



INLAND BEEEMAIL

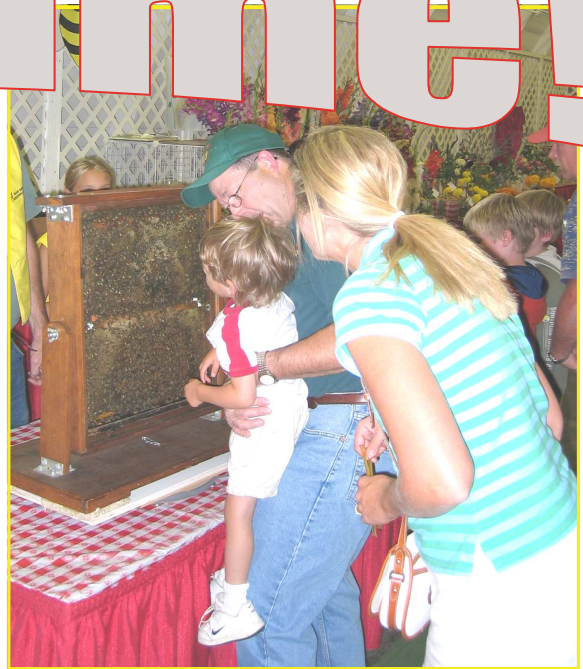
Monthly newsletter of the Inland Empire Beekeepers Association

Volume 10, Issue 9 — September 2005 — www.inlandbeemail.com

Fair Time!



The North Idaho Fair was a great success thanks to Jack Knox, Kelly McSheehy, and all the other wonderful volunteers. Join us with your entries Sept. 8th and support the IEBA Bee Booth at the Spokane County Interstate Fair starting September 9th .



Ancel Goolsbey

Life-long area beekeeper Ancel Goolsbey passed away peacefully Sunday afternoon, August 14th, 2005 at the Sullivan Court Care Center where he was staying. Ancel had been in diminished health the last two months after suffering a series of minor strokes which left him too weak to continue living on his own. Ancel was 91 years old.



Ancel began beekeeping commercially 80 years ago at the age of 12, in 1925, when he bought his first hives from his father, who was also a commercial beekeeper. Later Ancel set up operations in the Bonner's Ferry and Sandpoint area. In the early 30s Ancel began migrating his bees from North Idaho to Central Oregon and Northern California

following the clover seed crops which at that time was a big industry.

It was in Baker, Oregon, while tending his hives in the nearby area that in 1938 Ancel met and married Harriet, his lifelong companion, friend and partner. They were married over 60 years. Harriet passed away in 2002. Ancel apprenticed as a sheet metal worker in Sandpoint in his teens and worked parallel careers in the sheet metal trade and beekeeping throughout his entire life. Ancel and Harriet roamed the three western states during the depression following the bees and the sheet metal trades. They settled in the Los Angeles area for a while before World War II when Ancel worked in the aircraft factories there. During the war, Ancel was a supervisor at the Army Air Corp bomber rebuild facility outside of Salt Lake City, Utah, where he oversaw repairs to the metalwork of damaged aircraft returned from the European and Pacific Theaters of the war. Ancel took up flying and often flew the young family home to visit his folks in Sandpoint during those years long before radar, GPS, and paved runways.

After the war, in 1948, he and Harriet and their three children,

(Continued on page 4)

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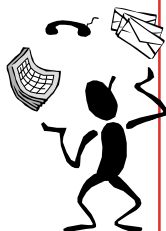
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www.inlandbeemail.com

WSBA Website

www.wasba.org



September Agenda

—Ted Swenson

* The Fair, the Fair, and of course, the Fair!

* Fall Management

National Honey Month is Here!

The arrival of September means summer is unofficially over, and that National Honey Month is here! Honey Month press kits are available for honey industry members to deliver to the media. To order, send an e-mail to order@nhb.org or call the NHB order line at (888) 421-2977, ext. 6.

