

# IEBA BEEMAIL

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## Presidents Corner

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Well the honey harvest is about over for everyone but some late guys like me. I will be extracting for a while yet. I just have to get a fishing trip into the Montana Cabin yet. Honey reports have been all over the map from less than last year to great. We are fast approaching winter so be thinking about what you are going to do. Be sure and get any winter feed on your bees now or you will be in trouble when it turns cold.

The fair turned out great again. Thanks to Bob, Jerry and Jack for pulling this together for us this year. The weather was nice and we won the Red, White, and Blue award for our booth which gets us \$100 off our 2004 rental. I want to thank everyone who work at the different fairs and hope everyone had a really good time and learned a lot. Some of the questions we get can really stump you. We won't know the final dollars until Bob and Virginia return from there Cruise. And we thought he worked cheap. Early numbers show us giving \$306 to Joy in beekeeping and Dr. Shepard at WSU.

It's also time to plan your trip to the state association meeting. It's a nice trip to end the bee season on. The speaker's this year are great. Make your plans.

I need more of you to sign up for the internet beemail. It will save us a lot of money and its in color.

*November 14, 7 pm we will have a catered dinner. Our committee has come up with something a little different for everyone and I know we will like it. We will need everyone to RSVP so we can have enough food. We will need your RSVP no later than Friday Nov.7.*

*Call Bob or Virginia Adsit at 509-489-0730. We will need to know you name, number of adults , number of children and children's ages. If you want email either bob at [bvadsit@sisna.com](mailto:bvadsit@sisna.com) or me at [taccon105@icehouse.net](mailto:taccon105@icehouse.net).*

**Provider will be the Hula Hut Grill**

**Dinner will be:**

**Chicken Teriyaki**

**Kalua Pork and Cabbage**

**Rice**

**Macaroni Salad**

**Potato Salad**

**Green Salad**

**And best of all the desert:**

**Banana Lumpia (topped with our own Honey Ice Cream)**

## Inland Empire Beekeepers Association

This is our local association. It meets the 2nd Friday of every month at the Spokane County Ag Extension office by the County Fairgrounds, at 222 N. Havana. The executive board meets at 6:30-7:00, followed by a social hour till 7:30 when the general business meeting starts. The meetings end at 8:30. The association is affiliated with the Washington State Beekeepers Association. 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.

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## Washington State Beekeepers Association

The WSBA will be having a joint meeting with Oregon at Hood River, Oregon Nov. 6-8, 2003. This is a great time and you can

learn a lot from all the experts that attend the meeting and give talks. A combined meeting is held every 2 years.

**Thursday, November 6**

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

**Friday, November 7**

7:30 am Registration

8:30 am Welcome & Announcements- Kenny Williams, O.S.B.A. President

8: 45 am Queen Pheromones Role in Hive Management-Dr. Rick Fell

9:30 am Varroa' s Effect on Genetic Diversity of Commercial Bee Populations- Debby Delaney

10:00 Break

10:15 am What Makes a Good Pollinator- Dr. Keith Delaplane

11:00 am 2002 Oregon Pollination Survey- Dr. Mike Burgett

11:30 am Family level Selection and Maintenance of Sex-allele Diversity-Dr. Steve Sheppard, W.S.U.

12:15-Lunch on your own

1:15 pm Integrated Pest Management, Can WE Afford Not to Use It?- Dr. John Skinner

2:00 pm SMR Queens Mite Resistant Bees- Dr. John Harbo

2:45 pm Break

3:00 pm Beekkeeping in Uganda-Dick Turanski

4:15-5:30 pm State Business Meetings

6:00 pm Social Hour

7:00 pm Banquet and Auction-George Hanson

Honeybee Work Shops

**Saturday, November 8**

7:30 am Registration

8:15 am Welcome & Announcements- Kenny Williams, O.S.B.A. President

8:30 am Idaho Beekeeping- Jay Miller

9:15 am Theory of Honey Production-Dr. Keith Delaplane

What is “Bee Management?”

10: 00 am Effects of Miticides on Queen and Drone Viability-Dr. Rick Fell

10:45 am Break

11:15 am Use of Sugar Ester to control Varroa-Dr. Steve Sheppard, W.S.U.

