

THE BEE CAUSE

Argentine Crop down 30%!!!!

AHPA Market Alert!

AHPA Market Alert	1
RRAA March 14th Minutes	2
Feed Bee Now Available	3
CHC Report	4
Early Spring Management	5
	6
Feeding Protein Patties	7
	8
Executive Meeting Minutes	9
Classifieds	10

The Argentine crop is over and it came up 30% below average. Argentine drum manufacturers report sales off 25-30% which supports the short crop.

Honey crop in the north of Argentina was good but very few bees are kept there. In the south, where most of the bees are, there were a lot of reports of around 20 pounds average. Due to the high price of sugar and the low price of honey, many beekeepers are leaving honey on for winter feed.

Also, the EU has banned all Brazilian food (including honey) due to the failure by Brazil to implement food monitoring programs as they'd agreed upon previously. Consequently, buyers from Germany and England are in Argentina trying to obtain honey.

The upshot of all this is that Argentine prices have moved up 10% in the last week. The minimum price Argentina honey 34mm and lighter could be bought for last week was 83 cents on the dock, NY.

Two large exporters in Argentina have said they're not taking any new contracts for any amount at any price. Their comments are that at this time prices are too volatile and Argentine beekeepers are holding what honey they have for the higher prices they see coming.

Some U.S. packers have made the

comment that they won't pay the high prices the Argentines are asking as they can get domestic honey cheaper. This bulletin is to alert you to what's happening in the market place so you can market wisely. If we can get the bonding loophole closed, which looks very possible in the next 2-3 weeks, the price of honey could really take off. A dollar a pound may be cheap.

"This article was taken from the American Honey Producers Association website on March 20th 2006."



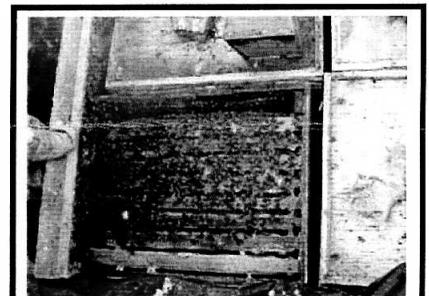
Special Points of interest:

PROGRAM:

The April 11th program will feature Lynda Klymachko with a presentation on tracheal mite detection and surveys.

NEXT MEETING: Date is April 11th ,7:30 pm @ the River Heights Community Center. Located at 1370 Grosvenor street.

"Articles published in THE BEE CAUSE are the opinions of the Authors and are generally printed as received. They do not necessarily express the opinions of the Red River Apiarists Association,



Manitoba colonies looking good for the 2006 season! I have checked my colonies and have talked with other beekeepers and the hives seem to have come through the winter with pretty good success. Anywhere from 2% to 15% winter kill! It is still early but most remain optimistic.

Dan Lecocq

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Red River Apiarists' Association

Minutes of the General Meeting March 14, 2006

Heather Laird opened the meeting session at River Heights Community Centre at 7:30 PM. Heather welcomed 24 members and guests in attendance.

Minutes: Moved by Rhéal Lafrenière that the minutes of the February 14th meeting as published in the Bee Cause be accepted. Seconded by Herb Schon. Carried.

Treasurer's Report: Dennis Ross circulated copies of the financial report for 2005.

Manitoba Food Charter: Ron Rudiak read from his letter to the Manitoba Food Charter committee. In the letter it was noted that having pollinators available was crucial to sustainable food production. In the letter he outlined some of the things that Manitobans need to do to ensure survival of both honey bees and bees which are native to Manitoba.

In a reply letter, the food charter committee indicated that the role of pollinators would be included in the Manitoba Food Charter.

Environmental Farm Plan: Rhéal Lafrenière briefly described the EFP and answered several questions about the program.

MBA Report: Jim Campbell informed the RRAA that we may want to join in the MBA picnic activities on June 14th. The plans have not yet been finalized for the MBA picnic.

Program: What's New in 10 Years of Spring Management - Rhéal Lafrenière

In beekeeping resistance is becoming more common. Here in Manitoba, we now have varroa that are resistant to fluvalinate and American foulbrood which is resistant to oxytetracycline. To date, in this Province, there have been no reports of varroa that are resistant to coumaphos. We must now monitor our treatments to ensure that the method we are using is still effective.