New "Honey of a BBQ" Recipe Brochures Available

Hot off the press is NHB's most recent recipe brochure "Honey of a BBQ – Winning Recipes from Grilling Fans." The brochure features six, tasty winning recipes from NHB's 2004 Honey of a BBQ Tailgating Recipe Contest. The brochure is available in English and Spanish. Assessment-paying industry members may order up to 500 brochures at no charge, and industry associations may obtain up to 1,000 at no charge. Non-assessment paying industry members may purchase the brochures at cost. To order, send an e-mail to order@nhb.org or call the NHB order line at (888) 421-2977, ext. 7.

Hurricane Katrina no doubt has decimated the local beekeeping industry, and has caused damage to the facilities at the USDA Bee Lab Research facilities in Baton Rouge. While no specific information is available at this time, we will continue to monitor the news for items relating to beekeeping in the stricken areas. In the meantime, please support you charity of choice in providing relief to the victims of the hurricane.

Web Site of the Month

Each month IEBA member Bob Hegerberg is going to share the latest in his favorite web sites on Beekeeping. Take some time to check this month's selections out.

September

Most of us have our supers pulled by now and are thinking about our fall management. Whatever strategy you implement, now is the time to start fall mite treatments.

Be sure to adhere closely to the manufacturers recommendations for all chemical treatments. Remember that many treatments are temperature dependent and successful treatment is easier early in the fall. Improper use increases the chances of mites becoming resistant and also increases the chances of contaminating your comb with pesticides.

Evaluate your hives and their potential for overwintering. Combine those that are weak. Evaluate food stores and begin a feeding program for light colonies as there is little nectar coming in now. A 2:1 sugar/water solution is recommended for fall feeding.

Robbing and yellow jackets are of particular concern. Reduce your entrances to prevent robbing, and if possible, trap and destroy yellowjackets and paper wasps that are threatening your bees.

And best of all, enjoy the fruits of your labors as you extract and bottle and share in the county fairs in our region.

http://www.ars.usda.gov/main/site_main.htm?modecode=12-75-05-00
Bee Research Home USDA

<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/Beekeeping/weblinks.htm>
Beekeepers Web Links

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/w0076e/w0076e00.htm#con>
FAO Food And Agriculture Organization Beekeeping

SEPTEMBER MINUTES

—Linda Carney, Secretary

Prior to our picnic meeting, President Ted Swenson announced that our beloved Ancel Goolsbey passed away last evening. This news was a surprise to many members who did not know that he had been ill. So, out of respect, we had a time of silence so we could each think about Ancel in our own way. His wit and personality will be greatly missed at our meetings.

President Swenson then opened our August meeting with a thank you list. Thanks to John for the fantastic grill and excellent cooking. Thank to Rick for the delicious ice cream. And thanks to the beekeepers that came to have fun and visit and eat. (For those of you who could not attend you saved yourself thousands of calories!! It was sooo goood!!)

President Swenson held up a copy of the Wall Street Journal for our inspection. The Associated Press featured Bob Arnold and the story was picked up by the *Wall Street Journal*. No kidding, there was his picture attached to a long article. Bob, of course, was embarrassed by the attention and let it slide by. But he sure had a nice grin on his face for a very long time afterwards.

First we have the North Idaho Fair August 24-28th. Jack Knox asked for volunteers to fill out his schedule.

The Lincoln Co. Fair is August 25-28 in Davenport, WA.. Grant Calant was asking for advice and assistance. He and his wife have represented the beekeeping community at this fair for the last few years. The members present made several suggestions and he met with a few people about helping

Kelly McSheehy reminded us of the Spokane Fair coming up from Sept. 9 – 18th. She would appreciate volunteers for the 9-2 shift, the 2-6 shift, or the 6-10 shift. It is a lot of fun. For you fun crazed members this is your chance.

Next month's meeting will be at 7:00 at the fairgrounds on Sept. 8th. It is Thursday, the day before the Fair starts.

Our meeting was adjourned so we could all get back to having a good time.

