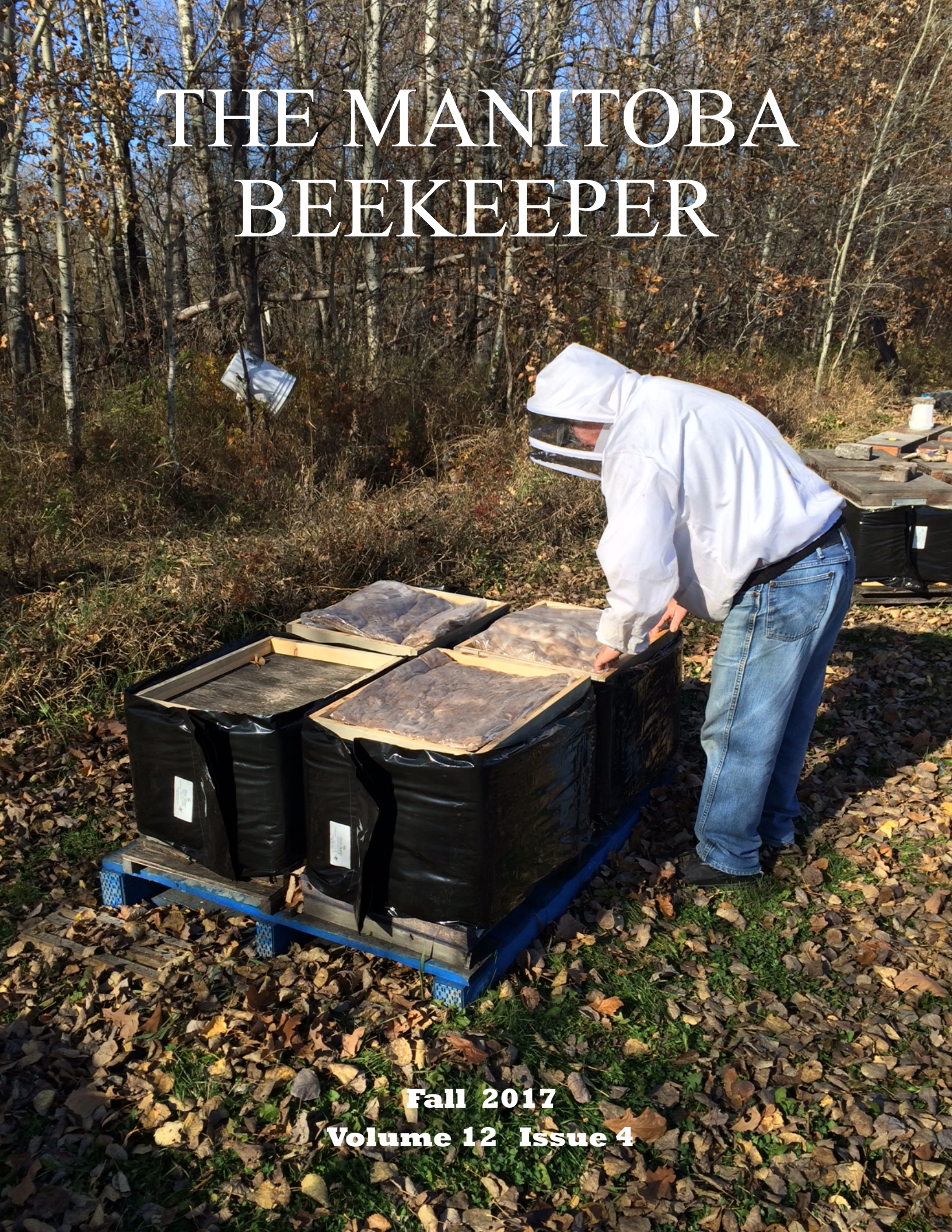
THE MANITOBA BEEKEEPER



Fall 2017
Volume 12 Issue 4

Magazine Highlights

Website:

www.manitobabee.org

Newsletter Editor

Dan Lecocq

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MBA Presidents's' Report

Fall Presidents report

Mark Friesen

Pretty much all across the western provinces the conditions were dry; Many producers reported a decreased yield this year; myself among them. That was not the Manitoba experience everywhere though. From my discussions with various other beekeepers some producers have reported their best yield in years. It would seem that those who were able to take advantage of the later yielding sources north of the #1 highway had not so bad of a year.

Honey prices do show some promise of improving. Although the glut of honey that has been on the market from the Argentina imports has remained: there are decreased inventories being reported in Canadian warehouses and the promise of that glut being worked through is evident. That being said a few vague reports of the Argentine honey crop suggest there could be a good year for them.

I am preparing to attend the CHC/CAPA meetings this fall and will be taking the opportunity to collaborate with the CHC on the initiatives we are working on: Interprovincial movement policy, Adulterated/ transhipped honey policy, National surveillance project/National survey, As well as taking the opportunity to push several initiatives the MBA has been working on: skunk poison registration, and oxalic label expansion.

For the MBA members across the province I would suggest that you plan your frame exchange for the winter months as the GF3 program will be accepting frames again this year as an extension of the previous years.

