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Honey Show Excitement

By Jim Campbell, Promotion Committee

Visitors to the Manitoba Honey Show held recently at the Fork generated lots of excitement around the Live Bee display.

Manitoba Beekeepers Association (MBA) hosted the Annual Honey Days event from September 26-28, 2014 in center court of the Forks Market, Winnipeg. The usual "Honey Show" has been promotionally renamed Honey Days since MBA became associated with the Canada-wide Culture Days event a couple of years ago. Culture Days celebrated its 5th year in 2014 with considerable promotion.

As part of the celebration, Culture Days staff mentioned Honey Days in a CTV news broadcast. During the weekend a Red River Apiarist volunteer became part of a news clip on Global as she touted the reason for the live bees attracting much interest. In addition a Winnipeg Free Press photographer captured a shot of the bees through a magnifying glass for their online edition.



The weather for the weekend was warm and sunny, and appeared to keep people outdoors rather than shopping inside. In spite of this, about 1000 people toured the display area, sampling honey flavours and checking out the colourful candles. As usual, the youngsters in particular, were quite excited to "find the queen" and "hear the buzz" coming from the hive. Visitors asked



many questions about bees and the environment, and some wondered why they couldn't have bees in the city to pollinate their flowering plants and trees.

To promote the beekeeping industry, members of Red River Apiarists, who were highly visible in colourful bright golden volunteer t-shirts, distributed an informational handout. A large poster inviting those interested in beekeeping to talk to a volunteer supported the material. Meanwhile, another poster carried the 2014 theme "Keep Manitoba Bees Buzzing".

The organizers expressed their appreciation for contributions from Bee Maid and MBA in helping out with funding and display materials, and to U of M for the Live Bees.



MANITOBA HONEY SHOW

2014 Competition Results

Class 1

Liquid Honey, White

First place: Jami Worms Second place: Charles Polcyn

Liquid Honey, Amber

First place: Jonathan Hofer Second place: Donna Hourd Third place: Charles Polcyn

Liquid Honey, Dark

First place: Jonathan Hofer Second place: Charles Polcyn

Granulated Honey, White

First place: Jonathan Hofer
Second place: Ron Rudiak
Third place: Donna Hourd
Forth place: Jami Worms

Best Taste

First place: Donna Hourd Second place: John Spears Third place: Jami Worms Class 2

Chunk Honey

First place: Jonathan Hofer

Comb Honey

First place: Jonathan Hofer Second place: Alex Remkes Third place: Charles Polcyn

Frame of Honey

First place: Donna Hourd

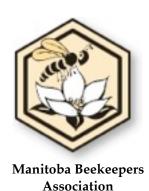
Beeswax

First place: Donna Hourd Second place: Jonathan Hofer

Honey Judges:

Jim Campbell Josh Kolesar

Rhéal Lafrenière



<u>"Best in Show":</u>

Jonathan Hofer



Congratulations to all entrants!!

Watch out for deer ticks

Lyme disease is caused by a bacterial infection that people can get from the bite of an infected blacklegged (deer) tick.

Manitobans can reduce contact with deer ticks by avoiding wooded or forested habitat, wearing long pants and a long-sleeved shirt, tucking in clothing, using an appropriate repellent (it should state 'for use against ticks' on the product label), looking for and removing ticks as soon as possible.

For more information about Lyme disease, its symptoms and how to prevent it, visit our website at www.manitoba.ca/health/lyme/



You can help

You can help in the study of Lyme disease in Manitoba by collecting and submitting deer ticks for research purposes:

- Deer ticks are smaller than the more common wood tick. Unlike wood ticks, they do not have white markings on their bodies.
- If you find a deer tick, remove it slowly from skin or clothing using tweezers and steady pressure; avoid twisting. Cleanse area with soap and water or a disinfectant.
- Place the tick in a small, crush-proof container (for example, a pill bottle) with a piece of slightly damp paper towel (to help keep the tick alive).
- Firmly tape the lid shut.
- Check the pictures and additional information on the website to determine if your tick might be a deer tick.
- Hand-deliver or mail the sample to the address below. If mailing, place the container in a sealed plastic bag then in a cardboard box labeled: RESEARCH SPECIMENS – FRAGILE – HANDLE WITH CARE
- Include your name, telephone number, email address and information about where, when and on whom (e.g. a dog, a person) the tick was found. Deliver or mail to:



Dr. Kateryn Rochon, Department of Entomology Animal Science/ Entomology Building, Room 214 Fort Garry Campus, University of Manitoba Winnipeg MB R3T 2N2

(Office hours: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm, Monday to Friday)



NOTICE:



Lab Diagnostic Services - At this time and until further notice, the MAFRI Provincial Honey Bee Diagnostics Lab in Winnipeg is not processing honey bee disease samples. Honey bee samples for disease analysis can be mailed to:

National Bee Diagnostic Centre (NBDC) P.O. Box 1118 1 Research Road Beaverlodge, Alberta T0H 0C0

Phone: 1-780-357-7737 Fax: 1-780-354-8080

Email: NBDC@gprc.ab.ca

For information on cost and how to prepare & ship samples to the NBDC, please consult

the following website: https://www.thenbdc.ca/diagnostic-services or call

the NBDC directly. Also, a reminder that a video on how to monitor for varroa mite can be viewed on the website of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association (MBA) at http://manitobabee.org/hive/category/videos/.

Funding for the Varroa Mite Monitoring video was provided by Growing Forward - Food Safety Program, For Farms.



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NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



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Federal Market News Service 1400 Independence Ave, SW **STOP 0238** Washington, DC 20250

Website: www.marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/fvmhoney.pdf Phone: 202-720- 2175 FAX: 202-720-0547

Number XXXIV - #9 **Issued Monthly September 15, 2014**

CORRECTED COPY: Dakota Clover Extra Light Amber price.

