



# INLAND BEEMAIL

Monthly newsletter of the Inland Empire Beekeepers Association

Volume 10, Issue 6 — June 2005 — [www.inlandbeemail.com](http://www.inlandbeemail.com)

Presidents  
Corner:

## Presidents Corner:

June 3 2005

Our meeting focus this month is education. We will have very little business and lots of talking about bees.

I want to thank Vern, Chris, Scott, Jack, Julie, Roger, Bob, and anyone else that I have not heard about for all their education efforts. Their actions show what this association is all about.

We now have current and valid IEBA incorporation paperwork and state business license. Next is the SS4 for a Fed number.

Do not forget the WSBA Field day in Pullman on 17 & 18 June (**Registration form attached on page 8**). This is the third such event and it looks like it will be the best ever. Bob Arnold and Jerry Tate have made changes to the structure of the program in response to

input for last years attendees. It is designed so that the hobby/side line beekeeper can come to Pullman either Friday evening or Saturday morning, attend the full day event, and then stick around or head home. Remember, networking is an essential part of beekeeping. Where else can you get six different opinions from five beekeepers.

We are still in a wait and see mode with the North Yard. Half of the honey supers, 24 screened bottom boards, 12-five frame Nucs with frames, 720 - 6 1/4" Pierco frames for the honey supers, and 48 drone frames (green in color) have arrived. I am out of storage room. Our discussion about storage of IEBA fair and miscellaneous equipment and North Yard equipment is ongoing. Any ideas would be greatly appreciated.

Hope to see all of you Friday the 10<sup>th</sup> and again on Friday the 17<sup>th</sup> & Saturday the 18<sup>th</sup>.

## Inland Empire Beekeepers Participate in Farm Fair

The Farm Fair on May 4th & 5th went very well thanks to the great help. The crew included: Scott Ingle, Jack Knox, Julie Watts, Roger Carney and me. We were able to "educate" approx. 784 students plus their adult escorts. We provided 800 honey straws so each student received one in his/her take-home bag.

A special thanks goes out to Scott as he provided most of the hardware ( boxes and frames) for the show and tell. Jim Miller must be doing a great job instructing the new beekeepers because Julie Watts was able to jump right in and educate the kids. And ,as always, Jack and Roger did a super job. Thanks to all for a job well done.

*Bob Adsit*

## Swarm Prevention

*By Bob Arnold*

Swarms should have been appearing over the last few weeks in the Spokane area. Often when you casually look at your hive by observing activity outside of the hive or just looking at the top of frames in the top box you see plenty of bees and don't believe any swarms have left. Closer inspection may reveal that indeed the hive has swarmed and is still going to have more swarms. So what can you do?

*(Continued on page 3)*

## IEBA Contacts

### President

Ted Swenson  
 (509) 238-6489  
 tedandbarb@icehouse.net

### Vice President

Joe Jovanovich  
 509-448-2493  
 joecoug@earthlink.net

### Treasurer

Colette Lehinger  
 509-924-1001  
 blehinger@aol.com

### Secretary

Linda Carney  
 509-448-0417  
 tlclimo@yahoo.com

### Newsletter Editor

Dave Bearden  
 509-226-5231  
 nmsuaggie@icehouse.net

### Associate Editor

Frank Seiler  
 509-226-2382  
 seilerbees@att.net

### Spokane County Fair Chairman

Kelly McSheehy  
 (208) 687-6016  
 McSheehy@aol.com

### Spokane County Fair Asst Chair WSU County Extension Liaison

Jerry Miller  
 509-838-6347

### North Idaho State Fair Chairman

Jack Knox  
 208-773-5452  
 pjxk@adelphia.net

### Web Master

John Pierce  
 509-455-4110  
 admin@bee-mail.org

### WSBA at Large Delegate, Technical Advisory Program, & IEBA Bee Class Instructor

Jim Miller  
 509-299-9085  
 jandj@cet.com

### IEBA Program Chair & WSBA Area 6 Delegate

Bob Arnold  
 509-276-2399  
 sar3140@aol.com

### Joy in Beekeeping

Laura Shulenberg (Chair)  
 Linda Carney  
 Ted Swenson

### IEBA Historian

Jon Burcham  
 509-928-4829

### IEBA Website

www.inlandbeemail.com

### WSBA Website

www.wasba.org



## June Agenda

—Ted Swenson

## Agenda

6/10/05

### Welcome!

Education Focus Night

### Reports:

- ◆ Fair Reports - Kelly
- ◆ Inland Beemail Report - Dave
- ◆ Four Corner Bee Reports – All!!

