, \$29
(one session)

Bees in World Religions provides an introduction to the multiple diverse roles bees have played in religion and spirituality around the world and across cultures and times. This 3 hour class contains lots of visual imagery and storytelling.

To access information on the classes click on their website and type in the name of the class under search.
www.lanecc.edu/ce



"Heart Throb" Dahlia
Honey Bee & Bumble Bee enjoying the same flower.
Submitted by Pam Leavitt.

Be a Part of the LCBA Leadership!

Elections for the 2017 LCBA Officers and Directors will take place at our November meeting. This is an opportunity for you to take a leadership role in your club. Participating as an officer or board member gives you a chance to help ensure that our club has great educational meetings, and continues to grow and educate the public on the importance of bees.

Positions Available: President, vice president, secretary, treasurer and board members. We can have up to five board members. This is a great opportunity to start participating on the board. The board has approximately four meetings per year or as needed. Please consider running for a position. This is a great way to become more involved in our association and to get to know our members. It can also be a lot of fun!

Some of our current board members will be running again for an office, but we are in need of someone running for secretary and vice-president. These are both important positions. We would like to see several members running on each position.

Contact one of the committee members below if you are interested in running for an office.

Nominating Committee:

Larry Scoville	larryljs@live.com	541-228-0973
Katharine Hunt	keehhunt@gmail.com	541-607-0106
Nancy Ograin	nancy.ograin@gmail.com	541-935-7065

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 absence 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 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.

Busy Bee

by Nancy Ograin, Editor

Nancy and Ken Ograin hosted the LCBA booth at the Bring Recycling Tour on Sept. 11th. We were at the family homestead, a remodeled home and garden, of Hillary and Andy who are beekeepers. Their 1940's bungalow is a creative re-use and do-it-yourself ingenuity. They artfully re-used practical finds from Bring and elsewhere and the backyard is so creative and

amazing with a wonderful garden, fruit trees, chickens, beehives, kids play area and much more. We enjoyed being there and talking to all the folks that came by about mason bees, pollination, plants for bee and of course beekeeping. Glory Bee Foods also had a booth present.



LCBA encourages community outreach to talk about bees and if you present to a group or volunteer at an event, please be sure to let me know. pamseaver2000@yahoo.com.

Varroa Mite Alert from the Honey Bee Lab

(reprint from the Oregon Master Beekeeping website, by Ramesh Sagili)

Hope all of you had a relatively successful bee year with strong hives and significant honey production, and have prepared your hives for successful overwintering. I just wanted to take this opportunity to alert / caution you about possibility of high mite populations in the colonies this year due to an unusually long bee season. As you all are aware we had a long bee season this year (at least in the Willamette Valley) as a result of warm weather that prevailed for almost more than 7 months. Longer brood cycle (abundance of larvae) usually results in higher mite populations, as the mites get a greater opportunity to breed and increase their populations relative to bees. Most of you might agree that this year was a year with longest brood cycle seen in the recent past (I have been in Oregon only for the past 6.5 years, so can't go beyond that number). It has been reported that mite populations could increase exponentially (up to about 50 fold increase) in years when the brood is present in colonies almost round the year (Martin 1998).

The economic threshold to treat Varroa mites in general for temperate areas is considered to be about 3% or higher in fall, but as economic threshold depends on several factors it is not ideal to always rely on this magic number. In Oregon during the past six years we have documented mite intensities ranging between 3% and 5% in Fall (August sampling). We observed significantly higher mite intensities this year (2015). The average mite intensity observed in backyard beekeeper colonies was 7%, whereas average mite intensity documented in commercial beekeeper colonies was about 3%. In few backyard beekeeper colonies we observed mite intensities as high as 32%, which is alarming.

If you treated your colonies for Varroa on time during July or August then probably you may have your mite populations under control, but still I urge you to monitor mites one more time before overwintering to make sure that the treatments that you used were effective and your current mite populations are not at damaging levels. If your mite levels are still high then please consider using an oxalic acid treatment if feasible when there is no brood (possibly during November).

