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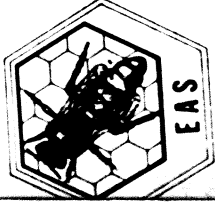
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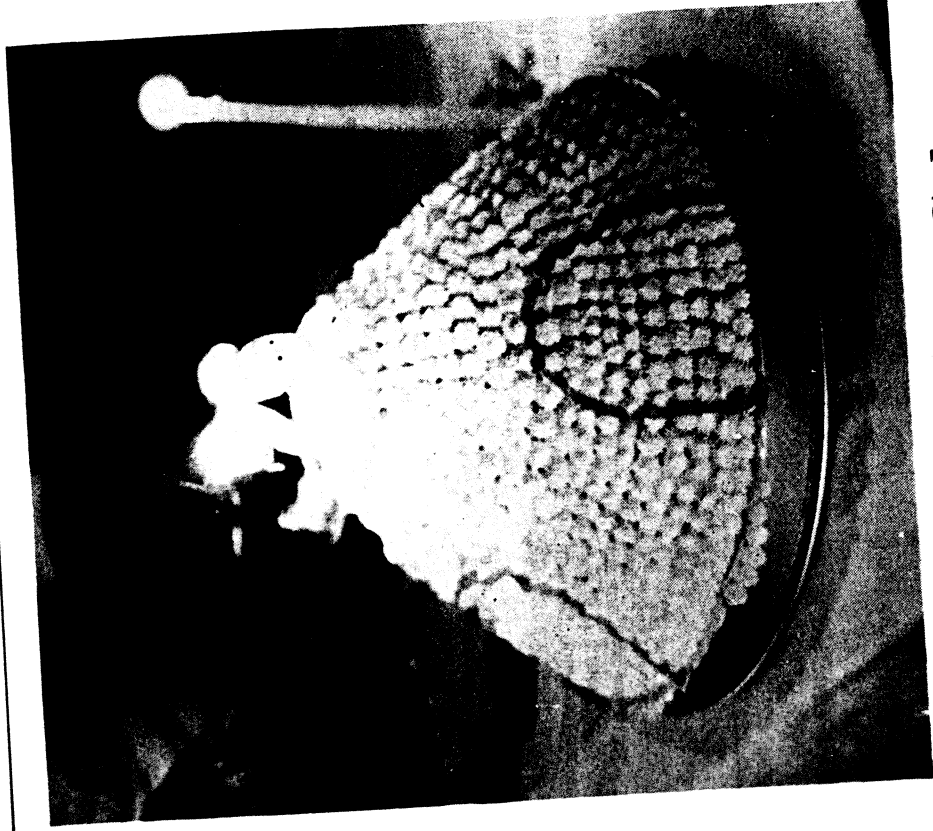
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EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

October 1979

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EAS Birthday Cake

This shep shaped cake was cut and served at the Banquet August 10, 1979. Photo courtesy Gleanings in Bee Culture

EAS JOURNAL

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Editorial

The outcome for other beekeepers newsletters for exhibit at the recent EAS Convention was that about 10 different copies were brought in. It was a good start for a show. Thank you. Perhaps next year more can be put on display.

The Conference attendance was excellent with over 500 coming in. The weather was good as was the food too. The talks and meetings were well attended. Plan now to go to Vermont next August 1980.

The birthday cake at the banquet was a nice surprise.

EAS is now on its way into the future after having attained and passed its first 25 years.

P.J. Hewitt, Jr.
 Editor

EAS Journal:

Advertisements and material for publication should be received by the 15th of the month previous to publication: Feb., April, June, July, October, December.

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Arthur Holmes (r) presenting the first EAS Apicultural Scholarship Award to Mark Winston, University of Kansas. Photo courtesy Cleanings In Bee Culture.



This is a workshop program in painting eggs for the Easter Season. Mrs. Helen Michaelchuk (center) Photo courtesy Cleanings In Bee Culture.

Selection of an Apiary Site

Ref. "Bee Aware" 4-5/79 Collison, Penn.

Beginners as well as established beekeepers should select each apiary site carefully, otherwise they may jeopardize the efficiency of their investment. There must be nectar and pollen sources within short distance of the entire foraging season. Pollen is essential for brood rearing and nectar (honey) is the bee's basic source of energy. Large concentrations of floral sources are needed to produce a honey crop.

