



INLAND BEEMAIL

Monthly newsletter of the Inland Empire Beekeepers Association

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Presidents Corner:

Presidents Corner:

September and October were a great couple of months for us. Both of the Idaho and the Spokane State Fairs were great and all reports say the WSBA Conference at Bellingham was outstanding. I want to again thank all the volunteers for the fairs and especially thank Kelly McSheehy, Jack Knox, Linda and Roger Carney, Jerry Miller, and Rick Sherman for their leadership and management expertise. The teaching by all the volunteers was great to see and the income from the fairs met all expectations. Well done.

Hopefully everyone has his or her bees winterized. It got down to 14 degrees last night so winter is here. Remember, moisture kills bees – ventilation controls internal moisture. Time to get ready for spring.

This month's meeting will be a potluck turkey dinner. We will start at 6:30 (as discussed at our last meeting). We are still working on the program but don't worry entertainment will be provided. Normally I would say that I hope to see everyone there but I will probably be in California getting my hives set and the bees ready for the Almonds. I do hope that everyone has a great evening!

November 1, 2006
By Bob Arnold

Washington and Oregon Beekeeping Conferences 2006

The month of October has been extremely busy getting the bees ready for winter and attending both the Washington and Oregon annual meetings. The Washington meeting, held in Bellingham, was extremely well organized and had a very good group of speakers. The Oregon meeting was also well run and held at the Agate Beach Best Western but had some of the same speakers

with the same topics so was somewhat a rerun for me. I did take some notes and will try to present a summary of the highlights of some of the talks of greatest interest to me.

Washington Meeting—Bellingham, Washington October 13-14, 2006

Jay Evans

Jay spoke on the Honey Bee Genome Project. They used an SMR bee for their evaluation. The bees were very homogenous. They found a larval immune trait related to disease resistance that may be used to breed for AFB resistance.

Tom Rinderer

Spoke extensively on the African bee. The African colony has an ability to shut down brood rearing completely during dearth periods and is able to survive very difficult environmental conditions. As soon as the rains come the colony expands brood rearing explosively. In east Texas the bee stopped its movement eastward. When east Texas has its highest rainfall the colony tries to expand but there is no food i.e. flowers and the colony starves. The bee is highly variable in its defensive behavior, produces little honey and is generally bad for beekeeping.

The Russian bee work is continuing with 18 lines in 3 blocks being managed. They believe the bee has similar honey production to our other domestic bees. The selection process focuses on: varroa mite resistance, honey production and tracheal mite resistance. They came here with high resistance to both varroa and tracheal mites. They added the last line to the program in 2004. Two apiaries each having 40 colonies, one Italian and one Russian were studied starting in August 2004. No chemical treatments were used. September 2006 1 colony was alive in the Italian apiary and 19 were alive in the Russian apiary. Most of the Italian colony deaths were from varroa, Russians mostly died from the weather with a few from varroa. These bees

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will not build up with syrup if there is no pollen coming in. You must feed pollen along with the syrup. Buy your queens from a reputable breeder. Breeder cooperators are: Manley Bigalk, Hubert Tubbs and Charlie Harper.

Sue Cobey

Sue maintains 200 colonies of carniolan bees for developing the New World Carniolan (NWC). She picks the top 50 queens and breeds from them. The program uses instrumental insemination and trait selection to maintain and improve desirable traits. The bees are quite resistant to the tracheal mites showing only 3 to 5% infestations. Her NWC line is still not resistant to varroa with annual mite treatments still being necessary. The NWC Bees are quite gentle, good honey producers, winter well, are resistant to tracheal mite and are hygienic. It took 3 winters to get the tracheal mite resistance. She requeens every year. Queen life in Ohio is on the average 18 months. She winters with bottom screens and no winter wraps. She likes to see immature mites on the screen board (i.e. bees cleaning cells with mites in them). This year she has obtained approval to import semen from the Austrian German Carnica Association carniolans that have well a documented lineage. The carniolans are gentler than the Russians. She uses a lot of pollen feed for queen production. Highly recommends the Cloake board for queen production. Works hard to develop and maintain a lot of drones during the queen mating period. She says that having a good supply of healthy mature drones is a challenge. On the average only 50% of the drones make it to mature adulthood. A dearth or cold snap will dramatically reduce the mature drone population. Your hives may appear to have many drones but they may not be mature. The SMR (suppression mite reproduction) trait has now been changed to VSH varroa sensitive hygiene. This trait is an "additive trait" making it easier to select. Bees having this trait detect varroa in the capped brood and remove it. Hygienic behavior is recessive making it harder to select with some risk of getting more aggressive bees. Sue maintains that once controls of the instrumental insemination process are rigorously maintained the AI produced queens are the same in performance as naturally mated queens. Queens must be mated during the 4 to 13 days after they hatch. The period after mating is very important for the queen to be active. Need to leave queens in mating nuc one month. Bank queens for up to 2 weeks may be ok.

