

THE BEE CAUSE

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Special Points of interest:

PROGRAM:

The October 10th program will feature Hive Manipulations by- David Dawson

NEXT MEETING: Date is October 10 th ,7:30 pm @ the River Heights Community Center. Located at 1370 Grosvener 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,

Hive Equipment from BC to be allowed

Based upon a survey of members, the directors of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association will be requesting the Provincial government remove the restrictions on movement of bees & equipment from Alberta and British Columbia.



In the early part of year 2000, there were

growing concerns regarding invasion of a new pest like Small Hive Beetle and the development of resistant Varroa mites in the US, and closer to home, the discovery of antibiotic resistant American Foulbrood disease in Alberta and British Columbia. To protect the health of Manitoba bee stock, a resolution was passed at the November 2000 Annual General Meeting requesting the Province of Manitoba to establish an embargo against all used bee hive equipment from the infected provinces. Under the authority of the Manitoba Bee Act, the government can prohibit the movement of bees and used hive equipment into the province.

Some producers were upset to learn of the restriction, but in most cases few producers reported being negatively impacted by this policy. In one case producers reported wanting to move an operation from BC into Manitoba in order to keep it in the family. Meanwhile other beekeepers have expressed a desire to move colonies to BC to take advantage of the shorter winter and the opportunity to make splits earlier in the spring.

During the past few years, antibiotic resistant American Foulbrood and Apistan resistant Varroa mites have now been documented in certain areas of Manitoba. It now appears the disease profile in Manitoba may no longer be much different than other provinces, including Alberta and BC. Given the similarity in the disease profile and with the development of new treatments for AFB and Varroa, the MBA directors surveyed their membership and received support for changing the policy.

Within the next few weeks, the Minister will be apprised of the proposal to permit inter-provincial movement, with a set of standards for inspection prior to any shipments taking place, from either Alberta or British Columbia. The proposal calls for inspection costs to be borne by the producer prior to shipping items into Manitoba.

Jim Campbell, MBA rep

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Red River Apiarists' Association

Red River Apiarists' Association Minutes of the General Meeting September 12, 2006

John Russell welcomed everyone to the Sept. meeting at River Heights Community Centre, Winnipeg. Twenty-five members and guests were in attendance.

Minutes: Moved by Herb Schon to accept the minutes of the May 9 meeting as circulated in the Bee Cause. Seconded by Ted Scheuncman. There were no errors or omissions noted. Motion carried.

Membership: Dennis Ross reported that there are presently 63 members paid up in our association. The account is approximately \$4079.

Canadian Honey Council: Ron Rudiak provided an update on the antidumping complaint. Chinese honey was not coming into Canada in any significant amount from January to early summer. On the advice of our lawyer it was decided to put any legal action on hold for the present time. Prices for Canadian honey have been steadily rising throughout the summer - a positive sign. Ron also outlined the CHC Honey Test Market that will take place in Winnipeg. By "branding" Canadian honey, consumers will be able to recognize and buy the product which is produced in Canada. Increased sales of Canadian Honey will benefit all beekeepers.

Innovative honey packaging used in Greece and Tasmania. Doug and Sharon Henry, on a recent trip to both countries returned with several samples of packaged honey from Greece and one from Tasmania. Although Doug said the honey was not too expensive in either location all available containers were small. The packages from Greece ranged from a 100 gram squeeze pack similar to a hotel pack of shampoo, a 250 gram painted can with a sardine type zip-top lid and the largest, a 470 gram squeeze bottle with flip-top lid which contained forest honey. All package decorating and labeling could be considered attractive.

From Tasmania, the Henry's brought a single 350 gram container with a pry-up lid, (similar to a small paint can) reminiscent of the honey cans that were used in North America until plastic tubs became the standard for packing honey.

Manitoba Beekeepers' Report: Jim Campbell provided an update on the agricultural inspections that will be required for the transport of Manitoba bees to BC for overwintering and their eventual return to this province in the spring. Such transport carries minimum risk because BC has a very similar disease profile to Manitoba.

Display details are being finalized for the Manitoba Beekeepers' Honey Show which will be held at the St. Vital Shopping Centre from October 13 to 15th.

