

THE BEE CAUSE

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Special Points of interest:

PROGRAM:

The May 9th program will feature Charles Polcyn with a presentation of Bee-keeping in China.

NEXT MEETING: Date is May 9th, 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,

President's Comments

Spring is here at last, and it sounds like overwintering went well in most areas. By now, the bees should be collecting pollen and building up, so let's hope the good weather continues to hold! I wish everyone a successful and productive beekeeping season.

Since this is the last issue of Bee Cause before the summer, I hope you'll indulge

me for a few minutes as I reflect on my last few months as a new President of RRAA. It often seems to me that the organization runs itself, but I know very well that the smooth operation of RRAA is due to the tireless "behind the scenes" efforts of our incumbent board members, particularly Ron Rudiak, Jim Campbell and Dennis Ross, and of course newsletter editor Dan and past President Charles. Next time you have a chance to talk to one of these guys, please say thanks to them for all their hard work! They keep RRAA going for all of us, and make my job very easy. I'd also like to say thanks to our new Vice-Presidents, John Badiuk and Margaret Smith, for taking the leap of faith with me and agreeing to serve on the board this year. I think the enthusiasm and commitment of everyone on the board will serve RRAA very well this year- I hope I can live up to their high standards!

As always, the membership of RRAA is our true strength. When I first joined this organization almost ten years ago, I was a new beekeeper with a lot of questions. I don't know if anyone's ever added it up, but I think our members must collectively represent at least several centuries of combined beekeeping experience. Any question you might have about beekeeping in Manitoba, someone here has done it or heard about it and you'll always get lots of opinions and answers for any question you might have! The value of that kind of resource can't be underestimated- this is the sort of knowledge you can't get in any books and I hope we can all take a minute, now and again, to appreciate our fellow beekeepers (well, when we're not arguing with them about the best way to do something...). The social aspect of RRAA is something we all know and love and, I hope that everyone in the membership feels free to talk to the board members and make suggestions for meeting topics, or anything else, at any time. Our contact information is on page 2 of the newsletter- keep in touch this summer!

Finally, I'd just like to remind everyone about a few upcoming events. Next month, on Wednesday June 14th, the RRAA and MBA will hold a combined Field Day in Portage. We will have a tour of the Agriculture Canada Food Development Centre, followed by a bear pit session at Don Kitson's. There should be more information in this issue of Bee Cause. Please come out to this event if you can- it's always lots of fun, and educational.

This fall, don't forget to put some honey aside to enter in the annual Honey Show. This year the dates will be October 13-15 at St. Vital Mall. Once again, I'd like to wish everyone a successful beekeeping summer, and see you in the fall!

Heather Laird RRAA President



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Red River Apiarists' Association

Red River Apiarists' Association Minutes of the General Meeting April 11, 2006

Heather Laird opened the RRAA meeting at River Heights Community Centre at 7:35 PM with 35 members and guests in attendance.

Announcements: Heather said that Jim Campbell, David Ostermann and Rhéal Lafrenière are working to finalize plans for our field day trip to the Manitoba Food Development Centre in Portage la Prairie on June 14th. After we have the tour of the FDC there will be a picnic lunch at Don Kitson's honey house location. There will be more information included in the May Bee Cause. Jim described some of the processing equipment in use at the facility that could also be used to process honey.

Charles Polcyn has recently returned from the Philippines.

For this evenings presentation (after coffee) Lynda Klymochko will talk about the lab procedures used in the honeybee disease inspection program.

Rhéal noted that wintering has been generally successful with colony losses reported at around 10%. Gerhard Vogel who winters his hives outdoors, in singles, noted that a lot of those colonies had from three to five frames of feed left in them with the bees in excellent condition. About half of the beekeepers present indicated that they are feeding pollen and/or pollen substitute this spring.

Environmental Farm Plan: Rhéal Lafrenière has made preparations for a one-day EFP start-up session in Portage la Prairie for up to 25 beekeepers. There will be four one-day sessions offered, one in each of the beekeeping regions. These other sessions will be available for beekeepers in their respective areas.