There has been a fair bit of discussion around the class action lawsuit regarding the gov't disallowing packaged bees into Canada. The Ontario Beekeepers Association has issued a notice to its members to encourage the Ontario members to drop out of the lawsuit. The MBA is following these developments but has no resolution on the issue at this time.

Plans are well under way to have another fun and interesting Beekeepers convention in February. There will be some changes to the convention this year: It will be earlier and the venue will be changed, but the speakers will be fun and you will be sorry if you miss it.

CHC Fall Report

" No Report at this time."

Canadian Honey Council

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Pollination Apiarist	David Ostermann	david.ostermann@gov.mb.ca	204 945-3861

Report from the Red River Apiarists' Association by Margaret Smith

Our first Fall meeting was very well attended. There was lots of talk about everyone's season and what was to happen during the rest of the Fall. During the meeting, Margaret Smith, accompanied by Waldemar Damert and Armand St. Hilaire, gave a demonstration of three different methods which could be used for trying to determine mite loads, both before and after treatment. This was very well received and many excellent questions were raised. One thing that had been noted at the Executive meeting was that the nature of our group has changed; there are many more newer beekeepers than long-term ones now. Continuation of this sort of presentation in future meetings has been encouraged.

The annual Honey Show took place in the Atrium at The Forks, September 23-24, 2017. While there were slow times, the numbers of people coming in to ask questions, read displays, buy from Donna Hourd's well stoked tables, see the results of the honey "competition" (see below for the results), and view the live observation hive, were pretty steady. The results of the Honey "Competition" are:

CLASS 1: BEE-GINNER

1st Gordon Janzen

2nd Timothy Kennedy

3rd David Weselak

CLASS 1 LIQUID WHITE HONEY

1st Robert Heath

2nd John Russell Badiuk

CLASS 1 AMBER HONEY

1st Donna Hourd

2nd Robert Heath

3rd Alex Remkes

CLASS 1 GRANULATED HONEY

1st Donna Hourd

2nd Gordon Janzen

3rd Robert Heath

CLASS TWO CHUNK HONEY

1st Robert Heath

CLASS TWO COMB HONEY

1st Robert Heath

2nd Alex Remkes

FRAME OF HONEY

1st Donna Hourd

2nd Robert Heath

BEESWAX

1st Donna Hourd

2nd Robert Heath

3rd Timothy Kennedy

BEST TASTE

1st John Russell Badiuk

2nd Marg Smith

3rd Timothy Kennedy

PHOTOGRAPHY

1st Monica Wiebe

TOTAL POINTS OVERALL CHAMPION EXHIBITOR

Robert Heath

Many thanks to those who took part by submitting items, volunteering to set up, take down, be on hand to answer questions from the public, judge the items submitted for competition, and all the myriad things that make this annual event a success!

A reminder that Red River Apiarists Association meets the second Tuesday of each month, September through November and January through May, in the basement of the Legion Hall, 920 Nairn Ave. In Winnipeg. For further information, see the website.

Bee Biocontrol Vector Project 2017 Summary

David Ostermann, Vikram Bisht, and Anthony Mintenko
Manitoba Agriculture

This spring (2017) we set up to test the efficacy of using honey bees to vector biocontrol fungal spores to strawberry flowers to control gray mould infection caused by *Botrytis cinerea* in the berries. This follows work that was done spring last year.

Honey bee hives were placed on strawberry fields (Fig. 1) at two locations, Grunthal and Portage la Prairie. A dispenser for biocontrol powder was added to each hive. The biocontrol powder containing fungus *Chlonostachis roseum (Gliocladium roseum)* is a research product and not registered in Canada currently. In Grunthal, the powder was added to dispensers on 7 dates: June 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, and 22, about 1-2 teaspoons on each date. In Portage la Prairie, the biocontrol powder 1-2 teaspoons was added into the dispenser on a regular basis to ensure that there was a thin uniform layer always present. By not putting the powder in the dispenser until 1-3 days after adding the dispenser, this allows the bees to become familiar with moving through the dispenser first. Dispensers can be put on hives (a day or two) before bringing them to the field, but this can make their handling and transport more difficult.

At each location, before powder was added to the dispensers, two exclusion cages (20in x 20in x 17in each) were put over strawberry plants to act as controls (i.e. caged and untreated) (Fig. 2). Before the end of the project, ripe berries were collected and tested for infection by incubation in a moist chamber environment. In Grunthal, 23 berries from the caged and untreated areas and 34 from uncaged and treated areas near the cages were collected; while a total of 25 caged and 45 uncaged berries were sampled from the Portage la Prairie site.

