Red River Apiarists Association

Volume 1 Issue 9

November 2004

THE BEE CAUSE

Special Points of interest:

PROGRAM:
The November 9th meeting program will deal with Honey show Reports, Beekeeping in Armenia and the selection of a nomination committee for next years executive elections

NEXT MEETING: Date is November 9th ,7:30 pm @ the River Heights Community Center. Located at 1370 Grosvener street.

Well it's a wrap!

Presidents Comments

Another bee season is winding down in terms of honey production and getting bees ready for winter. I would expect that all the honey has been extracted, the bees have been fed, and the miticide and AFB treatments completed. A reminder here to make certain that any miticide strips have been removed from your hives after the 42 day period of time. Forgetting to do this is a dangerous practice, both for developing resistant mites, and possibly being fined for not following the regulations related to using these products. This has happened in other provinces where bees were over wintered with the miticide strips not being removed.

Some beekeepers have already wrapped up their bees for wintering outdoors, or are ready to move indoors at the first sign of heavy snow on the way. I wasremoving my hive feeder boxes on October 27th, and noticed there was still eggs and brood in a lot of the boxes. The weather hasn't been cool enough long enough in some areas of the province to slow those queens down. This is also a good time to do a last health assessment of your colonies. If there are any that look under populated, or haven't taken much syrup, examine them in regard to possible AFB infections, either for scale or suspicious cappings. If so, remove those frames and shake the bees onto clean combs with medication on the frames or in syrup if weather permits, into a clean box, and monitor that colony over the winter.

Honey Production numbers range from 120 lbs. /colony to an average of 160 lbs. to 200 lbs., and even up to 500 lbs. for a few hives in some of the bigger operations. There is a lot of high quality honey being stored, as producers are watching the honey prices south of the 49th parallel, as well as the growing strength of our dollar, and wondering when to sell those truckloads of honey.

The MBA annual meeting takes place again in Neepawa on the 15th of November. The meeting takes place at the Neepawa United Church, and starts at 10:00 A.M. Beekeepers are invited to attend and participate in the meeting. Registration costs are $25.00 which includes a lunch. Carpool with your fellow

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Red River Apiarists' Association

Minutes of the Regular Meeting - October 12, 2004 - 7:30 PM

- Judith Roe opened the meeting of the RRAA, held at the River Heights Community Club with 27 members and guests present.

Presentation: Rhéal Lafrenière and David Ostermann gave a comprehensive report on the honey bee disease inspection program and the proper use of antibiotics and pesticides used with honey bees.

Minutes: Moved by Rhéal Lafrenière that the minutes of the Sept. 14th meeting be accepted as distributed in the October Bee Cause. Seconded by Joe Burard. Carried.

Treasurers Report: Dennis Ross reported that the balance in our chequing account is approximately $1800.00

Honey Show: Judith reported that the set up time for the honey show will begin at 9:00 PM on Thursday, Oct. 14 in fromt of Addition Elle at the St. Vital Shopping Centre.

Judith circulated the sign-up sheet to fill in a few of the shifts which were short staffed for the Honey Show.

There will be a free draw for several donated prizes each day for Honey Show volunteers.

Loonie Draw: The four prize, copies of Bee World, were won by, Emil Rekrut, Ron Rudiak, Gilles Lantagne and Fran Smee.

Meeting adjourned at 9:15 PM

(continued from page 1)

beekeepers and have an interesting day in Neepawa.

The honey shows at St.Vital Center and Kildonan Place were again busy places with competition honey and baking taking place, along with displays of beekeeping equipment and an observation hive. Thanks to all the members that volunteered to provide information, as well as those vendors that provided the tastes of the marvelous honeys of Manitoba. The honey show Chairperson this year was Judith Rowe, who organized the program and the volunteers. Our thanks to her for a job done well.

