

The Bee Cause



Volume 13, Issue 1

January 2016

Next general meeting is 7:30 Tuesday, 12 January 2016 at the **The Elmwood Legion 920 Narin avenue , Winnipeg.**

Speaker:

Election of officers,
Bee yard discussion,
Swarm catching,

Rheal Lafreniere will discuss Bee Act and inter-provincial bee movement

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In sequence from November here is part two covering:

Experiences with a Top Bar Hive

by David Dawson

Introduction. This year (2014) a beginner that I have been mentoring wanted to have a Top Bar Hive (TBH). Although I tried and tried to discourage her she was determined to go ahead. She lent me a book about TBH beekeeping from which I latched onto two possible positive features. These were, firstly, since the bees make all their own natural comb one does not use manufactured foundation that could include accumulated agricultural chemicals. And secondly, the natural cell size is 4.9 mm as opposed to the 5.3 mm commonly used by commercial foundation manufacturers. The 4.9 mm cell size is said to shorten the time from egg to emergence by a few hours and also to hinder the development of varroa mites.

Experiences with a Top Bar Hive – year 2

Readers may recall my previous article about my 2014 experiences with a Top Bar Hive (TBH) and these are my experiences part 2 with my successes and failures in 2015 - the good, the bad and the ugly.

In my last article I said very strongly that a TBH is far inferior to a regular hive such as a Langstroth, and I could not recommend it at all. Nevertheless I decided to have another year with it because I wanted to see if it was possible for a one-TBH hobbyist to raise queens without making the colony queenless- and I wanted to give it a fair trial as far as honey production was concerned.

As I said last time, manipulating and inspecting the frameless combs is very difficult because, contrary to popular myth, the bees always stick them to the sides, and secondly the combs break off the top bar at the slightest provocation. To overcome these two difficulties I decided to make a set of special rhomboid shaped frames that I wired with two horizontal wires and fitted with some old Dadant size foundation that was pre-varroa, and thus pre all the varroa chemicals. My TBH holds 21 frames and is designed such that two regular Langstroth queen excluders and two supers fit exactly on top. At first I only made about 14 frames but they were so successful that I set to and made another batch to give me a few spares.



In spring I had two colonies in regular Langstroth hives, one of which I sold and the other I did a transfer onto new combs, in this case transferring onto my new TBH frames in a modified Langstroth brood box. As soon as the queen was laying in the TBH frames I put a queen excluder between **(cont' on Pg 5)**

2015 Executive**President: Waldemar Damert**

Ph 204-755-2340
 Box 15 Grp. 150
 Beausejour, MB R0E 0C0
 Email: wdamert@yahoo.ca

1st Vice President: John Badiuk

Ph .204-943-0166
 128 Victoria Ave W
 Winnipeg, MB R2C 1S5
 Email:honeyb@mymts.net

2nd Vice President: Armand St Hilaire

Ph 204-427-2757
 P0 Box 93
 Roseau River, MB. R0A 1P0
 Email: asthil@mymts.net

Secretary: Art Quanbury

Ph 204-489-6994
 35 Cordova St.
 Winnipeg, MB R3N 0Z9
 Email: quanbury@shaw.ca

Treasurer: John Speer

Ph 204-222-3007
 Box 16, Group 555, RR 5
 Winnipeg, MB R2C 2Z2
 Email: jursss@outlook.com

MBA Delegate: Margaret Smith

Ph 204-254-4509
 1051 Porcher Rd
 St Andrews, MB R1A 3N4
 Email: margshoney@gmail.com

RRAA web site administrator:

Duane Versluis
 Ph 204-268-4223
 Box 12
 Tyndall, MB R0E 2B0
 Email: rraaweb@gmail.com

Newsletter Editor:

Ken Rowes
 Ph 204-755-3427
 Cloverleaf Box 758
 RRI Anola, MB R0E 0A0
 Email: Roweskd@mymts.net

Presidents Comments for January, 2016

Greetings to all fellow beekeepers,

The mild fall and now a mild winter is looking toward a fairly good winter for the bees. At least in the way of less food usage.

Please note we will have executive elections at the next meeting your participation is an encouraging input that gives those volunteers added desire to serve and support your interests.

Furthermore:

Association training apiary sites

As you can read from the executive meeting minutes the development of association bee yards is advancing smoothly. Equipment and sites have been identified. Your input is welcomed and makes for them to happen.