Paul Hostica

Paul is a beekeeper from Washington and raises his own queens using NWC stock. He keeps approximately 30 colonies. He uses a queen right colony as the cell builder with a Cloake board. The bottom box has the queen in it and the top box is above a queen excluder and the Cloake board. He feeds the bees both syrup and pollen. Cells are grafted into the top box.

Oregon Meeting -- Newport, Oregon October 27-28, 2006

David Vander Dussen

He has developed the Mite Away II formic acid treatment. Claims to get 90 to 95% kill without causing brood or queen problems. Pads are safe to use and cost about \$3 each. Treatment takes 21 days. Pads are placed above the top brood chamber in an area that is about 1.5" between the top bars and the hive top. The treatments are in both the spring and the fall. Control for the tracheal mite is about 100%. Colonies must be stronger than 3 frames of bees. The pads must be removed when ambient temperatures exceed 82°F. Pads are put back in for the balance of the 21 days after temperatures fall below 82°F. Typically they are applied in September and removed in October.

Joe Traynor

Joe is an almond pollination broker. He thinks there will be a shortage of bees in the almonds this year. Prices will be in the range of \$125 to \$160 for 6 to 8 frame colonies respectively. The lower price floor is set by the cost of Australian packages. There are 600,000 acres of producing almonds this year with 800,000 acres expected in a few years. Spain is the next biggest producer of almonds having 1,000,000 acres of dry farms but lower yields than California. Growers received \$2.30/# and produced about 1700 # of almond meat per acre or about 4% gross revenue for pollination in 2005. About 40,000 acres of almonds are planted per year and take 3 years to get into production. To get 8 frames of bees you must start feeding both syrup and pollen in October until the bloom. Pollen remains viable on a flower for about 2 to 3 days. No nectar until after the flower has been

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pollinated. Bee activity starts about 10 AM and ends about 3 PM when the pollen has been used up.

John Jacob

John is a queen producer, Old Sol Apiaries, in Southern Oregon. Has summer queens but doesn't produce April queens. John does not treat for varroa mite—with the exception that he did treat some of the Australian packages that he has. His core breeder stock has not been treated for 4 years. He keeps the queens in the mating box for 3 weeks. He does a wet graft using Glorybee royal jelly diluted with 50% warm water. The larva he uses is the youngest you can see and he looks specifically for clear royal jelly in with this larva—it is clearest for the youngest larva. He puts 6 day old cells in an incubator. All of his summer mating nucs are kept in the shade as he finds better queen mating and acceptance. He feeds the bees pollen patties as he gets bigger cells with real pollen.

Diana Sammataro

The first egg laid by the varroa mother is a male egg. The male lives until the bee emerges. A drone cell will produce an average of 2+ daughter mites and a worker cell 1.5 daughter mites. They are trying to determine what varroa mites eat to be able to rear varroa mites. Still do not know

whether varroa mites suck fluids or eat material from bees. Diana is looking at volatiles from honey bees. That is materials that the bees give off at different ages from the egg hatching to the larval state. They are finding huge signals from different bees at different times. For example: the larva will give off a big signal at the moment it hatches from an egg and when it is capped. Different bees i.e. Italian, African, Carniolan have different amounts of the signals at different stages. They are also testing varroa mite volatiles. They are also looking at improved methods of delivery for volatile oils in the control of varroa mites. Many of the oils are effective but are so volatile they last for a very short period and then are ineffective. One thing they are looking at is micro-encapsulating the essential oil to extend its period of effectiveness.