When is a good time to begin feeding pollen or pollen substitutes? Can protein be fed to bees when they are in a wintering situation? Old research indicated that feeding pollen too early was not a good idea because bees are already under a lot of stress at this time of the year. In spite of that research, some people have

fed it very early and were successful. Confined bees, already stressed, might not be able to handle the additional pollen feed or its substitutes. This added stress may cause them to defecate within the hive.

Everyone was invited to participate in the discussion of what we might safely do to keep our bees from starving very early in the season. Depending on the calendar date and the temperature we could tailor the feeding method to the colony's needs.

For mite treatments it is best to wait until the bees are flying and the temperature is high enough that the bees do not form a cluster. Treating too early can damage or destroy an otherwise good colony. One should always refer to the treatment recommendations issued by Manitoba Agriculture for the current year.

Loonie Draw: A draw was made for several items including a collection of 3M dust masks, two jars of flavored honey and a bee book CD donated by John Russel, a "Prairie Gold" honey history book donated by Bee Maid, and a collection of Hive Lights magazines donated by Charles Polcyn. Thanks to those who donated the items and everyone who bought tickets.

Ron Rudiak, RRAA Secretary

Support for Research

Special thanks goes out to Rod Boudreau for his continuous support of research. Rod has once again provided a donation to the Barry Fingler Memorial Research Fund. Rod has donated to this fund for the past several years, and this consistency helps to make the fund grow. MBA manages this fund, created in memory of an Extension Apiarist, who pioneered indoor over wintering for honey bees. Thanks Rod!

Jim Campbell, MBA rep

Feed Bee" now available

The product was developed by Saffari at the University of Guelph. "Feed Bee" is currently available in powdered form in 25 kilogram bags. The Ontario Beekeepers Association was involved in obtaining funding for the research that led to the development of this product. Royalties on each bag sold will go to the OBA Research fund.

The company has invested a great deal of money into a special grinder that will make the product very similar to actual pollen. This powdered product is ideal to feed directly to the bees in a Lalonde feeder. These feeders are available through Munroe Apiaries 519 847 5333.

Doug McRory Ontario Provincial Apiculturist recommends that this is the time of the year to put this product out in the bee yards for the bees to rob into their brood chambers. The product is currently not available in patty form but he advises that you can make it up into patties if you prefer that method of application. A patty of this material on each hive would be a good way to send the bees to blueberries as they are always short of protein when on the blueberries.

Saffari can be reached at work at 416 291 3226 or home at 519 827 9686 or by e-mail at am-saffari@yahoo.com

Chris Hiemstra is a dealer for "Feed-Bee"
Phone 1- 866-624-8175

CHC Report

Ron Rudiak

Undervalued honey from China and Argentina is being imported, packed and sold in stores across Canada. Imported honey from these two major sources comes in at less than it would normally cost to produce. Much of this product ends up as a blend of Canadian and imported honey that retails for substantially less than pure Canadian honey. North American beekeepers cannot compete with countries where the cost of production does not include a realistic cost for labour. In his presentation at the 2005 Alberta Beekeepers AGM, an importer of Chinese honey could not demonstrate that there was a labour cost in the price of their honey.

The Canadian Honey Council, representing beekeepers across Canada, initiated an appeal for funding to file an antidumping complaint. To fund this action it will be necessary for producers to raise approximately \$150,000. Response to the several appeals sent to beekeepers across Canada has resulted in raising approximately \$80,000 in cash and several thousand more in pledges. At the March MBA meeting it was unanimously decided that Manitoba would budget \$10,000 to go into the antidumping campaign in addition to the \$8,000 mailed in by Manitoba beekeepers.

This campaign is important to every one of us whether we have a small number of hives or several thousand colonies. We cannot and should not be expected to compete in an unfair market whether we sell a small amount of honey from our extracting facilities or we ship it in truck load lots to major packers in Canada or the US. Whether beekeeping is a hobby, a side-line or full time staying in business requires a profit.