You can imagine the usefulness and the need for assistance from member volunteers. So we ask that you all come to the January meeting to know more, ask questions and provide your advice. As you all know you gain a lot by participating and helping out. Especially having hands on experience.

I believe most members asked to have some hands on teaching of raising queens. This will happen with the association apiary site and volunteer assistance.

At the January meeting we will have site images and map locations.

We are also wanting to have a discussion on swarm catching. More specifically swarm catching in one's own apiary. This should grab your attention when you want to maintain your apiary and the colonies are in a swarm mode which you may miss or you can't control.

Rheal Lafreniere will be there to discuss

various aspects of *The Bee Act* and the proposed inspection criteria for inter-provincial movement of bees into Manitoba. Presentation is about 20 mins, with an additional 10 min of discussion, so you should probably budget for 30 min.

Here is your opportunity to ask questions!

See you at the meeting.

Ken Rowes for Waldemar Damert

Red River Apiarist's Association

Minutes of the Regular Meeting
November 10, 2015

Chairman: Waldemar Damert
Recording Secretary: Art Quanbury

Approval of the Minutes of the previous general meeting
Motion: That the minutes of the general meeting held on October 13, 2015 be accepted
Moved: Albert Anderson
Seconded: George Chwist
Carried

Financial Report

John Speer reported that the association has \$4,870.00. Membership fees are due at the beginning of the calendar year. If RRAA sets up a bee yard funds will be required for it.

MBA Report

Report by Jim Campbell outlining the history and progress regarding beekeeping in the City of Winnipeg.

Members of RRAA have heard about the desire of your elected executive to have beekeeping in the City of Winnipeg permitted under the city's regulations ever since the announcement of the Exotic Animal bylaw in 1982. This bylaw was slated for review as it had been modified in 1995, 2002, and 2003.

RRAA members, at the 8 February 2011 Gen Meeting, wanted "city bylaws bee friendly" (ref: March 2011 Newsletter pg 3), and our actions at that time, were triggered by a letter to the club, from a potential beekeeper. This led Charles Polcyn, Alex Remkes, Ken Rowes and Ron Rudiak to meet Taz Stuart, City Entomologist, and begin a discussion about the issue. Meanwhile Charles Polcyn, RRAA President, kept the club advised of the first committee reading of the proposed bylaw revision on March 13, 2012 and his subsequent submission to the committee in April. Ultimately the committee did not forward any proposal to council. The next review by committee, and the subsequent delegation by Charles and Jim Campbell, ultimately led to our request derailed in July 2013, as this time Taz was not invited to comment on the topic of urban bees, and the politicians could not agree to proceed. At our meeting of 10 September 2013, Charles once again commented on RRAA's' continued involvement with city council to permit urban bees. Later, the subject came up again in October 2014.

In June 2015, City officials, in response to a Hotel Fort Garry request for rooftop bees, met with people who were previous delegations, and industry reps, to consult on adjusting the current bylaw. In September 2015 the city revealed to media (CBC, Free Press, etc) it was looking at modifying the bylaw for downtown Winnipeg. This action led to a second meeting with industry representatives on 4 November 2015. The downtown planning department developed a series of guidelines based loosely on information from Vancouver and Calgary materials. Among other criteria, part of the guidelines suggest a prospective beekeeper take the beekeeping course at the U of M, and take out membership in RRAA. The city planning group is hoping the provincial organization and the local bee club could agree to provide assistance in moving the downtown urban bee plan forward, and sought information on the benefits of urban bees. A benefit proposal was presented for consideration.

As a matter of affirming commitment of RRAA members to encourage City Councillors to consider urban beekeeping in Winnipeg, in whatever form it can take, the executive are seeking a recorded motion for our minutes **to agree to have RRAA executive provide input to development of Winnipeg Urban Beekeeping guidelines.**

It should be noted that at the present time beekeeping will only be allowed in the "downtown" area and on rooftops or suitable ground level locations with a maximum of 4 hives and a 5 foot surrounding fence.

Motion:

To have RRAA executive provide input to the City of Winnipeg for the development of urban beekeeping in the city.

Moved: Chris Argiriou
Seconded: Margaret Smith
Carried

Jim also reported that Montreal will be hosting Apimondia in Montreal September 8-12, 2019.

Nominating Committee

John Badiuk reported that the nominating committee consisting of Natasha Klapowski, Ken Rowes and him had contacted all club members and received many questions re: duties involved with various offices. Several members expressed interest in serving on a social committee and helping out in the bee yard when it becomes established. Margaret Smith has agreed to be the new MBA rep replacing Jim Campbell.