Pollination Panel

There are about 250,000 hives for fruit pollination in Washington. Currently the price for colony rent is less than 1% of operating cost for the orchard where almond pollination fees are about 5% operation cost. We should be identifying our hives with our name as it is the law. It is important that we know the bloom biology. Many of the cherry orchards are still having pollination set issues. Some of the new varieties are especially difficult to get a good set.

HONEY BEE HIDDEN WORD GAME

The following words are hidden in the puzzle below.
Look UP, DOWN, ACROSS AND BACKWARDS.

Queen	Nectar	Comb	Colony	Hive
Drone	Beekeeper	Honey	Swarm	Propolis
Worker	Pheromone	Forage	Nurse	Basket
Pollen	Royal jelly	Egg	Larva	Pupa

Q A P D N A N E C T A R
 E G A R O F L G Q E V C
 R L E O C P A G U K R B
 P Y E N O H A S T S A E
 E L N E E U Q H E A L E
 P L T Q V E C O M B A K
 O E Q E I W O R K E R E
 L J U P H E R O M O N E
 L L S I L O P O R P U P
 E A A O W K V N A U R E
 N Y N O L O C C D W P S R
 L O H I Q U B O S A E I
 A R Y H M N W F R T F G

Commercial Beekeeping in

California Almonds

Abstract from NPR Article by Erika Engelhaupt

While California beekeeper Orin Johnson prepares his bees for the coming almond season, hundreds of trucks loaded with beehives are bearing down on his state. They are all headed for the almonds. It's a caravan that people in the bee business join every year, chasing the blooms and the dollars.

"Commercial beekeeping can be very lucrative," says Johnson, who is also vice president of the California State Beekeepers Association. Farmers in the United States pay about \$150 million a year to rent hives, and demand is growing.

This time of year, beekeepers are gearing up for the almond season opening on Feb. 1. They're packing hives onto pallets and scraping off mud that could hide fire ants

Protecting Pollinators – an interview with Dr Gene Robinson (University of Illinois) on Pollinators from the National Academy of Sciences



YOUNG: It's Living on Earth. I'm Jeff Young. It's time you and I had a little talk about the birds and the bees.

YOUNG: Not that kind of birds and bees talk. This kind.

[BEES BUZZING]

YOUNG: Yeah, that's right. Real bees, real birds and the possibility that they are in real trouble. And that could be trouble for us, too. Some 80 percent of the world's crops need birds, bees, bats, and other animals for pollination. And there are indications that some important pollinator species are in decline.

A group of concerned scientists and agriculture officials formed the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign. They asked the National Academy of Sciences to look into pollinator problems. University of Illinois biology professor Gene Robinson took part in the National Academy study and he's with us now to talk about it.

Dr. Robinson, welcome to Living on Earth.

ROBINSON: Thank you very much. It's a pleasure to be here.

YOUNG: What did the National Academy's report tell us about pollinators?

ROBINSON: The report said that there is clear evidence for decline in some pollinator species. But in other cases for other species there's just not enough information available to make that determination.

YOUNG: And, is this a serious decline? I mean, do we need to be pretty worried here, or what?

ROBINSON: Well, it's quite a large decline. Probably about 30 percent of the population has declined over the last 20 or so years.

YOUNG: What's causing the decline, or do we know?

ROBINSON: Well, the causes vary for different species. In

the case of the honeybee, the evidence clearly indicates that the main culprit is a parasitic mite, an invasive species introduced to North America some twenty-some years ago. That seems to be the most serious cause of the decline of the honeybees.

YOUNG: And what about pesticides?

ROBINSON: Pesticides are considered to be a contributing factor. The evidence is not as clearcut but there certainly is some evidence that would point in that direction. What you have, always, is a variety of factors that work to weaken populations to make them less resilient so that when other factors come into play, they can cause more serious problems.

YOUNG: What's potentially at risk if we begin to lose significant numbers of pollinators?

ROBINSON: The effects of loss of pollinators can be severe. In agriculture there can be a disruption of our food availability. Now, just to be clear, pollinators do not pollinate the basic grain crops which are the staples of the world's diet.

YOUNG: The wind takes care of that, right?