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

Moved by John Badiuk and seconded by Rhéal Lafrenière that the minutes of the March 21st RRAA executive meeting be approved as published in the Bee Cause. Carried.

Treasurer's Report: Dennis Ross reported that there is \$4326.00 in the RRAA chequing account. To date there are between 50 and 60 members who are paid up.

Loonie Draw: There were five winners of loonie draw prizes, Wayne Campbell , Nelson Schwaluk, Les Schroeder, Ken Rowes and Julian Cherniak. Thanks to everyone who bought tickets and those who donated prize items.

Nest Regular Meeting: May 9th.

Ron Rudiak, RRAA Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICE

INSECTICIDE USE PROGRAM FOR 2006

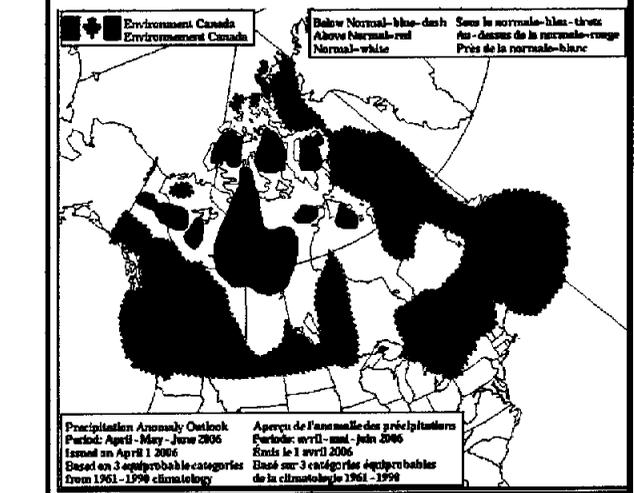
The City of Winnipeg Insect Control Branch is involved in the control of nuisance and disease carrying mosquitoes in the City of Winnipeg and up to 12 km beyond.

Some of the control methodologies that are employed will involve the use of chemical pesticides including chlorpyrifos, diflubenzuron, methoprene and malathion. However, to protect bees from potential toxic effects of these chemicals, a 300 meter pesticide free radius will be provided around all honeybee and leafcutter bee colonies. Beekeepers are encouraged to participate in this program by advising the Insect Control Branch of bee locations.

The only allowable exception to this spray policy will involve the use of *Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis (Bti)*, which is considered non-toxic to bees.

For further information, please write to the Insect Control Branch, 3 Grey St., Winnipeg, Mb., R2L 1V2 or call 986-3222.

**City of Winnipeg – Community Services Department
Insect Control Branch**



Meet
Lynda Klymochko,
Laboratory Tech-
nologist with Mani-
toba Agriculture.



Lynda is the specialist at the laboratory where you send your beekeeping specimens for disease and mite analysis. She did an excellent presentation at the last RRAA meeting on how the laboratory works and what is involved to get proper analysis of the bee specimens. (There's more than meets the eye !!) She also encourages all beekeepers to send or drop off samples and get to know what "**Real Shape**" your bees are in!! Any question please call Lynda , David or Rhéal at 945-4825 on how to send or drop off samples.

Field Day And Summer Picnic

Manitoba Beekeepers' Association and the Red River Apiarists' Association, invite all interested beekeepers to attend a

Field Day and Summer Picnic
In the Portage la Prairie Area

DATE: Wednesday June 14, 2006 at 11:00 a.m.

LOCATION: Tour starts at the Food Development Centre, 810 Phillips St., Portage la Prairie,

DIRECTIONS: We will meet at Food Development Centre(FDC), parking lot for the tour. From Saskatchewan Avenue, turn North onto Third Street N.E., then right onto Scott Avenue, then left onto Macdonald Street, then right onto Berkley, which runs into Phillips Street. See map for details of how to get to the site, or www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/fdc (and click on map).

PLANNED EVENTS: Food Development Centre (tour of expanded facilities, including spray drier, recipe developing site, packaging area, etc.) then we will travel to Don Kitson's Honey House on the outskirts of Portage la Prairie.