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 2014 IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to be keepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated. - REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

(# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

CALIFORNIA				
Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95		
Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$1.95		
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.04	-	\$2.05
Valley	Extra Light Amber	\$2.04		
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.82		
DAKOTA				
Alfalfa	White	\$2.06		
Canola	White	\$2.06		
Clover	White	\$2.06	-	\$2.13
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$2.01	-	\$2.03
Western	Extra Light Amber	\$2.05		
Western	Light Amber	\$2.05	-	\$2.11
FLORIDA				
Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$2.10		
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.75	-	\$1.90
IDAHO				
Western	Light Amber	\$2.11		
KANSAS				
Clover	White	\$2.07		
LOUISIANA				
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.85		
MICHIGAN				
Palmetto	Light Amber	\$1.95		
Western	Light Amber	\$2.05		
MISSISSIPPI				
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.85		

WISCONSIN		
Clover	White	\$2.25
Wildflower	White	\$2.06
Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.96
WYOMING		
Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$2.05
Clover	White	\$2.00

Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

> Canola White \$2.17

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA				
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.88		
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.85	-	\$2.09
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$2.04	-	\$2.09
BRAZIL				
ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$2.04		
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.32	-	\$2.00
INDIA				
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.80		
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.46	-	\$1.72



"Meet The Manitoba Beekeeper"

See you in the New Year!

5

CHC Report
Fall 2014
By Bryan Ash, CHC
Director

Bee Health Roundtable Formed

On Friday, October 3 the second full meeting of the Bee Health Forum took place in Ottawa. The CHC Chair Gerry McKee, Grant Hicks, Chair of the Hive Health Committee, and Jean-Pierre Chapleau, member of the CHC Pesticide Committee represented the CHC as well as the Co-Chair, Rod Scarlett. A strategic plan was agreed to as well as terms of reference. Most importantly, the forum agreed (and AAFC also agreed) that the forum should be a recognized Roundtable. As a formally recognized Roundtable on Bee Heath, there are numerous benefits. First and foremost, there is now a working secretariat within the Department to assist in getting things done. The Co-chairs meet with the Deputy Ag Ministers at the fed-prov meetings. Within AAFC, bee health issues now receive a greater priority and while bee health is still the focus. I believe issues that have not received a whole lot of prominence such labour, pollination and honey production will now receive greater attention.

With the adoption of the strategic plan, a number of action committees were formed and feedback and action plans will developed in short order. These include:

- 1. Prepare draft action plan for control of pesticide exposure inside and outside the hive affecting bees and draft approach for action plan for Varroa mite control
- Continue work on the economic analysis of honey bees as pollinators, including context on the potential growth of demand for pollination with a provincial breakdown of projected pollinator needs and gaps, as well as a background section illustrating the evolution of the industry.
- National Controlled Pollinator Strategy Working Group to define the proposed federal leadership role.
- 4. Research Strategy Working Group to develop a scope for a research strategy
- 5. Proceed with Harmonization of BMPs project.
- 6. Establish priorities to put forward to the Pest Management Centre during the prioritization meeting in March 2015.
- 7. Provincial governments to examine potential for a coordinated and standardized national approach to current monitoring and surveillance activities.

- 8. Federal and provincial governments to seek opportunity to present Bee Health Forum National Strategy at the next FPT Regulatory ADMs meeting.
- 9. Proceed with work associated with moving from a Forum to a Roundtable.
- 10. Communications working group to release announcement of the new Roundtable, along with the draft Strategic Plan.
- 11. Communications group to develop key messages for use by Roundtable members about what the Roundtable is doing and a process for updating members. WG will gather and make use of existing material from members and other sources.
- 12. Communications working group to identify best practices when releasing key reports in order to better prepare Roundtable members to be able to respond.
- 13. Provide the Communications working group with a compendium of activities done to date in support of bee health. (all members) Prepare a template for members to use in compiling this information.
- 14. National Controlled Pollinator Strategy Working Group to integrate feedback received by Roundtable on National Strategy.
- 15. Share report on October stakeholder workshop in Saskatoon, once completed.
- 16. Co-chairs to receive suggestions on specific guest speakers for next meeting, as well as potential new members. (all members)
- 17. PMRA will discuss opportunities for preengagement with the BH Roundtable on key documents/reports.

With regards to the two priority items that were identified in the Strategic Plan:

- a. Increase the range of registered pest control options to treat Varroa mites and other parasites
- b. Actively identify and promote ways to reduce exposure of bees to pesticides both inside the hive and out

While there are signs to be hopeful, the MBA will continue to be diligent in providing input and guidance to ensure Manitoba beekeepers are considered in all phases of the Roundtable.

Bryan Ash

By-Law Changes Proposed

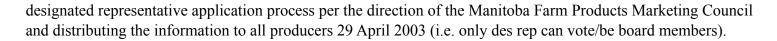
By-Law Committee

At the November 2014 Annual Meeting of Manitoba Beekeepers, members will be requested to approve some changes to the Administrative By-laws of the organization.

The two changes proposed are as follows:

1. Changing the number of directors from 12 to read Minimum of 8 and maximum of 12. (per resolution #4 2013 AGM reduce to 8)

2. Changing the powers of designated representative to comply with the way the board has been operating since developing the



Members should have a copy of the proposed changes to read prior to the Annual Meeting.



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MBA Annual General Meeting

Date: Wednesday 12 November 2014 Time: 10:00 a.m.

Location: Auditorium, Main Floor, Neepawa United Church, 475 Mountain Ave, Neepawa, Man. (Corner Mountain Ave and Ellen St.)

Agenda: Review the past year activities, Approve the 2013-2014 Financial Statements, Elect directors, Approve Resolutions, Approve By-law changes.

Elections: Director 3-year terms expire in 2014 for: Pierre Faure, & Chris Rempel. With reduced board size, at least one director minimum is required.

Invitation: Paid Up Designated Representatives desiring to let their name stand for election is asked to contact Jake Maendel, Nominating Chair at 204-513-0529 or jake@destinyroad.ca
Similarly if you have resolutions, please forward them to cdrempel@mts.net

Registration: Members \$40 each, Spouse/Guest \$20 each.

Growing Assurance – On Farm program: Apiculture

All Manitoba honey bee producers registered with Manitoba Agriculture Food, and Rural Development as active beekeepers are eligible to participate in this program. Producers must also participate in a one day Biosecurity Training Workshop prior to filing an application and complete the Honey Bee Biosecurity Self-Evaluation Checklist as part of the application to access program funding under the Growing Assurance for Farms – Apiculture program. The Bee Biosecurity training workshops and Honey Bee Monitoring and Diagnostic workshops will be offered at various locations around the provinces (i.e. workshops locations and dates TBA).