If you did not use any Varroa mite treatments yet, then please assess the mite populations using alcohol wash or powdered sugar method as soon as possible and consider treating your hives with oxalic acid when there is no brood in the colonies. Oxalic acid was recently approved by EPA and is available from the bee supplier Brushy Mountain Bee Farm (<http://www.brushymountainbeefarm.com/?gclid=CLzrqlrB98cCFUiEfgods-gJ6w>).

Following are some consequences of inadequate or no Varroa mite control this fall:

- Bee population may decline significantly or the colonies might totally collapse.
- Colonies that survive the winter will start upcoming year / season with higher mite loads and hence could reach damaging levels soon by late spring or summer.
- High mite infested colonies may contribute to higher mite drifting via robbing bees to other beekeeper colonies and your existing healthy colonies, as your mite infested dead colonies may be robbed by other strong colonies and aid in greater mite dispersal.

Also, please continue feeding protein to your colonies if pollen stores are not adequate in the colonies. Protein feeding not only helps with brood rearing, but also helps boost the immune system of bees. We have observed colonies to consume protein until October 25 in the Willamette Valley and few other locations in Oregon when the weather is still OK (temperatures around 55 to 60° F).

Following is a question relevant to Varroa mite biology that an Oregon beekeeper asked me few months ago. Question: How many days is the female Varroa mite outside of the capped brood before it re-enters another cell for reproduction? Do the young female mites that emerge along with the new bees also take the same amount of time to re-enter another larval cell for reproduction?

Answer: The time a female Varroa takes to re-enter (re-infest) a new cell depends on the availability of older larva (ready to be capped) to enter, and also on the number of bees in the hive at that point of time. One study showed that on

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Varroa Mite Alert continued average female mites take about 4 to 6 days to re-infest new larval cells. In a lab study, female mites that were artificially reintroduced into new cells with appropriate aged larvae (ready to be capped) immediately after emergence from a cell were able to reproduce successfully without any problems. Young female mites that emerge along with the foundress mite (parent mite) need time to achieve full maturity and hence may take a little more time to enter a cell for reproduction than the parent mite. Research pertaining to these new young mites is scarce, hence providing an average time for infestation is difficult.

Regards, Ramesh Sagili
OSU Honey Bee Lab



September Beekeeping Tips by Chuck Hunt, LCBA Member

1. All honey should be removed and mite treatments in hives. In fact, be very careful to remove strips on time. Use gloves when removing them and dispose of these strips in the manner recommended by the manufacturer (wrapped in newspaper in a sanitary landfill). Make sure to do a mite count after the mite treatments are completed. I usually like to use a 72 hour mite count as I think the extra time gives a better count.
2. You might want to look into the various alternative treatments for mites. There are numerous treatments available. Make sure to monitor mite counts with any treatment you use and carefully observe its effect upon brood, bees and queen.
3. Check all hives for adequate winter stores. In the Willamette Valley bees require at least 50 lbs. of honey to properly survive the winter. This is about one western super of honey on top of the hive. If your hive(s) has less than this, there is still plenty of time for feed in Sept. (and usually early Oct.). Feed sugar syrup which is as close to two part sugar and one part water (by volume) as you can. The bees do not have to evaporate this mixture much in order to store it and it does not cause as much brood rearing stimulation as less concentrated solutions of sugar. This summer seemed not to be very productive of honey in our area; most honey was made in the spring.
4. If you use entrance reducers, these should be placed on the hive(s) sometime in September. Place them on the hive(s) after the weather has cooled as then there will be no need for the bees to cool their hives by fanning. This usually means that the daytime temperatures will not get much over 70 degrees. Try to put screen mouse guards on your entrance reducers.
5. Because of a mild winter and a warm dry summer yellow jackets are a grave threat to your bees. Yellow jacket control is very important at this time and going into October. Traps that are based upon pheromone research and are specific to yellow jackets are readily available at garden and home or hardware stores. They are safe for bees and deadly for yellow jackets. Use them to eliminate attacks by yellow jackets on your wintering hives.
6. Make sure that your hive(s) tips forward very slightly if you are using a solid bottom board so that rain and moisture run out of the hive during the coming winter. This tilt need not be very much (one quarter inch higher in the back than the front is fine) but a forward tilt will greatly assist winter survival. The bottom boards should also be off the ground and on a hive stand for the winter. A brick or stone on the top cover helps to ensure that winter winds do not blow the top of your hive off causing a total hive loss. By early October, let the bees use propolis to seal the cover down and close any cracks in the hive. Don't disturb the hive again until early spring so that this propolis is not broken.