Summery

Noon: Luncheon

Topic

Speaker

Summary

1:15 pm Traits for Selection-Dr. John Harbo

2:00 pm Dr. John Skinner

Topic

2:45 pm Topic

Speaker

Summery

3:30 pm Break

4:00 pm Question & Answer session

Panel of Experts

4:45 pm Adjourn

**Association Officers**

<b>President</b>	Jerry Tate	509-926-2579 <a href="mailto:taccon105@iccheouse.net">taccon105@iccheouse.net</a>
<b>Vice President</b>	Bob Arnold	509-276-2399 sar3140@aol.com
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<b>North Idaho State Fair Chairman</b>	Jack Knox	208--773-5442 knoxpjxx@aol.com
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<b>WSBA Area 6 Delegate</b>	Jerry Tate	509-926-2579 taccon105@icehouse.net
<b>Joy in Beekeeping</b>	Joe Jovanovich	509-448-2493 joecoug@earthlink.net

<b>January 10, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-Organizational Meeting
<b>February 14, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-What to do with those weak hives in the fall-Nuc wintering
<b>March 1, 2003</b>	WSBA Meeting in Ellensburg, 10:00 AM at the Cattlemen's Club
<b>March 14, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-Jan Dormaier-Honey Bee Diseases-Meeting starts at 6:30
<b>April 11, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-Package Bees, feeders, Nuc's
<b>May 9, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-Making Mead
<b>June 6,7, 2003</b>	WSBA Meeting Program-Visit of WSU program and facilities
<b>June 13, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-Comb Honey and old combs and foundation
<b>July 11, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-Fall requeening-watching for bad queens

<b>August 17, 2003</b>	IEBA Summer Picnic
<b>August 20-24, 2003</b>	North Idaho State in Coeur D'Alene
<b>September 4, 2003</b>	Meeting will be at the Fair Ground on Thursday night
<b>September 5-14, 2003</b>	Spokane Interstate Fair
<b>October 10, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-Packing hives for winter
<b>November 6-8, 2003</b>	WSBA State Convention Joint Meeting with Oregon
<b>November 14, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-Thanksgiving catered meal RSVP required Dinner at 7 pm
<b>December 12, 2003</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-Pot Luck Christmas dinner Election of Officers
<b>01/09/04</b>	IEBA Meeting Program-



after two weeks with a new tray, and the treatment period lasts for four weeks. Watkins reported that Vita's studies had achieved 92% efficacy in multiple trials under a range of environmental conditions.

Thymol is a natural ingredient in honey from some floral sources, and Watkins reported a residue of 0.1ppm in properly treated colonies. The taste threshold for thymol is 2 ppm. Vita will not distribute the product in the U.S. until it receives full registration which they anticipate will be granted in 2003. The formulation appears to have solved two of the problems associated with using thymol in beehives toxicity to bees at high temperatures and lack of efficacy at cool temperatures. Another important advantage of the product is applicator safety. Watkins described Apiguard as a new tool for managing varroa populations but cautioned that it is not a "silver bullet" that will eliminate varroa from a hive

**APIGUARD** - Apiguard is a thymol-based product that has been developed by a small English company named Vita. The active ingredient (thymol) is dispersed in a coarse granular food-grade gel. It is packaged in an aluminum dish with an aluminum cover that is peeled back when beekeepers treat colonies. The dish is placed on the top bars directly above the brood nest and requires an inner cover or wooden rim to provide bees access. Max Watkins, company representative, indicated that packaging the thymol in gel helps diffuse the product evenly, efficacy is prolonged, colony disturbance is minimized, and temperature dependence is reduced. In the gel formulation, the material works both by contact and fumigation. Trays are replaced



**API LIFE-VAR** - Api Lif-Var is a formulation of four essential oils impregnated into 1/4-inch thick florist blocks. The blocks come in a sealed foil package containing two blocks. Both blocks are placed on the top bars directly above the brood nest. The four essential oils contained in the blocks are thymol, menthol, camphor, and eucalyptol. Of the four oils, only thymol has been shown to have varroacidal properties. The product is manufactured by Laif Chemicals, an Italian company, and it is used extensively in Europe. Brushy Mountain Bee Farms has aggressively pursued EPA approval to distribute the product in the U.S., and the owner, Steve Forrest, indicated that he expected approval any day. In a small trial involving six single-story and four double-story colonies, Api Life-Var was tested at the University of Nebraska in the fall of 1999. While mite loads were reduced overall, there were large differences in the control achieved in individual colonies.

**Treatment Threshold Based On Natural Mite Fall** -- Dr. Keith Delaplane, University of Georgia, has completed an extensive study of using the natural varroa mite fall to determine when colonies require treatment. He concludes that when the natural mite fall reaches 60 or more mites per 24-hour period, beekeepers should take action to reduce varroa populations. Natural mite fall can be determined by placing a sticky board covered with eight-mesh screen wire on the bottom board for 24 hours and counting the mites recovered on the sticky board.