John reminded everyone to enter the honey competition and that the very popular "Colors of Manitoba" honey display will be part of the show. Beekeepers submitting honey for the "Colors" display will need to fill two standard 375 ml honey jars (white metal lids) with 500 grams of honey. All types of honey are needed, light or dark in color, mild, medium or strong flavored. Jars, which are available at Bee Maid, need to be identified with the type of honey, apiary location and your name.

John circulated a sign up sheet for the various shifts at the show.

Loonie Draw: A 375 gram jar of Raspberry Honey went to Steve Rhotynsky and another to Ray Hourd and a third to Nelson Szwaluk. The jar of honey from the Philippines went to Doug Henry. Many thanks to individuals and businesses who made prize donations over the year and also to those who enter the draw. The draw proceeds help to pay the costs of our meetings.

Program: David Ostermann provided a summary of the inspection program and the honey season throughout Manitoba following up with a presentation on the use of organic acids as an alternative to coumaphos or fluvalinate.



RRAA Member Doug Henry purchased some interesting honey packages during his recent visit to Greece. Photo By Jim Campbell

Some News from SW Armenia

I am presently on another CESO assignment in Sisian in SW Armenia helping a client with honey production and honey marketing for the future. I say future as production this year for him and others was in the 2 to 4 kg range total per hives in operation. They had a frost in late April, and no rain since early May. Hot and dry was the rest of the summer, with only 10 days of a nectar flow they say. Hot and dry certainly has a different effect at higher altitudes. This area is at about 2000 m, has very little forest on any of the hills/mountains that one sees in all directions. A lot of cows, goats and sheep grazing where they can, with farmers worried about enough hay to feed them thru the winter.

The bee colonies that I have seen here are all dark bees, Caucasian, I expect and are small in numbers in most hives I have been allowed to open. The varroa drop on a sticky board on a 24 hour period with or without an Apistan strip is usually over a 100 mites, some hives reaching over 200 mites.

The client I am working with has a job at one of the local banks, so he has a more reliable source of income.

Some of the honey I have tasted is quite smoky, as honey is only extracted once, usually in August at a fully capped stage from frames in the brood nest. Other honeys that I have tried are almost clover/basswood in flavor, not smoky at all and they all seem to set up very smoothly by themselves.

All the hives are the Dadant style, square and very heavy to move as they all have the deep frames, usually 12, but sometimes in a long Dadant there are 24, with one or two or three doors for single bee entrances. I am taking a lot of pictures, enjoying the food and the frequent vodka toasts and Armenian hospitality.

I am looking forward to being back in Manitoba on October 18, as well as giving a presentation to RRAA's November meeting on my assignment in the Philippines last January.

Have a good honey show and keep up with the fall honey production or more likely fall feeding. All the Best- Charles Polcyn with Iran and Turkey to the West, and Azerbaijan behind me.

Extension report

David Ostermann
MAFRI

Introduction

For many producers, this year was a good year to be a beekeeper. The early, hot, and dry weather gave bees many days to forage, and plants, such as alfalfa, seemed to draw on last year's moisture to produce their nectar and take advantage of timely rains. Overall the average production is expected to be higher than normal this year.

In preparation for winter, many producers found they didn't have to feed as much this year since the brood chambers were already quite heavy. Also, this fall there was little confidence in Apistan



Photo By Jim Campbell of a Honeybee on Alfalfa

throughout the province, as varroa continues to resist the product, and producers chose CheckMite+ or an organic acid application. Resistance to CheckMite+ is now also a concern in Manitoba.

CheckMite+ resistance confirmed in an operation in Manitoba this fall (2006)

The first case of varroa resistance to CheckMite+ was confirmed this fall in an operation located in the southern part of the province, operating in the RMs of Rhineland and Montcalm. CheckMite+ has been used extensively in the area for the past three years or so. Live bees from the operation were analysed at the Bee Lab for resistance to CheckMite+, as well as Apistan, and the results showed that the mites were obviously resistant to CheckMite+. Apistan provided a greater degree of control but it is uncertain how long this would last (eg. 1 treatment or more?). It is not known if the resistance built up organically within the operation over the last few years or whether resistant mites infested the operation from neighbouring operations for from U.S. bees migrating across the border. Varroa resistance to CheckMite+ has been documented in the U.S. and in several other provinces such as Ontario, B. C. and New Brunswick. Clearly, the "strips" are not a sustainable long-term varroa control strategy and pro-

ducers need to explore other products.