RRAA Bee Yard

The zoo has expressed interest in having the bee yard in its Conservation section. The zoo is developing an area to focus on pollinators. Zoo officials will meet in the new year to discuss it further. Other possible sites still exist. Ken Feher said there is a yard available in the Lockport area along the floodway. In January the club will ask for volunteers to form a committee to explore plans for a yard.

President's Comments

Waldemar commented on an article in the recent Bee magazine on why bees are dying. Many of the reasons given are ones that are under the beekeeper's control. It is important to know your bees and to have the right bees for the local climate.

Gadget Presentation

Dave Dawson showed a "bee gym" which is a scratching post for bees to remove mites from their bodies. He also gave out a recipe for a furniture polish made for beeswax and carnauba wax. He also showed a cutter for making cut comb honey.

Ron Rudiak showed how to use a ratchet strap for holding hive boxes together while moving them and showed a wire hook used to fish the strap underneath the bottom board.

Jim Campbell showed a butane soldering torch that he uses to light his smoker.

Waldemar showed how to use a hive tool properly to remove wax and propolis from frames without gouging into the wood.

Loonie Draw

There were many items in the loonie draw however the list of winners has disappeared!

Next Meeting

No meeting in December. The next meeting will be on January 12, 2016.

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Red River Apiarists' Association

Executive Meeting at the Peppercorn Restaurant in Oakbank MB – December 5, 2015

Present at the meeting: Waldemar Damert, John Speer, Ken Rowes, John Russell, Margaret Smith, Armand St Hilaire, Art Quanbury (recorder)

Bee Yard/s

Waldemar distributed an agenda that provided many details, including cost estimates, of setting up a bee yard. As well as items on the list the following expenses were added: electric fence, storage shed, tools, signage, insurance. Total cost might be \$3000.00.

Progress to date on bee yards. Karen Pierce from Assiniboine Park is interested in a bee yard at the zoo in connection with a major pollinators' exhibit. The topic will be discussed at a December 9 meeting.

Discussed what the zoo bee yard would be used for and what it would include. Perhaps 4 to 5 hives for maximum visibility and 12 mating boxes. It could be used for teaching opportunities of the public about the importance of bees.

Also discussed a second bee yard at Lockport that could be more of a working yard or an overflow yard for accommodating swarms and/or splits from the zoo yard.

A list will be circulated at the January meeting to see who is interested and willing to volunteer to help maintain the bee yard/s. Volunteers might be enticed by offering them a queen. Also, we will get a sense of whether members prefer one yard or two.

Honey produced by the hives could provide income for the club.

It was felt that urban beekeeping groups in other cities should be contacted to get information. Margaret Smith has contact information that she will pass on to John Badiuk.

Holding a session on queen rearing was discussed. Waldemar would teach it, perhaps in February. It will be announced at the January meeting and Duane will circulate information about it. It could go on the website but it would only be available to members. Building availability needs to be checked (by who???) and the course would likely be in two sessions.

The executive members were all in agreement in principle with the bee yard/s projects but will put forth a motion at the January meeting to get confirmation from members.

General Meeting Topics

January meeting: election of officers, bee yard discussion and decision making, swarm catching, images of bee yards?

February meeting: late winter management, getting ready to feed, supplies needed, social event, speakers (possibly

Melissa on roof top beekeeping at U of W.)

March meeting: spring management

April meeting: Ask membership to give some preferences on the following topics: honey house hygiene, bee yard hygiene in general, life cycle of bees, live demo of how to check for mites, how to eliminate wax moths. Marketing (Ken to look into this)

The executive agreed to Waldemar attending the convention in February and paying for his registration.

The meeting adjourned sometime between 11:00 am and noon.

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MBA Report November 2015

Margaret Smith, RRAA MBA Representative

Ken Rowes for Margaret

110th Annual MBA convention on 26th & 27th February 2016.

Location at the Canad Inns Polo Park 1425 St. Mathews Ave.