After the producer has completed the one day Biosecurity Training Workshop and Biosecurity Checklist he/she will be invited to submit an application for program funding, which can be drop off at local GO Centres or submitted by mail using the mailing directions on the application form. The training workshops will identify, which projects are best suited to address the areas of biosecurity important for individual producer's farm. Information on how to document the impact associated with adopting those biosecurity practices will also be provided during the workshops. The following equipment and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) have been identified in support of assisting producers to incorporate on farm the National Bee Farm Level Biosecurity Standard. Applicants to the Growing Assurance Program for Farms are eligible for up to 65 percent of the total cost of the eligible equipment and GAPs.

In the case of the brood comb exchange program and the irradiation of equipment and bee feed programs, it is very important that the producer contact the cooperating facilities (i.e. MacGregor Wax Works and Acsion Industries) to make an appointment prior to delivering the equipment. Producers that do not have an appointment prior to delivery may be turned away until they have secured a delivery appointment. It is important to note that in the case of the brood comb exchange program, receipts for the delivered of brood comb will be required to be submitted along with the receipts for the purchased replacement frames and/or foundation equipment in order to qualify for the 65% rebate on total cost. If a producer access funding for comb exchange under a previous Growing Forward agreement (e.g. GF1), they would only be eligible to exchange comb under the new Growing Forward 2 (GF2) up to a combined maximum of the lesser of 1000 comb or \$2000 of replacement comb and/or frames receipts. For example:

- 500 old brood combs exchanged under GF1 and 500 old brood combs exchanged under GF2 would be permitted.
- 300 old brood combs exchanged under GF1 and 800 old brood combs exchanged under GF2 would be permitted.
- 1 old brood combs exchanged under GF1 and 999 old brood combs exchanged under GF2 would be permitted.

Applications will be received and approved on a first come first served basis keeping within allocation levels for different programming. Application will be received until December 5th, 2014. All claims will have to be submitted within the fiscal year they were undertaken. For more information about the program and workshops, please contact Rhéal Lafrenière, 204-945-4825 or email rheal.lafreniere@gov.mb.ca.

For more information use the link below.

http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/food-safety/at-the-farm/growing-assurance-food-safety-on-farm.html

Beekeepers feeling the sting of honey bee losses

Some Ontario beekeepers are now feeling the negative financial impact of high bee mortality rates over the winter months.



ANDREW FRANCIS WALLACE / TORONTO STAR

Andre Flys with his bees in Schomberg, September 12, 2014. Flys is a beekeeper who lost hundreds of thousands fo dollars owing to the death of many of his bees, for reasons that are being debated.

By: Lauren Pelley Staff Reporter, Published on Wed Sep 17 2014 Honey runs in André Flys' blood.

Since 2001, the beekeeper has been the sole proprietor of Nobleton-based honey producer Pioneer Brand. The company was started in the 1920s by his grandfather — naturalist and hobby beekeeper Charles Sauriol — who kept bees at his cottage at the forks of the Don Valley.

As the third generation in a family of beekeepers, Flys said it was "hard to take" when he lost hundreds of bee colonies over the winter months, a drop from about 550 hives before the winter to around 150 in the spring.

Some Ontario beekeepers are now feeling the financial impact of those winter losses this honey harvest season, which typically wraps up in September.

Josip Ispanovic, owner of Flamborough-based Golden Orchard Apiary, said he lost around 20 out of 40 hives over the winter.

(Continued on p.11)

Last year, he produced about 2500 pounds of honey, but anticipates harvesting less than 50 per cent of that amount this year.

"I would (estimate) that, over the past two or three years alone, I've lost \$250,000 to 300,000 in net revenue," said Flys.

As the Star reported in July, Ontario's bee populations were hit particularly hard this winter, with a mortality rate of 58 per cent according to a report released earlier this year by the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists.

Beekeepers typically describe the winter bee loss rate as 15 per cent, the report noted.

"More than half the colonies were lost just this past winter. It was a very bad year for the industry, and that has a strong impact on the economy," noted Ernesto Guzman, PhD, Director of the Honey Bee Research Centre at the University of Guelph. "Through pollination, (honey bees) contribute to about one-third of the food we eat in Western societies, including Ontario," he said. Ispanovic said he's been in the business for around 30 years, but this is the first time he has experienced "so much loss."

"It was a really, really tough year for beekeepers," he said.

Flys said he knows one Ontario beekeeper who lost 90 per cent of his colonies over the winter.

"Each one of those colonies is livestock to us," he said. "It's a head of cattle, or a sheep, or a goat. When you come out in the spring to check on them and they're dead, it's disheartening."

And costly. Beekeepers need the bulk of their crop to make money and pay the bills, said Flys, who keeps most of his bees in around 20 different locations across King Township, about an hour and a half north of Toronto.

So why did so many Ontario bees die this year? The impact of pesticides on bee populations has attracted recent attention, after two of Ontario's biggest honey producers spearheaded the launch of a \$450-million class action lawsuit against two pesticide manufacturers.

But experts say a combination of factors is impacting

bee mortality rates, including the ongoing issue of parasitic mites and this year's long, cold winter. One beekeeper said that tough climate can provide great opportunity.

"The price of honey is the highest it's ever been and the demand for pollination and bee sales is totally unprecedented. There's not enough bees in Ontario to meet the demand," said beekeeper Brian Rowaan, Ontario Delegate for Canadian Honey Council and a member of the Board of Directors for the Ontario Beekeeper Association.

The wholesale price of raw, unpackaged honey is around \$2.30 per pound right now, he added. "There's never been a better opportunity in the bee industry to make good money," he said. "But the reason that is, is because it's extremely difficult." Flys said his bulk rate for honey went from \$6.50 a pound to \$7.50 a pound last fall — but that hasn't prevented his hundreds of thousands in revenue losses.

"Imagine (being) a cattle farmer or diary farmer and coming in to milk the cows, and finding 60 per cent of them are dead," he said. "You have to try and put it behind you and do your best."



Tick Research desired

By MBA Research Committee

Members of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association (MBA) have expressed a desire for more research into the Blacklegged (deer) Tick and its' associated link to Lyme disease, a bacterial infection.