Recipe of the Month— From Vicki Kessler

Honey & Peanut Butter Health Rounds

Ingredients:

- 1 beaten egg
- 1 cup honey
- 1/2 cup vegetable oil
- 1/4 cup water\
- 1 tsp salt
- 1 cup peanut butter
- 1 tsp vanilla
- 3 cups quick oats
- 1 cup whole wheat flour
- 3/4 cup wheat germ
- 1 cup carob chips
- 1/2 cup sunflower nuts



Directions:

In a bowl combine egg, honey oil water, peanut butter, salt and vanilla. Mix together oats, flour and wheat germ. Add liquid mixture to dry ingredients—mix well. Stir in carob chips & sunflower nuts. Drop dough from 1/4 cup measure 2 inches apart onto greased cookie sheet. Flatten each mound of dough into a 3inch round. Bake at 350 Degrees for 15 minutes or until light brown. Remove to rack to cool.

2005 Program

September

Meeting at Fair
September management
Fair preparations

October

October Management
Guest speaker

November

Thanksgiving dinner
Guest speaker

December

Potluck dinner
Election of officers

October 27th to 29th

Northwest Corner Beekeeping Conference
hosted by the Oregon State Beekeepers
Agate Beach Inn, Newport, Oregon

(Continued from page 1)

Raymond, Mahlon and Amber, moved to the Spokane Valley and purchased their home on East Broadway. Here Ancel based his honey operation, but maintained a honey house and bee yards in Bonner's Ferry and throughout northern Idaho. Ancel established a tin works operation in Spokane to recondition and redcoat with tin the five gallon milk cans that were the standard method of transporting milk in those days. Literally thousands of the five gallon cans with handles were used by hundreds of farmers from the Cascades to Billings, Montana to send their milk by truck, train and horse drawn wagons to processing plants scattered across the area. Ancel spent his winters (beekeeping off season) driving from town to town, stopping at dairies and processing plants to pick up cans and bringing back to Spokane for restoring. He became the biggest operator in the Inland Empire. Along the way, Ancel designed and fabricated many automated metal rolling and tinning proc-

esses that were unique and provided great labor savings to his business.

Ancel was always and foremost a beekeeper. Few passing minutes went by when he wasn't thinking about how to maximize harvest, improve the strain, improve upon equipment design or some element to be able to increase the efficiency of beekeeping. Over the decades, Ancel wrote hundreds of articles and opinion pieces which were published in virtually all of the beekeeping journals from Oregon, California and Washington to the Eastern States and Nationally. Ancel corresponded regularly and engagingly with the scientists, researchers, large and small beekeeping operators, legislators and associations pushing for greater understanding and advancement of the honey bee, its life cycle and the science and art of beekeeping.

Ancel was submitting articles to beekeeping journals continually up to the time of his death.

Ancel taught the beginning and advanced beekeeping classes at Spokane Community College for over 10 years. He participated in experiments to enhance and explore the science of beekeeping. There never was a spring, summer, winter or fall in which he didn't say at least a dozen times, "next year we're going to ..." and spell out a complete plan to test some latest theory he'd developed or suggestion someone had thrown out to him.

Ancel's mind was always hard at work, right up to the time he passed. He never lost his curiosity, his powers of keen observation, his sense of wonder at the life of the honeybee and in the workings of all nature and how it is all intertwined in its dependency on each element to do their part.

Funeral services for Ancel were held Saturday, August 20th at the Spokane Valley United Methodist Church.

Fall Requeening

—By Bob Arnold

Requeening your colonies anytime puts your bees at risk to becoming queenless. Yet, if you do not requeen, your bees will soon become non productive and queenless. Thus it is imperative that you learn how to requeen your colonies.

Fall refers to the period of time after the main honey flow during the summer or August thru September in the northern states. Requeening during this period of the year can be quite effective as the bees often are quite receptive to a new queen. The availability of queens is better at a lower price. Queens are usually well mated as mating weather is not as unpredictable as it is during April and May. However, if the queen is not accepted you will definitely not get a second chance and the hive will not survive thru April.