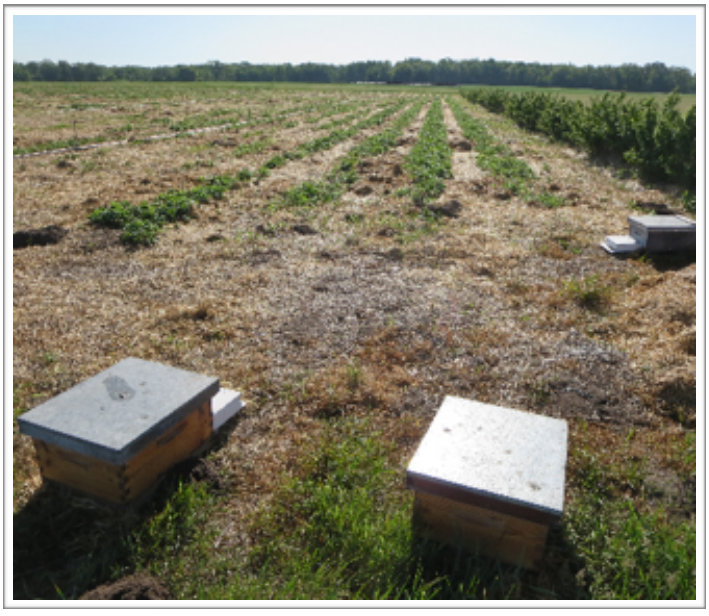

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. Honey bee hives with dispensers on the commercial strawberry field in Grunthal.
Fig. 2. Wire mesh cage to prevent visit by bees.

Results:
Moist chamber incubation on the strawberry fruit samples revealed the presence of infected and uninfected strawberries. Infected berries had *Botrytis cinerea* as one of the major causes of fruit rot

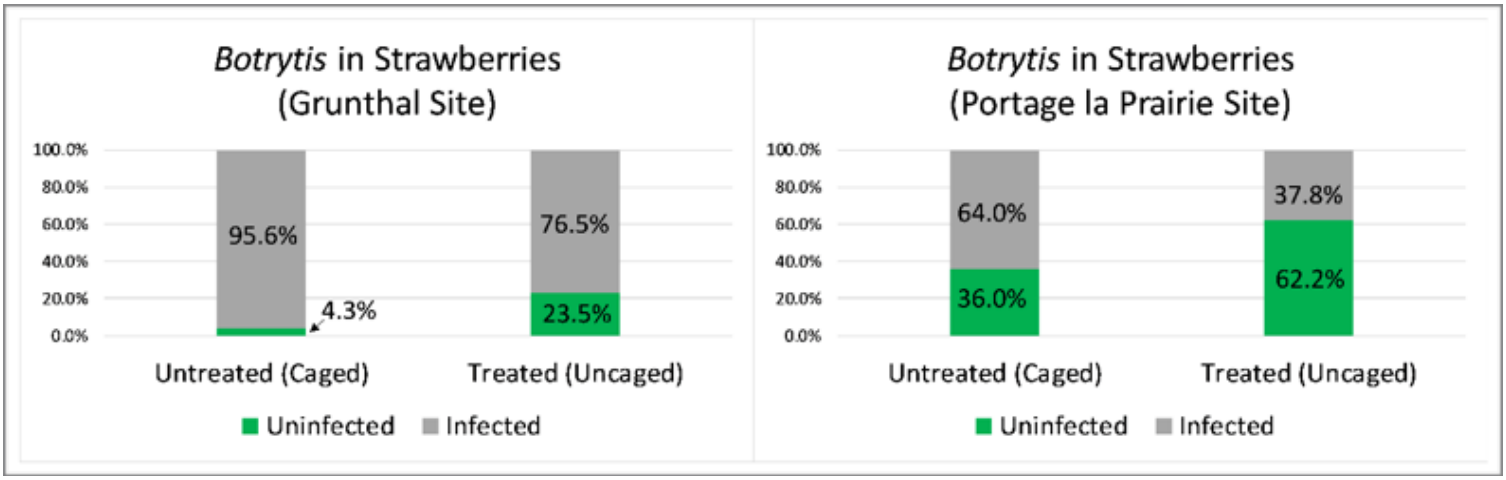

Fig. 3. Percentage of strawberries that were infected and uninfected. Strawberries infected with *Botrytis cinerea* showed at least some of the fungus on the surface of berries on day 7 (Grunthal) or day 6 (Portage la Prairie) of moist chamber incubation.

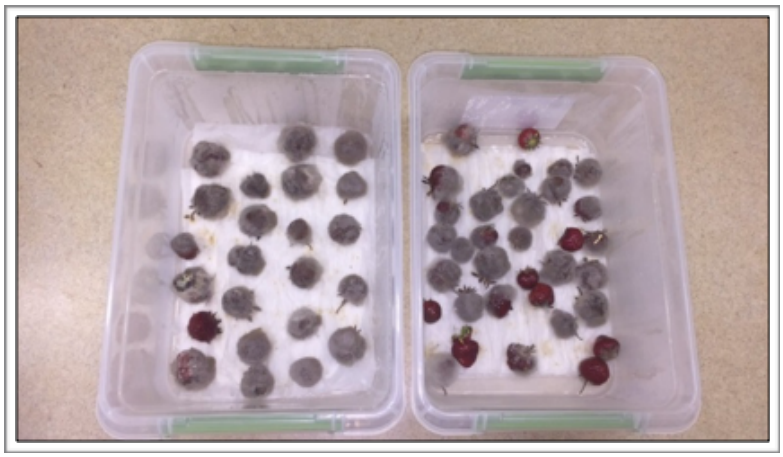

Fig. 4. Strawberries from the Grunthal site on day 7 of moist chamber incubation - from caged and untreated plants in the left container and from uncaged and treated plants in the right container.