### Old Business:

- ◆ IEBA Charter/Constitution Update – Nothing to report.
- ◆ IEBA is now “officially” a Non-Profit Corporation and has a state business license
- ◆ North Yard Report – Bob Arnold

### New Business:

- ◆ WSBA Field day in Pullman and Puyallup

### Meeting Adjourned

- ◆ Let our talks about Honey Bees Begin

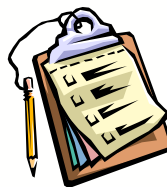
## MayMinutes

—Linda Carney, Secretary

May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2005

Business meeting night.

The meeting was officially started and **the minutes** were accepted as published in the bee mail.



(Continued on page 5)

## Hive Care :

## JUNE

**The Bees.** Now the activity really starts hopping. The nectar and pollen should begin to come into the hive and may get heavy at times. The queen will be reaching her greatest rate of egg laying. The hive should be bursting with activity.

**The Beekeeper.** You can remove your Apistan strips (if they have been in the hive for 45 days). Also remove the menthol if you were using that for Tracheal Mite control. Add a queen excluder if you choose to use them, and place honey supers on top of the top deep. Watch out for swarming. See Bob Arnold's article elsewhere in this issue. Inspect the hive weekly. Attend bee club meetings and workshops. And, if you are like rest of us, keep making up those frames to get ready in time for the honey flow. If you have hives really busting at the seams, consider making up some splits to make up for any winter losses. An extra nuc or two always comes in handy.

—adapted from  
 www.backyardbeekeepers.com

### Words of Wisdom

**"If you want to gather honey, don't kick over the beehive."**

**- Abraham Lincoln**

*(Continued from page 1)*

Once the hive has sealed the swarm cells and there are no eggs then nature proceeds without much change that you can implement. You can destroy some of the cells thereby reducing some of the smaller swarms. If left to its own ends the hive will not quit swarming until the last virgin appears. Often a previously booming hive is down to a few frames of bees and the frames look dry and nearly devoid of life.

It is best to select two large cells and destroy the rest. This will eliminate the small swarms that just depopulate the hive down to nothing. Then reassemble the hive and wait. The last virgin will hatch out and do her mating flights and begin laying eggs. This hive will likely not produce any honey this year unless you are near significant amounts of knap weed and the summer continues to be wet. If that occurs the bees may make honey in August.

If your hive has sealed swarm cells and the queen is still laying eggs the colony may not swarm. If the queen cells appear mostly on the face of the comb the hive is likely going to replace the queen and probably will not swarm. Often these supercedure cells are very good cells and produce wonderful queens. It is best to just leave the hive to its own ends without destroying any of the supercedure cells. The old queen will continue laying while these cells mature. The new virgin will often not kill the old queen and in fact will start laying along side the mother queen. Eventually the hive will wind up with only the new queen without the old queen swarming.

Swarm cells are different from replacement or supercedure cells. Usually swarm cells are hanging from the bottom of the frames or projections on the comb face, are smaller in size and greater in number than replacement or supercedure cells. Usually if the queen is still laying eggs you can prevent the hive from swarming. Find the old queen and put her into one of the boxes and place that box on a new hive stand 10 feet or so away from the remaining box. Place all of the frames with swarm cells into the remaining box on the original location.

If you have difficulty finding the queen, shake all of the bees into the bottom box. Place the comb with swarm cells (don't shake frames with queen cells you wish to save brush those bees off) in the top box and reassemble the hive with a queen excluder between the two boxes. Wait a few hours and then separate the hive moving the bottom box to the new location 10 feet or so away from the original site. The top box will have filled back up with bees during the 2-hour wait. Separate the two boxes placing the bottom box on the new hive stand 10 feet or so away from the original site.