Our next meeting is on the 9th of November, which will have as agenda items, reports from the honey show, our financial status, as well as the selection of a nomination committee for next years executive elections. As well I will be providing some information on beekeeping in Armenia, and a chance to try some Armenian honey. I will also share some of my toasting/ beekeeping experiences from my five weeks of helping two different groups of beekeepers in

Armenia assess their hives and preparing honey for their retail market.

As we go into the winter season of beekeeping and think about repairs and construction, let us also give thanks for the past year and the great help we hadfrom our families.

Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy NewYear to all.

You're RRAA President- Charles Polcyn

Scientists in the ARS Beneficial Insects Research Unit at Weslaco, Texas, have found that a strain of the fungus Metarhizium anisopliae is deadly to Varroa mites, such as this one on an adult worker honey bee's thorax.
(K11145-17) Parasites known as Varroa mites infest honey bee colonies, sucking blood from the bees and causing weight loss, deformities, diseases, and reduced lifespan. These mites, which can nearly destroy an entire colony within a few months, now infest honey bee colonies across most of North America.

The honey bee is critical to maintaining natural vegetation, transferring pollen between flowers as it collects the pollen and nectar for its hive. And more than 130 agricultural plants in the United States are pollinated by honey bees. Every year, beekeepers send their best bees throughout the country to help pollinate crops, one farm at a time. In 2003, the value they added to U.S. crops was estimated at $10 billion, not including the honey, beeswax, and royal jelly also produced. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service reported more than 2.5 million honey bee colonies—up 1 percent from 2002—and U.S. honey production increased 5 percent, to 181 million pounds.

Since 2000, scientists in the ARS Beneficial Insects Research Unit (BIRU) at Weslaco, Texas, have been looking for a disease-causing agent, or pathogen, that can stop Varroa mites. The mite has developed resistance to the only approved chemicals—fluvalinate and coumaphos—now used for control, and coumaphos is on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "hit list" for possible removal from the market. So the researchers have looked at various disease agents, tried different dosages and application methods, and conducted toxicity tests. Finally, they selected a strain of the fungus Metarhizium anisopliae that was highly pathogenic to Varroa mites.

This potent fungus, which also kills termites, doesn't harm bees or affect their queen's production. To test it, the scientists coated plastic strips with dry fungal spores and placed them inside the hives. Since bees naturally attack anything entering their hives, they tried to chew up the strips, spreading the spores throughout the colony.

In field trials, once the strips were inside the hives, several bees quickly made contact with the spores. Within 5 to 10 minutes, all the bees in the hive were exposed to the fungus, and most of the mites on them died within 3 to 5 days. The fungus provided excellent control of Varroa without impeding colony development or population size.

"We tried to find a pathogen of Varroa, and we did it!" says ARS entomologist Walker A. Jones, research leader of the BIRU. Tests showed that Metarhizium was as effective as fluvalinate, even 42 days after application. "Commercial beekeepers are very edgy about using fluvalinate and coumaphos and are eager to see this natural control get to market," Jones says.

This research was begun by Rosalind James, formerly with the Weslaco unit. Lambert H.B. Kanga, former BIRU research associate and now chair of the Entomology Department at Florida A&M University at Tallahassee, continues to collaborate on the project. "While Metarhizium doesn't kill as fast as fluvalinate and coumaphos, the result is the same," Kanga says. "Metarhizium gets the job done, and we won't have to worry about Varroa becoming resistant to the fungus."

The scientific team is now fine-tuning the strategy for transfer to producers.—By Alfredo Flores, Agricultural Research Service Information Staff.

This research is part of Crop Production, an ARS National Program (#305) described on the World Wide Web at www.nps.ars.usda.gov.

Walker A. Jones is in the USDA-ARS Beneficial Insects Research Unit, 2413 E. Highway 83, Weslaco, TX 78596; phone (956) 969-4852, fax (956) 969-4888.

"Saving Bees: Fungus Found To Attack Varroa Mites" was published in the October 2004 issue of Agricultural Research magazine.