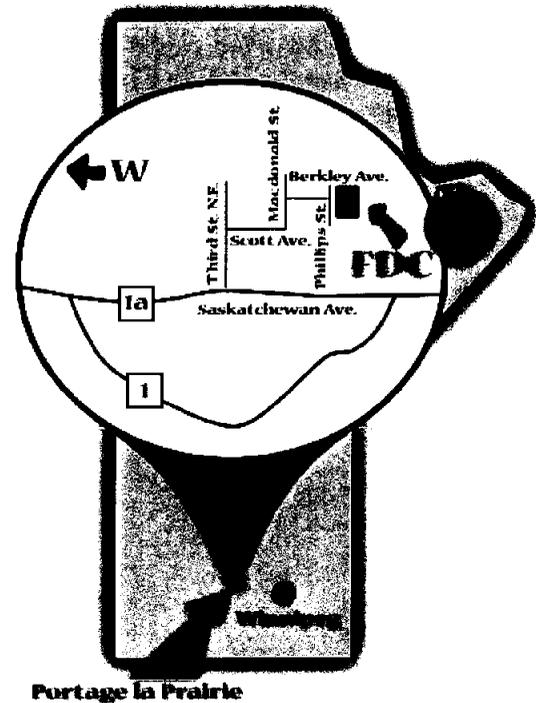
BEAR PIT SESSION: Discussion and Question/Answer session on current beekeeping activities and events including updates to in-progress research.

LUNCH: During the tour, and sometime around 2:00p.m., an afternoon Lunch will be catered at a cost of \$10.00. Please bring your own lawn chair.

Those attending the tour are expected to arrange their own transportation to and from the tour sites.

For information, call Jim Campbell at (204) 467-5246, or Rhéal Lafrenière at (204) 945-4825.

(Directions are on the map on top right side of this page!)



Portage la Prairie

West Nile Virus Awareness

Beekeepers asked to register contact information

If you have one or more beeyards within 3 km from the perimeter of any large community in southern Manitoba, please contact the Provincial Apiculture Office at (204) 945- 4825 or (204) 945-3861.

Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives will be compiling a contact list of beekeepers operating in or around larger communities in southern Manitoba, (e.g. communities above 1500 population south of the 53rd parallel.) In the event that mosquito adulticiding activities are scheduled to occur, the contact list will be used to communicate with beekeepers in those areas. We urge all beekeepers to become informed about the risk of West Nile Virus (WNV) in their area and ensure that they are on the contact list. For more information about WNV and mosquito spraying activities, please contact Health Links - Info Santé at (204) 788-8200 or 1-888-315-9257 or visit the Manitoba Health West Nile Virus website, <http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/wnv/index.html>

Ontario Beekeepers' Association Technology-Transfer Program

Orchard Park Office Centre, 5420 Highway 6 North,
Suite 101, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, N1H 6J2

2006 WORKSHOPS:

Introductory Beekeeping with an Emphasis on IPM and Introductory Queen Rearing

For BOTH workshops:

Lunch: Provided with registration fee. Coffee and snacks also included.

Cost: \$90.00 plus 7% GST for the day. (Total = \$96.30 per person per workshop)

Note: Each workshop is limited to a maximum of 24 participants, on a first come, first serve basis. Contact the Tech-Transfer office at (519) 836-3609 or e-mail shrewless@yahoo.com to receive your registration package.

Workshop #1:

"Introductory Beekeeping with an Emphasis on IPM (Integrated Pest Management)"

Date: Saturday June 10, 2006

Time: 9:30 am - 4:00 pm

Location: Orchard Park Office Centre, 5420 Highway 6 North, Guelph ON

This beekeeping workshop consists of classroom sessions and hands-on lessons in the bee yard. Topics include basic honey bee biology, working in the bee colony, beekeeper responsibilities, monitoring for pests and diseases and integrated pest management. Each participant will receive a copy of the NEW Ontario Beekeeping Manual.