Topics:

Nuc production, queen rearing, Probiotics research

Pierre Giovenazzo U of Laval

Breeding for varroa resistance, nosema management, impacts of neonics

Ernesto Guzman U of Guelph

Pollinator protection plan, beekeeper and apiary registration

Samantha Brunner N. Dakota State Apiarist

Honey Bee Health Survey

Evaluation of local and imported queens

BeeConnect

Bee'omics (Selective queen breeding program)

University of Manitoba research update

Native Bees and Habitat protection

(from Pg 1) the two boxes and after three weeks I transferred all the TBH frames/combs + bees to the TB hive itself. As spring progressed towards summer and the bees expanded, I kept adding new frames with foundation. They tended to put the honey at the back furthest from the entrance so I slipped the new combs between the honey and the brood as I didn't think that the queen would cross three or four combs solid with honey. With about 15 combs occupied the bees didn't seem to want to go horizontally any more so I added a Langstroth queen excluder and super at the end above the brood. At the other end I covered the tops of the frames with a canvas cloth and an empty super to make both ends equal height for the roof to fit on.

All was going well; the super was filling up so I decided to try raising some queens using my special method that does not require making the colony queenless. First I prepared a top bar with queen cups and then went through the brood until I found a frame with eggs and very young brood. After shaking/brushing off all the bees I closed up the brood area and replaced the excluder and super on top. Then I grafted the smallest larvae into my queen cups and returned the comb of brood together with the grafted queen cups behind 3 solid honey combs with one partial full honey frame at the end before the dummy board. From what I said in the previous paragraph you will understand that the queen rearing was going on at the back, under the canvas cover cloth, so it was easy to check them without removing the super or disturbing the queen and brood at the front end under the super. After 48 hours I had a quick look. Eight of my eleven queen cells were being nicely drawn down so I envisioned plenty of new queens and proof that one could raise queens in a horizontal hive. However it was not to be... A couple of days before the new queens were due to emerge I was all ready to make up my nucs and insert the ripe queen

Back in the workshop I made a vertical queen excluder from an old zinc one, re-enforced and riveted all around that fitted tight against the sidewalls, bottom and top.



With the new queen excluder in front of four solid combs of honey, I grafted another batch of larvae into another set of queen cups and this time I got 100% acceptance: eleven out of eleven. As previously, a couple of days before the virgins were due to emerge I made up three nucs with a frame of hatching brood, a shake of extra bees and a ripe queen cell. At the same time I removed the old queen from the main colony with the comb she was on plus a frame of honey and gave the main colony a queen cell in a queen cell protector cage.



After three days I checked the nucs (not the main colony) to make sure the virgins had emerged, and yes they had. Then I waited for a week and checked for eggs. No eggs. Give them a few more days and check again. Yes, eggs in all three nucs. Here is where patience is required and my stupidity started! I didn't have enough patience. Now that I had three new queens (and likely a fourth in the main colony) I didn't need the old queen as a reserve so I killed it and put the comb of brood that it was on into one of the nucs that was short of bees. I then turned another of the nucs about 30 degrees to pick up the flyers. Bad move, as both of my nice new queens were killed. Since then I have united through newspaper one of the now queenless nucs to the nuc with the last remaining newly mated queen. At least that one survived.

Hello again Ken

Here are a couple of photos of my long hive as alluded to in the part 2 article. It is the same size as the top bar hive in that two regular supers will fit on top, but as opposed to the top bar hive, this one takes regular frames and **(Cont'd on Pg 7)**



Editor's Note & musings by Ken Rows

It's January 2016. The snowfall is not as severe as past years. The depth around my hives is 9 inches and in the forested areas 12 inches. The bees have been flying as many of you know. A natural death flight for those who have served their time.

I have finally completed the renovations in my extracting room and will do the front packing room next. As in past years I'll make up three new boxes with new frames and wax giving the new bees a fresh start on some new foundation. It seems that this is the time of year I can focus more on my apiculture pursuits than on what's going on elsewhere.

So if I take 2 frames of brood from 25 colonies I will have 25 nucs to contend with, I better be ready. So if you are thinking of expanding think of the equipment you will need now and proceed to acquire. Place a want ad in the BeeCause, and if you are selling ad here in the BeeCause can help. Last year queens were sold out fast as well as packages and nucs. Note many of the queen and package producers were sold out before season or very late for several reasons.

From the global honey markets it seems to me that the buyers are wanting affordable honey and Chinese honey is squeezing in. And with the potential loss of market or a dropping of market prices. Pushing the market for the highest price home or abroad my force buyers to buy elsewhere. Is it beekeeper's problem?

It seems to me as well that the educated consumer will avoid local honey if they know and reason that agri-chemical use can influence nectar crops where the potential nectar sources honey is from. The era of that all honey is safe mentality may be at an end.