Organic acid control of varroa

Products with formic acid and oxalic acid are currently available and provide options to producers where Apistan and CheckMite+ no longer work.

Formic acid has been available in one form or another for a number of years, and a fair number of large and small operators have tried the acid for managing varroa. Many producers like the idea of using formic acid given the added benefit of tracheal mite control that no other product provides. In Manitoba, formic acid efficacy against varroa has been found to be variable to good depending on a number of factors, including the type of application and conditions under which it is applied. There are a number of formic acid products available and each product has very specific instructions on application. Often results are best when colonies are mostly healthy and ambient temperature is 15-25 C, where cool temperature may reduce efficacy and hot temperatures may cause the acid to hurt your bees. High temperatures, for example, may cause the loss of uncapped brood or the loss of the queen. Generally speaking, formic acid applications seem to have a relatively low safety factor and care must be taken for safe and proper use to ensure the most beneficial effects on the hive.

While formic acid is familiar to most producers, oxalic acid is a new treatment idea (PMRA approved use in October 2005). Oxalic acid is only used against varroa and does not control tracheal mite. At this point, it's not known how well the oxalic acid treatment regimes fit with Manitoba operations; however, it's suggested that a fall treatment of formic acid followed by a sugar syrup trickle with oxalic acid between frames of the top box just prior to wrapping/wintering, will help control varroa.

The MAFRI drug feeding recommendations outline the two methods of applying oxalic acid (ie. sugar syrup trickle or vaporization). Important: the evaporation method is not recommended indoors.

New Benefit for RRAA Members

The directors of the Red River Apiarists' Association are pleased to announce a new benefit for our members. Effective immediately, producers have an option to secure liability insurance from The Co-operators Insurance Company.

In seeking to improve the benefits of continued membership in MBA and RRAA, we have jointly arranged for insurance coverage similar to the policy already available in British Columbia. The Co-operators have prepared a package for individual Manitoba producers with coverage of \$2,000,000 for Bodily Injury and Property Damage. The premiums are \$45.00 per year, and are payable directly to the insurer. See the "Program Certificate" duplicated elsewhere in this newsletter. Call them at (204) 467-8927 for details, or watch for their direct mail package.

Anyone interested in subscribing to this insurance is encouraged to forward premiums to: Slater-Roy Agencies-The Co-operators #31183, #15-333 main St., Stonewall, Manitoba R0C 2Z0.

Jim Campbell

"Copy of Certificate is on page 6 of newsletter".



Don't forget to bring in your jars of Honey to the Bee Maid / Honey Coop supplies desk by the Tuesday October 10th for judging or just showing the great colors of our world famous Honey!

Manitoba Beekeepers Association

101ST ANNUAL CONVENTION
Canad Inns – Fort Garry, Winnipeg
MB

February 9 – 10, 2007

Symposium

- Alternatives for Varroa Mite Control: Thymol & Essential Oils
- Fumigation of Package Bees with Formic & Oxalic Acid
- Genetic & Environmental Influences on Varroa Mite Control
- Nectar production in Important Honey Producing Plants
- Pollination Contracts
- Producer Panel – Queening
- Food Production – Why It Is Important To Be Registered
- Fruit Industry in Manitoba
- Wine Industry in Manitoba
- Much, Much More

Workshop

- Small Hive Beetle Identification & Control

For more information regarding the 101ST Annual Convention, please visit the bulletin section of the MBA website: www.manitobabee.org

**Copy of the liability insurance form from The Co-operators Insurance Company.
This is a new benefit available to MBA and RRAA Members**

**MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION AND RED RIVER APIARISTS
ASSOCIATION PROGRAM CERTIFICATE**

Attached to and forming part of Master Policy # _____ Certificate # _____

Issued to Manitoba Beekeepers' Association and Red River Apiarists Association and Certificate Holder:

Address of Insured Premise:

Policy in Effect from: _____ Expires: _____
Total Premium: \$45 Minimum Retained Premium: \$45
FORM# A. Liability