The berries from plants in open areas (i.e. accessible to honey bees and the biocontrol powder they were vectoring) had less infection than caged berries, at both study locations (Figs 3, 4). From the Grunthal site, 76.5% of uncaged berries compared to 95.7% of caged berries were partially or wholly infected on incubation day 7, representing a reduction in infection of 20.0%. From the Portage la Prairie site, 37.8% of uncaged berries compared to 64.0% of caged berries were partially or wholly infected on incubation day 6, representing a reduction in infection of 41.0%.

With these initial results, we feel this is a sort of “proof of concept” for gray mold biocontrol using bees as vectors in Manitoba. The results are encouraging but more research is needed. It seemed that there was good interaction between the bees and the powder in the dispensers. This interaction can likely be improved by modifying the dispenser we use, so that more bees carry more biocontrol powder when they leave the dispenser to forage, which would likely improve results.

Thank you to cooperators Colleen Edmunds, Doug Jefferies, and Roger Toews; and to Hira Subedi and Dr. Manika Pradhan for the laboratory analysis.

Gliocladium roseum (Chlonostachis roseum)

- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/261679779_Density_dynamics_of_Gliocladium_roseum_in_relation_to_biological_control_of_Botrytis_cinerea_in_red_raspberry
- Peng G, Sutton JC and Kevan PG (1992) Effectiveness of honey-bees for applying the biocontrol agent Gliocladium roseum to strawberry flowers to suppress Botrytis cinerea. Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology 14: 117–129.
- Bee Vectoring of Biocontrol Agents for Better Strawberries. John C. Sutton and Peter G. Kevan. http://www.enviroquestltd.com/better-strawberries-with-bee-vectoring

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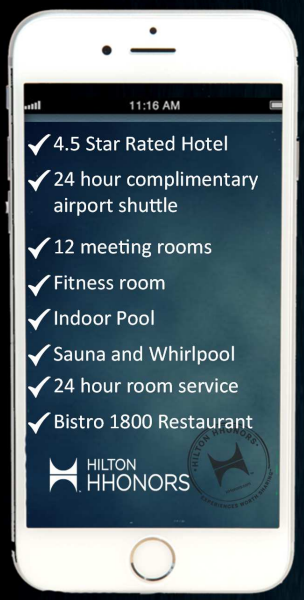

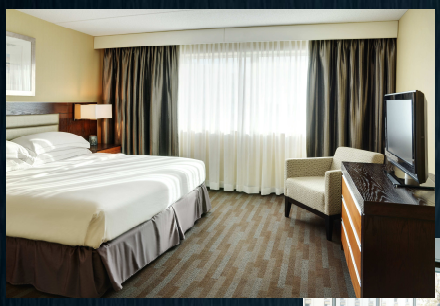

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Marg Smith

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Research: Chair – Daryl Wright, Rhéal Lafrenière (Dr. Rob Currie), Lee Ann Vanderpoele.

Safety Nets: Chair – Paul Gregory

Stock Replacement: Chair

MANITOBA AGRICULTURE FALL UPDATE

by Rhéal Lafrenière

Varroa monitoring and control:

This fall, I had several beekeepers inform me that their varroa mite levels were much higher than expected, especially in one case where the Apivar® strips had been in the hives for approximately seven weeks. In all cases, the beekeepers supplemented their mite treatment with an oxalic acid treatment, and in one case, the beekeeper discontinued the Apivar® treatment and switched to another acaricide strip treatment (e.g. Apistan®). Although we have not officially reported finding Apivar® resistant mites in Manitoba, these cases along with results from some earlier resistance bioassays suggest that we may be transitioning toward reduced efficacy and perhaps full blown resistance. It will therefore be very important that we conduct much more resistance testing next spring. Similar to Apistan® or CheckMite+™, beekeepers should be prepared to monitor varroa mite levels before and after the treating with Apivar® to determine whether their control treatment was effective and be prepared to switch to an alternate treatment if need be. The take home message is that the extra time and cost associated with monitoring mite levels is far less expensive than the cost of replacing hives due to ineffective varroa control!

Regardless of whether or not we are starting to see resistance development to Apivar®, it is imperative that beekeepers are not lulled into thinking that their only recourse is to switch to illegal treatments. We have been down this path before with Apistan® and CheckMite+™ and this industry was able to work within the regulatory system to find alternative treatments. Bayvarol® (i.e. flumethrin) insecticide was registered in Canada in late November of 2016, but due to undisclosed production problems, it was not available this year and is expected to be available in spring 2018. HopGuard II is also expected to be registered and available in the next year or so.