ROBINSON: Exactly. But pollinators do pollinate really important food crops. Nuts, fruits, berries, vegetables, seed crops—crops that add a great deal of diversity to our diet, a great deal of vitamins, nutrients that really enrich our diet.

YOUNG: Was there a, sort of a worse case scenario, just looking at the economic impact of what honeybees provide for us?

ROBINSON: Well, honeybees are estimated to provide between 10 to 20 billion dollars worth of food in the United States alone per year due to their pollination activities.

YOUNG: Wow. What then does the Academy's report recommend we should do about this?

ROBINSON: Well, we made several recommendations. First of all, we called for more research. We note that the timing is fortuitous. The publication of the honeybee genome is just coming out. And the genome of the honeybee has been sequenced, which really is going to usher in a new era of honeybee research affording a lot of opportunities for genome-assisted research that can lead to improved strains of bees.

YOUNG: So, in addition to these things specific to honeybees there are things that you're encouraging average people to do to get involved, right?

ROBINSON: Most pollinators are small, little creatures. So it's possible for the average homeowner to be part of a campaign to improve the status of pollinators. All one needs to do is plant some flowering plants, create some habitat for nesting

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individuals, bees so that they can make their nests in these areas. So these are things that small homeowners and landowners can do on their own.

YOUNG: It just strikes me over and over the course of this conversation how much we take for granted what these little critters do for us. And I don't know who coined the phrase, but "the little things that run the world." They really are, aren't they?



ROBINSON: Yes, indeed. That phrase was coined by Professor Edward Wilson who is an ant biologist, and it holds perfectly for the pollinators.

YOUNG: It greatly behooves us to pay attention and treat them right, I guess.

ROBINSON: I think so.

YOUNG: Dr. Gene Robinson is a biology professor at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and also took part in the National Academy of Science's study of pollinators. Thank you very much for joining us, Dr. Robinson.

ROBINSON: Thank you for having me. It was a pleasure.

YOUNG: The U.S. Postal Service hopes to raise awareness about pollinating species with a new set of pollinator stamps. You can get a sneak peek at them and read all about the birds and bees by buzzing on over to our website, it's loe-dot-org.

or other pests that would cause California border inspectors to turn back the bees.

"When you've spent \$5,000 to ship a truckload of bees, the last thing you want is for them to get rejected," Johnson says.

More than a million hives will pour in to the almond orchards. The almond industry is booming, and growers expect they'll need closer to 2 million hives to pollinate all the new trees that will start bearing nuts by 2010. That means 80 percent of the approximately 2.3 million commercial bee colonies that exist now in the United States will have to travel to the California orchards just to meet demand.

The going rate for hives this year ran about \$125 to \$150 per hive for six weeks. Johnson says speculation about next year's prices ran wild at a recent conference -- some said it could hit \$200 -- but the truth is that no one, including Johnson, really knows how many bees will be ready to fill demand until hives are cracked open in January.

Like wild bees, these commercially raised bees are in danger. Farmed honeybee stocks in the United States have declined by 39 percent since the arrival of exotic mites in the 1980s, according to the new report from the National Academies.

Johnson says most keepers are losing 30 to 40 percent of their hives each year to mites and starvation.

"If a cattle rancher lost 30 to 40 percent of their herd each year, they'd go out of business," he says.

To read the full article go to:

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6326020&sc=emaf>



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WSBA Website

www.wasba.org

NOVEMBER

TED SWENSON

Agenda

11/13/05

Welcome!

Reports:

- ◆ The Secretary's Report – Linda (if in town)
- ◆ The Treasurer's Report - Ky
- ◆ WSBA Conference Report - Jerry
- ◆ Four Corner Bee Reports

Old Business:

- ◆ Reminders: Joy in Beekeeping Committee needs a volunteer for next year.
- ◆ Anyone desiring to be on the IEBA board please see Mr. Carney.
- ◆ We will need a new President next year so get your suggestions in.

New Business:

- ◆ TBD

Meeting Adjourned

Hive Care :

October/ November

The Bees.

It's the end of the season and the weather will not allow any more manipulation of the bee hives. While some flight will still be observed, for the most part, the bees are settling down into their winter cluster.

The Beekeeper.