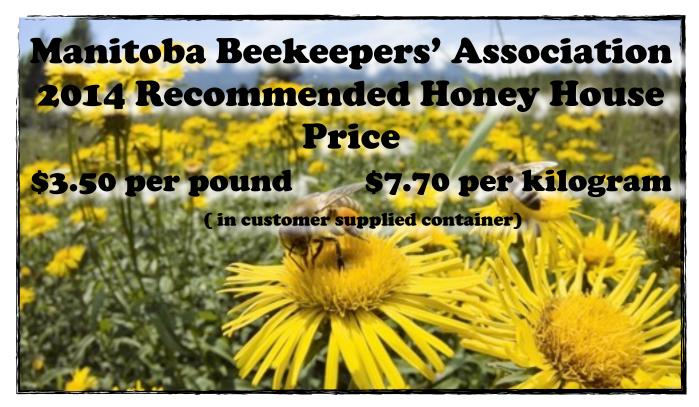
At the Lyme Disease Panel presentations of the 2014 Beekeepers Symposium, about 100 people crammed into the meeting room to learn more about what has been happening in this topic. In the first part of the panel presentations, attendees learned about the Blacklegged Tick as a vector for disease. Later, in the second session,

a more in-depth story about the disease was revealed by three beekeepers living with the consequences of the bacterial infection.

MBA directors are concerned about this issue as beekeepers are among the most susceptible population as a result of our particular industry. Beekeepers are periodically managing hives located in tick prone areas. This can be in tall grass in abandoned farmyard sites, along headlands, or adjacent to tree lines. In addition, hives are managed throughout the year from about April to October.

With this in mind, MBA partnered with Dr. Kateryn Rochon, University of Manitoba, to seek funding from the Canada-Manitoba Growing Forward 2 program. Beekeepers desire to know of the current and future sites where ticks are found, what is the habitant supporting tick population, and how fast are ticks expanding their territory. These and other reasons will be used to seek over \$270,000 for surveillance of the blacklegged ticks in Manitoba in a planned two-year study for 2015 and 2016. MBA plan to contribute \$1,200 per year.

In the meantime, Manitoba Health has been informing the public of the seriousness of Deer Ticks and Lyme disease in a series of advertisements in rural papers. Below is an ad found in the Stonewall and Teulon Tribune (ref: Thur Oct 16, 2014 page 11).







Bee DNA Study Underway

By Jim Campbell, MBA Secretary

Beekeepers across Manitoba are once again requested to voluntarily supply Honey Bees for another study underway by a University Student. Preferably dead Honey Bees please!

In this case, it is a little different, as the student is not in Manitoba. Samples of dead bees are to be shipped in plastic or similar protective material to prevent crushing in the postal system. Could some of you help with this study please? You can contact the student at <u>vpaudel@lakeheadu.ca</u> His e-mail information is copied for your information.

I am a graduate student of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, ON. I am going to study the molecular diversity of Honey bees in Canada by DNA sequencing. As you know, that lack of genetic diversity may also be one of possible causes of Colony Collapse Disorder, so this study will be useful for identifying the sub species of honey bees that warrant monitoring and ultimately help in developing management strategies.

I am facing a problem regarding the collection of samples from different locations. I only need 10-15



appreciate your help and support for providing me some samples, if possible. I would be happy to send small tubes/envelopes and the delivery cost, if required

Yagva Paudel

MSc Candidate

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Risk Assessment Finalized

By Stock Replacement Committee

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency(CFIA) informed the beekeeping industry that the border will remain closed to importation of Honey Bees from the Continental USA in an e-mail letter dated 19 September 2014. Their response is copied here for your information.

Subject: Final Risk Assessment for the Import of Packaged Honeybees from the United States Dear stakeholders,

Please find attached the final Risk Assessment for the import of packaged bees from the U.S. All comments received during the comment period were recorded and taken into consideration prior to finalizing the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) risk assessment. A total of 174 responses were received from Canadian individuals, national and regional bee associations, provincial representatives, and also two responses were received from U.S. beekeepers; which 28% for, and 72% against opening the U.S. border to packaged bees, respectively.

The general approach was to identify, validate and evaluate the scientific evidence submitted during the



comment period. Based on additional scientific evidence, the CFIA considered re-evaluating the risk assessment and its conclusions. Some of the key considerations resulted in modifications in the content of the initial risk assessment, particularly with regard



to Africanised honey bee, but did not trigger changes that significantly modified the overall final risk estimation.

Following completion of the risk assessment, steps were then carried out to arrive at a risk management decision for this specific import using a science and risk-based approach. In terms of process, this involved considering stakeholder evidence and review of the most recent risk assessment; it also involved discussions centred on analysing risk mitigation measures. Ultimately a decision was made to maintain the status quo. The decision to keep the border closed to the U.S. honey bee packages was then communicated to the Canadian Council of Chief Veterinary Officers, the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists and other stakeholders, on March 26, 2014.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and the CFIA are committed to a strong and healthy honey and beekeeping sector as part of a healthy and competitive agricultural system, and we will continue to support these goals through collaboration with industry and other government partners. We look forward to continuing this work with you.

Sincerely,

Dr. Harpreet S. Kochhar, DVM, MVSc, PhD. Chief Veterinary Officer for Canada/Executive Director, Animal Health Directorate

Canadian Food Inspection Agency/

59 Camelot Drive, 59 promenade Camelot, Ottawa, ON K1A 0Y9

Government of Canada/ Gouvernement du Canada harpreet.kochhar@inspection.gc.ca

Ph: 613-773-7472 Fax: 613-773-7574

MANITOBA BEEKEEPER 15



Manitoba beekeepers faced a tough winter in 2013/14. The prior year saw winterkill losses of 69% in Manitoba, far above the Canadian average of 29%, and significantly higher than the long-term average 23% mortality for the period of 1996 to 2010.

The 2013/14 winter was longer than usual, and the spring was cold and wet in many parts of Manitoba. This created unsuitable conditions for colonies to overwinter, though beekeepers in Manitoba also cited queens with diminished egg production and starvation as contributing factors.

Once colonies were brought out of storage, the real damage could be seen. Manitoba beekeepers saw 53% of their bees had perished due to winterkill. If not for Overwinter Bee Mortality Insurance, a program offered by Manitoba Agricultural Services Corporation (MASC) to assist with the financial burden of such uncontrollable losses, many Manitoba beekeepers would be facing more financial difficulties going into the 2014/15 winter.