**Screened Bottom Boards and Starting Package Bees** - Pat Parkman, University of Tennessee, reported that he experienced difficulty establishing package bees in hives with screened bottom boards. He reported both increased drifting and delayed development in colonies started on screened

bottoms. His observations were made on a limited number of colonies but suggest that caution should be exercised. Screened bottom boards are used by some beekeepers to monitor mite fall and to cause mites that fall to the bottom to fall to the ground below the hive.

**Oxalic Acid** -- Several European countries recommend using oxalic acid in sugar syrup to control varroa. Pierre Giovenazzo reported that syrup is prepared by dissolving 35 grams of oxalic acid dihydrate in one liter of 1:1 sugar syrup. Treatments are administered by dripping 5-6 milliliters between all occupied frames. The treatment is only recommended when colonies are broodless. Giovenazzo indicated that beekeepers were achieving greater than 90% control and that residues in honey were not a problem. European beekeepers are using the treatments in the fall after colonies cease brood rearing.

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### **EPA Sets Tolerance Levels for Coumaphos**

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In some exciting and important news for the U.S. honey industry, the Environmental Protection Agency has agreed to establish tolerances for coumaphos in honey and beeswax.

The establishment of the tolerances will allow the sale of honey which has picked up minute amounts of coumaphos from the use of Bayer's Check-Mite+ strips, used to combat varroa mites and small hive beetles. Also, it will be permissible to sell comb honey from hives treated with Check-Mite. The tolerances are 0.1 ppm for honey (one tenth part per million; same as 100 parts per billion) for honey. Recognizing that the chemical concentrates in beeswax, EPA is setting that tolerance at 100 ppm.

The determination of the tolerances was approved by EPA on Aug. 2. Notification of the new tolerances was scheduled for

publication on the Federal Register during the following week. For the tolerances to be effective in a given state, that state's Section 18 permit for the use of Check-Mite must be amended by the EPA, a process which will take 7-10 days.

"This is an important break-through for our industry," said ABF President Clint Walker. "The need for these tolerances cannot be overstated. We have been continually working with EPA, telling them our needs and our concerns. From the ABF convention in Fort Worth, we supplied EPA with documentation on the importance of Check-Mite to our beekeepers and the importance of our beekeepers to the rest of agriculture. This is a story we must continue to tell."

EPA established the tolerance for coumaphos, an organophosphate, despite its general refusal to add further food uses while assessing all organophosphates. Some other industries have been refused new food uses for OPs pending the overall review.

In deciding to grant the tolerances for honey and beeswax, EPA recognized three factors:

The need for Check-Mite to control fluvalinate-resistant varroa is a nationwide problem, and the problem with small hive beetles is spreading. No alternative chemicals are available.

Honey bees provide a \$14.6 billion benefit to agriculture. This was identified as the overriding factor in granting the tolerances.

The addition of the tolerances for honey and beeswax adds negligible risk to the consumer. In comparison the tolerance for coumaphos in other foods - all of which are consumed in far greater volumes than honey - are: 1 ppm in meat; 0.5 ppm in milk-fat; and 0.1 ppm in eggs.

The need for the tolerance was brought to the attention of Bayer and EPA by Sioux Honey, which had found coumaphos residues in honey from hives treated with Check-Mite strips. Those residues were on the order of 10-15 parts per billion.

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## **Bee Products: Medicine From the Hive**

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by C. Leigh Broadhurst, Ph.D.

In ancient times raw honey was equally valuable on the battlefield and on the dinner table. In fact, all bee products—bee pollen, honey, propolis and royal jelly—were essential medications for many ailments. Although the beehive's millennial track record is enough to satisfy some, skeptics might be interested in how science confirms ancient wisdom.

**Bee Pollen** is flower pollen collected by honeybees from a variety of plants and is the insect's primary food source. Pollen grains, which are flowers' male reproductive cells, contain concentrations of phytochemicals and nutrients. Bee pollen is rich in carotenoids, flavonoids and phytosterols. The exact profile varies depending on the plant sources and growing conditions; however, beta-carotene, beta-sitosterol, isorhamnetin, kaempferol, lycopene, quercetin and rutin are consistently reported.<sup>1</sup>

Studies show promising results regarding pollen's potential. In a placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial of 60 men, researchers from the department of urology, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, found pollen extract was an effective treatment for prostate enlargement and prostatitis.<sup>2</sup> In another study, mice with lung cancer survived almost twice as long when treated with pollen extracts compared with untreated controls. Pollen increased the effectiveness of chemotherapy when given simultaneously. Unlike chemotherapy, pollen didn't attack tumors but stimulated

immunity.<sup>3</sup> The pollen dose ranged from 0.2 to 10 mg per day.