Survey - Other Types of Hives by Ken Ograin, LCBA Member

At the August meeting instead of having one speaker we had setup small groups with two experienced beekeepers heading each group. This allowed for a more open discussion with members asking questions.

There was a few that asked why we focus on Langstroth equipment and no other types of hives or even sustainable or treatment free. At one time many years ago LCBA did approach these topics. In recent years Colony Collapse Disease developed and the science changed to focus on one platform and the Varroa mite.

Our president , Pam Leavitt, suggested that we survey the membership to find out if there was interest in these other topics and if so we could put together a forum at an early meeting in the future.

I am asking the following questions and hope to get feedback from those with interest.

Question #1 Are you keeping bees in equipment other than Langstroth? If so what type?

Question #2 Are you interested in trying other types of equipment other than Langstroth? If so what type?

Question #3 Are you practicing treatment free beekeeping? If so are you monitoring Varroa?

Question #4 Do you keep bees in Langstroth equipment but would be interested in learning more about these topics? If so what would be your interest?

Each question asked has two parts. Please answer both. Contact me by email or by phone and reference "Survey". Also , please indicate question number(s) you are interested in.

Ken Ograin woodrt@icloud.com or 541-935-7065

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Absconding or Death by Mites by Dr. Dewey M. Caron

It seems in the last couple of years, beekeepers are increasingly asking about depopulation of fall colonies. In many instances, they reported the colony was strong, perhaps even providing a harvestable surplus and that the colony "looked OK" in July /

August. By October November the same hive is empty, or nearly so, with no dead bodies, nor any sign of a bee cluster (bees in a circle, head-first in cells). There may be indications of robbing of what became unprotected honey store. Could absconding have occurred?

I will travel south to Bolivia to spend winter with my wife's family following the OSBA Annual Conference at Oregon Gardens in late October. With my Africanized bees in Bolivia, I witness absconding with some frequency. At end of the flowering season (March), there is a lengthy dry season. During this season colonies cast numerous small "swarms" and one, then another, of the hives are abandoned.

Absconding may occur following treatment with thymol, especially if weather is hot following addition of the treatment. Yellow jackets too may cause the bees and queen to abandon their hive. However, rather than absconding, I think we are observing signs of fall collapse due to *Varroa* mites. In our dead hive forensics, we could conclude a deserted hive might be due to CCD or absconding, both uncommon, but probably we are seeing the symptoms of BEE PMS. Mites and virus is the most probable cause.

When I get a question about absconding and I ask when and how colonies were treated for mites, I usually get a response (with lots of variations) along the lines of 'I didn't see any mites so I didn't treat' or "I don't think so because it was my strongest colony" or "The colony was new this year, so it couldn't have mites." In virtually all instances, mites were not sampled and, if colonies were treated, the treatment was one or the weaker options such as 'I used Screen bottom boards' or 'treated by powdered sugar dusting.'

The number of mites in a colony increases as the bee population increases. But when the bee population begins to decrease in the fall, the colony is faced with more mites per bee. Likewise, when drone production stops, the mites move into the worker brood. Viruses such as deformed wing virus (DWV) and Chronic bee paralysis also skyrocket. Large colonies—even those that appear healthy—are often the first to fail. We see the empty colony and, although absconding cannot be ruled out, the major reason for colony deaths in September, October, and November is more likely due to mites and viruses, I believe.