The best way to requeen is always to replace the old queen with a nuc. The nuc consists of 2 to 5 frames of bees, brood, honey and a queen that has preferably been laying for a month or so. The frames from the nuc may be placed in the hive to be requeened in several ways. The old queen may be killed and the frames placed directly into the hive in either the top or bottom brood chamber.

If the old queen cannot be found you can shake the top box free of bees into the bottom brood chamber and the nuc placed in the top box. A double screen board can be used to separate the two colonies. If fresh nectar is coming in and active brood rearing is progressing a queen excluder can be used to separate the two colonies. Once you are satisfied that the new queen is performing well you can find and dispense with the old queen. The double screen board is safest but the queen excluder seems to work during good forage conditions.

A nuc can be made up easily. You need to have a box that will hold 4 frames plus a frame feeder. You can use a deep box if that is all you have. To make a nuc up simply remove 2 to 4 frames of bees and brood from one of your hives and place in the box. One of the frames should be honey and pollen and one of the frames must have brood with eggs, open brood and some sealed brood. Put some 1:1 sugar feed in the feeder.

If you can take this new hive to a new location and then introduce your queen. Make certain the queen stays in the introduction cage for a minimum of three days. This introduction cage can be a mailer cage or preferably a screen introduction cage. Manually release the queen after 3 days by letting the queen crawl out of the cage onto one of the frames. Watch the bee's reaction to her. If they try to sting her catch her and put her back into the cage and try again in three days. Usually a queen is readily accepted by the

Classifieds

Tate's Honey Farm has all of your extracting and packaging needs as well as spring packages and queens. Woodenware for all your winter projects and spring needs. Shop hours are 8:30—2:00 every Saturday at E. 8900 Maringo, Millwood. Contact us at 509-924-6669 or online

www.tateshoneyfarm.com

BEEBOXES BY LEE

Woodenware, standard or custom orders, IPM bottom boards, Hive top feeders, etc, select lumber. Order now to be ready for spring. Lee Berchtold (208) 687-1300

Miller's Homestead

Jim and Jenine Miller

Cheney, WA 1-509-299-9085
14606 Stangland Rd., Cheney. Look at our web site for prices on all available items.
www.millershomestead.com

NUC's - For Sale

Now taking orders for Queens and Nucs. 4.9mm and standard cell sizes available. Contact Travis Sammons at 509-928-4326



(Continued from page 4)

nuc. Check for queen cells in the nuc and destroy them.

A nuc is the best way to requeen but sometimes this is just not possible. You can requeen your hive by essentially making up a nuc in the hive you are requeening. You will need a queen excluder and a double screen board. Again this is done without first killing the old queen as she is your insurance policy.

First shake all the bees down from the top box in the hive you are requeening. This gets the queen into the bottom box without having to find her. Make certain that you have 2 frames of all stages of brood in the top box and reassemble the hive over a queen excluder above the bottom box. The bees will rapidly refill the top box but it is best to wait a day and then replace the queen excluder with a double screen board. Then wait one day for the hive to become stabilized.

Many of the bees will drift back to the bottom box leaving a weak colony to take care of the brood in the top box. This new colony will begin making queen cells to replace their missing queen. You can place your new queen into the top box between the two frames of brood. This is important as that is where the bees will cluster to keep the brood warm. The queen should be kept in the introduction cage, preferably a screen cage not a mailer, for 3 days minimum and then manually released on a brood frame. Watch her after release as previously noted.

Keep the old queen going until the new queen has been laying for at least a month. This will give you time to determine if she is a good queen. Then you can find and dispatch the old queen. The two colonies can be readily combined by simply pulling out the double screen since they are already quite familiar with each other.

Thursday, October 27

7:00 pm Kick-off Wine and Cheese Social
Best Western Conference Center

Friday, October 28

7:30 am Registration

8:00 am Silent Auction Begins

8:15 am Welcome & Announcements

Kenny Williams, OSBA President

Jerry Tate, WSBA President

8:30 am Small Hive Beetle Biology and Management Dr. Mike Hood
Clemson University S.C.