D-1	Bodily Injury & Property Damage	\$2,000,000
D-1	Annual Aggregate on Products & Completed Operations	\$2,000,000
D-1	Personal Injury	\$2,000,000
D-1	Medical Expenses	\$5,000
D-1	Tenants Legal Liability	\$1,000,000
D-6	Non Owned Automobile	\$2,000,000
D-6 (a)	Damage to Hired Automobiles	\$50,000
D-05	Employee Benefits Errors & Omissions	\$2,000,000
D-1 (R)	Advertising Injury Liability Endorsement	\$100,000
D-1 (R)	Annual Aggregate On Advertising Injury Liability	\$100,000
D-1 (4)	Forest Fire Fighting Expenses Endorsement	\$50,000
D-1 (19)	Vendor's Liability Extension	Included

Deductibles

D-1	Bodily Injury and Property Damage-Each Occurrence	\$2,500
D-6 (A) SEF #94	Damage to Hired Automobiles- Each Occurrence	\$500
D-1	Tenants Legal Liability	\$500
D-05	Employee Benefits Errors & Omissions-Each Claim	\$1,000
D-1 (4)	Forest Fire Fighting Expenses Endorsement	\$1,000

Endorsements/Special Exclusions

This policy excludes all claims arising out of "bodily injury" caused by apitherapy or medical treatment using bees.

The Named Insured shall include and cover only those Members who have paid the insurance portion of their membership with the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association and Red River Apiarists Association.

The insurance afforded is subject to the terms, conditions and exclusions of the applicable Master Policy, on file with the Insurer and the offices of The Manitoba Beekeepers' Association and Red River Apiarists Association.

THE CO-OPERATORS GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

COUNTERSIGNED

DATE

AGENT : Slater Roy Agencies – The Co-operators #31183

#14-333 Main Street, Stonewall, Manitoba R9C 2Z0.

Phone: (204) 487-8927

FALL AND WINTER MANAGEMENT

The care you give the colony, or colonies, in the fall can be crucial to your success the following year. Because of this, fall management is often considered the starting point in providing strong colonies to produce the next year's honey crop. Each colony should have enough honey and pollen to last until spring. This means 40 to 60 pounds of honey and as many combs with areas of stored pollen as possible. In areas with long, cold winters, bees may need as much as 90 pounds of honey.

An average colony with 20–25 liters of liquid corn syrup should have enough feed to last the winter



A well-filled deep hive body with some empty space in the center combs provides enough stores for a strong colony wintered in two hive bodies. It is more difficult to rate the pollen supply, but colonies with a shortage can be given combs from other colonies or given stored combs that contain pollen. Combs can be filled with trapped pollen as explained on page 106. Colonies without sufficient honey should be given full combs saved for the purpose, or fed enough sugar syrup or diluted honey to make at least 40 pounds of stored food.

Bees winter best on combs that have been used for brood rearing. If possible, do not winter bees on all new honey combs, and be sure that any frames of foundation are replaced with drawn comb. Remove the excluder and all empty, supers. If you have no other place to store empty combs, you can leave them on the hive above an inner cover with the center hole open. However, it is better to store combs where they cannot be damaged or blown over by the wind.

Weak or queenless colonies should be united with stronger colonies that have queens. Colonies in a single brood chamber do not winter well in the Midwest. If you want to keep the individual small

colonies rather than unite them, consider putting the small colony above a double division screen on a large colony. A double screen is a wooden frame holding two layers of wire screen, usually 8-mesh. The screens are sufficiently far apart that bees on either side cannot touch. A rim with an entrance cut in one end lets the division screen serve as a bottom for the top colony while the heat from the colony below helps to keep the smaller colony warm. To use the screen, remove the cover and inner cover of the large, colony and put the division screen in place with the entrance toward the back of the. Put the small colony above the screen after making certain it has a good supply of stored honey of at least five or six full frames.

Good management includes a careful inspection for disease in the fall. If you follow a program of disease prevention with drugs and antibiotics, each colony should be treated after the honey crop has been removed and while the bees are still active.

As the weather becomes cooler at the end of summer, field mice look for warm places to spend the winter. A nest in the lower corner of a bee hive is just such a place. For this reason it is necessary either to use the 3/8-inch entrance or to restrict any deeper entrance used during the summer. An entrance block, a piece of lath with an entrance slot, or a metal entrance reducer can be used. Do not make the entrance less than 4 inches wide or cover it with hardware cloth because the bees that die during the winter may block the entrance.