Colonies that collapse from mites often leave behind some scattered capped brood. This occurs because the hive was proceeding normally until mites and virus took them down. Such collapses happen fast, easily occurring within the 21-day brood cycle. The result is a patch of scattered, dead capped brood cells in an otherwise empty hive. Many of the capped brood cells have been pierced, presumably by robbing bees looking for honey. Look in such cells for dead mites and especially for the distinctive pearly-white mite feces.

With CCD we came to realize sick bees often fly out and die outside the colony – thus lack of dead bodies. Mite infested sick individuals also fly from the colony and take up residence in a nearby hive, spreading mites to other colonies. But lacking a mite sample, it is not possible to positively conclude it was mites.

If you have had colonies collapse, or suspect they may be at risk (lacking a strong adult population, spotty, unhealthy brood pattern, not storing adequate honey to overwinter, even with feeding), check any remaining living colonies NOW. Consider treatment with a mite control chemical or continue mite monitoring to see if mite numbers continue to rise. Some treated colonies will not survive, especially colonies with heavy mite numbers. Knowing what might have most likely occurred with dead colonies and knowing numbers of mites in our colonies can be empowering, supplying us with critical information that can help improve our fall/overwintering bee losses and colony stewardship.

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 cost \$35 a year. To place an ad, contact Nancy Ograin by the 1st of the month. 541-935-7065 or via e-mail nancy.ograin@gmail.com.

For Sale

36" uncapping tank and baskets: \$275
 "Honey" scale (formerly licensed): \$40
 6 Gallon plastic pail with gate: \$20
 Ross round complete (not used) super, foundation & lids: \$40
 4-3/4" wired foundation, 49 sheets: \$20
 Beekeeping jacket and attached hat, size "large": \$35
 Beekeeping suit, size medium: \$25
 Child's beekeeping suit, hat and gloves, size 4-6: \$35.
 Contact Robin at 541-746-0808

**For Sale
Queens**

Queen on frame \$40*
 Queen on frame plus 1 frame of brood/bees \$65*
 (to requeen or bolster weak hives)
 Nucs on western and/or deep frames \$125*
 * Plus \$10 refundable box deposit on all above items.
 2016 queens raised from untreated, local, survivor stock.
 Contact Kelly Goodwin:
 Email kgoodwinus@yahoo.com
 or call [541-925-3028](tel:541-925-3028).

**For Sale
Extracting Equipment**

Maxant motorized 9 frame extractor model 3100 with legs and wooden base.
 Large plastic double uncapping tank with stainless grate, honey gate and new mesh liner Pierce Mfg master model electric. Uncapping knife
 All in excellent condition!
 Contact Barbara Bajec for prices.
 Email barbbajec@gmail.com
 or text/call [541-767-9086](tel:541-767-9086)

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

2016 LCBA New Memberships



\$25 per year per household or family
 Please remit payment to:
 LCBA Treasurer, Polly Habliston
 1258 Dalton Dr., Eugene, OR 97404
polly@uoregon.edu

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

NEWSLETTER CONTACT INFORMATION

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


OSBA Fall Conference 2016

Oregon State Beekeepers Association

October 28, 29 & 30, 2016
 Oregon Garden Resort, Silverton, Oregon 97381
 Individual and Family Registration

Name: _____ Date: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Contact Phone: _____ email: _____

Additional Family Members Attending

Names: _____

Event			Cost
Friday Night Hospitality Room			Complimentary
Full Conference ¹	Individual - \$150 Family - \$180		\$
Saturday Conference Only ¹	Individual - \$90 Family - \$110		\$
Sunday Conference Only ¹	Individual - \$90 Family - \$110		\$
Saturday Luncheon	\$28 per Person	Number Attending: _____	\$
Saturday Banquet	\$50 per Person	Number Attending: _____	\$
Sunday Luncheon	\$28 per Person	Number Attending: _____	\$
Research Donation ²			\$
Annual OSBA Dues	\$40 per Person	Number: _____	\$
Total ^{3,4}			\$

#1) Attendees qualify for preregistration rate if application form (with registration fee) is postmarked on or before October 18. Late and on-site registration rates are: One Day \$110.00, One Day Family \$130.00, Full Conference \$190.00, Full Conference Family \$220.00.