The suggested amount to contribute is 50 cents per hive and no amount is considered too small. Contributions may be made out to Canadian Honey Council (Antidumping).

The mailing address is:

Canadian Honey Council
Suite 236, 234-5149 Country Hills Blvd. N.W.
Clagary, AB Canada
T3A 5K8

BeeMaid 50th Anniversary Scholarship Awards

Bee Maid Honey is happy to announce the selection of this years Fiftieth Anniversary Scholarship award winners. There were a number of excellent applications received this year and selecting two winners was an extremely difficult task.

After careful consideration, the Scholarship Committee is pleased to announce that this year's recipients of the Bee Maid Fiftieth Anniversary Scholarship are **Amanda Termeer from Rollyview, Alberta** and **Katherine Bygarski from Brandon, Manitoba**. Amanda is a second year Arts student currently enrolled at the University of Alberta and is hoping to pursue a career in journalism by furthering her studies at Ryerson University after completing her Arts program at U of A. Katherine is currently participating in a High School Exchange Program in Ireland and is hoping to attend the University of Windsor next year to pursue a career in Forensic Science and Criminology.

US Customs Target Canadian Honey

Samples will be sent to a lab and tested for blended honey from China or Argentina. Shipments will be held at the border until the samples results are returned from the lab. It is not known how long the analyses will take but indications are that it could take 1-2 weeks.

Shipping has been disrupted by this action. The Canadian Honey Council and packers are lobbying to have this situation resolved as soon as possible.

Early Spring Management

Beekeeping Topics | Extension Publications | Mid-Atlantic Apiculture

Beekeeping Topic No. 8. March 1996

Early spring management is primarily concerned with sufficient food stores and secondly with disease and mite control. Colony stores can be evaluated by tipping the hive from behind to assess weight, or checking the location of the cluster in relationship to available foods. Colonies should not be opened until the temperature is above 40oF, preferably when the sun is shining and during midday so that the bees have adequate time to recluster if necessary. When checking the location of the cluster, avoid disturbing it. Having adequate supplies of honey and pollen located above and to the sides of the cluster is of primary importance since once brood-rearing begins early in January the cluster may not leave the brood area to maintain contact with its food reserves.

In the fall, bees normally cluster between the combs near the bottom of the stored honey. During the winter, they gradually eat their way upward between the combs. As the cluster reaches the top of the hive, food reserves are depleted. Bees will not go down in cold weather to get to food even if it is present. If the cluster is near the top of the hive, emergency feeding may be necessary. Check closely to see how much honey is available to the bees on either side and above the cluster.

Colonies found to be short of stores before late March or early April are difficult to deal with. Feeding sugar syrup is not normally recommended since it adds an additional stress on the clustered bees. The bees have problems inverting the sucrose and handling the excess water. Combs of honey in storage, from colonies with a surplus, or from dead colonies can be used to feed bees if you are certain they are free of disease. Place the frames of honey as close as possible to the cluster without disrupting it. Or, if available, an entire super can be placed on top of the needy colony.

A second way to supplement food stores is to feed sugar candy made by using the following recipe:

15 pounds of sugar
3 pounds of glucose or white corn syrup
4 cups of water
1/2 teaspoon of cream of tartar

Dissolve the sugar in the water by stirring and heating the mixture until the temperature rises to 242oF on a candy thermometer. Let the syrup cool to 180oF, then beat until thick. Pour the candy into molds lined with wax paper. The mold should be about 8 by 10 by 3 inches thick. After the candy has hardened, place the cake of sugar on two small half-inch square strips of wood in an empty super above the cluster of bees. Cover the candy and the space around it with cloth or newspaper to keep it warm.

Dry granulated sugar may be poured around the hole of the inner cover or spread on a piece of paper above the frames. However, in order to take full advantage of the sugar, colonies must be strong, temperature warm enough so the cluster can be broken, and adequate moisture available. Any dead colonies should be closed up so they are not robbed during periods of warm weather.