Overwinter Bee Mortality Insurance covers losses of eligible colonies in overwinter storage that suffer abnormal overwinter losses due to weather, disease and/or pests that have no reasonable means of adequate control. Beginning in 2014/15, beekeepers may select a low dollar value coverage of \$120 per colony, or a high dollar coverage of \$180 per colony. Coverage is based on the number of colonies overwintering and 90 percent of the expected survival rate.

In 2013/14, 51 beekeepers insured over 33,000 colonies in Manitoba, paying \$124,100 in producer premiums (total premiums are shared 40% by the insured beekeeper, 36% by the Government of Canada and 24% by the Province of

Manitoba). The large 53% winterkill loss resulted in indemnity payments to enrolled beekeepers totaling over \$1.19 million. Though down from 2012/13's total payout (\$1.9 million), on average the 2013/14 indemnity payment amounted to more than \$9.50 for every dollar paid in producer premium.

After three years of operation, the Overwinter Bee Mortality Insurance program has paid out over \$3.4 million to beekeepers, resulting in a deficit for the program. "Obviously, this can jeopardize a program's long-term sustainability," says Doug Wilcox, Manager of Research Administration for MASC.

Some refinements have already been implemented to make the program more sustainable. In 2012/13, it was noticed that winterkill losses for the Overwinter Bee Mortality Insurance program significantly exceeded data collected by Manitoba Agricultural, Food & Rural Development (MAFRD). This discrepancy was partially attributed to the MASC method by which weak and strong colonies are classified.

The intent of accounting for weak colonies was to recognize that colonies with eligible frames still can have sufficient bees to make the colony salvageable. Based on industry consultation, MASC has reclassified its definitions of colonies. Beginning in 2014/15, when removed from winter storage, strong colonies are those with five or more eligible frames, weak colonies are those with three to four eligible frames, and dead colonies are those with zero to two eligible frames. Weak colonies are considered to be 33 percent of a strong colony.

Now entering its fourth year, the Overwinter Bee Mortality Insurance program will continue to assist beekeepers in Manitoba lessen the financial burden of these uncontrollable overwinter losses. For more information about the Overwinter Bee Mortality Insurance program, please visit www.masc.mb.ca or contact your local MASC Insurance Office

EPA Pesticide Program Updates

From EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs

www.epa.gov/pesticides

October 16, 2014

In This Update:

EPA Finds Neonicotinoid Seed Treatments of Little or No Benefit to U.S. Soybean Production

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released an analysis of the benefits of neonicotinoid seed treatments for insect control in soybeans. A Federal Register notice inviting the public to comment on the analysis will publish in the near future.

"We have made the review of neonicotinoid pesticides a high priority. During the review, we found that many scientific publications claim that treating soybean seeds has little value," said Jim Jones, Assistant Administrator for the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention. "This propelled the agency to evaluate the economic benefits of this use. "We found that the benefits to U.S. soybean farmers on a national scale were just not there."

The EPA assessment examined the effectiveness of these seed treatments for pest control and estimated the impacts on crop yields and quality, as well as financial losses and gains
The analysis concluded that:

- There is no increase in soybean yield using most neonicotinoid seed treatments when compared to using no pest control at all;
- Alternative insecticides applied as sprays are available and effective;
- All major alternatives are comparable in cost; and,
- Neonicotinoid seed treatment could provide an insurance benefit against sporadic and unpredictable insect pests, but this potential benefit is not likely to be large or widespread throughout the United States.

This analysis is an important part of the science EPA will use to move forward with the assessment of the risks and benefits under registration review for the neonicotinoid pesticides. Registration review, the periodic re-evaluation of pesticides to determine if they continue to meet the safety standard, can result in EPA discontinuing certain uses, placing limits on the pesticide registration, and requiring other label changes.

Sign up for Pesticide Program Updates to be notified by email when the EPA opens the docket and invites comment on its analysis of the benefits of neonicotinoid seed treatments on soybeans.

EPA distributes its Pesticide Program Updates to external stakeholders and citizens who have expressed an interest in the agency's pesticide program activities and decisions. This update service is part of EPA's continuing effort to improve public access to federal pesticide information.

For general questions on pesticides and pesticide poisoning prevention, contact the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC), toll-free, at: 1-800-858-7378, by E-mail at npic@ace.orst.edu, or, by visiting their website at: http://npic.orst.edu

To report an environmental violation, visit EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/compliance/complaints/index.html
For information about ongoing activities in the Office of Pesticide Programs, visit our homepage at: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

Telephone 703-305-5017 or write us directly at Communication Services Branch, Office of Pesticide Programs (7506 P), US Environmental Protection Agency, Ariel Rios Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004-2403.

Bee Healthy Roadmap released by the Honey Bee Health Coalition

By Rob Scarlet

The Canadian Honey Council is proud to be a member of the Honey Bee Health Coalition, a coalition of more than 30 organizations and agencies from across food, agriculture, government and conservation working to improve the health of honey bees in North America. The Coalition recently released its Bee Healthy Roadmap, a roadmap to improve honey bee health through collective action that will accomplish more than any one group can achieve on its own.

Facing unacceptable declines in honey bee health, the Coalition's Bee Healthy Roadmap lays out specific priorities and actions that it will take to reverse these declines and improve the health of honey bees and other pollinators. The Bee Healthy Roadmap identifies four priority areas that need immediate and consistent action from partners across the landscape. These include improving Hive Management, Forage & Nutrition, Crop Pest Management, and Cross-Industry Education, Outreach and Coordination.

The Roadmap also provides a framework for ongoing collaboration inviting anyone with a vested interest in honey bee health to work together to achieve its vision of Healthy Honey Bees, Healthy People, Healthy Planet. To learn more about the Honey Bee Health Coalition and view the Bee Healthy Roadmap visit www.honeybeehealthcoalition.org

Farmers looking beyond honey bees for pollination

CBC News Posted: Oct 02, 2014 6:44 AM AT Last Updated: Oct 02, 2014 6:44 AM AT

P.E.I. is a leader when it comes to enhancing the environment to attract wild bee pollinators, says a researcher from the University of Maine.

Frank Drummond, a professor of pollination from the University of Maine, was one of a group of researchers at a workshop this week sponsored by Dalhousie University. The Montague, P.E.I., workshop was focused on pollinating crops in the light of a global crisis in honey bee populations.