In a third study, rats were exposed to solvent vapors 30 hours per week for three months, simulating industrial exposure. This elevated their liver enzymes, indicating diminished detoxification capabilities. Rats given 60 mg/kg body weight of pollen extracts had significantly lower liver-enzyme levels than untreated controls. Liver damage in the control rats increased their serum cholesterol 104 percent and triglycerides 37 percent, increases that were nearly prevented in rats given pollen.<sup>4</sup>

**Honey** is a by-product of bees concentrating plant nectars. It is mainly food for bees, bears and humans. The characteristic flowery taste of raw honey comes from the pollen it contains. Honey's ability to heal wounds and treat infections is quite notable. It also is known for its antioxidant, antibiotic and antiviral capabilities.

Honey is 18 to 20 percent water and is comprised of the monosaccharides glucose and fructose; vitamins A, B-complex, C, D, E, K and beta-carotene, as well as minerals and enzymes. Raw, unprocessed honey has the most medicinal and nutritional value.

In a study of 104 patients with first-degree burns, researchers in Maharashtra, India, compared honey's effectiveness to gauze soaked in silver sulfadiazine (SS), the conventional treatment. After seven days, 91 percent of honey-treated burns were infection-free compared with 7 percent of those treated with SS. After 15 days, 87 percent of honey-treated burns were healed compared with 10 percent of the SS-treated burns. The raw wildflower honey formed a flexible protective barrier which prevented infection, absorbed pus, and reduced pain, irritation and odor.<sup>5</sup>

Researchers in Sanaa, Yemen, treated 50 patients with wound infections following cesarean section or hysterectomy twice daily with either raw wildflower honey or a

standard antiseptic solution of alcohol and iodine (AI). The 26 treated with honey were infection-free after six days compared with 15 days for the 24 treated with AI. Eighty-four percent of honey patients healed cleanly compared with 50 percent of AI patients. Honey treatment reduced the average postoperative scar width by nearly two-thirds, and hospitalization duration by half.<sup>6</sup>

Four mechanisms are proposed for honey's healing properties:

Honey is mostly glucose and fructose. These sugars are strongly attracted to water, forming a viscous syrup. When spread on a wound, honey absorbs water and body fluids, thus dessicating bacteria and fungi and inhibiting their growth.<sup>7</sup>

2. Raw honey contains glucose oxidase, an enzyme that, in the presence of a little water, produces hydrogen peroxide, a mild antiseptic. Glucose oxidase is destroyed by bright light, heat and pasteurization, so it is absent from most commercial honeys.<sup>7</sup>

Raw honey contains bee pollen, enzymes and propolis, all of which can stimulate new tissue growth.

Honey can contain additional medicinal compounds, including essential oils, flavonoids, terpenes and polyphenols, depending on the plant from which the pollen was taken.<sup>7</sup>

In a laboratory study of 345 unpasteurized honey samples, the majority exhibited antibacterial action against *Staphylococcus aureus*, which can cause food poisoning. When honey's natural hydrogen peroxide effects were removed, only honey from Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*) and Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*) were still active.<sup>8</sup> New Zealand's dark, aromatic Manuka honey also inhibited *Helicobacter pylori*, the bacteria that can cause ulcers.<sup>9</sup> In general, stronger, darker honeys, such as buckwheat, sagebrush and tupelo, have

greater antimicrobial and antioxidant activity—enough to act as food preservatives.<sup>10</sup>

**Propolis** consists mainly of specific tree resins collected by honeybees. Bees use propolis like putty to seal cracks and openings in the hive, strengthen combs and seal brood cells. Propolis also helps sterilize the hive—the resins protect both trees and bees from infections.<sup>11</sup> Most research has been conducted on propolis from European and Eurasian forests, where the source trees are predominantly poplars but also beech, birch, chestnut and several conifer species.<sup>12</sup> More than 180 compounds have been identified in propolis, and many are biologically active.<sup>11</sup> Flavonoids are abundant, including apigenin, galangin, kaempferol, luteolin, pinocembrin, pinostrobin and quercetin, all of which are anti-inflammatory, spasmolytic, antiallergenic, antioxidant and/or antimutagenic.<sup>13</sup> Propolis is uniquely rich in the caffeic acid phenethyl ester, which in animal studies has inhibited cancer growth<sup>14</sup> and reduced inflammation as effectively as drugs.<sup>15</sup>