The colder the winters, the more the bees benefit from a top entrance to the hive. This entrance permits the escape of some of the moisture produced by the bees. The top entrance also lets the bees get out of the hive more readily during brief spells of sunny and warmer weather during the winter and spring when it is still too cool to allow the bees to move down to the main entrance of the hive.

(Continued from page 7)

You can make a top entrance by boring a 3/4-inch hole in the top hive body near the front hand hold. Otherwise, you may cut a 3-inch by 3/8-inch slot in the front lower rim of the inner cover. Push the telescoping cover forward to provide access to the opening. Similar entrances can be made in one-piece covers by cutting a slot with a dado blade on a 'saw. Bees in central Illinois and the lower Midwest can winter well without upper entrances, and you need not worry about their survival if the lower entrance is covered by ice or snow -the bees will not suffocate.

Cellar wintering of bees and wrapping or packing of bees left out of doors were once common in the Midwest and elsewhere. These practices became less common as beekeepers tried to reduce the labor and expense of operating more colonies. They also believed the advice of beekeeping experts who said that strong colonies of bees did not need special protection but only plenty of stored honey and shelter from the wind. In part because the beekeepers took the experts' advice, half or more of the honey bee colonies in many areas of the Midwest died during recent severe winters. At the same time, beekeepers in northern Saskatchewan who had protected their bees with fiberglass insulation and roofing paper suffered only normal losses of 5 to 10 percent.

Colonies protected by wrapping or insulation eat less food during the winter and are better able to move their clusters to new areas of honey within the hive. With the heavy insulation used in northern Canada, the bees cluster loosely or not at all and do not fall victim to "cold starvation" when they lack food because move to reach it.



Winter Wraps are very common in the Canadian prairies. The extreme winter conditions warrant all the insulation and protection you can give the colonies

Beekeepers in areas with cold winters should give their colonies some help in surviving the winter. Depending upon the local conditions, such help can vary from wrapping individual hives or groups of four

hives with roofing paper to providing insulation or other packing. Wrapped colonies should have an upper entrance and a greatly reduced, or closed, lower entrance. Make sure that the entrances cannot be obstructed if the wrapping moves.

There is growing interest in an improved type of indoor wintering that uses a combination of supplemental heat, ventilation, insulation, and air conditioning to produce ideal wintering conditions. Single-story colonies established in late summer are held in complete darkness at 46-49 degrees F. (8-9 degrees C.) from about November to April. Food consumption is low, and the bees do not rear brood during the confinement period.

More honey bee colonies survive the winter and are stronger in the spring if they are routinely fed the antibiotic Fumidil-B C to control Nosema disease (see page 140). Each colony should be given 2 gallons of sugar syrup (2 parts sugar to 1 part water) containing the antibiotic.

Wind protection is important to good wintering. Shrubs, fences, or other artificial windbreaks help the colonies survive by slowing the loss of heat from the hives (Fig. 48). Snow may completely cover the hives without damaging the bees but the hives should not be located where water may collect. The winter apiary site should also be on a slope or in an area where cold air will flow away from the hives and not collect around them. If your winter apiary location does not permit the sun to shine on the hives or is undesirable in other ways for wintering, plan to move the bees to a better location.

Losses of bees during winter are often high in spite of increasing knowledge about the biology and management of honey bees. Many bees of all ages die in the hive. Losses appear to be greater in very large and very small colonies as compared with those of moderate size. It is not uncommon for more than half of the bees in a colony to die, and for 10 percent or more of the colonies to die. Starvation, either from lack of honey or from inability to reach the honey in extremely cold weather (cold starvation), is the most common cause of winter death of colonies.

http://www.extension.uiuc.edu/~vista/html_pubs/BEEKEEP/CHAPT5/chapt5.html

This months Foraging Flower for Honey Bees



Borage
(*Borago officinalis*)

The bright blue, star-shaped flowers (which bloom most of the summer) make borage one of the prettiest herb plants, though the dark green leaves are rather plain. The flavor of the leaves resembles that of cucumber. The plant will grow to a height of about 18 inches, and spread about 12 inches. This hardy annual has a messy, straggling habit. It is a native of northern Europe, and grows well in the temperate regions of North America.