The season has come to an end, and there are probably some loose ends still to tie up in the beeyard. If you are feeding light colonies, continue to give them warm sugar syrup (2:1). Watch the timing of your medications and remove them as directed. Warm days have drawn to an end, so any hive manipulation will likely have to wait for a real warm spell or spring.

Be sure to have an upper entrance and adequate ventilation for the hive. Condensation dripping on the cluster is deadly. Some beekeepers use an absorbing layer of straw above the inner cover to wick up moisture.

And, like most of us, you probably have some honey to package and the next season to look ahead to.

Date: Oct. 18, 2006
Contacts: Bill Kearney, Director of Media Relations
Michelle Strikowsky, Media Relations Assistant
Office of News and Public Information
202-334-2138; e-mail news@nas.edu

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Some Pollinator Populations Declining; Improved Monitoring and
More Biological Knowledge Needed to Better Assess Their Status

WASHINGTON -- Long-term population trends for some North American pollinators -- bees, birds, bats, and other animals and insects that spread pollen so plant fertilization can occur -- are "demonstrably downward," says a new report from the National Research Council. However, there is little or no population data for many pollinators, which prompted the committee that wrote the report to call for stepped-up efforts to monitor these creatures and improve understanding of their basic ecology.

In order to bear fruit, three-quarters of all flowering plants -- including most food crops and some that provide fiber, drugs, and fuel -- rely on pollinators for fertilization, and farmers often lease thousands of colonies of bees to ensure pollination. Research indicates that shortages of pollinators for agriculture already exist and that decreases in wild pollinator populations could disrupt ecosystems in the future. "Despite its apparent lack of marquee appeal, a decline in pollinator populations is one form of global change that actually has credible potential to alter the shape and structure of terrestrial ecosystems," said committee chair May R. Berenbaum, Swanlund Chair, entomology department, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

The report notes that much more data have been gathered on pollinators in Europe, where researchers have definitively documented declines and even extinctions. Nevertheless, there was sufficient evidence for the committee to conclude that some North American species are in decline, especially the honeybee. Honeybees are crucial to agriculture, pollinating more than 90 commercially grown crops; for example, it takes about 1.4 million colonies of honeybees to pollinate 550,000 acres of almond trees in California. Studies show that U.S. honeybee populations have dropped since the 1980s, when a non-native parasitic mite was introduced, although the full extent of the decline is unclear because of problems with the way the federal government collects statistics on the beekeeping industry. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service should improve its methods for surveying honeybee populations, and do so on a yearly basis, the committee said.

The shortage is significant enough, however, that honeybees

had to be imported from outside North America last year for the first time since 1922, when the Honeybee Act banned such imports for fear they would introduce non-native pests. Such fears are still justified, the committee warned, recommending that USDA and relevant agencies in Canada and Mexico take steps to prevent the introduction of new pests, parasites, and pathogens if bees are imported.

Antibiotic-resistant pathogens and encroachment by Africanized honeybees also are hurting North American honeybee levels, the committee noted. It recommended that USDA support research to improve pest-management and bee-breeding practices.

Long-term trends for several wild bee species -- especially bumblebees -- as well as some butterflies, bats, and hummingbirds also show population drops, the committee found. However, it emphasized that a paucity of data on most wild pollinators, together with incomplete knowledge of their taxonomy and ecology, make authoritative assessments exceedingly difficult.

The causes of decline in wild pollinators vary by species and are difficult to determine, the report says. Like the honeybee, the bumblebee has been hurt by the introduction of a non-native parasite. Many pollinator declines are associated with habitat loss, although U.S. data often are inadequate to link the two definitively; one exception is the drop in the bat population, which can be attributed to destruction of cave roosts.

To better track wild pollinators in North America, the United States should collaborate with Canada and Mexico to form a network of long-term monitoring projects, the committee recommended. A rapid, one-time survey should be conducted as soon as possible to establish baseline data to which future assessments can be compared. USDA also should support research to improve the quick identification of pollinator species, which is very difficult in the field.

Although the consequences of wild pollinator declines for nonagricultural settings are more difficult to define, one result could be a greater vulnerability of some plant species to extinction, the report adds. Few plants rely on a single pollinator, but certain species could be at increased risk.