See you at the January 12th meeting.
Bee well

CLASSIFIEDS

1 For Sale: Plastic queen excluders \$3.50 each.
Contact, Lance W. Phone # 712-6783, Email; lancewld@gmail.com

2 For Sale: One 525 gallon water tank, in very good condition, excellent for mixing and transporting sugar syrup. \$390.00 OBO

One upright scale, like you would find in a Doctor's office, in good condition. Good for weighing larger containers of honey. \$150.00 OBO

One 4-drawer metal filing cabinet. \$30.00 OBO
Contact Ted Scheuneman: 204-338-6066

The Bee Cause is the official publication of the Red River Apiarists' Association for distribution to its members and their colleagues in the beekeeping industry. It is published eight times a year on a monthly basis except December and the summer months of June, July, and August when membership meetings do not occur.

Articles can be best submitted in word documents as email attachments. Though they may be edited for spelling and basic grammar, no changes will be made to their contents, message and opinions. They are those of their originator and not of the Red River Apiarist Association.

Deadline for any submission to this newsletter is the second Saturday preceding the membership meeting to allow for publishing and mailing delays. Regular membership meetings are normally scheduled 7:30 PM on the second Tuesday of every month at the **Elmwood Legion 920 Narin Avenue** in Winnipeg except the months as noted above.

The Red River Apiarists' Association, formed in 1963, represents the beekeepers of the Red River Valley and environs in southern Manitoba. The association provides a forum for the promotion of sound beekeeping practices through education, networking opportunities, meetings, field days, workshops, presentations by local apicultural experts, as well as the dissemination of this monthly newsletter.

We are on the web!
www.beekeepingmanitoba.com

3. For Sale: Brood boxes, hive stands, cobana boxes, fencers, smokers, queen excluders, nuc boxes, plastic honey pails, inner feeder covers, bee blowers, plain bottom boards, electric uncapping planer, beekeeper's suit, gloves, hats, and veils—all in excellent condition. Pre-cut wood pieces for assembly of frames and supers, frame building jig, wiring jig, pure beeswax foundation. **Contact Charles_polcyn@ymail.com or Charles 204-284-7064 Wpg. Or farm 204-348-2506.**

4. Wanted: Honey contact: John at
204-943-0166 Email:honeyb@mymts.net

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Growing Forward Biosecurity Training Session

- A Honey Bee Biosecurity
- B Bee Disease Diagnostics

January 15, 2016

A 9:00 am – 1:00 pm

B 1:30 pm – 4:00 pm

Ag Services Complex

545 University Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Rm EOC (basement)

(from pg 5) can be worked from the end instead of the side. The idea is to have the brood kept at one end with a vertical queen excluder and the honey at the other end. Then the honey supers can go over the honey end (with empty boxes over the brood to make it level for the roof). Being geriatric I will be able to examine the brood without having to remove the heavy supers. That's the theory anyway and time will tell if it works. Note the screened bottom and slide-out tray.

David



Since I hadn't meddled with the main colony I thought they must be OK, but at 5 o'clock one hot evening they swarmed (!!), settling at the top of a very tall spindly tree and totally impossible to catch. But... there was quite a bit of activity around my bait hive and the next day a swarm went in. Whether this was the swarm up in to top of the tree or a second swarm, I'm not sure as I would have expected the main swarm to be a lot bigger than the one that went into the bait hive. The reason I had not checked the main hive was because it had two heavy deep Langstroth supers, both full, and with my bad back they were too heavy to lift. Fortunately a bee-keeper friend came to visit and he kindly helped me with the supers and went through the brood with me. We found that my original queen cell in the protector cage appeared to have emerged as expected, but there were lots of emergency queen cells as well. I'll never know exactly what happened but I would guess that the prime swarm was from the first emergency virgin to emerge. We opened one of the emergency queen cells to see how advanced they were and the virgin ran out, so because my friend was in a hurry we closed up and left them to sort themselves out. Another mistake - I should have removed all the other queen cells so they couldn't send out a second swarm and I didn't think of it until later, so I hoped for the best, in vain it seems. At least the swarm after a few days had got its virgin mated and laying, but on Langstroth frames instead of my special TBH frames.

So at the end of all this what conclusions can be made:

1. Most importantly to me, I have demonstrated that it is possible to raise queens at the back of a TBH without making the colony queenless.
2. Although not a complete test, because I lost the prime swarm, it is possible to get a reasonable honey crop from a TB hive.
3. Patience, patience and more patience is required when manipulating colonies with newly mated virgins.