Once the daytime temperatures increase enough to allow easy movement of the cluster and occasional flights, then a heavy sugar syrup is recommended (2 parts sugar to 1 part water by volume or weight). Feed only inside the hive. A pail or jar over the hole in the inner cover works well since the top of the hive is the warmest area, and is the place where the bees are normally clustered and raising brood. Usually about six holes made with the tip of a 4 d nail are sufficient. Surround the feeder with an empty super, and cover it with several layers of burlap or newspaper.

The syrup can also be fed by using a division board feeder or poured onto both sides of an empty drawn comb, getting as much syrup into the cells as possible, and placing it close to the cluster. The entrance or boardman feeder does not work in cold weather. The syrup gets too cold and the bees will not move down to access it unless the weather is very warm.

Feeding sugar syrup in the spring may not only save the bees from starvation, it also acts as a stimulant for brood rearing. CAUTION: once you begin supplemental feeding, it should be continued until natural supplies of nectar become abundant, otherwise the bees may starve.

Pollen must also be present to raise brood. Check to see that sufficient supplies are stored in the brood area. Pollen supplies can be increased or supplemented with pollen substitutes that are available from bee supply dealers.

During April, colonies should be thoroughly inspected and cleaned up. This will make management during the rest of the season easier. However, be careful not to chill the brood. When the temperature is above 50°F and there is little or no wind, brood may be hastily examined, but should not be exposed for more than a minute or two. When the temperature is around 65°F, it is safe to remove frames, and thoroughly examine colonies. In addition to checking food stores, you should look for brood (an indicator of the presence and quality of the queen) and disease. Clean out the entrances and scrape the bottom boards. Remove propolis and burr comb from the frames. Replace old and damaged combs as you find them. Reverse the hive bodies if necessary; the queen may be locked in the upper hive body which limits the size of the brood area. Do not reverse the hive bodies until the weather has stabilized and there is little chance of a sudden drop in temperature.

Colonies lost during the winter should be picked up as soon as possible, and the cluster of dead bees removed before they mold and decompose, spoiling the combs. There is no need to try to remove all the dead bees from the cells. They will dry up and can then be shaken out or left for the bees to remove. Equipment to be stored may be placed on active colonies which will remove the dead bees in the spring. Honey that remains will absorb moisture and ferment. If you are certain it is free of disease, use this honey on colonies needing winter feed or feed to newly installed packages or nucs. If ETO fumigation or radiation is not available, combs from colonies which have died from American foulbrood should be destroyed. The hive bodies, supers, bottom board, and lid may be saved by scorching or boiling in lye water.

Colony stores during April must be carefully monitored. As fresh pollen becomes available, it serves as a strong stimulus for brood rearing. As a result, the size of the brood area may increase faster than stores are replenished. At this time of year colonies often run a tight line between available food and starvation. If April is warm and good flight weather occurs, no feeding may be necessary. However, if the weather inhibits flight activity, strong colonies with large brood areas will deplete food stores rapidly. Anytime that a colony has less than 20 pounds of food (3 full depth frames of honey), it should be fed. Sugar syrup (1 part sugar to 1 part water by volume or weight) will be the best source of food at this time.

Due to the introduction of varroa and tracheal mites into the United States, mite control is necessary if colonies are to survive. Honey bee mites are now so wide-spread that beekeepers should assume their bees are infested even if they have not seen mites. Typically, colonies are treated for mites in the late summer or early fall. However, it may be highly advantageous to treat, especially varroa, in the spring. Also, if colonies were not treated for mites the previous fall, they should be treated in the spring. Although we don't understand why, treating mite infested colonies with terramycin seems to help them do better. All drug and chemical control treatments must be completed before supers are placed on colonies and the honey flow begins. In the case of terramycin, treatment must be completed at least four weeks before honey supers are placed on colonies. For more information on honey bee mites and diseases, please contact your local extension agent or Penn State's Department of Entomology.

WARNING

- **“The content of the article was produced for beekeeping for the Mid-Atlantic and caution should be used when implementing the recommendations outside of those conditions, especially when referring to specific activities according to dates.”**

Feeding Protein Patties

Anybody who raises livestock knows that success depends on making sure that the animals are properly fed at all times. Sometimes feeding is as simple as turning the animals out to pasture, but at other times, particularly in winter, feed must be supplied. Depending on the quality of that feed, nutritional supplements may be necessary as well. Even when livestock might be able to survive on their own, good managers provide supplements, since there is no profit in animals that are just getting by.