The researchers presented ideas for growing the population and attracting more wild pollinating bees. Drummond said that means creating an environment in which the bees can thrive, and he said that shouldn't just be the responsibility of individual farmers.

"One thing that many areas are looking into is trying to get municipalities involved by mowing fields, pollinator plantings, also getting private companies involved," said Drummond.

"In Maine we have an effort to get the landfill companies to actually cover the landfills with pollinator plantings, so that those bees can build up and then flow across the landscape and benefit farmers. It's a whole sort of village approach, not to put all of the responsibility on individual farmers."

Drummond said because P.E.I. was limited when it came to importing honey bees, producers have been trying to enhance wild pollinators for 15 years. Wyman's has been experimenting with cutting down areas close to its blueberry fields to allow wildflowers to grow and attract more wild bees.

The company has already seen an increase in wild bees in the fields.

MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

2014 APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

PRINT INFORMATION PLEASE

NAME:	COMPA	NY NAME:	
		POSTAL CODE	
TELEPHONE	EMAIL AI	DDRESS	
NUMBER OF COLONIES	EXPECTED TO BE OPERATE	ED IN 2014	
Payment Du	e January 1, with Deadline fo	or membership payment – March 31,	2014
MEMBERSHIPS cover MANITOBA BEEKEEPER	<i>period from January 01 to D</i> S' ASSOCIATION	December 31 of 2014 NEW RENEWAL	
or is the Designated Represe \$200.00 BASIC FEE, PLUS	entative of a partnership, corp \$0.40/COLONY (TO A MAX	bee colonies in Manitoba, and who is a oration, or Hutterite colony. IMUM OF 1,000 COLONIES) LEVY EATER) HONEY COUNCIL LEVY	\$
in Manitoba, or a local or ou NOTE: PAID-UP ME	it-of-province industry suppor MBERS automatically receive	tegory, for beekeepers with 49 or fewer rter. \$60.00 BASIC FEE the MBA newsletter "The Manitoba l n Honey Council's newsletter "Hive Li	\$Beekeeper", and
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	DONATIONS IAL FUND (Manitoba Beekeepers' CH FUND (Canadian Honey Counci		\$ \$
	section Bees-Protection for deta INSURANCE (valid 5 May 2014		\$
	VS - (THIS SERVICE AVAILABLE - \$45.00 per year	TO MBA MEMBERS ONLY)	\$
BEE CULTURE			\$ \$
Paid by: CASH	CHEQUE	TOTAL AMOUNT	\$
I request that the above amount be de THERE IS NO "AUTOMATIC" DE	DUCTION FOR PAST MEMBERS.	a Co-operative Honey Producers Limited. prove deduction by initialing here.	
THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT.	INFORMATION MAY BE USED TO F	PROVIDE PRODUCTS OR SERVICES BENEFIT	TIAL TO MEMBERS.
APPLICATION DATE:	APPLICANTS SIGN	NATURE:	
	Manitoba Beekee	lication together with payment to: epers' Association P.O. Box 192 Baldur, MB, R0K 0B0)

Ver dec13

Neonicotinoid ban hit UK farmers hard!

Bugs devour rapeseed crop in Britain as EU ban on pesticide to save bees comes into force.

Peter Kendall surveys his crop of oilseed rape. At this time of year, he should usually be looking at healthy green cotyledons (young shoots), but the leaves are full of holes.

The driest September on record has meant a plague of flea beetle. The pest is normally controlled by coating the seeds in a systemic pesticide called neonicotinoid.

The chemical, related to nicotine, is absorbed by the plant as it grows, making it resistant to bugs and viruses. The trouble is that the neurotoxins stay in the plant when it flowers and scientists are concerned that later in the season this could be taken up by bees and other foraging insects.

Last year three neonicotinoid seed treatments used by British farmers on autumn sown oilseed rape were banned by Brussels because of the risk to bees. This is the first year the ban has come into force, and farmers say they are struggling.

Kendall, chairman of the Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB), has already sprayed his crop in Bedfordshire three times this year with an alternative insecticide, before giving up, replanting and spraying again. He believes the pyrethroids he is using are worse for insects in the soil now, like ground-nesting bees and scarab beetles.

"There is a strong feeling among farmers that we are worse off and the environment is worse off," he says.

Later in the season, if oilseed rape is vulnerable to another problem, turnip yellows virus spread by the peach potato aphid, then Kendall will have to spray again.

A crop that would usually have one seed treatment followed by a maximum two sprays, could have at least five. This comes at an extremely busy time of year for farmers and at a cost in machinery and man hours, as well as buying the pyrethroids.

Peter Kendall, former NFU president, shows his rapeseed crop in Bedfordshire damaged by pests. Photograph: Louise Gray



(Continued on p.21)

Kendall, former president of the National Farmers Union, is expecting his crop to be down by around 30% and says the 700,000 hectare (17.2m acre) UK crop to be down by a quarter at a cost of millions – although it will not affect the price of food because oilseed rape is traded as a global commodity.

In some parts of the country, the oilseed rape crop is so badly infected with flea beetle, the Department for the Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) approved emergency use for a neonicotinoid spray. Although it may be slightly weaker than the banned neonicotinoid, it is still a systemic pesticide taken up by the plant and surrounding soil.

Kendall says this is bad for "beneficial insects" as it means the chemical is being spread across the field, rather than only going into the plants that need protecting.

"The jury is still out on whether it did more harm than good banning neonicotinoids," he says.

However, some farmers insist that it is possible to grow oilseed rape without neonicotinoids.

Peter Lundgren, a Lincolnshire farmer, gave up using neonicotinoids before the ban because of concern for bees and other insects.

He prefers to use pyrethroid spray because it is only used against pests in bad years, rather than an annual seed treatment that could harm bees in the summer, and it breaks down faster in the soil.

He also advocates conventional plant breeding and "companion planting" to encourage predator insects that can help keep down pests.

"This bleating by farmers at the moment is a totally counter productive PR disaster. It is not going to change anything," he says.

"The public will never accept that a financial loss for oilseed rape crops is worth the loss of bees. We have to get on and manage this problem in the short-term and we have to get government and the research institutes to find a solution in the long-term."