And finally, 4. You have probably been thinking that if I am going to have 21 odd shaped frames in an odd shaped hive it would be a lot easier to have 21 regular Langstroth frames in an elongated regular brood box, and you are right.

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– **Removing Propolis from Clothing.**

I was recently rather horrified to see that my light tan slacks had acquired a small mark from propolis in the dryer. Last meeting, someone raised the issue of removing this from clothing, so I decided to try something I had read about and was successful. Hopefully you will be, as well. It was fortunate that I caught this right away. I am not so sure that it would have worked on clothing that had been through several times in the dryer beforehand. The item, by the way, was 100% cotton. I am not sure how this would work on polyester. Here goes.

- Scrape propolis from both sides of the fabric with fingernail, or other sharp object. Make sure that you get all the shininess off the surface.
- Pour rubbing alcohol over the stain and rub it in. Pour a bit of alcohol into a small dish and soak the stain for about 1/2 hour.
- Rub with non-fragranced (laundry, or hand) soap and then rinse thoroughly.
- Dry, once again in the dryer.
- The stain should come out. If it does not immediately come out, you may have to repeat until the stain is gone.

Good luck! Marg Smith —/\—

FYI:

1. **The CHC web page for the Canadian Beekeepers' Handbook to Bee Biosecurity and Food Safety is complete and live.** (<http://www.honeycouncil.ca/handbook.php>)
2. **The Handbook is available to download as a PDF or Word document. Also individual table templates are downloadable as Word or Excel worksheets.**
3. **A French version of the Handbook and webpage is in the works and will be posted as soon as the translation is finished. ***

American Beekeeping Magazine—Catch the Buss

Researchers from North Carolina State University have found that **urban environments increase pathogen abundance in honey bees** (*Apis mellifera*) and reduce honey bee survival.

The finding raises significant questions as urban areas continue to grow at the expense of rural environments, and urban beekeeping becomes more popular. “We wanted to determine if the increased temperatures and impervious surface areas associated with urban environments have an effect on the number of pathogens bees are exposed to, and to the bees’ immune responses,” says Steve Frank, an associate professor of entomology at NC State and co-author of a paper on the work. “We also wanted to look at both managed honey bee colonies and ‘wild’ ones, to see if that made a difference – and it did,” says David Tarpy, a professor of entomology at NC State and corresponding author on the paper.

Working with volunteers, the researchers identified 15 feral colonies, living in trees or buildings without human management, and 24 colonies managed by beekeepers in urban, suburban, and rural areas within an hour’s drive of Raleigh, N.C. The researchers collected worker bees from all of the colonies, and analyzed them to assess the bees’ immune responses and their overall “pathogen pressure.” Pathogen pressure accounts for both the types of pathogen species present and the abundance of those pathogens.

The research team found that colonies closer to urban areas and those managed by beekeepers had higher pathogen pressure. “Overall, we found that the probability of worker [bee] survival in laboratory experiments declined three-fold in bees collected from urban environments, as compared to those collected in rural environments,” Frank says.

However, the researchers also found that immune response was not affected by urbanization. “Since immune response is

the same across environments, we think the higher pathogen pressure in urban areas is due to increased rates of transmission,” Tarpy says. “This might be because bee colonies have fewer feeding sites to choose from in urban areas, so they are interacting with more bees from other colonies. It may also be caused by higher temperatures in urban areas affecting pathogen viability or transmission somehow.” “Feral bees expressed some immune genes at nearly twice the levels of managed bees following an immune challenge,” Frank says. The finding suggests that further study of feral bee colonies may give researchers insights that could improve honey bee management.

“Honey bees are important pollinators and play a significant role in our ecosystems and our economy,” Tarpy says. “This work is really only a starting point. Now that we know what’s happening, the next step is to begin work on understanding *why* it is happening and if the same negative effects of urbanization are hurting solitary, native bee species that are presumably more sensitive to their local environment.”

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Diesel Fumes Hamper Ability Of Bees To Find Food

By Rina Marie Doctor, Tech Times | October 20, 2015

According to the research published in *the Journal of Chemical Ecology*, the process is a domino effect: diesel fumes contain nitrous oxide that can chemically alter flowers’ common compounds.