Workshop #2: "Introductory Queen Rearing"

Date: Sunday June 11, 2006

Time: 9:30 am - 4:00 pm

Location: Orchard Park Office Centre, 5420 Highway 6 North, Guelph, ON

This queen rearing workshop consists of classroom sessions and demonstrations with hands-on lessons in the bee yard. Topics include queen biology, methods of rearing queens, preparing a cell builder colony, grafting techniques as well as care and introduction of cells and queens. Each participant will receive a copy of the NEW Queen Rearing Manual.

Note: If your local association has enough interest to fill a 24-participant workshop, arrangements can be made for the Tech-Transfer Team to travel to your area to teach the workshop(s). Contact the Tech-Transfer Office for more information.

The Quinte Beekeepers' Association has arranged for these 2 workshops to be held at NOD Apiary Products in Frankford on Saturday May 27 and Sunday May 28, 2006. Please contact Liz Corbett for details and registration: ebcorbett@sympatico.ca or (613) 398-8422 during the day; (613) 395-1335 in the evenings.

Value-Added Products for Beekeeping

Creamed honey

As an alternative to liquid honey, techniques have been developed to guide the natural crystallization of honey towards completely crystallized, stable and homogeneous end products with a pleasant appearance, creamy consistency and good reception by most consumers. The advantage of this method is that it does not require any treatment which would alter by any means the fragile and beneficial characteristics of the honey. In addition, these methods are also well suited for small scale production and become more complicated only with an increase in quantity.

The basic principle consists of accelerating the natural tendency to crystallize by the addition of a small quantity of already crystallized honey. This method can be used with all honeys which show a tendency to crystallize either rapidly, slowly or incompletely. In the most simple method, liquid honey (naturally liquid or liquified) is mixed with completely crystallized honey, preferably containing very fine crystals, at a ratio of 9 to 1. The mixture should be warmed to only 24 to 28°C in order to allow easier mixing and to ensure that none of the crystals are melting. No air bubbles should be included during this mixing. Prior to bottling, the honey is left to settle for

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Swarm Management

Swarming is an instinctive desire of honey bees to increase their numbers by reproducing at the colony level, giving them twice the chance to survive.

While this behavior is not fully understood, several factors contribute to the swarming impulse.

The major factor is congestion in the brood area, which is related to population size and availability of space. Swarming also is associated with the production and distribution of chemicals secreted by the queen. When there is a shortage of these secretions (queen substance), the bees make queen cells in preparation for swarming or supersedure (a natural replacement of an established queen by a daughter in the same hive).

Swarming also may be modified by the weather. When colonies are strong and developing rapidly, good weather following some bad weather seems to accentuate the swarming fever. Other factors that contribute to swarming include poor ventilation, a failing queen, heredity, and an imbalance in the makeup of the worker bee population.

Most swarming occurs during April and May in Mississippi, and you need to check the colonies every 8 to 10 days during this season. The presence of queen cells in the brood area is the first indication the colony is preparing to swarm or supersede its queen. Swarm cells commonly are found on or near the bottom bars of the combs in the upper brood chamber(s), whereas supersedure queen cells generally are found on the face of the comb.

To check quickly for swarm cells, tip back the top brood chamber(s) and look up between the frames; destroy all swarm cells. Unfortunately, cutting out queen cells seldom prevents swarming; it only delays it since the bees usually construct more cells in a few days. Once the bees succeed in capping a queen cell, they are committed to swarming.

Swarming Preparations

In addition to raising one or more queens, colony preparations for swarming include placing the queen on a diet, rearing more drones, and reducing foraging activity by the field force. Since the workers feed the queen less royal jelly during this period, egg lay-

ing declines and the queen's abdomen shrinks, enabling her to fly with the primary swarm when it leaves the hive. Normally, the primary swarm consists of the old queen, a few drones, and 50 to 60 percent of the workers.

Just before emerging from the parent hive, the workers engorge themselves with honey and drive the queen out. Occasionally, other smaller swarms (afterswarms) follow with a newly emerged virgin queen. Colonies have been known to swarm so many times they actually swarm themselves to death. A swarm normally emerges from the parent hive during nice weather, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., and settles on a nearby tree limb, shrub, post, or building. Swarms may remain there only a few minutes, or several days, before moving to a new, dark enclosure selected by scout bees.