ARTICLE TITLE

BEEMaid Honey
Press Release

Bill Bygarski, chairman of Bee Maid Honey Limited is pleased to announce the continuation of apicultural research funding by Bee Maid Honey. "Our members recognize the importance of research and they value the information gained from their support of apicultural research," noted Mr. Bygarski, a Brandon, Manitoba beekeeper.

Bee Maid. will consider project proposals in any area of apiculture or pollination research. Preference will be given to the area of honey, and the production of pure quality honey in the Canadian beekeeping industry.

Proposals for projects are to be submitted to Bee Maid Honey by November 30, 2004. Projects are expected to be completed within one year of funding, although renewal applications will be considered.

Bee Maid Honey Ltd. is the marketing arm of the Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers Limited and the Alberta Honey Producers Co-operative Limited. Honey produced by beekeepers in western Canada is processed and packaged at Bee Maid's Winnipeg, MB and Spruce Grove, AB plants. BeeMaid Honey is North America's largest single source honey marketer, proudly packing 100% pure Canadian honey.

For more information, please contact:
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Importation of bees from USA suspended !

13/10/2004 - At its meeting of 11-12 October, the Standing Committee for the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCOFCAH), representing the Member States, agreed on a **European Commission proposal** to ban all imports of live queen bees/queen bumble bees from USA with the exception of the State of Hawaii. The conditions for importation of live bees and bumble bees into the EU have been laid down in Commission Decision 2003/881/EC of 11 December 2003. This Decision established specific import measures in order to protect the European Union (EU) territory from the small hive beetle (SHB) and tropilaelaps mite, two pests affecting honey bees whose introduction could cause serious problems to the EU apiary industry. Following the positive confirmation of the presence of SHB in a consignment of bees from USA (Texas), the Commission proposed to limit the imports of live bees from the USA exclusively from the state of Hawaii. This specific authorisation for Hawaii is based on its geographical and epidemiological separation from the rest of the country and its freedom from bee diseases. However, all the remaining States of the USA are in consequence banned for export of live queen bees to the EU.

Thanks to Mentors !

A sigh of relief could be heard from my dad as we wrapped up the last set of hives on the 20th of October. It's a year I will never forget! My Dad and I went from 6 hives to 87 hives in one year! We definitely did not pick the best year to expand but as I talk with my beekeeping colleges, they say that if you come out with a good production you will have been through the worst year in memory! I have learned plenty this year although one thing really has struck me is that beekeepers are the most helpful bunch of guys that I have ever met. I have had help from all scales of beekeepers, from the commercial to the hobbyist. I had a beekeeper lend me his 1000 liter feed tank because I was falling behind on fall feeding, (Thanks Frank!) Another borrowed me his Quad or 4 wheeler so that I could get to my sites. (Thanks Jay!) When I was in doubt I would pick up the phone and call and with my questions they would be answered with confidence. My mentors are what really pulled me through this year I hope that some day I can return the favor or better yet help a new beekeeper the same way I was helped. Dennis Ross, Ted Scheuneman & of course our Provincial Apiarist Rheal Lafreniere.These guys have a world of information and experience between them. A toast to you all!
Thank You , Dan Lecocq