Dave Goulson, professor of biology at the University of Suffolk, points out that the banned neonicotinoids are still in the plant when bees come to forage, whereas the sprays being used by most farmers now break down in the soil.

He says the risk to bees of using the banned neonicotinoids is too great.

"You have to sympathise with farmers who have lost their crop. On the other hand you have to weigh up the damage of neonicotinoids over many years," he says. "Doesn't destroying the environment and the health of bees have greater ramifications than the loss of one crop?"

Louise Gray theguardian.com, Wednesday 1 October 2014 13.31 BST

PRESIDENTS REPORT

Fall, 2014



Writing my report is a good chance to reflect on what's been another busy and interesting year here for me and I would first like to pause and say that I really appreciate the opportunity to represent us all as an association.

In May, I had my first experiences in Blueberry pollination in BC's lower mainland. I can definitely say that it is a completely different landscape than I was used to keeping bees in, I guess it's fair to say I'm an urban beekeeper now!

Just as bees were coming home from Blueberries, I had the opportunity to travel to Paris, France with Premier Selinger, MB Trade and WTC Winnipeg to celebrate the signing of the CETA agreement. This included a gala event at the Paris Military Academy at the famous Champ-de-Mars. While in France, we also travelled to Normandy where I had the chance to meet with the President of the Normandy region Beekeepers Association. It was a good chance for us to discuss similarities and differences between keeping bees in our respective countries and I found we were not all that different. The biggest differences I noted was the scale of operations, he represented 350 members and the largest of which kept 150 hives. And I am very thankful we don't have giant hornets to battle here!

In August I was asked to join the 2014 Bee Care Tour from Bayer Crop Science in Raliegh, NC. I joined about ten other beekeepers from Western Canada to tour their new Bee Care Center as well as their greenhouses and research station. I think it's fair to say that as beekeepers we all left cautiously optimistic that Bayer really is doing their best to help and are genuine with their concern for bee health issues. While in Raliegh, I also got to meet with the President of the area beekeepers association and some unique energetic young individuals (including the self proclaimed worlds best beekeepers) who are doing a wonderful job of promoting urban beekeeping in the area and we visited their rooftop hives in the tobacco district next to the Durham Bulls Ball Park.

This brings us to September and me in an airport again! This time to Missoula Montana where Dr. Jerry Bromenshenk was hosting the 2014 Western Apiculture Society conference and a symposium on remote hive monitoring. By far the most high tech bee convention I have ever attended. There are some very interesting new technologies that will soon be on the market to help you keep healthy hives. I also had the opportunity to meet a wonderfully spirited young lady -Bee Girl, Sarah Red-Laird. Bee Girl hosted a free ice cream and beer social in downtown Missoula for young beekeepers. Check out her facebook page and see what her registered charity organization is doing to increase interest in beekeeping.

Between all of these trips I still somehow had plenty of time to make a honey crop, start a new honey barrel sales office and some significant upgrades around our extracting facility as well. And as always we are constantly meeting with government organizations on topics like insurance and our inspection program. And other industry leaders on projects like the Canadian Bee Health Survey. We are also in talks with the Manitoba Aerial Applicators Association to come up with an industry cooperation project to keep our bees safe from unintentional spray damage.

We will have reports on all this and more as we head into our upcoming AGM in Neepawa, I look forward to seeing you all there.

EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS LIST 2014 MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE

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BABA Rep: vacant

Treasurer: Hilary Stewart, Box 192 Baldur, MB, R0K 0B0 (Res) 535-2167 (Bus) 245-9042

E-Mail: manitobabeekeepers@mts.net (Fax) 535-2038

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E-mail: rheal.lafreniere@gov.mb.ca (Fax) 945-4327

Pollination Apiarist: David Ostermann, E-mail david.ostermann@gov.mb.ca (Bus) 945-3861

2014 Manitoba Beekeepers Association Committees

Convention/AGM: Chair – Philip Waldner, Jake Maendel, Rhéal Lafrenière, Jim Campbell, David Ostermann, .

Fee/Levy: Co-Chair-Jake Maendal, Terry Karaz, Chris Rempel, Rhéal Lafrenière, Jim Campbell.

Finance: Chair – Chris Rempel, , Jim Campbell, David Ostermann

Foreign Worker: Chair-Bruce Podolsky, Bryan Ash, Allan Campbell, Chris Rempel, Pierre Faure, Rhéal Lafrenière.

Food Safety: Chair-Bryan Ash, Mark Friesen, Bruce Podolsky,

KAP: Chair – Allan Campbell, Jim Campbell

Newsletter: Chair - (Vacant) Jim Campbell, Rhéal Lafrenière, David Ostermann

Nomination: Chair – Jake Maendel, Bryan Ash, Bruce Podolsky, Pierre Faure

Pests & Pest Management: Chair – Mark Friesen, Terry Karaz, Philip Waldner

Pollination: Chair – Chris Rempel, Pierre Faure, Bruce Podolsky, David Ostermann.

Promotion/Education: Chair – Jake Maendel, Jim Campbell, Rhéal Lafrenière, David Ostermann and Pierre Faure

Resolution: Chair – Chris Rempel, Bryan Ash, Bruce Podolsky

Research: Chair – Mark Friesen, Pierre Faure, Philip Waldner, Rhéal Lafrenière, (Dr. Rob Currie).

Safety Nets: Chair – Bruce Podolsky, Jake Maendel, Terry Karaz

Stock Replacement: Chair – Bryan Ash, Terry Karaz, Pierre Faure,



CLASSIFIEDS

Apiary Labourer Wanted – NOC8431

6 positions available
Wage Range starting at \$10.53 per hour
No experience required
Duties include:

- Handle, feed and care for the honey bee colonies
- Assist in the production of nucs, and or replacement beehives
- Apply appropriate disease cures/controls
- Move beehives
- Collect and package honey, pollen and/or beeswax
- Drive and maintain vehicles (including large trucks and forklifts)
- Maintain bee yard
- Manufacture, assemble and maintain beehive equipment
- Operate and maintain other apiary related equipment
- Reports to supervisor

Apiary Worker Wanted - 8431

6 positions available
Wage Range starting at \$11.35 per hour
Minimum one year commercial experience
Duties include:

- Handle, feed and care for the honey bee colonies
- Assist in the production of nucs, and or replacement beehives
- Recognize and report beehive health issues and apply appropriate disease cures/controls
- Move beehives
- Collect and package honey, pollen and/or beeswax
- Drive and maintain vehicles (including large trucks and forklifts)
- Maintain bee yard
- Manufacture, assemble and maintain beehive equipment
- Operate and maintain other apiary related equipment
- Keep limited field and/or production records
- Reports to supervisor

Apiary Technicians Wanted – NOC8253

6 positions available

Wage range is \$12.62 - \$15.00 depending on skills and experience (minimum 3 years commercial experience required)

- Handle, feed and care for the honey bee colonies
- Co-ordinate the production of nucs, and or replacement beehives
- Recognize and report beehive health issues and apply appropriate disease cures/controls
- Move beehives
- Collect and package honey, pollen and/or beeswax
- Supervise employees
- Drive and maintain vehicles (including large trucks and forklifts)
- Maintain bee yard
- Manufacture, assemble and maintain beehive equipment
- Operate and maintain other apiary related equipment
- Keep field and/or production records
- Interact with external farm personnel

For full details and to apply please visit our website at www.durstonhoneyfarms.com or send a resume by email to careers@durstonhoneyfarms.com

Durston Honey Farms Ltd Highway 5 & 10 South Dauphin, MB

and by fax at 204-638-3736

CLASSIFIEDS

For Sale: 75 used supers, (\$5.00 each), Wrecking 2005 F-350 4x4 – asking \$4,000 OBO ,Interlake Honey Producers , Fisher Branch, MB, 204-372-6920

For Sale: 60 frame S.S. radial extractor,\$2500 O.B.O, 350-400 gallon, S.S dairy style holding tank \$850 O.B.O, and S.S. frame scrapping table holds 40 frames around 5ft long, \$650 O.B.O, contact John at 204-509-3520

For Sale: 100 insulated telescoping lids, with feeder hole. New 2 hive treated pellets. 60 mother lode plastic frame feeders.300 (2-1/2) gallon feeder pails. Call Jake at 204-513 0529

For Sale: 132 bee wintering wraps for single or double (4 hives pallets).50 dollars each in very good condition, only used a couple of years. This price includes the wrap, the top pillow and the cover with all the stretch cords attached to itAlso have a huge number of hive top feeders, some brand new and also older ones (from \$6.00 to \$15.00). 15 drums, stainless tank heavy gauge with stand and also a Cowen wax recovery system. 100 bee escape board (\$8.00 each). Please call 1 204 248 2645, ask for Pierre.

For Sale: 150 4 frame nucs for sale spring 2015, Kettle Valley Queens, Grand Forks, BC ,Ph 250 442 5204.

Wanted: Interlake Honey Producers Ltd. is looking to hire 5 seasonal full time General Farm Labourers. Those with bee sting allergies need not apply. Work is mostly outdoors, so must be able to take the heat in the summer. Long days and heavy lifting are part of the job. The wages are starting at \$12.62 per hour. The job is located 2 hours north of Winnipeg in the RM of Fisher NE 33-23-1W Fisher Branch, MB. Please apply to Box 328 Fisher Branch, MB R0C 0Z0 or fax to 20-372-6635

Classified request can be e-mailed to dnlecocg@shaw.ca or call Dan @ 204-797-3322.

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- Manufacture, assemble, maintain
- hive equipment Bee yard maintenance

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No experience sequined.

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End Date:
September 8th/2015 - October 27th/2015

Wage: \$10.70 - \$15.00 upon experience Positions Available: 15

APIARY WORKER

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- Assist in the production of nucs, queens, or replacement hives Recognize & report hive health issues
- & apply appropriate cures/controls Collect and package honey, beeswax
- Bee vard maintenance

- Bee yard maintenance Manufacture, assemble & maintain hive equipment Operate & maintain other apiary related equipment Keep limited field and/or production
- 1 year previous commercial

beekeeping experience required
Start Date:

February 24/2015 - May 5/2015 End Date: October 27/2015 - November 7/2015 Wage: \$11.00 - \$15.00 upon experience

Positions Available: 15 **APIARY TECHNICIAN**

uttes: Handle, feed, and care for honey

- colonies
 Co-ordinate in the production of nucs,
- queens, or replacement hives Recognize and report hive health issues & apply appropriate cures/controls Move hives

- Move fives

 Orlect and maintain vehicles

 Collect and package honey, beeswax

 Bee yard maintenance

 Manufacture, assemble & maintain
- hive equipment Operate & maintain other apiary
- Retard equipment
 Keep field and/or production records
 Interact with external farm personnel
 2 year previous commercial
- beekeeping experience required.

Start Date: February 24/2015 – March 3/2015 **End Date:** October 27/2015 – November 7/2015

Wage: \$12.00 - \$15.00 upon experience
Positions Available: 7

Apply by sending resume to:
Ash Apiaries Ltd.
c/o Bryan Ash
Box 297, Gilbert Plains, MB ROL 0X0

Phone 204-548-2036 Fax 204-548-2112 Email: info@ashapiaries.com

Notes and Reminders:

- * Beekeepers Symposium, February 27-28, 2015, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- * CHC/CAPA Annual General Meeting, January 28 30, 2015 Moncton, New Brunswick
- * American Beekeepers Federation AGM January 6 -10, 2015 Anaheim, California
- * SBA Annual Convention Nov 20-22, 2014, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan





City of Winnipeg - Public Works **Department Insect Control Branch**

PUBLIC NOTICE INSECTICIDE USE PROGRAM **FOR 2014**

The City of Winnipeg's Insect Control Branch is involved in the control of nuisance and disease carrying mosquitoes in the City of Winnipeg and up to 24 km beyond.

Some of the control methodologies that are employed will involve the use of control products including Chlorpyrifos®, Methoprene®, Permethrin®, Pyrocide®, and Malathion®. However, to protect bees from potential toxic effects of these control products, a 300 metre pesticide free radius will be provided around all registered 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) or Bacillus sphaericus, which are considered non-toxic to bees.

For further information, please call 311 or write to the Insect Control Branch, 3 Grey St., Winnipeg, MB, R2L 1V2. appointment can be arranged with Insect Control staff to properly map beehive locations, ensuring appropriate buffer zones around your colonies.



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