Honeybees use their sense of smell to find flowers they can pollinate, and because some of the flowers’ scent has been chemically altered, honeybees have a hard time finding these flowers. In the end, the honeybees starve.

The study said that emissions of diesel fumes are only part of the bigger picture. Other factors that cause the death of bees are habitat loss, diseases, insecticides, environmental pollution and poor nutrition.

“Whilst it is unlikely that these emissions by themselves could be affecting bee populations, [when] combined with the other stresses, it could be the tipping point,” said Guy Poppy, co-author of the study.

Researchers hope that with the assurance that HBA can be effective in repelling varroa destructors, more beehives can be saved. Photo: Karunakar Rayker

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Beekeeping for the Hobbyist - Non Credit Course

<http://umanitoba.ca/faculties/afs/dept/entomology/Beekeeping.html>

Offered by the Department of Entomology at the University of Manitoba in collaboration with Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

Instructors:

R. Currie, Professor, Dept. of Entomology, University of Manitoba

Phone: (204 474-6020) Email: Rob.Currie@umanitoba.ca

R. Lafrenière, Provincial Apiarist, Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

Phone: (204 945-4825)

D. Ostermann, Extension Apiarist, Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

Phone: (204 945-3861)

Date: Wednesday, January 20 to Wednesday, March 30, 2016 (i.e. 9 Wednesdays), including an apiary demonstration in April or May 2016.

Time: 7:00-9:30 p.m.

Location: 219 Animal Science/Entomology Building

Fees: \$190 (course fee) including text: Honey Bee Diseases and Pests, Third Edition \$30 (optional) recommended text "Beekeeping in Western Canada"

Note: *The class will be capped at 60 students.*

Overview:

Honey bees can be managed with ease by urban people. Besides the honey and bees wax they produce, and their value as pollinators of various crops, their highly developed social organization provides fascinating material for study. This series of lectures and demonstrations will deal with the nature of beekeeping; the life history, anatomy, and social behaviour of bees; economics; how to manage colonies of bees; equipment and site selection; pollen and nectar producing plants, nectar flows; seasonal management; pests, parasites diseases and their control; regulations; honey houses; extracting equipment; grading and marketing honey and beeswax.

The University reserves the right to cancel any course and refund full fee, and to reschedule classes cancelled due to unavoidable circumstances.

*No classes January 27 or 17 Feb, University of Manitoba Reading Week

** Apiary session in April or May is weather dependent

Registration:

Click here to register - <http://umanitoba.ca/faculties/afs/dept/entomology/Beekeeping.html>

If you are registering using the mobile site - You will need to click on the link "Register for Event" displayed under the Events title "Beekeeping for the Hobbyist".

If you are registering using the full site - You will need to click the "register" tab. It has a pencil icon associated with it and is located beside the words "Remind me about this

event".

Payment must be made separately - Cheques are to be made payable to "University of Manitoba" and can be mailed to:

Rachel Sydor

School of Agriculture

University of Manitoba

160-66 Dafoe Rd.

Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2

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Bee Maid Honey Limited 2016 call for research proposals

Bee Maid Honey Limited will consider project proposals in any area of apiculture, hive health or honey production. Preference will be given to the area of honey quality and good practices of producing pure quality Canadian honey in the Canadian beekeeping industry.

Proposals for projects must be submitted to the Bee Maid Honey Research Committee by February 29, 2016. Projects are expected to be completed within one year of funding, although renewal applications will be considered.

Proposal Procedures and Criteria Cover Page

- ◇ Principal Investigator: Name, address, phone, FAX, e-mail, signature
- ◇ Collaborating Individuals/Institutions: Names, addresses, phones, fax numbers, e-mail addresses, signatures
- ◇ Title of Project
- ◇ Total of proposed budget for each year
- ◇ Names and signatures of relevant administrative persons, if any
- ◇ Summary - Provide a brief summary of the objectives and potential benefits of the proposed research

Project Description

Please describe the proposed research, in no more than 4 pages. The proposal should describe clearly the:

- ◇ Objectives of the project
- ◇ The methods used to meet the objectives
- ◇ The economic or other benefits that will result
- ◇ Where the results might be published
- ◇ How transfer of new technology to the beekeeping industry will be accomplished

Budget

List the proposed annual budget for each category below for each year requested:

- ◇ Salaries and benefits
- ◇ Equipment (non-expendables)
- ◇ Supplies (expendables)
- ◇ Travel
- ◇ Other (specify)

Describe and justify the expenses. Overhead, institutional over-