US HONEY CROP LESS THAN AVERAGE

From the "*Honey Producer*" (Summer 2004)
Lyle Johnston President AHPA

Reports that I have received from beekeepers in the big honey states indicate that this year's crop will be less than average at best. There are a few hot spots, but overall the up and down weather patterns this summer just did not allow for a big crop. Based on what appears to be a short United States crop and the fact that Argentina has very little white honey this summer, you should be able to hold your honey until you get the price you want. If you produced dark or bakery honey, the pricing has really dropped as most of you have found out! The biggest reason for the price drop in the dark honey has come from the flood of honey that new shippers from China have bombarded the US market with since last November. Also, many shipments have arrived from Vietnam and Malaysia that is most likely Chinese honey! It seems that some US packers have no reservation about using the cheap honey from China and Vietnam for the food industry. In light of the past chloramphenicol problems in food products, I can't believe bakers are willing to use Chinese honey with the risk of recalls on their products. China is offering US packers white honey at prices considerably less than US produced white honey. Even though some US packers have no problem using the dark Chinese honey in the food service, they just can't bring themselves to put white Chinese honey in jars with their labels yet! Therefore, US produced white honey prices should remain strong. As for US produced dark honey, it will take some time to clean up the glut in the current market! I would bet that honey prices will not drop at the retail level as honey consumers have proven price has little effect on sales!

The AHPA has spent a considerable amount of time and effort to repeal the bonding privilege of importers from new shippers. As you know, the ability to post bonds in new shippers' cases has been the main cause of surging imports of honey from Chinese new shippers, which have led to the glut of honey in the US market. As a result of the AHPA's effort, there have been a number of encouraging meetings with key Congressional trade staff and the AHPA still hopes to enact a repeal in late September. It is very important that AHPA members help in this legislative effort by contacting their members of Congress and US Senators as soon as possible and ask them to sponsor and support S.2425 and stop the abuse of new shipper bonding in Antidumping cases.

Honey Show volunteers!!

Rheal Lafreniere, Dennis Ross, Judith Roe
Carol Boyer, David,Fred Jones,Jim Campbell
Gilles Lantagne,Ron Rudiak,Henry Wiebe, Emil Rekrut, Margaret Smith,John Noll, Anne Martens, Joe Berard, Ed Czarnecki, Albert Anderson, Carol Anderson.

NB: Ted S. came as a special volunteer on Sunday , somehow his name did not get to me but he came of his own free will.

Anne Martens came in full beekeeper's dress and was a hit with the crowd. She had so many people gathered around her that she was losing her voice at the end of her shift. Great job!

Also thanks to the Ladies of the Transcona Garden Club and the St Vital Agricultural Club for baking cakes, cookies, muffins and loafs using honey. This was a success with many products to judge Saturday morning. Ron Rudiak knows about this, more than I do if there are any questions.

Then there is a list of the Volunteer prize winners, don't know whether it should be included but here it is.....

Ron Rudiak...grafting tool
Dennis Ross...a spring queen
Rheal Lafreniere...a spring queen
Emil Rekrut....a spring queen
Barb Rudiak....T-shirt
Anne Martens...Ceramic Pot
Ray Hourd...Lottery ticket
Rheal ....Mouse Pad
Sharon Kekle...lottery ticket

Judith

Wintering Hives in Manitoba

By David Ostermann
Manitoba Agriculture, Food and

In Manitoba, the number of producers that winter indoors and outdoors is approximately equal. Generally winter losses are a little higher outdoors. Colonies that have the greatest probability of surviving the winter, are healthy, well-fed, and have an abundance of young bees. A larger cluster is better able to generate and retain heat and will be able to maintain a larger brood area earlier in the spring than a small cluster. Weak colonies and those with queen problems should be united with other colonies or destroyed. If a colony is not provided with enough feed and pollen in the fall, then providing syrup or comb honey and pollen, in early spring, is necessary.

Outdoors:

Outdoor-wintered colonies in Manitoba are packed with insulation and weatherproof covers, individually or in groups of two, four, or more. R-12 insulation is used on the side of the hive, or group of hives. R-20 insulation is used on top and is covered with a piece of plywood. The insulation and lid are tied in place with twine, string, straps, or poly-strapping. Good winter wraps protect colonies from drafts, moderate changes in ambient temperature, conserve cluster heat and allow more cluster movement within each hive. Outdoor hives are usually wrapped in the middle of October until early April or May.

Most beekeepers overwinter colonies outdoors in two brood chambers; some winter in a single brood box and some winter in three boxes. Generally, colonies must weigh in two brood chambers 140-160 lbs, in one brood chamber 90-100 lbs, and in three boxes 160-180 lbs, to ensure a food supply until next spring's nectar and pollen flow begin.