Bees also need a source of fresh water so they can regulate the temperature of the hive, liquefy crystallized honey, and raise brood. If a water supply is not available within a quarter mile of the hives, provide a tank or pan of water with a floating board or crushed rock for the bees to land on. Otherwise, they may end up getting their water from the neighbor's swimming pool or hanging wash. Once they have become accustomed to a watering place, they will continue to use it throughout the season. Bees are less irritable and easier to handle when located in the open where they can get plenty of sunshine. Shade from trees retards the flight of workers and makes the finding of the queen or eggs more difficult. A southern or easterly exposure is best so that colonies will receive maximum sunshine during the entire day. The apiary is best situated where there is natural wind protection in the form of hills, buildings, or evergreens. Other requirements are dry ground and good air drainage. Windy exposed hilltops, or sites near the bank of a river likely to overflow and drown the bees, must be avoided. The apiary should not be located in a woods or in damp bottom land, since excess moisture retards the flight of the bees and encourages the development of such bee diseases as nosema and EFB.

Accessibility of the location is important since many trips are made to the apiary each year in all kinds of weather. Avoid carrying equipment and heavy supers of honey to and from the apiary. Seclusion from traffic, constant noise, disturbance from animals and children should be avoided. However, to discourage vandalism, place you colonies near a dwelling or area frequented by the beekeeper, yet screened from view if possible. Inquires should be made to determine how many other beekeepers are operating in the area when selecting sites for outyards. Having your outyards near home is also an important consideration. Soaring energy costs and efficient use of time should be included in each apiary site decision.

Bush Beekeepers

From the Canadian Bee Journal, Vol. 8, no 1. "BUSH BEEKEEPING," R.W. Moody.

This article is about large predators destroying out-apiaries in B.C. Canada. The photos show 10 beehives on pallets in a group with an electrified barbed wire fence around the yard of bees. These hives are strapped together as one unit. The unit is covered with 3/4" plywood to prevent bears from tearing the hives apart. These covers have many nails sticking up through the surface. These sharp nails discouraget bears from tearing the hives apart. These covers have many nails sticking up through the surface. These sharp nails discourage bears from tearing down the hives if they get through the electric fence. This same technique is used for boards in front of individual hives against skunks and other molesters of bees.

The following information is from "LIVING WITH BEARS," Jack Weaver, BEE AWARE, Clarence H. Collison, Penn. 9/79

Living with Bears

By: Jack Weaver
Wildlife Conservation Specialist Pennsylvania Game Commission

During the past few years beekeeping in Northern Pennsylvania has evolved into a kind of coexistence between beekeepers and bears. The coexistence has not been peaceful, and there have been casualties on both sides. But, peaceful coexistence is possible even along the northern tier where high populations of beekeepers and bears slug it out on an almost daily basis. Even commercial operations can enjoy a bear free season provided certain precautionary measures are incorporated into their management program. Managing bees in bear country means that concessions must be made.

Successful management in bear country centers around four essential things.

1. Getting to know your district game protector.
 2. Avoiding known bear crossings in the selection of apiary sites.
 3. Proper use of the electric fence whenever appropriate.
 4. Complying with the Game Law so that remuneration for damage is possible.
- Bear - bee conflicts most often occur during the spring and late summer or fall.

Game protectors are eager to help in anyway they can. If possible they will try to trap a nuisance bear and move it to an area where damage is less likely to occur. This generally requires moving the bear a fairly long distance to prevent its returning. Generally they use culvert traps mounted on a small trailer, or they may use special foot snares. When they catch a bear, it is drugged and put to sleep so they can record important information and tag the animal. Game protectors can also be a source of other valuable information, such as the location of bear crossings in their districts.

BEAR CROSSINGS - Bears habitually move through certain areas, or it could be said they have preferred travel lanes through their territory. These are not necessarily beaten paths, although they could be. Usually they just follow certain ridges or use particular hollows during their travels. Bears killed by automobiles are generally struck in about the same location in each district. What does all this mean to the beekeeper? Well, he certainly shouldn't install a new yard at the mouth of a bear hollow or on a bear ridge. This can be an especially important lesson for the commercial operator who has bee yards scattered the length and breath of several counties.

Laying Workers

The presence of laying workers in a colony is usually the result of a colony being queenless for approximately two weeks. However, laying workers can also be found in normal queenright colonies during the swarming season and when the colony is headed by a poor queen. Development of the workers' ovaries is believed to be inhibited by the presence of brood, the queen, and her chemicals. When a colony becomes hopelessly workerized cells. Colonies with laying workers are easily recognized since only drones are being reared in worker cells and they begin to lay unfertilized eggs in eggs of a laying worker are smaller than those of the queen and many fail to hatch. The scatter eggs more randomly over the brood combs and eggs are usually on the sides of the cell instead of at the base where they are placed by a queen. Many of the drones do not survive to maturity in the smaller cells. However, those that complete their development are normal workers. In addition to laying eggs, they consume pollen and honey as well as foraging in the field.