If you wish to have the swarm cells hatch, pick several of the best cells and destroy the rest. However, the best plan is to get rid of all of the swarm cells in the original hive and introduce a new mated queen. This queen will be laying within a week of introduction and will allow the hive to be productive this year. If you let the hive complete raising of the swarm cells the hive will not have a queen laying for at least two

*(Continued on page 4)*

<b>2005 Program</b>		
<p><b>June</b> Field day IEBA/WSU Apiary June management Honey production Requeening &amp; Nuc introduction</p> <p><b>July</b> Field day IEBA/WSU Apiary July management Honey removal/extraction Mite management</p> <p><b>August</b></p>	<p>Picnic Fall preparations</p> <p><b>September</b> Meeting at Fair September management Fair preparations</p> <p><b>October</b> October Management Guest speaker</p> <p><b>November</b> Thanksgiving dinner</p>	<p>Guest speaker</p> <p><b>December</b> Potluck dinner Election of officers</p>

*(Continued from page 3)*

weeks and probably almost three weeks missing the most productive nectar period for the colony to make you some honey.

Introduce a new mated queen into the box on the original location. This is best done using a screen cage with a 1/8" mesh and keeping the queen in the cage for 3 to 4 days and then releasing her onto a comb. Before releasing her, check the comb for eggs as it is possible there is still a queen in the hive. If there is no eggs then release the queen onto the comb. Usually the queen will just crawl out of the cage and then rapidly run around on the comb and then settle down looking for a cell with food. If the bees jump on her and look to start stinging her grab her by a wing and put her back into the cage. Put her back into the hive and wait another 3 days and then release her again. I have never had a queen on the second release get attacked. Be sure to check and destroy any queen cells the bees may have made during the time the queen was getting introduced to the bees.

You may need to add a super to the hive at the original site if it gets really filled with bees. Bees from the old hive at the new site will drift back to the original site in a day or so.

If you do not wish to have any more hives you can combine the two boxes back together once the new queen at the original site is laying well and has a few frames of sealed brood. It is best to locate the old queen and kill her prior to combining the two boxes.

### Honey Production and Queen Excluders

For many of the hives it is time to put the first supers on. Indeed if your hives are strong and you are still in two boxes better take a look for swarm cells—go read the first few paragraphs as it is likely that your hive is making swarm cells. If you do not find any swarm cells it is probably time to super. Usually the first sign that it is time to add a super is new white bits of wax appearing on the tops of the frames and on sides of the frames to the box. This frosting is quite obvious, as most of the old wax is brown and not very attractive. Many people just place all of their supers on and then come back in a couple of months and take the honey off. However, there is a better way, one that will yield other benefits.

Place one super on the hive as soon as you see the frosting appear. The bees will no doubt be up in that super within a few hours doing their clean-up activities. If it is a nice warm day they will probably have nectar in the box shortly.

Leave the bees to their activities for a week or so. They should be working in the super cleaning, storing nectar and pollen and probably the queen will be laying eggs. Now this is ok, but in August when you go to take the honey off the supers will have some brood in them. You will have to leave one or more of the supers on until the brood hatches out before you can remove all of the honey.

This delays your mite treatments until after you have all of the honey off. It is likely that you will be mid to late September waiting for these supers to be clear of brood before you can remove all of the honey. Yet it is likely that you could have done your mite treatments in late August had you used a queen excluder between your brood chamber and your honey supers. The big advantage is that your late brood that produces the bees for wintering will have the best chance of having the least mite damage if you treat in late August. Any honey that comes in during August will be excellent winter stores.

The problem with the use of queen excluders is they will reduce your honey production and increase swarming if they are not used properly. Put the first super on and let the bees begin working in the super for a week or so. Then take the super off and make certain the queen is back in the brood chamber and place the queen excluder on beneath the super. Once the bees have been working in the super they will go right back through the queen excluder with no hesitation. The queen excluder will keep the honey supers clean of brood and pollen and makes it possible to remove your honey any time you want. This is a big advantage for management of the mites.