Effective conservation and restoration of pollinator populations requires a level of knowledge that does not yet exist, the committee determined. It urged USDA and other federal agencies to support research aimed at the sustainable management of these populations. In the meantime, landowners can take simple and relatively inexpensive steps to make habitats more "pollinator friendly," for instance by growing native plants. Encouraging such practices will require active public outreach, the committee pointed out.

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October

Julie for Linda Carney, Secretary
Friday October the 13th

Bee Meeting Minutes

The meeting was small as many of our members were at the Bee Conference.

Treasurers report

- ◆ The Idaho Fair made \$1506.00
- ◆ The Spokane Fair made \$8819.00

We have 35 cases of Honey left over from the fair. When sold we should make \$1260. Once the 35 cases are sold we will have sold \$11,585.25 Our bills total approx \$8000-\$8500 which when paid will leave us with approximately \$4000 remaining. At one point we got down to \$180. remaining in the account We have 2 bills remaining to pay. We still owe for containers, labels & Ross rounds. Currently in the bank we have \$10,142.86.

FAIR

Thank you to everyone for working the fair your help was GREATLY appreciated. Last year we used 3 barrels of honey, and this year we used 4. Next years suggestion: use 1 1/2 barrels for straws. We almost sold out of straws.

The rubber pads to stand on behind the booth were loved by everybody. Thank you. Thank you Rick!!!

Another idea is that next year in order to complete with other honey producers selling at the Idaho fair was that we should drop the price to \$3.50 for our 1lb bottles.

WSB report - Jerry was not at the meeting.

4 Corners report - Only a small few have some pollen coming in. Some people seeing frost during the cold nights.

Old Business- The information in the last Bee mail was great. Linda's article was good as well as the article on Northern Nuc Production. Remember Good Comb, Good Bees. Bad comb, bad bees.

New Business- Our Thanksgiving meeting is on November 10th at 6:30. Bill is bringing 2 turkeys.

Jerry will have left over honey for sale approx \$1.50 a bottle. First come 1st serve. There has been a suggestion made that the Club sell 2 cases of Honey to Hutton Settlement at cost as they have helped us with storage in the past.

Web Site of the Month

Each month IEBA members share the latest in favorite web sites on Beekeeping. Take some time to check this month's selections

<http://www.ibiblio.org/bees/> - internet beekeeping archive

<http://maarec.cas.psu.edu/bkCD/glossary.html> - glossary of beekeeping terms

<http://www.ento.vt.edu/~fell/apiculture/hivebeetle/index.html> - Small Hive Beetle Article

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The North American Pollinator Protection Campaign (NAPPC), representing several agencies and organizations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico dedicated to raising awareness of this issue, requested the Research Council report. It was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Academies, and the Research Council's Division on Earth and Life Studies. NAPPC will hold a symposium on pollinators, including a presentation of this report, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the USDA in Washington, D.C.; see <www.pollinator.org> for more details.

The National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, Institute of Medicine, and National Research Council make up the National Academies. They are private, nonprofit institutions that provide science, technology, and health policy advice under a congressional charter. The Research Council is the principal operating agency of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering. A committee roster follows.

Copies of [Status of Pollinators in North America](#) are available from the National Academies Press; tel. 202-334-3313 or 1-800-624-6242 or on the Internet at <http://www.nap.edu>. Reporters may obtain a pre-publication copy from the Office of News and Public Information (contacts listed above).

Classified Ads

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 at 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

NUC's - For Sale

Now taking orders for 06 Queens and Nucs 4.9mm and standard cell sizes available. Contact Travis Sammons at 509-928-4326 / 509-991-3758

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

RUSSIAN or KONA Queens

You Get:

Proven Queen

- ◆ 3 frames brood
- ◆ 1 frame honey
- ◆ 1 frame honey/empty comb
- ◆ 3 lbs. of bees

Chattaroy Hills Honey Farm
Ted Swenson 220-0185

Available: 21 or 28 April

Limited #, First Come First Serve



Beekeeper Special

2001 International w/ 24' flat bed

DT 466 diesel motor, 560 lbs. torque

- ◆ 6 speed manual transmission
- ◆ 26K GVWR (non CDL)
- ◆ Very good condition
- ◆ 95K miles
- ◆ 3000 lbs. lift gate