Contrary to what many beekeepers think, the same reasoning applies to bees. Some years and some places, bees may be able to take care of themselves, but when kept in large yards, especially in areas where monoculture has become the norm, and when the hives are intensively managed, there is a real possibility that bees may run short of good pollen or honey stores at several times of the year. Weaker hives may be unable to compete, and are particularly at risk.

Chances are, most hives will survive, but they may fail to thrive. If there is a shortage of either pollen or honey, hives will reduce or stop brood rearing, and even tear out half-grown brood. Any larvae that are raised at such times will be malnourished and, when they become adults, will not be as good nurses and foragers as they might have been. The effects of even temporary starvation can last for generations, and will have continuing negative impacts on splitting, honey crops, and on wintering success.

Most beekeepers can detect when their hives are short of honey, but far fewer can determine with certainty when their bees are short of protein. As the amount of uncultivated, wild area in agricultural regions has diminished in recent years, and intensive farming has reduced the variety of natural forage, more and more progressive beekeepers are routinely feeding protein supplement in spring and fall. They know that, even if pollen appears to be abundant in a hive, that the pollen may all come from one floral source -- possibly one that is inferior -- and prove to be an incomplete diet for the bees.

Careful attention to nutrition has become even more important in recent years because adults and brood now are often parasitized by mites. Supplementary

² protein, fed as patties, helps balance the diet and ensures adequate nutrition, both for the adult bees and for the brood being fed.

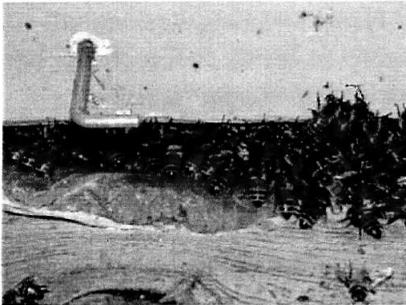
Carbohydrate shortages are easily made up with honey or with sugar syrup and most beekeepers know how to feed syrup or honey successfully, but far fewer understand protein supplementation. Protein is usually fed as a patty on the top bars of the brood chamber that contains the open brood. Careful positioning of the patty is very important. Unless the patty is within a few inches of open brood, the patty will often not be consumed, and the beekeeper may blame the patty. Often, if there are only small patches of brood on a frame or two, only the portion of the patty directly over that brood will be consumed, and the corners further away will be left untouched by the bees until the brood area expands.

Protein supplement patties are usually made of relatively cheap high protein food ingredients like brewers yeast and soy flour (both must be suitable for bees -- see a bee supply specialist), plus trapped pollen and sugar. Although pollen is a valuable ingredient, it is expensive and is not always available. Moreover, unless the pollen is sterilized by radiation, patties with pollen will spread chalkbrood and possibly foulbrood, and as a result many beekeepers prefer to use patties that contain no pollen.

Pollen and sugar both make patties attractive to the bees. Patties with a high proportion of trapped pollen will be consumed about three times more quickly than those without any pollen content, however, if sugar is used to make up about 50% of the dry ingredients in patties, those patties will be eaten at an acceptable rate, and even consumed at times of the year when natural pollen is being brought in by foragers.

Pollen is particularly useful if patties with low sugar content are being fed, since bees really don't care much for yeast or soy patties unless the patties contain lots of sugar. However, if you use enough sugar, the bees will eat anything you put with it, and you don't really need pollen.

We generally use at least 50% sugar (calculated on the dry part of mix) and find that bees will eat patties -- even with zero pollen content -- at any time of year, regardless of whether there is natural pollen available in the fields or not.



RRAA member Pierre Faure is seen here feeding an indoor wintered hive a pollen patty from the front entrance.