Add additional supers as the bees have the last super about 75% full. You can add the new super below or above the last super—studies have shown the bees do not make any more honey either way you do it. Studies have also shown that

*(Continued on page 5)*

(Continued from page 4)

once the hive gets 2 or 3 supers filled with honey it is best to remove them and add empty supers. The hoarding instinct apparently is stronger when less honey is on the hive.

One other important note. It is best to draw your new comb above the brood chamber. The bees will fill the comb full of honey when there is no brood present. Putting new foundation in the brood chamber often gives you comb not fully drawn to the wooden frame and

more chance of having drone comb. So put your new foundation in the honey supers. This is another reason for using a queen excluder.

Happy honey flows!!

(Continued from page 2)

President Swenson gave a recap of the **Treasurer's report**.

We just received \$1076 in revenues for the beekeeping class's speaker fees. With expenses of \$600 and \$570 to be sent to WSU we have only lost about \$200 on the bee classes this year. President Swenson reminded members that we lose money each year on the classes. With a smile he said, "They eat very well."

Our Association had budgeted \$3380 for the North Bee Yard and has spent \$1800. The complete budget is also on the web site. We have \$4873.00 in the bank and the bulk of the fair expenses have been paid. So "we are in excellent shape."

**Bee Mail Report** - Dave Bearden said that any pictures or articles would be appreciated for the Bee Mail.

**WSBA State Report** - Registrations for the upcoming June meeting must be repaid. Details can be found on the web site.

#### 4-Corner Bee Report

**East side** - Travis said the nectar flow is coming in. The horse chestnuts are in full bloom and there is lots of local flora in bloom. Jim Miller is in Georgia (overseas) teaching beekeeping for 4 weeks with a week before and after.

**North side** - Both hawthorn and dandelion are in bloom. The Oregon grape has been providing pollen. Bob Arnold said that something else is coming on but neither he nor Jerry Tate is sure what it is. Bob's bees have come out of their winter slump in just the last two weeks. The apple blossom and cherry blossoms are falling off close to one another. In the Yakima area the soft fruit and the hard fruit are coming off the same day. Jerry Tate and other beekeepers in the pollination business say that this is a real odd year. Jerry has to feed the bees because of a lot of bloom but no nectar.

#### Old Business.

President Swenson was quite proud of his non-profit paperwork. The State has cashed our business license check so all he needs to do is submit to the Feds. We are very close to being complete.

Bob Arnold spoke about the location up near Loon Lake. He told us the purpose was to have an isolated yard so we could get stock from WSU and mate them ourselves. WSU has not done a selection for mite resistance. So, Bob thinks it would be a better idea to get an area closer to Spokane. That way local beekeepers can get to the yard easier and get more hands on experience. An area he has been looking at is adjacent to Morning Star on 37<sup>th</sup>. The property owner is named Debra and she is excited about the idea of having bees on her property. She asked if our members could cut the grass in the field to park the cars. Bob said we could possibly give her 20# of honey. Other members at the meeting also discussed their property for the possible site.

#### New Business

There is going to be a **new item** on our report!!!! Bob Hegerberg will do a "cool website of the month." If you are looking for something, Bob knows about it! Has a great cool search engine.

As a reminder ----*We have cookbooks.*

Another miscellaneous item- a homeowner in the Bigelow area has beehives on his property. They are to be removed for the taking. Ted Swenson has the information.

The two new key words for this part of the meeting were STORAGE SPACE. Bob Adsit needs his basement back. Jerry Tate said Bob has repair kits for everything, posters, signage, and etc. Jerry himself has an 8x8x8 area in his attic of Association supplies. The fair supplies need to be kept in a secure area. Bob Arnold offered to store the supers in an enclosed area. Rental space is about \$450 to \$600 a year: That is money down the drain. President

(Continued on page 10)

## 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](http://www.tateshoneyfarm.com)

### BEEBOXES BY LEE

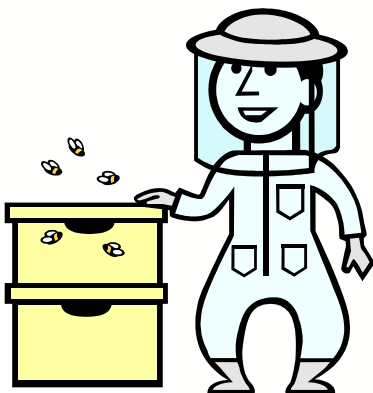
Woodenware, standard or custom orders, IPM bottom boards, Hive top feeders, etc, select lumber. Order now to be ready for spring. Lee Berchtold (208) 687-1300