An upper entrance is an important requirement for successful outdoor wintering. An upper entrance allows water vapour, generated by colony respiration, to escape the hive rather than condense and freeze under the hive cover. The lower entrance should be reduced in the fall to prevent robbing and mice from entering the hive, or it can be blocked off entirely. Often the lower entrance is blocked by snow in the winter.

Indoors:

Indoor-wintered colonies usually are moved in late October or early November when daily highs drop to around 0 °C. Moving is easiest on pallets with a forklift but individual hives can be moved manually with a 2-wheeler. Hives should weigh 140-150 lbs as doubles, 85-100 lbs as singles before being moved indoors for the winter.

It is important to maintain an indoor environment conducive to survival of a colony over the winter. This means maintaining the temperature of the wintering room at around 5 °C, providing good air circulation and ventilation, and preventing the entry of light into the room. Quiet exhaust fan systems are used to remove heat, water vapour, and carbon dioxide produced by the bees. During the cold winter months, heat is supplied by fan-forced electric heaters, with a power budget of about 10 watts per hive.

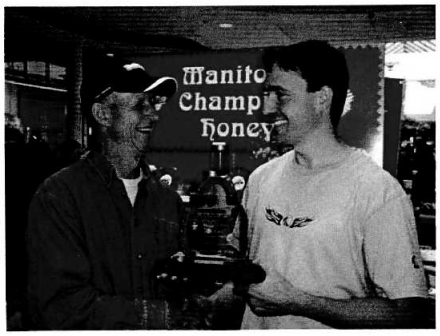
Perhaps surprisingly, many problems occur due to indoor wintering rooms being too warm rather than too cold. Particularly in the spring, as temperatures rise, bees will come out of their hives and end up dying on the floor. For wintering building plans, contact the Apiculture Office at 945-3861 or 945-4825.

Each year, approximately 10-20% of Manitoba colonies going into winter don't survive to spring time. On the bright side, winter provides an excellent and efficient selection tool that many Manitoba beekeepers can credit in helping develop hardy stock. Last year, keeping hives wrapped outside for the cold spring helped bees stay warm and active in the hive and was probably the best thing to do. Hopefully next year brings an early spring with good foraging conditions in April, I look forward to it!

Honey Show Stops Shoppers

The Manitoba Honey Show, held recently at the St. Vital Shopping Centre, Winnipeg, has once again proven to be a showstopper for many shoppers! This is one of the major promotions of the year sponsored by our Manitoba Beekeepers Association, and planned and staffed by members of our own Red River Apiarists Association.

St. Vital Shopping Centre was a "buzz" of activity from 15 October to 17 October 2004. Although the Honey competition attracted fewer entries than usual, the Saturday Baking competition displayed two tables of enticing food entries. Thanks to Rhéal, David, and Sam Barlin from CFIA for examining the honey late Wednesday night. Thanks to Honey Co-op for use of their facilities for storage and judging room. Appreciation is extended to Shirley Rudiak, Barb Rudiak and Judith Roe who were seconded to do the Baking tasting. Thanks also to Bee Maid who provided the "Best of Show" trophy (won by Ron Rudiak) plus sponsored the Baking Competition for the first time this year. They also provided a banner to promote their logo and spruce up the baking table. A colourful addition to the overall display.



Ron Rudiak (left) is presented "Best of Show" trophy by David Ostermann.