It is not going to be easy when we lose Apivar®, but there are still many tools in our toolbox (e.g. oxalic acid, formic acid and Thymovar). We need to continue to invest in how to best use them so that we can get the most out of these products. We also need to figure out how rotating the various treatments, including the strips treatments, prolongs the effective use of our arsenal of mite control options. The most valuable tool we have in our toolbox is the tool that helps us to measure our mite levels so that we can use all of the other tools more effectively and sustainably. Therefore monitoring is still our greatest tool!

Friendly reminder that if you need a refresher on how best to monitor varroa mites, below is a link to a 15 min video, produced right here in Manitoba: https://archive.org/details/VarroaMiteMonitoring

Increased Veterinary Oversight of Antimicrobials

In 2017, Health Canada's Veterinary Drug Directorate had proposed major changes to the sale and use of antimicrobial treatments (i.e. antibiotics use) in livestock production, including beekeeping. As of **December 1, 2018**, beekeepers will need to get a prescription from a veterinarian to buy and use antibiotics. At this time, it is still not fully understood how the veterinarian industry is going to handle the increased demand for their services. There is still time to work with the veterinarians of Manitoba to develop a strategy to help minimize the negative impacts of this new legislative change. I am currently planning some informational sessions on this subject and will be publishing the dates and locations of the meetings in the winter edition of the Manitoba Beekeeper!

Urban beekeeping can fly, committee decides

Beehives a go anywhere in Winnipeg, pending council approval

By Bartley Kives, CBC News Posted: Oct 10, 2017 11:33 AM CT Last Updated: Oct 10, 2017 11:33 AM CT

The push to expand beekeeping to all areas of Winnipeg has cleared its toughest hurdle at city hall, as the city council committee in charge of land-use rules has decided to allow urban apiculture to fly.

Council's property committee voted Tuesday to amend the Winnipeg Zoning Bylaw to allow beekeeping in all neighbourhoods and properties in the city, provided apiarists obtain a permit and conform to guidelines about fencing and yard size.

The change, which still requires approval from council as a whole, allows expansion of urban beekeeping beyond downtown rooftop hives and properties zoned for agriculture.

- **Councillors to decide how far to expand urban beekeeping**

The decision followed a public consultation process that found widespread support for urban beekeeping, even from some people who expressed fear of bees due to allergies.

Winnipeg is one of the last major cities in Canada to restrict urban apiculture. City planners support urban beekeeping because it promotes pollination, biodiversity, food security and education.

- **Beekeeping may soon be allowed across the city, but backyards still up for debate**
- **Winnipeg's urban beekeepers concerned mosquito fogging could cause harm**
- **Winnipeg to find out whether residential-area beekeeping can fly**

Winnipeg still has to decide who will inspect beehives in the city and who will pay for the inspections.

Beekeeper Chris Kirouac of the Bee Project said provincial inspectors do a good job with random inspections.

He also supported a city plan to ensure mosquito-fogging buffer zones around beehives are only 90 metres, rather than the 300-metre buffer zone apiarists consider ideal.

There was no fogging at all in summer 2017, Kirouac noted.

Understanding the blacklegged tick can help prevent Lyme disease

When the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association started to notice its members were contracting Lyme disease, the organization decided it needed to take action.

The first step was to recognize they didn't know enough about the blacklegged tick, commonly known as the deer tick, which carries the pathogen. What they found out is helping all Manitobans reduce their risk of getting Lyme disease.

"The board of directors noted that the percentage of ou members with the disease was, most likely, higher than that of the general population," said Daryl Wright, secretary of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association. Working with Dr. Kateryn Rochon, an Assistant Professor of Veterinary Entomology at the University of Manitoba, the association had learned that the range of the blacklegged tick has expanded considerably over the last 10 years. "Today, the ticks are in many areas where our beekeepers have colonies."

"Beekeepers are considered to be at a high risk for getting ticks partly because of where they keep their bees," said Rhéal Lafrenière, a provincial apiarist with Manitoba Agriculture. "They often house them in areas that are lower in foot traffic, along the bush line, in fields, usually with lots of tall grass and sheltered areas. Beekeepers have notoriously collected hundreds of dog, or wood, ticks a day and thousands throughout the season.

Covering the basics

With the assistance of the Growing Forward 2 - Growing Innovation program, the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association worked with Dr. Rochon to study the blacklegged tick. The research took place during 2015 and 2016, covering 200-square-kilometres around Beaudry Provincial Park and Birds Hill Provincial Park, using both sampling and trapping techniques.

"Prior to the study, we didn't yet know the basics," said Rochon. "We knew, for example, that blacklegged ticks have a two-year life cycle to reach adulthood, and we could theorize that as they move north that probably changes, and it takes them longer to grow. We could look at New York and say that in March these ticks are active, but there is a foot of snow outside your window in Manitoba in late March. Also, ticks are generally associated with deciduous forests—leaf litter, shady areas—but we're in the Prairies without much forest around. We needed customized answers for our Prairie location."

(Continued on page 17.)

The Beekeepers' Association wanted to examine the seasonality of the blacklegged tick. The better they could understand when it was active throughout the year, the better beekeepers could protect themselves while working outside. The association also wanted to understand more about the preferred habitat of the tick. Do they prefer long grass or trees? With this information, beekeepers can place colonies in places that help them reduce risk.