### 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](http://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



## NEW STUDY FINDS THAT HONEY MAY AID IN ABSORPTION OF CALCIUM

**Longmont, CO** - A new study conducted at Purdue University showed that consuming honey along with supplemental calcium enhanced calcium absorption in rats. In addition, the absorption of calcium was increased as the amount of honey was increased. The study, led by Dr. Berdine Martin of Purdue University, was presented at the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology meeting, April 2-5, 2005 in San Diego. "Many adults struggle to get the recommended amounts of calcium in their daily diet," said Dr. Katherine Beals, nutrition consultant to the National Honey Board.

According to the recently released Surgeon General's Report on Bone Health and Osteoporosis (Oct 14, 2004), "By 2020, half of all American citizens older than 50 will be at risk for fractures from osteoporosis and low bone mass if no immediate action is taken by individuals at risk, health care professionals, health systems, and policymakers." Osteoporosis is often referred to as a "silent" disease because many of those afflicted are completely unaware that they suffer from it. In fact, four times as

many men and three times as many women have osteoporosis than report it.

One of the key strategies for reducing the likelihood of developing low bone mass (and subsequent osteoporosis) is to consume the recommended amounts of calcium. It is also important that the calcium consumed be absorbed by the body. Dietary factors that have been shown to enhance the absorption of calcium include vitamin D and the sugars found in honey.

In the Purdue University study, rats were given a "labeled" dose of calcium alone, or with 200 mg. of honey, 500 mg. of honey, 800 mg. of honey, 800 mg. of a glucose fructose mixture made to resemble honey, 10.75 mg. of raffinose, or 200 mg. of raffinose. After two days, the calcium absorption into the hind leg bones of the rats was measured. Compared to the control group, rats given 800 mg. and 500 mg. of honey showed a 33.6% and 25.5% increase in calcium absorption, respectively. These results indicate that honey and its carbohydrate constituents, specifically glucose, fructose and raffinose, may enhance calcium absorption.

"Although this study was done with rats, the preliminary results are very compelling" said Dr. Beals. "Of course we would have to replicate the experiment in a human sample to see if the same holds true for people."

Funding for this study was provided by the National Honey Board. Based in Longmont, Colorado, the National Honey Board provides consumers with honey information and recipes at [www.honey.com](http://www.honey.com), and serves U.S. honey producers, packers and importers through honey research, promotion and marketing.



Photo courtesy NHB

### Trivia

*Q—How many flowers must honey bees tap to make one pound of honey?*

*A—Two million.*

## Bee mites suppress bee immunity, open door for viruses and bacteria

A non-native bee mite is causing the dramatic and sudden collapse of bee colonies across the country, but Penn State researchers believe they have found the combination of factors that triggers colony deaths which includes suppression of the bee immune system by the mites.

The Varroa destructor mite is a honey bee parasite that feeds much like a tick on the body of a bee. The mites are about the size of a pin head, dark brown in color and visible on close inspection.

This bee mite probably arose in the Eastern or Chinese Honey Bee population and hopped over to the United States in 1987. They quickly infested western or European honey bees. One sign of infection is the presence of bees with deformed wings. Also, sometimes seemingly healthy colonies become ill and the complete hive collapses in about two weeks.

"The native Chinese bees do not have the same problems," says Dr. Xiaolong Yang, post doctoral researcher in entomology and plant pathology, who raised bees in China. "I do not recall seeing deformed wing bees in the Chinese bee. Chinese honey bees have grooming behavior which can remove the mites from the bees. They get rid of the mites."