The presence of laying workers in a colony makes it difficult to introduce a new queen. Many times the best advice would be to unite the remaining bees with a queenright colony rather than attempting to requeen. Two different approaches are often suggested for requeening the colony. Some beekeepers suggest that you carry the colony away about 100 yards, shake out all of the bees, and return the empty hive to the original stand. Superintroduce the laying workers will not be able to find their way back to the hive and you can queen can be introduced with a fair degree of success.

The second approach is to remove the combs in which workers have laid and to replace them with one or more frames of unsealed worker brood with adhering bees. The added brood suppresses egg laying by the workers, and the young bees are more receptive to a new queen than are the older bees that make up a large part of the population of a queenless hive. Introduce a new queen by placing her cage between the added frames.

Editor—Clarence H. Collison

Hot Dip Preserves Hives

George B. Hinton, Mexico

Hinton Honey buys wood hives unpainted and then dips them in a very hot (100° C) mixture of 2nd grade paraffine wax and rosin, 50% of each. Each hive with the bottom board attached is immersed in the hot liquid and held for about 1 minute to give the wood to get hot and absorb as much wax as possible.

The hive is then raised and allowed to drain the excess wax back into the tank. After several minutes no wax is visible on the wood surface. Now the hive is dipped again for surface. This wax coating keeps the hive water proof for many years. Experiment some to find the right length of time for the second dipping to regulate the wax coat thickness. If the hive is to be painted do it after the first dip. Paint will not stick to the wax surface of the second dip. This second dip is better than painting.

Hives now 7 years old show no wear and are as good as when new. They do not warp crack or come apart at the joints. No rotting or damage by termites is done though the bottom rests directly on the ground. Painted hives needed repairs every 1 or 2 years in the field.

Expression of Appreciation

FROM - John V. Lindner, retired Maryland State Apiary Inspector

The element of time that each of us must consider in our daily life and subsequently, reminds us of our responsibilities, such as; this response that has been delayed, is especially rewarding when one is chosen to be the recipient of so many well-wishes and gifts on the occasion of retirement as State Apiary Inspector after years of association that have resulted in a bond of friendship that shall endure for a lifetime.

It seems to me that I find myself in this position partially because I have given much thought to finding the most advantageous way to reach the great number of individuals that it has been my pleasure to meet along the way in pursuing one of Mother Nature's most interesting, exciting and important creature. She has fascinated us human mortals since the earliest recorded history of mankind.

When I stop to meditate on the many people I have had the pleasure of conversing with, the many places I have visited and the knowledge I have gained because of the experience of seeking to find just a few of the many secrets of perfection manifested so often by our little winged friend, the honey bee, I am convinced that God's helping hand has sent to me a special blessing and favor.

Book Review

A new and recent book titled "REARING QUEEN HONEY BEES," Roger A. Morse, Wicwas Press, Ithaca, N.Y. 1979, 1st. ed., 128 pgs., table of contents, ills., black and white photos, bibliography, and indexed, 5 3/4" x 9". This small sized volume is well illustrated with photos of queen cells from their beginning to hatching new queens.

Professor Morse begins his book with descriptions of various varieties of bees kept for honey production. Queen rearing requires very careful attention to details in making a success in getting good young queens. As American varieties of bees are mostly mixed and not purebred one can select for a number of traits believed desirable in apiary stocks. There is much natural history in this book which the reader should learn because his success depends on knowing what is taking place in a colony. Some subjects discussed are illustrated are: queen banks, and photos of brood patterns by various queens. This volume is a compact book and has explicit directions and information which can be used by beekeepers raising small numbers of queens in one season.

P.J. Hewitt, Jr.

New Books

The University of Maryland has published the PROCEEDINGS of the Pollination Symposium held at the University last August. The book is 541 pages in length. There are 74 different contributions that cover pollination studies on over 30 crops. Most of the papers are on honey bee pollination but all the major bee species used to pollinate crops such as leaf-cutting, alkali and bumble bees are included. It is fascinating reading and a valuable storehouse of information on pollination and the state of the art. Copies may be ordered at \$9.75 from the University at the Apiculture Office while supply lasts.

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