Theories confirmed

The study results have brought useful information.

"We now have a good idea when the blacklegged tick adults are active in Manitoba: as soon as the snow melts and it is over five degrees Celsius. They are the first ticks you're going to see - even before the wood ticks are active - until sometime in June," said Rochon. "The other peak time when these ticks look for a host occurs at the end of September and in early October and they will keep looking until there is snow on the ground." There is a firm relationship between snow fall and melt and when the ticks look for a host.

The project also showed that the blacklegged ticks were successfully able to overwinter in Manitoba, predominantly in a habitat at the forest-edge rather than in the forest itself. "Where are the trees in the Prairie landscape? They are often found in a farmer's field, used as a windbreak," said Rochon. Ticks need shelter in a humid environment, such as under leaves, when they need water.

This is the same territory where beekeepers tend to set up their colonies. "Beekeepers typically look for a location that offers wind protection, like bush, as well as relatively easy access. We usually find pasture fields that offer some clearing, such as an abandoned farm, so that we can overwinter our bees outside," said Wright
.

Results bring additional questions

The project also showed a possible relationship between adult blacklegged ticks that were infected with both the Lyme-causing B. burgdorferi bacteria, and one of the other pathogens they can carry, A. phagocytophilium. Researchers now wonder if infection with one pathogen facilitates infection of the other, with further study needed to determine if this is the case.

"Blacklegged ticks can carry a total of four pathogens, including the one that causes Lyme," said Rochon. "Manitoba is the only province in Canada that counts three of these pathogens as reportable diseases, which makes them easier to track. Now more research is needed in this area of co-infection."

Humans can contract Lyme disease from both adult deer ticks and nymphs, which is the life cycle stage of the tick just prior to adulthood. Unexpectedly, the study discovered that nymphs are not commonly found in Manitoba.

"We know that they're here because we found adults," said Rochon. The finding is causing the researchers to wonder if more nymphs than they previously though are being brought into the province on bird migratory routes.

(Continued on page 18.)

Protecting yourself

"The most important thing that the study has provided is that we now have local knowledge on this tick. To be able to be more specific on where this tick can be found in Manitoba, and when it is most active, is good information for the general public as well as beekeepers to have," said Lafrenière.

During the active season, the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association recommends that people check themselves for ticks once or twice every day. The blacklegged tick is much smaller compared to the common wood tick at about the size of a sesame seed for an adult and a poppy seed for a nymph. If walking through longer grass or edges of trees, tuck pants into socks.

Pesticides found in honey around the world

By Erik Stokstad Oct. 5, 2017 , 2:00 PM

Insecticides are cropping up in honey samples from around the world, a new study finds, suggesting that bees and other pollinators are being widely exposed to these dangerous chemicals. The commonly used insecticides, known as neonicotinoids, are absorbed by plants and spread throughout their tissues. When pollinators collect and consume contaminated pollen and nectar, they can suffer from learning and memory problems that hamstring their ability to gather food and sometimes threaten the health of the whole hive. That's a pressing concern because of the important role of honey bees and wild bees in pollinating crops, particularly fruits and vegetables. To get an idea of the extent of the threat to pollinators from pesticides, researchers in Switzerland asked their friends, relatives, and colleagues around the world to provide locally sourced honey. They found **neonicotinoids most frequently in samples from North America**, where 86% had one or more neonicotinoid, and least often in South America, where they occurred in 57% of samples. Globally, just over a third of samples had levels that have been shown to hurt bees, the researchers report today in *Science*. None of the samples had concentrations dangerous to human health. More than two types of neonicotinoids turned up in 45% of the honey samples, and 10% had four or five; the effects of mixtures are not known, but suspected to be worse. The team calls on governments to make more data available on the amounts of neonicotinoids being used in agriculture, which would help clarify the relationship between the amounts used by farmers and how much turns up in honey.

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• Operate & maintain other apiary related equipment
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TEXT ONLY ADS

Advertisements that are usually short (i.e. typically 30-50 word, single entry) miscellaneous TEXT ONLY ads (i.e. sell/want equipment, bees, books, honey, etc) and placed in the Classified section near the back pages of the newsletter, or on web site page, are free to members and are $10/issue, for non members. DISPLAY ADS

Advertisements that are multiple entries per advertiser (i.e. Employment for more than one category of worker), or longer than 50-100 words of text, and/or include photo, logo, sketch, diagram, etc. are subject to the following charges: Business card size (3.67” x 2.25”) $30

Quarter page $75, Half page $150 ,Full page $300

Display ad bonus--A 25% discount for 4 issues when paid in full, in advance! Contact Dan Lecocq email:dnlecocq@shaw.ca , cell 204-797-3322 for details

Lewis & Sons Enterprises Ltd.
#40 Beaver St.
Box 316
Austin, Manitoba
R0H 0C0
(204) 637-2277
lfarms@mymts.net

Apiary Technician 3 Positions Available (NOC Code 8253)

Apiary Technician Duties:

Handle, feed, and care for bee colonies. Coordinate in the production of Nucs, Queens, or replacement hives. Recognize and report hive health issues & apply appropriate cures/ controls. Move Hives. Drive and maintain vehicles. Collect and package honey, bees wax. Bee yard maintenance. Manufacture, assemble, and maintain hive equipment. Operate & maintain other apiary equipment. Keep field and/or production records. Interact with external farm personal. One year of previouscommercial beekeeping required.