While researchers know that the Varroa mite is behind the death of bee colonies, the mechanism causing the deaths is still unknown. Yang and Dr. Diana L. Cox-Foster, Penn State professor of entomology, now believe that a combination of bee mites, deformed wing virus and bacteria is causing the problems occurring in hives across the country. "Once one mite begins to feed on a developing bee, all the subsequent mites will use the same feeding location," says Cox-Foster "Yang has seen as many as 11 adult mites feeding off of one bee. Other researchers have shown that both harmful and harmless bacteria may infect the feeding location."

Deformed wing virus is endemic among honey bees in the U.S., although when the European bees became historically infested with this virus, is unknown. However, simply having deformed wing virus does not cause bees to emerge from the pupa state with deformed wings, nor does it cause colony deaths.

"A group of Japanese researchers found that a virus that is

99 percent the same as deformed wing, appears in the brains of aggressive guard bees," says Cox-Foster. "Guard bees that are aggressive better protect the hive, so there may be some positive effect in this virus that allows it to persist in a colony."

The combination of bee mite infestation and deformed wing virus does cause deformed wings in about a quarter of the emerging bees. This, however, does not lead to sudden hive collapse. Something else is involved that makes bee mites so harmful to bee colonies.

The Penn State researchers report their findings in today's (May 17) online version of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

Yang and Cox-Foster looked at how bee mites affect the bee immune system. They injected heat-killed E. coli bacteria into virus-infected bees that were either infested with bee mites or mite free. The dead bacteria was used to trigger an immune response in the bees in the same way human vaccines cause our bodies to produce an immune response. They checked the bees for production of chemicals that disinfect the honey and for other immunity related chemicals.

They also measured the amount of virus in each bee. Surprisingly, they found that the virus in mite-infested bees rapidly increased to extremely high levels when the bee was exposed to the bacteria. The virus levels in mite-free bees did not change when the bee was injected with bacteria.

One chemical, GOX or glucose oxidase, is put into the honey by worker bees and sterilizes the honey and all their food. If bees have mites, their production of GOX decreases.

"As mites build up, we suspect that not as much GOX is found in the honey and the honey has more bacteria," says Cox-Foster. "It is likely that the combination of increased mite infestation, virus infection and bacteria is the cause of the two-week death collapse of hives."

The mites suppressed other immune responses in the bees, leaving the bees and the colonies more vulnerable to infection. The bee mites transfer from adult bees to late stage larva. The virus can be transferred

*(Continued on page 8)*

(Continued from page 7)

through many different pathways.

"This system is important not only because of what the mites are doing to honey bee populations in the U.S., but because it can be used as a model system for exploring what happens to viruses in animal or human populations," says Cox-Foster. "If we view the colony as a city, then we have a variety of infection modes - queen to eggs, workers to food supply, bee to bee, and parasite to bee."

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture supported this work.

Courtesy of BeeCulture  
[www.BeeCulture.com](http://www.BeeCulture.com)



## Recipe of the Month

### Bee Sweet Banana Bread

- Makes 1 loaf -

#### Ingredients

- 1/2 cup honey
- 1/3 cup butter or margarine
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup all-purpose flour
- 3/4 cup whole wheat flour
- 1/2 cup quick-cooking oats
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
- 1 cup mashed ripe banana
- 1/2 cup chopped walnuts

#### Directions

Cream honey and butter in large bowl with electric mixer until fluffy. Beat in vanilla. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition. Combine dry ingredients in small bowl; add to honey mixture alternately with bananas, blending well. Stir in walnuts. Spoon batter into greased and floured 9x5x3-inch loaf pan.

Bake in preheated 325°F oven 50 to 55 minutes or until a wooden toothpick inserted near center comes out clean. Cool in pan on a wire rack 15 minutes. Remove from pan; cool completely on a wire rack.



Photo courtesy NHB

**Note:** Honey should not be fed to infants under one year of age. Honey is a safe and wholesome food for children and adults.

## 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.

<http://www.beesource.com/cgi-bin/ubbcgi/Ultimatebb.cgi?action=intro> Beekeeping Forums - This will take you directly to the Forums

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/w0076e/w0076e19.htm>  
 Bee larva recipes - try it you might like it

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

A thousand beekeeping sites

## BEE Facts

### Honey's Nutritional Profile

Honey is a source of simple carbohydrates. Its composition on average, is 17.1 percent water, 82.4 percent total carbohydrate and 0.5 percent proteins, amino acids, vitamins and minerals. The average carbohydrate content is mainly fructose (38.5 percent) and glucose (31 percent). The remaining 12.9 percent of carbohydrates is made up of maltose, sucrose and other sugars.