9:15 am Continuing progress on breeding bees for resistance to Varroa
Dr. Marla Spivak, University Of Minnesota

10:00 Break

10:15 am Organisms Impacting Honey Production, Dr Eric Mussen U.C. Davis

11:00 am Dr. Steve Sheppard, Washington State University

Noon: Washington Research Luncheon

1:15 pm Dr. Diana Sammataro, Carl Hayden Honey Bee, Research Lab Update

2:00 pm Ms. Debby Delaney, Washington State University

2:45 pm Break

3:00 pm Australian Bees, Mr. George Hansen

3:45 pm Dr. Lynn Royce, Oregon State University

4:00 pm Silent Auction Ends

4:30-5:45 pm State Business Meetings

6:00 pm Social Hour

7:00 pm Banquet

Northwest Corner Beekeeping
Conference hosted by the
Oregon State Beekeepers
Ass'n Oct. 27th to 29th, 2005
at the Agate Beach Inn,
Newport, Oregon

Northwest Corner Beekeeping Conference

Musings of a Beekeeper

As some know I have been going through some health problems and only recently finished up with bronchitis and a dislocated kneecap. So my bees were a low priority over the past 12 months. It was only through some help last fall, that I was finally able to treat them and prevent the loss of all my colonies. As is, I lost one, and had three weak hives plagued with Varroa going into the winter, which leads to the reason for this post.

At different times I have been asked to speak to bee clubs (one this next weekend on getting ready for winter). I have been embarrassed, recently, to do so because of my total absence in the bee yard. Last year, after losing one colony, I decided to just leave it there and buttoned it up to prevent robbing, until I could check just what killed it. In the spring, I gave it a quick check and it was Varroa, not foul brood. A short time later one hive tipped over and was wide open overnight during a rain. So I figured if I had one or two colonies make it I would be happy, but expected none. All three did.

I could not reverse them in the spring nor do any swarm controls so just let them be. I only put two supers on each before my leg went out and bronchitis hit, so could not add more. In all, the perfect picture of one of George's BeeHAVERS.

I asked my son to help me with my first extraction after the clover flow (much in the archives on why I do this- all from George Imire) and had six filled supers. I put on the bee escapes and the next morning pulled the supers only after I killed my knee again and, when twisting, opened my veil and had about 10,000 bees start sting my forehead, so took off a glove to close the veil and had another 10k start at my elbow and work down. I figured about 25 stings in all, not really bad, but all because of my stupidity and carelessness. However, since I sting myself, anyway for arthritis and the Melanoma, figured it for an extensive apitherapy session.

Put the supers back on (part of winter management) with not one sting, and when I checked my barn where I store the old supers and frames, noticed some bees flying into old equipment. I normally have them stacked straight so there are no openings for the bees, but saw that one was slightly askew, so decided to let them clean out whatever might be there.

When I checked them the next week, they were still flying in and out, but with a nice regular pattern as if it was a live colony. It was. They had set up shop in the hive bodies, so I let them be with a plan to move them this winter, when they were all settled in.

Remember the old dead hive that I never broke down and stored? Well I planned to use it to replace some older, worn hive bodies and frames when my knee recovered, so I left it where it was. I have never had a swarm settle in a vacant hive, so no problem. Until today. It is alive and well and going like gangbusters.

In 2001 I was awarded beekeeper of the year by our State Organization. I said then, and I have to repeat it now, that the best beekeepers have good bees. This year I was a terrible beekeeper (it is a good thing they do not ask to give back awards) but my good bees have rewarded me with five strong colonies going into the winter and I did everything wrong. I

only wanted three!

Am I hanging my head in shame? No. Mostly laughing at the joy of keeping such interesting creatures that continue to surprise and humble.

So take heart, all of you that are new to keeping bees. It is a fun hobby in which there is something new every year, and you learn a lot from your bees (and the BeeL). Plus, bees are often, as in my case, better beekeepers than the beekeeper.