Propolis also contains organic acids and their derivatives as well as terpenoids. These constituents contribute antibiotic, antifungal and antiviral effects.<sup>11,13,16-18</sup>

In cultures, propolis inhibits the growth of various viruses and fungi including herpes, influenza, rota, candida and aspergillus.<sup>16,19,20</sup>

Many bacteria are also affected, including *Clostridium spp.*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus spp.* and *Streptococcus spp.* Propolis is active against bacteria isolated from people with upper respiratory infections, including penicillin-resistant strains.<sup>21</sup>

Propolis potentiates pharmaceutical antibiotics, including streptomycin, penicillin, neomycin and tetracycline; the combined products act synergistically.<sup>21</sup> For treating existing internal infections, propolis

can be taken in conjunction with prescribed medications but not in place of them. For acute infections, customers can take four to eight 400-600-mg capsules daily for two weeks.

Propolis is also a superior ingredient in wound salves and may help heal stomach ulcers. One tablespoon raw honey with propolis three times daily during an ulcer flare-up can be helpful. In addition to being antimicrobial, propolis is anti-inflammatory and detoxifying, and it stimulates new tissue growth.<sup>18</sup>

**Royal Jelly** is a thick, creamy fluid synthesized in nurse bees' bodies during digestion of bee pollen and secreted from glands in their heads. Collection is a labor-intensive process that involves gently vacuuming the royal jelly from hive cells, where it is stored, and straining out the larva. All larvae are fed royal jelly for three days, but the queen bee eats royal jelly exclusively, which makes her fertile and able to live for five to seven years. In contrast, worker bees are sterile and live just seven to eight *weeks*. Royal jelly has a reputation for maintaining youthfulness in humans, but research, while encouraging, lags behind that for other hive products. Fresh royal jelly is 2.0 to 6.4 percent trans-10-hydroxy delta-2-decenoic acid (HDA) by weight.<sup>22</sup> HDA is a monounsaturated fatty acid with a hydroxyl group. Polyunsaturated (essential) fatty acids are mainly metabolized to hydroxy fatty acids in the skin. Hydroxy fatty acids protect skin from dehydration, and some are strongly anti-inflammatory. HDA may also be anti-inflammatory.<sup>23</sup> Royal jelly also contains collagen; lecithin; and vitamins A, C, D and E—all of which benefit the skin.<sup>24</sup>

Concentrated royal jelly moisturizes dry skin and soothes dermatitis.<sup>18,25</sup>

Additionally, royal jelly contains all the B vitamins and is especially rich in pantothenic acid.<sup>24</sup> It contains phytosterols

(mainly beta-sitosterol) and enzymes, as well as acetylcholine and hormones including estradiol and testosterone.<sup>13,26</sup> All of these compounds help lower cholesterol. A review of controlled studies concluded that in humans, 50 to 100 mg royal jelly per day decreased total cholesterol by 14 percent and triglycerides by 10 percent.<sup>26</sup> Royal jelly at a dose of 15 mg/kg body weight also slowed the development of atherosclerosis in rabbits fed high-fat diets.<sup>17</sup> Researchers and consumers alike share a new enthusiasm for ancient foodstuffs such as bee products. In 1999 researchers at the USDA/University of Arizona in Tucson discovered genes that respond to a 24-hour royal jelly diet—the process that turns ordinary bee larva into queen bees via better nutrition alone. At Northern Ohio University in Ada, rats fed only raw bee pollen granules were healthier and leaner than those fed standard rat chow.

Watch for more information on these and other bee products studies in *NSN*.

C. Leigh Broadhurst, Ph.D., heads 22nd Century Nutrition, a nutrition/scientific consulting firm, and is a visiting scientist at a government nutrition research laboratory.

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## Thymol-based Acaricides

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Canadian researchers, A.P. Melathopoulos and J. Gates, conducted experiments with two commercial formulations of thymol for *Varroa* control. API LIFE VAR<sup>®</sup> is sold as a “tablet” (about the size of a playing card and much thicker) impregnated with 7.4 g thymol, 1.6 g *Eucalyptus* oil, 0.4 g menthol and 0.4 g camphor. Apiguard<sup>®</sup> is a gel formulation containing 25% thymol by weight. Despite statements to the contrary, Apiguard released about 23 g of thymol the first day and about 7 the next couple days before settling down to liberating about 0.5 g per day. API LIFE VAR liberated about 1 g the first day, 0.5 g

the next two days and settled in to releasing about 0.3 g per day.