## Calling All Beekeepers!

The Washington State Beekeepers Association Invites You to Attend Our 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Field Day

This year, we are pleased to offer **TWO Field Days:**

Friday and Saturday, June 17-18, at WSU in Pullman, Washington

*And*

Friday and Saturday, July 8-9 at WSU Extension D. F. Allmendinger Center  
in Puyallup, Washington

First, please join us Friday evening at 7 p.m. for a complimentary wine and cheese social!

The Saturday programs consist of a classroom format beginning at 8:30 a.m., followed by a picnic lunch, then field work with the bees all afternoon. The cost for an individual is \$10, or you & your family for \$20!

Both locations will focus on hive inspection procedures, including:

- Brood inspection: what to look for
- Varroa mite inspection & treatment: ether roll, sticky board, sugar dusting, strip check
- Treatment options: drone comb trap, medications, screened bottom board
- Queen introduction techniques: finding the queen, hive preparation for mailer cage introduction, nuc introduction
- Use of screen board for splitting and queen/queen cell introduction

→In **Pullman**, we will have a special focus on nuc preparation and re-queening with queen cells, and overwintering nuc's.

→In **Puyallup**, we will have a special focus on AFB inspection with ultra-violet light, plus treatment options, tracheal mite inspection and treatment options, and honey removal techniques and the many aspects of fall management in western Washington.

Please join us for lunch on Saturday! We will be serving grilled hamburgers with all the trimmings, three salad side dishes, soft drink of your choice, and hand-dipped ice cream sundaes for dessert. Price of each meal is \$10.00.

### PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED!

Register for the Pullman Field Day by **June 10, 2005**, and for the Puyallup Field Day by **July 1, 2005**.

As you can see, we have a full day's activities planned for both events, and we don't want to waste time standing in line on Saturday to register! Fill out the form below and include your check made out to WSBA, send to: WSBA, P.O. Box 1331, Kingston, WA 98346-1331. We will send you a full schedule of events for the weekend along with maps and suggested accommodations (motel & RV).

Name: _____	Registration Fee:	\$ _____
	(One person \$10, family \$20)	
Address: _____	Lunch: \$10 X _____	= \$ _____
	(number of meals)	
City: _____ State _____ Zip _____	Total included	\$ _____

Which Field Day will you be attending? (circle one)    Pullman    Puyallup

Will you be attending the Friday Wine & Cheese Social? (circle one)    Yes    No



**Inland Empire  
Beekeepers  
Association**

**Next Meeting:  
Friday June 10th  
7:00 PM Social Time  
7:30 Meeting**

**T**he 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*

Dave Bearden, Editor  
5319 N Simpson Rd  
Otis Orchards  
WA 99027

Phone: (509) 226-5231  
email: nmsuaggie@icehouse.net

Send To:

*(Continued from page 5)*

### **THE WORKERS**

Workers, the smallest bees in the colony, are sexually undeveloped females. A colony can have 50,000 to 60,000 workers. The life span of a worker bee varies according to the time of year. Her life expectancy is approximately 28 to 35 days. Workers that are reared in September and October, however, can live through the winter. Workers feed the queen and larvae, collect nectar, guard the hive entrance and help to keep the hive cool by fanning their wings. In addition, honey bees produce wax comb. The comb is composed of hexagonal cells which have walls that are only 2/1000 inch thick, but support 25 times their own weight.



Swenson is opening up for discussion the idea of purchasing a storage structure of some kind. We have been asked to think about this and we will discuss it further.

The observation hive in the Extension Office needs to be replaced so Jerry Tate volunteered.

With no other business for the good of the association, Vern Stack made the motion to adjourn our meeting.

The motion was seconded and the meeting was adjourned.



**The next meeting on June 10th will have for the program agenda:**

**Field day IEBA/WSU Apiary / June management /  
Honey production / Requeening & Nuc introduction**