Start Date: March 1 - April 15, 2018
End Date: October 15, 2018
Wage: $12.82 - $15.00 Depending on experience.

DURSTON HONEY FARMS

1 APIARY SUPERVISOR Position Available ($13.15/ Hour) **Duties Include:** Supervising Employees, in Addition to Below

8 APIARY TECHNICIANS/ WORKERS Positions Available ($11.64/Hour) Reports to Supervisor – **START DATE:** April 1, 2018–October 31, 2018

***DUTIES:** Handle, feed and care for honeybee 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; Drive and maintain vehicles (including large and forklifts); Maintain bee yards; Manufacture, assemble and maintain beehive equipment; Operate and maintain other apiary related equipment.
For full details and to apply, please visit our website **durstonhoneyfarms.com** or send a resume by fax, or by email to: **Fax:** (204) 638-3736; **Email:** careers@durstonhoneyfarms.com; **Address:** Highway 5 & 10 South, 2KM South of Dauphin, Manitoba

WEST 10 HONEY LTD,
PO Box 205, Ethelbert, MB R0L 0T0 has the following positions available**:**

APIARY WORKER (6)
Wage: $11.64-$13.15. Dates required: April 1, 2018 for up to 7 months. Minimum 1 year experience preferred.
Duties: Handle, feed and care for bees; Help in replacement of hives; Harvest honey; Maintain bee yards; Maintain and drive vehicles; Manufacture, assemble, and maintain beehive equipment; Maintain and operate other apiary related equipment; Wrap hives. Help in replacement of hives and production of nucs; Maintain basic production records. Reports to Supervisor.

APIARY TECHNICIAN (6)
Wage: $13.15- $16.00. Dates Required: March 1, 2018 for up to 8 months. Minimum 3 years experience preferred.
Duties: Same as above plus Supervise employees and interact with off-farm personnel; Co-ordinate the replacement of hives and production of nucs; Detect and report hive health and apply correct disease cures and/or controls; Keep field and/or production records.
ALL POSITIONS: Seasonal full time, days, evenings, Saturdays as required; Medical Benefits; Language is English and Spanish;Must have own transportation; Must be able to handle heavy loads as work is physically demanding; Must work well with others and be able to learn continuously.
Send resume by mail to above mailing address or by email to workatwest10@gmail.com.

POMEGRANATE CIDER BOURBON SPLASH

YIELD:
2 cocktails

INGREDIENTS
2 oz. bourbon
2 oz. apple cider
1 1/2 oz. pomegranate juice
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon honey
splash of ginger beer

DIRECTIONS
Add the first 5 ingredients to the cup of a cocktail shaker along with some ice. Give the mixture a few vigorous shakes. Divide the mixture between two rocks (or scotch) glasses filled with ice. Top with a splash of ginger beer and garnish with a wedge of lemon.

Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives

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) athttp://manitobabee.org/hive/category/videos/ . Funding for the Varroa Mite Monitoring video was provided by Growing Forward - Food Safety Program, For Farms.

MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

2017 APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

PRINT INFORMATION PLEASE

NAME: _____ COMPANY NAME: _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____POSTAL CODE_____

TELEPHONE_____ EMAIL ADDRESS _____

NUMBER OF COLONIES EXPECTED TO BE OPERATED IN 2017 _____

Payment Due January 1, with Deadline for membership payment – March 31, 2017

MEMBERSHIPS cover period from January 01 to December 31 of 2017

MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION NEW _____ RENEWAL _____

1. MEMBER – A Producer who keeps 50 or more honey bee colonies in Manitoba, and who is a sole proprietor, or is the Designated Representative of a partnership, corporation, or Hutterite colony.
$200.00 BASIC FEE, PLUS $0.45/COLONY (TO A MAXIMUM OF 1,000 COLONIES) LEVY $_____
PLUS $0.14/COLONY (FOR 1,001 COLONIES AND GREATER) HONEY COUNCIL LEVY $_____

2. ASSOCIATE MEMBER – A Volunteer, non-voting category, for beekeepers with 49 or fewer honey bee colonies in Manitoba, or a local or out-of-province industry supporter. $60.00 BASIC FEE $ _____
NOTE: PAID-UP MEMBERS automatically receive the MBA newsletter "The Manitoba Beekeeper", and only MANITOBA RESIDENTS may receive the Canadian Honey Council's magazine "Hive Lights".