Apiguard was associated with reduced brood and bees at one site treated in September, but not at a second site. API LIFE VAR was similar to the control, in respect to its effects on bees.

Neither thymol treatment knocked down mites as quickly as Apistan<sup>®</sup> strips. Mite levels went way down with all three treatments and the mites had not recovered to any extent by the next April.

We know that the mites are chemically fragile. All we have to do is develop good systems of delivery and many of the “soft, organic or essential” chemicals should provide good *Varroa* control.

When will these treatments become available to us? If the products are sold as pesticides, with claims of value in mite control, then they will have to be Registered with the US EPA and with CalEPA (CA DPR) before we can buy and use them, legally. The least restrictive registration is Section 3. Materials with that registration, like Apistan<sup>®</sup>, can be used by whoever finds a place to purchase them. In California, that place would have to have a pesticide resale license.

A Section 18 registration is the type that we have for CheckMite+<sup>®</sup>, requiring obtaining a permit to use the product and filing periodic use reports. There is one more type of registration that a product may have – a 24-C or special local needs (SLN) registration. Usually, a county agricultural commissioner requests that type of registration for a limited time use of a specific material to take care of an immediate problem for which there is no currently registered, functional chemical solution.

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## FOR SALE

- Telescoping cover \$6, Inner cover \$3, Wood Bound QE \$3, Frame Feeder \$1, Hive body w/unused fr \$5, 7 5/8 Super w/unused fr \$4, Hive scale \$120, Honey Pump w 1 HP motor \$300, SS Extractor 20 fr Maxant Series 500 \$1000, 15 Gal SS Water Jacket Uncapping Tank \$275, 2 ea 60 Gal ss Tank w valve \$130 and 2 baffle 30 Gal Sump \$105  
Call Jim McAcam, 509-276-2386  
- Looking for board ends in pine or cedar. Or maybe some bee supers, bottom boards and other items. Contact Leo Berchtold at 208-687-1300.

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## 2003 Spokane Fair Awards

Best of Show-Frank Seiler  
Live Queen Cell display  
\$50 US Savings Bond-Youth-Live Bees  
Amber Morrill  
\$50 US Savings Bond-Youth-Food Made with Honey  
Daniel R. Leitz  
Trophy-Heaviest Extracting Frame-Aaron Morrill-10# 4 oz

Entries:  
Adult 41  
Youth 32

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## Hive Care Calendar

*For the month of September and October*

- Check for winter stores.
- Make sure the hive is vented. Many people use two 16-penny nails in opposite corners of the hive lid.
- Medicate with Fumidil B for noseema
- Keep the entrance reducer in.
- If you plan to insulate your hives for the winter you can do so now.
- Prepare your honey for sale.

- Begin inventorying winter repair jobs on hive parts.

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## National Honey Report

The monthly reports of honey buying and selling, as reported to the federal government (at least a month in arrears), are now yours for free on the Web.

However, you have to know the URL, because trying to get through all the links and windows used to get in can be frustrating. So, here it is:

[www.ams.usda.gov/fv/mnncs/fvmonthly.htm](http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/mnncs/fvmonthly.htm)

. They are planning to change the site around to make it more user friendly.

### Washington:

Basin Mix, Amber, \$1.20  
Knapweed , White, \$1.50  
Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, \$1.40  
Mixed Flowers, amber, \$1.38

## U. S. D. A. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE HONEY RESEARCH & PROMOTION PROGRAM

ON SEPTEMBER 2<sup>nd</sup>, AMS ANNOUNCED THAT HONEY PRODUCERS AND IMPORTERS, VOTING IN A JULY 25<sup>TH</sup> – AUGUST 22<sup>ND</sup> REFERENDUM, ELECTED TO CONTINUE THE AMSSUPERVISED HONEY RESEATCH, PROMOTION AND CONSUMER INFORMATION ORDER. IN THE REFERENDUM, 59.24% OF THOSE WHO VOTED FAVORED CONTINUANCE, REPRESENTING 61.37% OF THE VOLUME OF HONEY PRODUCED AND IMPORTED BY THOSE VOTING IN THE REFERENDUM.