Control and Prevention

The control of swarming is essential to successful beekeeping. Colonies that swarm rarely recover in time to produce a honey crop. Routine management in the spring usually reduces the incidence of swarming. March and early April are generally considered to be swarm-prevention months. Ample room in a colony for brood-rearing and the ripening and storage of nectar is essential.

In the spring, the queen is normally locked in the uppermost hive body, which limits the size of the brood area. Reversing hive bodies is a valuable aid in preventing swarming. Moving the brood nest from the top of the hive to the bottom allows for brood-nest expansion and reduces congestion in the brood area. Caution: Do not reverse the hive bodies until the weather has settled and there is little chance of a sudden, big drop in temperature.

Equalizing the strength of your colonies also serves as a form of swarm prevention and makes management easier during the rest of the year.

Strengthen weak colonies by:

- **Changing their positions with strong colonies in the same yard;**
- **Adding sealed brood from strong colonies;**

- **Adding queenless booster packages;**
- **Uniting two weak colonies; or**
- **Combining a queenless colony with a queen-right colony.**

When exchanging bees and brood between colonies, be sure the frames do not contain the queen and that the colonies are disease-free. When adding adult bees to an existing colony, separate them with a sheet of newspaper to permit mingling of colony odors and to keep fighting to a minimum. Such precautions are not necessary for frames of brood. Little is gained by adding unsealed brood to a weak colony, since the colony probably does not have enough nurse bees to care for the extra brood.

During spring inspections, determine the condition of the queen. It is essential that the colony be headed by a young, vigorous queen that can lay a large number of eggs. A good queen lays a uniform brood pattern according to the strength of the colony, whereas a failing queen usually scatters her brood and lays drone eggs in worker cells. Colonies with queens more than a year old are more likely to swarm than those with young queens. Older queens produce less queen substance or enter a cycle with periods of lowered secretion, which contributes to swarming. Therefore, requeening on a regular schedule (minimum of every two years) is an important part of swarm management. Even though fall requeening is recommended, some requeening must be done in every season.

Give colonies extra space (supers) in the spring before additional space is needed. There must be enough good combs available for brood-rearing and storage of honey. Add empty combs to the brood nest. A super is usually needed by the time of fruit bloom, and a strong colony in late spring may need the equivalent of three deep hive bodies just to provide sufficient room for the adult bees.

Prevention Methods

One of the best ways to prevent swarming is to divide or split colonies in late March or early April. Split a strong colony into two smaller colonies of about equal size. A queen cell or new queen may be introduced into the queenless portion at the time the split is made. Move the new queen and her colony to another location at least two miles away.

2 A second approach is to remove four to six frames of brood with adhering bees from the strong colonies and place them in separate hives (nucleus colonies). Provide them with a queen or queen cell, additional food, and bees. Each split may be placed near the parent colony; however, they will do better if moved to a new location. The parent colony rarely swarms after such treatment if given sufficient space, and the new division usually becomes a productive unit when established early in a year with a good nectar flow.

Swarm Control

Once a colony is committed to swarming (queen cells are present), then more drastic action is required to control swarming. The best way to treat a colony with queen cells is to make a division or split the colony within the same hive by using a double screen. Place the old queen with three to five frames of unsealed brood in the bottom brood chamber. Add an extra hive body with empty combs and honey. Place the double screen on top of the second hive body with the entrance facing to the rear of the hive. Above it put the second brood chamber containing five or six frames of brood, mostly sealed, and two combs of pollen and honey on each side. Shake additional bees from the lower hive body into the upper portion, since the field bees will return to the lower brood chamber.

Bees in the lower hive body destroy any queen cells, while the bees above the double screen raise a new queen. Colonies treated in this manner rarely swarm. After the swarming season, reunite the two units by removing the double screen. This is an excellent way to requeen the parent colony. The top hive body with the new queen may be moved to make a new colony or strengthen a weak hive.

The use of a double screen is also an excellent way to split colonies before development of the swarming impulse. When this technique is used to make divisions early in the spring, introduce a new queen or ripe queen cell to the upper portion.