Bill Truesdell

Bath, Maine

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Clint Walker
"Flat Earth Beekeeping: The Sweet Sting of Opportunity"
Benefit Auction

Saturday, October 29

7:30 am Registration

8:15 am Welcome & Announcements

Kenny Williams O.S.B.A. President

Jerry Tate, WSBA President

8:30 am Fungal Pathogens as Microbial Control Agents of

Varroa destructor, Dr. Lambert Kanga, Florida A&M

University

9:15 am Dr. Marla Spivak, University Of Minnesota

10:00 Break

10:15 am Dr. Steve Sheppard, Washington State University

11:00 am Small Hive Beetle and Varroa Mite Research.

Dr. Mike Hood, Clemson University S.C.

Noon: Oregon Research Luncheon

1:15 pm Dr. Clint Walker: Recent Changes in Commercial
Queen Stock: A Labyrinth Approach

2:00 pm National Honey Board Report, Mr. George Hansen

2:45 pm Break

3:00 pm Oxolic Acid, Dr. Diana Sammataro, Carl Hayden

Honey Bee Research Lab

3:45 pm Pest & Disease Panel Discussion/Questions & Answer

4:30 pm Adjourn

For registration go to wasba.org or orsba.org

How Do Plants Know To Bloom On Time?

Long Sought-after Flowering Signal Found

A team of German and British scientists show how plants ensure that flowers are formed at the right time and the right place

A breakthrough in understanding how flowers form, is reported by scientists at the Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology in Tuebingen, Germany, and the John Innes Centre in Norwich, UK. In an article published in the international journal "Science", they show how a small molecule that is made in leaves is able to induce the formation of flowers at the growing tip of a plant. Because flowers in turn make fruits and seeds, including cereal grains, this new knowledge could have important applications in crop plants (Science, August 12, 2005).

The blossoms of cherry trees are celebrated in many places including the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, DC, or Ueno Park in Tokyo, Japan, because they tell us that spring has finally arrived. As we all know, most plants make flowers only at certain times of the year, the spring blooms of cherry trees being but one example. Plants can use several cues from the environment to choose the season that is right for flowering. For example, some plants such as tulips will not flower unless exposed for several months to winter cold, while others rely on the increase in day length that heralds the arrival of spring.



Scientists have known since the 1930s that plants detect day length with their leaves. Since flowers form typically at the tip of branches, researchers concluded that a signal that induces flowering must travel from the leaves to the site where flowers are initiated. Despite these early findings, little progress has been made in pinpointing the hypothetical flower-

inducing substance, dubbed florigen. These difficulties have led many scientists to believe that florigen might be not a single entity, but a complex mixture of molecules. In the new work, two teams, led by Detlef Weigel at the Max Planck Institute in Tuebingen and Philip Wigge at the John Innes Centre, have now identified a molecule, called FT, that has all the hallmarks of florigen. The FT gene is induced in leaves within hours after plants receive a stimulus that promotes flowering, but its product, the FT protein, acts at the growing tips of the plant to activate the flowering process.

The teams had been studying the FT gene, using the small mustard plant *Arabidopsis*. Although they knew that FT was a potent inducer of flowering, it was unclear how it influenced genes that control the formation of flowers. The breakthrough came with the discovery that FT protein binds to another protein, FD. FD in turn directly acts on genes that turn groups of unspecialised stem cells into flower buds. The FD protein, which in contrast to FT is pro-

duced at the tips of branches, is only active when bound by FT protein. Since the FT gene is induced in leaves, but FT protein acts at a distant site, the tip of branches, the authors conclude that the small FT protein must be moving from one place to the other, making it the best known candidate for the mysterious florigen molecule. It remains to be seen whether FT travels directly all the way from leaves to the branch tips, or whether a relay mechanism is involved.

"We discovered the FT gene in the late 1990s, but couldn't figure out for many years how this small protein controlled the activity of genes that make flowers. Once we saw that FT needs the FD protein, which is present at the growing point of a plant, it made perfect sense," explains Detlef Weigel, Director at the Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology. "Only when FT and FD join forces in the same cell can they be active."