The show especially appreciates the many volunteers for hosting guests at the show. Thanks to Fred Jones, Gilles Lantagne, Carol Boyer, Ted Scheuneman, Rhéal Lafrenière, Dennis & Linda Ross, David Ostermann, Jim Campbell, Ron Rudiak, Henry Wiebe, Emil Rekrut, Margaret Smith, John Noll, Anne Martens, Joe Berard, Ed Czarnecki, Judith Roe, Albert & Carol Anderson for providing informative "mini talks" to everyone passing our way. Thanks to Rob Currie for stocking the Observation Hive with the U of M bees. Again this year, the Observation Hive stopped many shoppers. Both young, and not so young, were attracted to the live bees. Guests followed the lead of the paper "hand print" inviting them to "feel the Heat" as they learned that the "Buzz" isn't as bad as it seems! This still proves to be a crowd pleaser. Youngsters are amazed by the "cool sounds" of the bees.

Seems like more people were interested in beginning beekeeping this year. Several invitations were extended to call or visit another beekeeper for more hands on experience. Our three vendors, Rudiaks, Russells, and Hourds were kept quite busy giving out honey related samples, and serving customers. A variety of products ranging from Dandelion honey, Cinnamon honey to honey stix, were available for the many customers.

Bee Maid sponsored the 2004 Baking Competition.

Judith Roe introduced a volunteer draw with several prizes being given out. And with that, a big thanks to the many who made this year's show such a great success!

Jim Campbell.

Manitoba Honey Show
Competition Winners 2004
St. Vital Shopping Centre, Winnipeg, Manitoba
October 15 - 17, 2004

Liquid White Honey:
1. Ray Hourd
2. Ron Rudiak
3. Lance Waldner

Granulated Honey:
1. Ron Rudiak

Sweet Taste:
1. Ray Hourd

Sunflower Honey:
1. Ron Rudiak
2. Jonathan Hofer

Buckwheat Honey:
1. Ron Rudiak

Beeswax:
1. Ron Rudiak

Frame of Honey:
1. Dan Lecocq

Best of Show:
1. Ron Rudiak
2. Ray Hourd
3. Dan Lecocq
4. Lance Waldner
5. Jonathan Hofer

Baking with Honey - Muffins:
1. Nettie Goertzen
2. Pat Osmond
3. Anne Plett

Baking with Honey - Cookies:
1. Bev Peding
2. Anne Plett
3. Alice Jones

Baking - Quick/Yeast Bread:
1. Pat Osmond
2. Domia Derkach
3. Bev Peding

Baking with Honey - Cakes:
1. Bev Peding
2. Domia Derkach
3. Pat Osmond

Baking with Honey - Pies:
No entries

Baking - Dainties + Squares
No entries

Local Honey, Health and Allergies

By Tom Ogren

As one who makes his living by writing about allergies and asthma I am often asked about the potential health benefits of using local honey.

Honey contains bits and pieces of pollen and honey, and as an immune system booster, it is quite powerful. I have often in talks and articles, and in my books, advocated using local honey. Frequently I'll get emails from readers who want to know exactly what I mean by local honey, and how "local" should it be. This is what I usually advise:

Allergies arise from continuous over-exposure to the same allergens. If, for example, you live in an area where there is a great deal of red clover growing, and if in addition you often feed red clover hay to your own horses or cattle, then it likely you are exposed over and over to pollen from this same red clover. Now, red clover pollen is not especially allergenic but still, with time, a serious allergy to it can easily arise.

Another example: if you lived in a southern area where bottlebrush trees were frequently used in the landscapes or perhaps you had a bottlebrush tree growing in your own yard, your odds of over-exposure to this tree's tiny, triangular, and potently very allergenic pollen is greatly enhanced.

In the two examples used above, both species of plants are what we call amphipilous, meaning they are pollinated by both insects and by the wind. Honeybees will collect pollen from each of these species and it will be present in small amounts in honey that was gathered by bees that were working areas where these species are growing. When people living in these same areas eat honey that was produced in that environment, the honey will often act as an immune booster. The good effects of this local honey are best when the honey is taken a little bit (a couple of teaspoons-full) a day for several months prior to the pollen season.

When I'm asked how local should the honey be for allergy prevention I always advise to get honey that was raised closest to where you live, the closer the better since it will have more of exactly what you'll need.