Another technique used to stop swarming is the Demaree method, separation of the queen from the brood. This method permits continuation of rapid colony growth but requires a great deal of labor

and time. Examine all frames of brood in the colony, and destroy all queen cells. Place the queen in the lower brood chamber and all frames of uncapped brood (eggs and larvae) in the upper brood chamber. Capped brood may remain in the upper or lower brood chamber. Place one or two hive bodies full of empty combs between the original two brood chambers. Before adding the middle supers, place a queen excluder (metal or plastic device with spaces that permit the passage of workers but restrict the movement of drones and queens to a specific part of the hive) on top of the bottom hive body.

The colony is now at least three supers high:

- **The first super contains the queen, empty combs, and some capped brood;**
- **The middle hive bodies contain empty combs and perhaps a frame or two of capped brood; and**
- **The top super contains the young, uncapped brood frames.**

Under the Demaree procedure, the uncapped brood in the top super attracts most young nurse bees away from the old brood nest in the bottom super, thus relieving the crowding. In addition, the empty comb in the bottom hive body provides sufficient space for the queen to continue laying. More space becomes available as the capped brood emerges. In 7 to 10 days, return to inspect the colony and destroy any new queen cells that may have developed in the upper hive bodies.

By Dr. Clarence H. Collison, Head and Professor of Entomology

Mississippi State University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or veteran status.

Publication 1817

Extension Service of Mississippi State University, cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture. Published in furtherance of Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914. Ronald A. Brown, Director

Taiwan Finds 75% of Honey Products Fake

The Taiwan Beekeepers Association urged consumers to support locally produced bee honey in the battle against fake and imported products.

The China Post reports The Taiwan Beekeepers Association yesterday urged consumers to support locally produced bee honey in the battle against fake and imported products. The group also asked the Council of Agriculture (COA) to quickly establish a certifying system to ensure the honey quality and bolster the confidence of consumers. The calls were made after consumers were shocked by the news report that up to four-quarters of honey products sold in Taiwan are either fake or below standards. The findings resulted from a test of sample honey products conducted by the National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST). Among the 19 samples purchased on the local market, only a quarter of them are genuine bee honey meeting international standards. The rest were concocted mainly with sugar water, syrup, and chemical fragrances. Five years ago, a similar test of honey products was conducted by the National Chungshing University with the identical findings that up to 75 percent of the items sold in Taiwan were fakes. This proved that local consumers have been continuously misled by unscrupulous businessmen. Managers at the large discount store chains, including Carrefour and RT-Mart, said it is difficult for them to identify the fake products. But they all promised to refund customers upon discovering their purchased items are fake ones. The COA provides more information about honey products at its "knowledge" Web site: <http://kminter.coa.gov.tw/>. Consumers may also contact the COA's Miaoli Agricultural Improvement Station (<http://www.mdais.gov.tw/>) for further information. The MDAIS located in Miaoli County is assigned by the COA to help Taiwan beekeepers upgrade honey products and expand marketing operations. Copyright © 2005 The China Post.

(CREAM HONEY cont'd from page 5)

a few hours to allow any air bubbles to escape. After bottling, the containers are kept as close to 14°C as possible. Depending on the moisture content, crystallization is complete in about 10-14 days and a fine crystal honey of more or less solid consistency is obtained.

The major inconvenience of this method is the excessive hardness reached by low moisture honeys due to the formation of transversal crystals, special agglomerations. To avoid such occurrences, potentially unpleasant for the consumer, a method has to be chosen which allows the separation of each individual crystal and which thus gives the honey a creamy consistency. One aesthetic problem with this type of preparation is the formation of whitish blooms on the surface and inside enclosed air bubbles, due to the surface evaporation of water and drying of glucose crystals.

One method of softening this crystallized honey consists of two distinct phases. In the first phase the guided crystallization is conducted as described previously. However, the honey (seeded with fine crystals) is left to crystallize for approximately 10 days in larger containers (25 to 300 kg) at a temperature of 14°C. Instead of bottling, the containers are then placed into a warm room at 28 to 30°C until the honey has become a little softer. During this second phase, with the honey always below its melting point, a homogenizer or mixer is introduced into the softened honey in order to break up the crystals (Gonnet, 1985 and 1986). Once stirred, it can be bottled. Alternatively, even the simple warming in the heating room and subsequent bottling will give satisfactory results, since even this small movement of the softened honey will break up the crystals. The critical point to watch is the temperature during softening and stirring, which should always remain below 28°C. If the crystals start melting the whole process will fail.