#2) The Oregon State Beekeepers Association is classified as a 501(c)(3) charitable organization. Research donations made out to the OSBA may be deductible; please consult your accountant.

#3) Please make check payable to OSBA and mail with this completed registration form, postmarked no later than October 18, to: Oregon State Beekeepers Association, 2016 Fall Conference, 4207 SE Woodstock Blvd Ste 517, Portland, Oregon 97206.

#4) Hotel reservations are not included in these costs. Special rates are available at the Oregon Garden Resort: (503) 874-2500 Ext 0.

TENTATIVE AGENDA

OSBA Fall Conference 2016 ❖ Oregon Garden ❖ October 28–30, 2016

Friday, October 28

- 6:00 PM **Registration**
 7:00 PM **Kick-Off Wine and Cheese Social**

Saturday, October 29

- 7:30 AM **Registration**
 8:00 AM **Silent Auction Begins**
 8:15 AM **Welcome & Announcements**
 Harry Vanderpool, OSBA President
General Session, Pavilion
 8:30 AM **The Grand Interaction of Flowers, Bees, Growers, and Beekeepers**
 Dr. John Skinner, University of Tennessee
 8:30 AM– **Bee School**
 2:45 PM *(Concurrent, Natural Resources Building)*
 Thom Trusewicz, Director
 9:15 AM **Mite Keeping 101**
 Morris Ostrofsky
 10:00 AM **Break**
 10:15 AM **What Makes a Queen Tick: Factors affecting honey bee queen post-mating changes**
 Dr. Elina Niño, UC Davis
 11:00 AM **Bee Informed Partnership**
 Ellen Topitzhofer, Oregon State University/BIP
 NOON **Luncheon (Preregistration required)**
Pollinator Protection in Oregon
 Dr. Andony Melathopoulos
 1:15 PM **WSU Honey Bee Germplasm Importation and Effects on US Commercial Populations**
 Dr. Steve Sheppard, Washington State University
 2:00 PM **Queen Rearing at Miksa Honey Farm**
 Miksa Honey Farm
 2:45 PM **Break**
 3:00 PM **Following the Wild Bees: The craft and science of bee hunting**
 Dr. Tom Seeley
 3:45 PM **Indoor Wintering Affects Varroa Mites and Honey Bee Nutrition**
 Brandon Hopkins, Washington State University
 4:00 PM **Silent Auction Ends**
 4:30– **OSBA General Membership Meeting**
 5:45 PM

- 6:00 PM **Social Hour (Main Lodge, Orchid Room)**
 7:00 PM **Banquet (Preregistration required)**
 George Hansen, Foothills Honey Company
 Benefit Auction to Follow

Sunday, October 30

- 7:30 AM **Registration**
 8:15 AM **Welcome & Announcements**
 Harry Vanderpool, OSBA President
General Session, Pavilion
 8:30 AM **The Bee Colony as a Honey Factory**
 Dr. Tom Seeley
 8:30 AM– **Mead Workshop**
 10:00 AM *(Concurrent, Natural Resources Building)*
 Andrew Schwab, Instructor
 9:15 AM **Ongoing Research on Mushrooms and Bees at WSU**
 Dr. Steve Sheppard, Washington State University
 10:00 AM **Break**
 10:15 AM **Sharing 65 Years of Beekeeping Experiences**
 Miska Honey Farm
 11:00 AM **OSU Honey Bee Lab**
 Dr. Ramesh Sagili, Oregon State University
 NOON **Luncheon (Preregistration required)**
 Ellen Topitzhofer
 1:15 PM **Biomitocides for Varroa Mite Management**
 Dr. Elina Niño, UC Davis
 2:00 PM **Oregon Master Beekeeper Program**
 Carolyn Breece, Oregon State University
 2:45 PM **Break**
 3:00 PM **Those Other Pollinators, Native Bees**
 Dr. John Skinner, University of Tennessee
 3:45 PM **Final Comments**
 Harry Vanderpool, OSBA President
 4:00 PM **Adjourn**

Effective: August 2, 2016