Randy Cantonwine

Northside Trucks

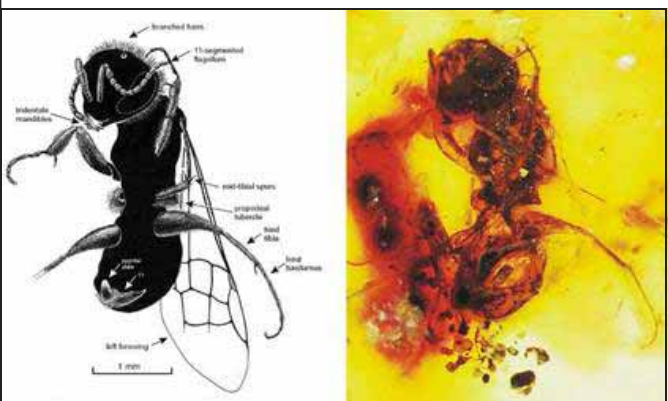
(503) 282-7777 x128

(800) 622-6670 x128

(503) 282-4478 fax

Bees in the Fossil Record

According to a recent article in Live Science the oldest bee fossil on record was recently discovered. It was reported that this fossil find supports the theory that bees evolved from wasps. The 100 million-year-old fossil was found in a mine in the Hukawng Valley of Myanmar (Burma) and preserved in amber. Amber that begins as tree sap often traps insects and plant structures before they fossilize. "This is the oldest known bee we've ever been able to identify, and it shares some of the features of wasps" according to lead author George Poinar, a researcher from Oregon State University. "But overall it's more bee than wasp, and gives us a pretty good idea of when these two types of insects were separating on their evolutionary paths."





**Inland Empire
Beekeepers
Association**

**Next Meeting:
Friday Nov 11th
6:30 pm**

Thanksgiving Turkey Dinner

The Inland Empire Beekeepers Association (IEBA) meets the 2nd Friday of every month at the Spokane County Ag Extension office by the County Fairgrounds, at 222 N. Havana. The association is affiliated with the Washington State Beekeepers Association (WSBA). IEBA membership dues are \$5.00 for an individual or \$10.00 for the entire family. This includes your receiving the *Inland Beemail*, which is published by the association every month.

INLAND BEEMAIL

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Recipe of the Month

Bee Nutty Choco-Chip Cookies

Makes 16 servings –

Ingredients -

- 1/2 cup honey
- 1/2 cup peanut butter
- 1/2 cup butter or margarine
- 1/4 cup packed brown sugar
- 1 egg
- 1-1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 cups flour
- 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 6 oz. chocolate morsels
- 1/2 cup roasted peanuts, coarsely chopped

Directions

Combine honey, peanut butter, butter and brown sugar in a large bowl; beat until light and fluffy. Add egg and vanilla; mix thoroughly. Combine flour, soda and salt; mix well. Stir into peanut butter mixture. Stir in chocolate morsels and peanuts. Using a 1/4 cup measure for each cookie, drop onto ungreased cookie sheet; flatten slightly. Bake at 350°F 8 to 10 minutes or until lightly browned. Remove to rack and cool.

Beekeeping the Key to Longevity?

Beekeeper Waldo McBurney, 104, of Quintar, Kan., was recently named the nation's oldest worker. McBurney and 52 other older workers from throughout the U.S. were recently honored by Experience Works, a nonprofit organization that provides job training and employment services for older Americans. McBurney has been keeping bees and selling honey for more than a half-century. Although he has dabbled in many businesses, he has been involved in beekeeping for 56 years. He was featured in NHB's Nucleus newsletter in 2005. McBurney attributes his health to an active lifestyle, which has involved long hours on the farm and, an activity he took up at age 65 -- long-distance running. He says staying on a healthy diet doesn't mean abstaining from the things one enjoys -- it's a matter of taking things easy. He cited breakfast as an example. "Breakfast is simple. It's often cold cereal, with banana and a little honey sprinkled on it. Perhaps a slice of toast ... with honey on it, of course. And a cup of green tea."

2006 Program

November

- ◆ Annual Thanksgiving dinner
- ◆ Invited speaker

December

- ◆ Elections
- ◆ Annual dinner
- ◆ Invited speaker