Honey from Borage is an almost white clear honey. The honey takes an extremely long time to crystallize therefore a good product to sell to your" Liquid Honey customers!"

The flowering time for borage is Mid July to end of August in the Canadian Prairies.(About 4-5 Weeks)

CheckMite+ resistance confirmed in Manitoba

The first case of varroa resistance to CheckMite+ was confirmed this week (September 27, 2006) in an operation located in the southern part of the province, operating in the RMs of Rhineland and Montcalm. CheckMite+ has been used extensively in the area for the past three years or so. Live bees from the operation were analysed at the Bee Lab for resistance to CheckMite+, as well as Apistan, and the results showed that the mites were obviously resistant to CheckMite+. Apistan provided a greater degree of control but it is uncertain how long this would last (eg. 1 treatment or more?).

It is not known if the resistance built up organically within the operation over the last few years or whether resistant mites infested the operation from neighbouring operations from U.S. bees migrating across the border. Varroa resistance to CheckMite+

has been documented in the U.S. and in several other provinces such as Ontario, B.C. Alberta and New Brunswick, etc...

If you keep bees in either of these RM, please contact the Provincial Apiculture Office for possible resistance testing.

Salut!

Rhéal Lafrenière M.Sc. P.Ag.

PH. (204) 945-4825

FX. (204) 945-4327

H o n e y U p d a t e :

August 2006

The year has seen steadily increasing raw honey prices. With light amber honey in very short supply, the price gap between light amber honey and white honey has narrowed. Most of last seasons honey crops from South America, India, Viet Nam, and other Southern Asian Countries has been sold. The expected price stability with the onset of new crop honey from North America & China has not come to fruition. China's honey crop is poorest in 10 years. Reports are that the Chinese crop may be down 30% to 50% of normal. China has been slow to get their crop into the world market. Prices for the honey that they are selling have been higher and more typical of other world raw honey prices. China is using more of their honey for their own consumption, replacing honey for sugar, as their sugar crop is also extremely short. The new shipper bill has passed both the House & the Senate and will be signed into law. This legislation will remove the loophole for exporting duty-free honey from China into the U.S., retroactive back to April 1, 2006. Passage of this bill has already raised world raw honey prices .05 to .07 / lb., and this trend should continue, as demand remains greater than the supply. U.S. raw honey prices continue to rise as the crop comes in. Production looks good in some regions while exceptional drought has severely limited production in other regions. The total crop looks to be smaller than last year, which was well below average in a succession of below average years. Canada's honey crop looks to be below average as well, with prices reflecting U.S. prices.

<http://skamberg.com/honey.htm>

CLASSIFIEDS

For Sale: 50 telescoping lids and inner covers also 12 Wintering pillows for a 4 pack of colonies R20 insulation value(2 years old) excellent condition Frame wiring jig \$10.00 Ph. Dan 255-1043 or 797-3322

For Sale 1978 Swinger forklift, (Gas Model) new tires and ring gear, hydraulic pump was rebuilt 2 years ago. Repainted 4 years ago, price includes bucket and the roof. Very good shape. \$12,000.00 O.B.O Also Over wintered super nucs for sale next mid may. 3 frames of brood + 1 frame honey. Price is \$130.00 each.

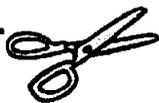


Call Pierre Faure: 1.204.248.2645

Fore Sale: 500 hive operation; please contact Honey Rock Apiaries (204) 388-5164

For Sale: Bee Boxes with empty frames, Bee Boxes, Metal Lids, Feeder Lids, Plastic Box Top Feeders, Wooden Box Top Feeders, Bottom Boards, Frame Making Pieces, Electric Fencers for Bears, other equipment, Etc. Contact Charles Polcyn at 284-7064 or Email: charlespolcyn@yahoo.com

:For Sale 250 hives on 2 hive pallets; selling entire operation: supers, winter wraps, 3-year old 60-frame Cowan S.S. air load extractor, Gunness uncapper, complete Cook and Beal wax line. Will sell as a package or split if enough interest in individual items. Hives must sell before the supers or machinery. Phone: Bob Ford, Minnedosa 204-874-2365 Evenings



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: _____ 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`