In another method, the seeded honey is stirred at a temperature at which the crystals readily grow (near 20°C). The same water-jacketed vats for heating honey can be used cooling with cold water. Agitation accelerates crystal formation considerably and helps formation of smaller crystals. After two to three days, crystallization is complete and honey can be bottled, possibly raising the temperature a few degrees to ease the flow.

The difficulty here is to stir a cold and therefore very viscous mass of honey. This not only requires considerable mechanical force, but also carries a risk of incorporating air and creating a foam. It is therefore necessary to work with sufficiently powerful motors and a slowly rotating propeller (a few rotations per minute) which should remain immersed in the honey. In the largest industrial operations, in addition to the standard mixing devices, a continuous cooling and scraping system is employed for

homogenization. For small quantities not exceeding 100 kg at a time, it is possible to do everything manually and stir once or twice a day with a long wooden paddle.

Creamed honeys, produced by one of the last two processes, will always have a creamy consistency more or less fluid, depending on the water content. The main disadvantage of these preparations is their instability at warm temperatures. If stored at temperatures above 20°C for many months the crystals tend to precipitate on the bottom of containers leaving a more or less thick, liquid layer at the surface. This separation of liquid and crystalline phases (or partial reliquefaction) is more rapid in honeys with a higher moisture content and at temperatures close to or above 25°C. In temperate climates with honeys averaging less than 18% moisture and low storage temperatures (favouring crystallization) guided crystallization appears a very advantageous and profitable process, as the profusion of the Dyce process in Canada indicates (Dyce, 1975).

A problem common to all these processes is the choice of seed honey, which has to have very fine crystals itself. Some honeys naturally form very small crystals. However, if no such honey is available, a normal, crystallized honey can be milled by passing it through a meat grinder or grinding it with a pestle and mortar to reduce the size of the crystals. If creamed honeys can be found (for example in a shop) they can be used as a starter. Small quantities are mixed with liquid honey and left to crystallize for ten days at 14°C with occasional stirring. This is then used as seed for a larger batch, always mixing seed honey with liquid honey at the ratio of 1:9 i.e. 1 kg of seed honey to 9 kg of liquid honey. This process can be repeated until the final, desired batch size is reached. When bottling, sufficient crystallized honey should be retained to seed the next batch.

For the manipulation of cold and therefore very viscous honey, the mixer, pump and bottling machine have to be very strong. The facilities and structures necessary for cooling during processing and storage are expensive. Smaller scale manual operations do not have these difficulties and can produce an attractive product cheaply and without expensive equipment, if ambient temperatures are not too high. Lastly, if the honey to be processed has a high moisture content and there is a possibility of fermentation, it should be pasteurized at 65°C for 5 to 10 minutes before crystallization. In this case, the seed honey has to be free of yeasts.

CLASSIFIEDS

For sale: Doctors orders must sell, 10 new standard supers with new plastic foundation, 10 new shallow supers with new plastic foundation and 25 used shallow supers with frames.

All offers will be considered!
Please call Herb Schon at 488-7833

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: Bee Equipment- Boxes, Frame Sets, Lids, Bottom Boards, Queen Excluders, Feeder Boxes, 4 frame Nucs.
Call Charles Polcyn at 284-7064

For sale: Spring Nucs \$130.00, Super Nucs (with laying queen and a minimum of 4 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

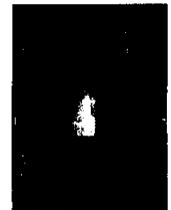
2 Jenter Queen Rearing Kits (1 is \$100.00 and the other is \$175.00)

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, also telescoping lids with inner covers
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: _____

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Mail to: Red River Apiarists' Association
Dennis Ross, Treasurer,
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Lorette, MB R0A 0Y0`