Although bees will benefit from protein feeding at any time of year when they are confined, other than winter, spring is the traditional time to feed patties. Stimulating brood rearing is often the stated goal, but causing early brood rearing by using substitutes and supplements can be tricky. Once the bees are induced to raise unnatural amounts of brood by feeding, they must be supplied with the diet continuously and never allowed to run out until natural pollen comes in reliably. If they run out -- even for a day -- the brood they have started may be thrown out or develop poorly. Brood rearing takes a lot out of the old wintered bees, and if the first spring brood cycle does not successfully raise new nurse bees, their fat bodies may be used up and they may not be able to raise much more brood later, even with fresh pollen coming in.

.When feeding high-pollen patties, timing is very important. If only one very attractive patty is being fed, and fed too many days before natural pollen comes in, there is a real risk of over-stimulating too much brood rearing too early. If additional patties are not put on the hives before the previous patties are completely consumed, and if natural or stored pollen does not become available, as previously mentioned, the bees may actually tear out some of the brood that has been initiated as a result of the feeding! Feeding too early, with too attractive and short-lived a patty, and failing to keep the bees supplied, can result in hive decline or collapse. The collapse is not immediate; it comes several weeks later and can mystify the beekeeper. The explanation given for this effect is that supplements are not a perfect replacement for pollen; when raising too much brood with artificial diets with no new pollen, nurse bees deplete their body reserves dangerously.

Nonetheless, many people feed only one patty to each hive in the spring, and many of those who plan to use only one patty also choose to feed patties high in pollen content. In my experience, if only one patty is fed, it should be low in pollen, so that it will not stimulate the bees prematurely, and so that it will last. If high-pollen patties are fed, then they should be fed continuously until natural pollen is coming in. That means getting out weekly and replacing any patties that have been consumed.

How much patty each hive consumes is a good indicator of how good the hive is. Queenless or weak hives will eat much less of its patty, and a beekeeper can easily decide which hives in a yard to work on, just by looking at the patties after a week or two.

In my view, inducing unnaturally large amounts of early spring brood rearing is not the best use of protein patties. I prefer to use early patties to nourish the adult bees in hopes that these bees will be in better shape when real fresh pollen comes in and they are needed to rear brood, then continue feeding so even weaker hives have protein available on those days when the weather keeps them confined. Last year we fed three to five patties per hive, ending in June. They were all consumed, and some of the patties had zero pollen content.

Pollen in patties is an attractant, and enhances nutrition, but pollen available for feeding varies in quality. Not only can collected pollen vary due to the plants available when it is collected, but drying and storing will diminish nutritional value. Pollen also declines in value over time to the point where, after three years of storage, even if frozen, it may become worthless. The best pollen for feeding is frozen without drying as soon as it is collected, stored only one winter, and irradiated immediately before being used in patties.

If zero pollen is used, the bees consume the patties at roughly one third the rate (in my experience) of a high-pollen patty. That means low or no-pollen patties will last three times longer -- three weeks instead of one -- and that can be a good thing if a beekeeper is only planning on using one patty, and particularly if he/she is adding that one patty more

than a week before fresh pollen is certain to be coming into the hives.

3-5% pollen is our preference. Using 3-5% pollen (calculated on the non sugar and non-water portion of the mix) will roughly double the rate of consumption, in my experience, over patties with no pollen, and that is a good compromise. Remember also, that we keep putting on patties even after the natural pollen flows start because we know that there may be cool or rainy weeks when the bees -- particularly small colonies -- can get out only occasionally, no matter how much pollen is on the trees and flowers.

As I said before, our goal is not to stimulate brood rearing. It is simply to ensure that the protein needs of the adult bees are met until real pollen comes in and that the bees are always in top shape. Our patties encourage slower, but steady, consumption and do not raise the bees' expectations to unreasonable levels.

Although we sometimes neglect to do so recently, we have fed protein patties in fall, and think that fall protein supplementation does reduce winter loss. It certainly does no harm.

Making patties is a big, messy job. We used to make our own patties but found that unless we were right there constantly, the labour costs got out of hand and mistakes cropped up. A few years back, we got together with our neighbours and hired the job out and that worked well, but we still had get the materials and supervise. Mistakes were made.

"This article was taken from the website of Honeybeeworld.com a fellow by the name of Allen Dick from Alberta Canada"



A little syrup and pollen to get things going!