It may seem odd that straight exposure to pollen often triggers allergies but that exposure to pollen in the honey usually has the opposite effect. But this is typically what we see. In honey the allergens are delivered in small, manageable doses and the effect over time is very much like that from undergoing a whole series of allergy immunology injections. The major difference though is that the honey is a lot easier to take and it is certainly a lot less expensive. I am always surprised that this powerful health benefit of local honey is not more widely understood, as it is simple, easy, and often surprisingly effective.

Pharmaceutical companies have huge budgets and can fund studies, but with honey this scientific research doesn't seem to get funded... thus most evidence we have is what we see, antidotal evidence. That however can be, and often is important; sometimes, often actually, such evidence proves very useful. Let me give you one such antidotal example of the powers of local honey. I was asked to look over the yard of a family that had just moved to this area (Central coastal California) to see if I could figure out what was triggering the allergies of their five-year-old son. The boy was experiencing classical allergic responses, runny nose, itchy eyes, persistent cough. This family had only recently moved to California, from the Midwest, so a pollen allergy was surprising, as they generally take a number of years of exposure to develop.

The boy had started having these symptoms a few months after moving here. At his house I didn't find the usual allergy culprits of the landscape, male cloned trees or shrubs, but I did note that next to the house was a row of towering blue gum eucalyptus trees. I knew the eucalyptus trees were shedding plenty of pollen, as you could see it on the windows of the cars parked underneath them. I checked some of this pollen with a microscope and it was indeed from these blue gum trees. Eucalyptus pollen is fairly large in size and is triangular in shape, making it easy to ID. I suggested that at the local farmers market they could buy some eucalyptus honey and recommended that the boy be given several spoonfuls of this every day.

The family did as I advised and the boy ate the strongly flavored eucalyptus honey every day for four months. By the end of the first month the allergic symptoms were starting to ease up. By the end of the second month all his symptoms had disappeared. Some ten years then passed and while in high school this same boy again started having allergic symptoms. I visited the high school at the request of his folks and found that they had a multitude of huge eucalyptus trees growing there. I again advised the local honey and once again, it seemed to do the trick.

Now, let me be clear here, I am not suggesting that local honey will replace allergists. But what I am saying is that since visits to allergists are expensive and the series of immunology shots, although generally very effective, are costly, it makes perfect sense to give the local honey a try first. Many times, as many others and I have seen firsthand, the local honey will take care of the problem, quickly, safely, and inexpensively.

Thomas Leo Ogren

CLASSIFIEDS

(Free for members.)

Wanted: 1- 4 frame stainless steel motorized extractor. Please call Jacques at 878-3472 or 3647 >

For sale: Cook&Beals 124 frame extracting line, 1982 model, asking $7000 >
Honey refractometers - can test corn syrup or honey - $145
Wood hive top feeders - $ 10 >
Honey drums $ 10 each
3 frame nucs - $75 – (2 frames bees & honey/ pollen, 1 frame of capped brood & bees, mated Russian / Carniolan queen) 4 frame nucs - $ 115 – (2 frames brood & honey/ pollen, 2 frames of capped brood & bees, mated queen). _
Minimum order 10 nucs, fob Fisher Branch
Russian / Carniolan queens available in May - $15 - min. order 10 queens.

Paul Gregory, Fisher Branch 1-800-990-1390.
Email: paul@interlakeforageseeds.com

RED RIVER APIARIST'S ASSOCIATION
2004 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL FORM

Please complete and mail with your cheque, for $25.00, payable to: The Red River Apiarists' Association

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ **POSTAL CODE:** _____

CITY: _____ **PROVINCE:** _____ **PHONE:** _____

NEW MEMBER [ ] RENEWAL [ ]

Mail to: Red River Apiarists' Association
Dennis Ross, Treasurer,
Group 40, Box 20, RR2
Lorette, MB R0A 0Y0`