3. INSTITUTION – A Non-Canadian individual, organization, or entity, serving as a broker or library, requesting the MBA newsletter for reference material or other use. $100 US FUNDS BASIC FEE $ _____

BEE RESEARCH FUNDS-DONATIONS

BARRY FINGLER MEMORIAL FUND (Manitoba Beekeepers' Association) $ _____
CANADIAN BEE RESEARCH FUND (Canadian Honey Council) $ _____

INSURANCE(see MBA web section Bees-Protection for details) **Not available after March 31**

BEEKEEPERS LIABILITY INSURANCE (valid 5 May 2017-5 May 2018) @ $70.20 per year $ _____

JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS - (THIS SERVICE AVAILABLE TO MBA MEMBERS ONLY) **Not available after March 31**

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL - $60.00 per year $ _____

BEE CULTURE - $55.00 per year $ _____

Paid by: CASH _____ CHEQUE _____ TOTAL AMOUNT $ _____

I request that the above amount be deducted from my account at the Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers Limited.
THERE IS NO "AUTOMATIC" DEDUCTION FOR PAST MEMBERS.
Applicants please approve deduction by initialing here. _____

THANKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT. INFORMATION MAY BE USED TO PROVIDE PRODUCTS OR SERVICES BENEFITIAL TO MEMBERS.

APPLICATION DATE: _____ APPLICANTS SIGNATURE: _____

Please return this completed application together with payment to:
Manitoba Beekeepers' Association
c/o Amber Ricard, MBA Treasurer, P.O. Box 192 Baldur, MB, R0K 0B0

Ver. jan17

Propolis-etc...

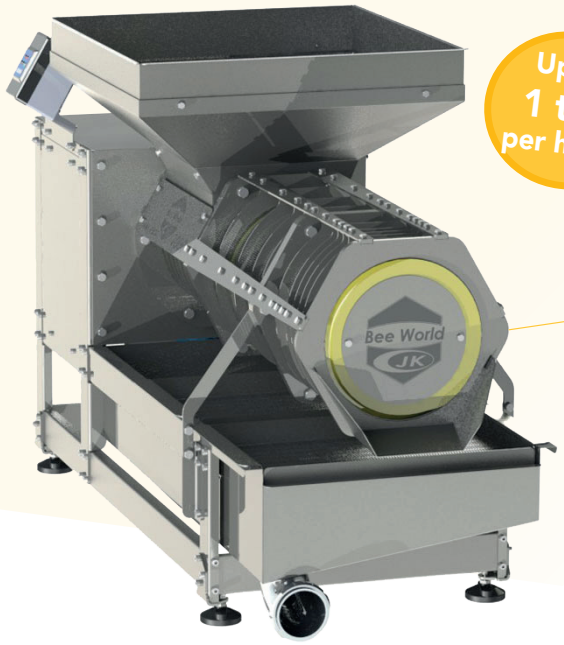
Beekeeping Supplies

Perfecting the technology for beekeepers

These powerful wax presses will give you the best result in the separation of honey capping and wax.

The press goes right under your uncapper.

Different sizes available for all beekeepers.



Up to 1 ton per hour!

Bee World JK

We are the North American Distributor

Vermont Flexi Pumps

Manufacturer & Supplier of Quality Pumps for the Food & Beverage Industry

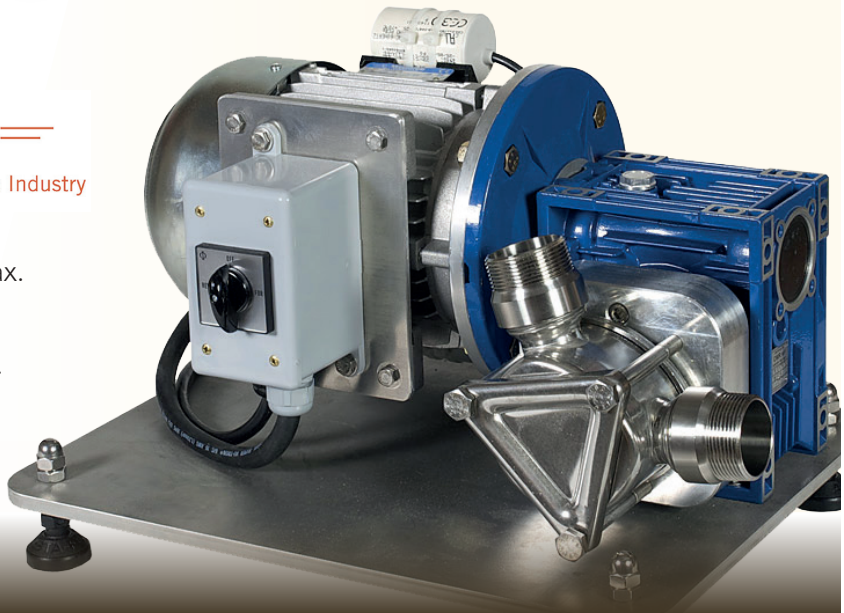
The best pump for honey even if it contains slurry wax.

Mounted on a stainless steel plate.

Forward and reverse - food grade - flexible impeller.

Fixed or Variable Speed.

Available sizes : 1 1/4" - 1 1/2" - 2" - 2 1/2" - 3"



View all of our products at :

www.propolis-etc.ca

888-660-6665

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