Red River Apiarists' Association

Minutes of the Executive Meeting - March 21, 2006

The **March executive meeting** of the RRAA was held at Friscos Restaurant Pembina Hwy. at Bishop Grandin with Heather Laird, Rhéal Lafrenière, John Badiuk, Dennis Ross, Marg. Smith, Jim Campbell and Ron Rudiak present. Heather called the meeting to order at 5:40 PM.

Program:

- April 11 - Lynda Klymachko with a presentation on tracheal mite detection and surveys.
- May 9 - Charles Polcyn on his beekeeping experiences in the Philippines
- June 14 - Tour of the Food Development Centre in Portage la Prairie and a picnic at Don Kitson's place or at Island Park.
- September 12 meeting (Several possible topics were discussed.)
- (1) Russian Queens Presenters suggested are Dr. Rob Currie, Abe Friesen, Gerhard Vogel, or Paul Gregory.
- (2) Fumigation of package bees U of M project
- (3) Bee Viruses (Rasoul)
- (4) Honey Show announcements.

Honey Show:

- Contact Cindy Shack at the St. Vital Shopping Centre to confirm our place on their schedule in October.
- The Honey Show theme will be similar to last year with "Colors of Manitoba" being the feature attraction. John said that he and Charles could provide pictures of flowering plants to match the honey samples.
- A well designed survey to go with the "Read the Label" display could give the honey industry some valuable information.
- John suggested a change in location to centre court, if this location was available, would give us more room for our displays and a better exposure to shoppers. Some shoppers were not able to find the honey show last year.
- Support for the baking contest appears to have diminished. Recipes in different categories could be handed out instead. Ron will contact the St. Vital Agricultural Society and the Transcona Garden Club to see why participation in the baking competition has fallen off.

Motion: Forward the \$100.00 contributed by Rod Boudreau to the Barry Fingler Research Fund. Margaret/John (Carried)

Next executive meeting: Tuesday, August 15th, 5:30 PM at Friscos

Meeting adjourned at 7:00PM
Ron Rudiak, Secretary

CLASSIFIEDS

(Free for members.)

Wanted: Clean propolis from honey boxes and extracting frames. Phone Ron Rudiak (204)326-3763 for details.

For sale: Frames of brood and bee's and Nucs available May 2006. Please call Mike Grysiuk ph 204-831-0961 or 204-831-7838

For Sale: 4 frame nucs available approximately May 15th, \$150
Dennis Ross ph. 878-2924

For Sale Over Wintered single hives. \$140.00 each in your supers (lots of 10 or more). Available April. Marg Smith, St. Andrews, MB 254-4509 email rmsmith2@mts.net

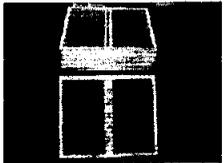
For Sale: 30 wintered double brood chambered colonies, approximately 2000 lbs of packaged (Filtered) white honey in 18, 10 and 4 liter containers. Please call Javad at 885-0576

For sale: Spring Nucs \$130.00, Super Nucs (with laying queen and a minimum of 3 frames of brood) \$180.00, Also Wintered colonies and option of purchasing honey supers with those.
8- 45 gallon (Juice) drums, used for syrup \$15.00 each.
2 -10ft Roller Conveyers \$150.00 each
2 Jenter Queen Rearing Kits (1 is \$100.00 and the other is \$175.00)
Call Rod Boudreau ph: 885-3344

For Sale: Approximately 600 gallon heavy gage stainless steel tank with lid and with stand. This tank comes with a big 4 "valve and a 6 ft long, 4 inches diameter stainless steel pipe. Price is \$1,200.00
Also for sale is a bucket for a swinger forklift. This unit is equipped with a ram and hydraulic hoses. Very good shape. \$2000.00 (new is \$3500 US)
Please Call Pierre Faure
ph 204.248.2645



For Sale: 15 new Conical Bee escape boards \$15.00 each
Ph. Dan 255-1043



RED RIVER APIARIST'S ASSOCIATION 2006 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL FORM

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

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

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