"The transition to flowering is one of the most important decisions made by plants. It has to be carefully controlled according to the seasons," says Philip Wigge, who recently moved from the Max Planck Institute to become a Group Leader at the John Innes Centre. "For example, plants that need to be fertilized by pollen from other members of the same species, as is the case for cherry trees, need to make sure that they produce flowers at the same time as their neighbours. Requiring two independent components to come together for activation of flowering is a neat trick. One determines the right time of year and the other specifies the right place for the formation of flowers."

Requiring two independent components to come together for activation of flowering is a neat trick. One determines the right time of year and the other specifies the right place for the formation of flowers.

The work was carried out in the model plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*, since this represents the most versatile experimental system for plant biology. The lessons learnt, however, have far-reaching consequences for plant biology, as the FT and FD genes are present throughout the plant kingdom, including important crops such as rice and wheat. When we hear "flowering", we normally think of colorful bouquets or tree blossoms. The most important role of flowers is, however, that they give rise to fruits and seeds, including all the cereal grains, and thus are the basis of much of our daily lives. Because plants use environmental information to determine when to flower, they are geographically limited in the area where they can be grown. Outside their normal range, they will often not flower at all, or will flower too early or too late in the year. Being able to control the flowering process better should help to breed new varieties that can flourish in places where they would normally not flower at the appropriate time. (This information graciously supplied by the Max Planck Institute of Germany, www.mpg.de/english. Photo courtesy National Park Service <http://www.nationalcherryblossomfestival.org>)



**Inland Empire
Beekeepers
Association**

**Next Meeting:
Thursday September 8th
7:00 PM Social Time
7:30 Meeting**

**September Meeting
IEBA Booth Spokane
County Fairgrounds**

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Inland Empire Beekeepers Association Annual Class on Beekeeping

Every Friday Evening January 13th to
March 17th, at the WSU/Spokane
County Extension Office
222 N Havana
6:00 to 7:30 pm

Instructor/Coordinator—Jim Miller

Books—"The Hive and the Honey
Bee" by Dadant Publications, and
"Master Beekeepers Certification Pro-
gram" by Washington State Beekeep-
ers Association.

Topics covered include:

- ◆ **The World of Beekeeping**
- ◆ **The Honey Bee & Her Products**
- ◆ **Bee Biology**
- ◆ **Beekeeping Equipment**
- ◆ **Making A Start in Beekeeping**

- ◆ **Life in The Honey Bee Colony**
- ◆ **Flowers For Bees**
- ◆ **Spring Management**
- ◆ **Honey Bee Nutrition**
- ◆ **Construction of Boxes, Frames
& Foundation (Hands on)**
- ◆ **Swarming**
- ◆ **Summer Management & Honey
Production**
- ◆ **Honey Classification & Grading**
- ◆ **Fall Management**
- ◆ **Honey Extraction, Wax**
- ◆ **Processing & Packaging
Techniques**
- ◆ **Diseases & Pests**
- ◆ **Honey Bee Mites**
- ◆ **Pollination, Queen Rearing &
Marketing**

Text book for the class: "The Hive
and the Honey Bee," a Dadant publi-
cation. The text will be available for
purchase at the first class from Tate's
Honey Farm for about \$25.00. After

that, the regular price is about \$36.00.
Certification as a Beekeeper
by Washington State Beekeepers As-
sociation will also be available for an
additional \$10 per individual payable
at the first class.

Instructors for the class will be
experienced Inland Empire Beekeeper
Association members and special in-
vited instructors.

The class is open to anyone
interested in becoming a beekeeper,
as well as those already involved in
the art and science of beekeeping.

The class registration fee is
\$30 for an individual or \$40 per family
whose members all live at the same
address. There is no age limit, but
small children are discouraged be-
cause of class disruption.

For more information, go to
inlandbeemail.com, or contact Toni
Fitzgerald at (509) 477-2164,
tjfitz@wsu.edu or Jerry Miller (509)
838-6347

**The next meeting on September 8th will be at the
Spokane County Fair IEBA booth and will cover:
September management & Fair preparations**