



EAS Short Courses— Future Directions

Larry Connor Wicwas Press

photos by Stephen McDaniel Master Beekeeper

One "reflection" of the mission of the EAS is in the EAS Short Course. Or Courses, since EAS has offered more than one course for several years.

The photo above shows the participants in Track III of the 1997 Short Course. This group of "Advanced" beekeepers were challenged, stretched and entertained by a group of very talented instructors provided partici-*Continues on page 3*

Nominations For Hambleton and Student Awards

The James I. Hambleton memorial award was established by the EAS to recognize research excellence in apiculture. The EAS Student Apiculture award was established to recognize students studying apiculture at the undergraduate or graduate level in a recognized college or university in the United States or Canada. The awards for 1998 will be presented at the annual meeting of the society at the Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Champion, PA, July 13-17, 1998.

Nominations are now being accepted for both awards. This is an excellent opportunity for the beekeeping industry to recognize the research excellence of its members. Undoubtedly, many deserving researchers are bypassed for this recognition for lack of a sponsor. Each award nomination must include a biographical sketch of the nominee, a list of his/her publications, specific identification of the research work on which the nomination is based and an evaluation and appraisal of the accomplishment of the nominee, especially of work in the last five-year period for Hambleton award nominees (or a shorter period for Student nominees). Two letters of recommendation supporting the nomination are also required.

Nomination and letters of recommendation should be sent to Clarence H. Collison, Box 9775, Mississippi State, MS 39762 and received no later than early February 1998.



EAS J^{OURNAL}

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Photos in this issue provided by Priscilla Januskiewicz Nashua New Hampshire and Steve McDaniel, Maryland



Track II participants at EAS 97 Short Course in Delaware.

Future of EAS Short Courses

pants with details on a number of issues: from queen rearing to insect photography. The participants from Tracks I and II are shown on pages 3 and 5. In total, there were about 100 participants plus a support "staff" of 25 instructors, master beekeepers, and "draftees" from the host state of Delaware.

Where else can you receive a 4:1 ratio of instructors to students for a two and a half-day course where the registration fee is under \$100? Therein lies the real challenge of the EAS Short Course:

How can EAS offer new and exciting program for beekeepers interested in the Short Course experience, and do so at an affordable price?

The answer to this question is neither fast nor simple. And the answer changes

from site to site. Here are some general guidelines which EAS has used in past years:

1. EAS instructors must be the best.

They must be professional. They must be able to communicate a tremendous amount of information in an intensive learning situation, and do so with humor and enthusiasm. Not all professors and researchers can do this.

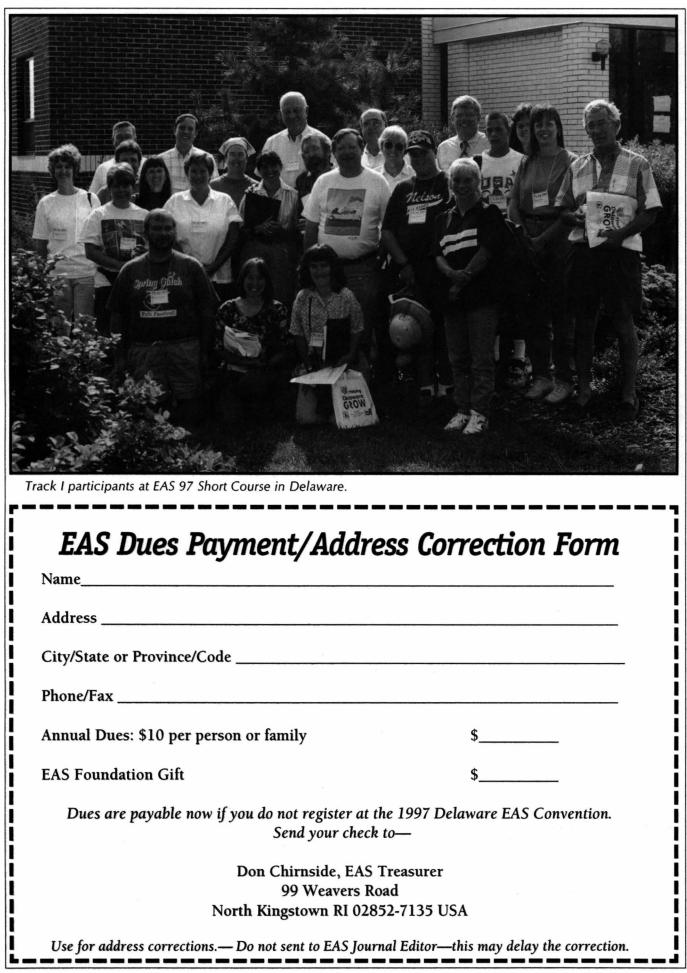
2. Course content must "set" the standard. Every year it is necessary to raise standards for the course. In part, this reflects our increasing knowledge of bees and beekeeping. But it also reflects the fact that many course participants take ideas and methods learned at EAS "back home" and use them in local, state and provincial courses.

3. It is not possible to teach all the material every year. Yes, it would be nice to teach a comprehensive college-

level beekeeping course at EAS. Unfortunately, it is not realistic to cram a semester's instruction into two and a half days. The mind and body can only take so much. (Or the brain can only absorb what the backsides can endure...).

The 1998 Short Courses in Pennsylvania are limited by the site's lack of laboratory space and other features usually found at Universities. We don't expect vacation resorts to have insect dissection or disease labs!

Instead, EAS will offer two "Tracks", with several optional sessions. We have received confirmations from Steve Taber, Clarence Collison, Roger Hoopingarner, Dewey Caron and others willing to serve as instructors. We feel that this will offer a wide range of selection for all participants, and with help from Penn. State and other institutions, we again expect to offer a first-rate program in 1998.



Summary of the Minutes of the Fall Board of Director's Meeting October 25, 1997 Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Champion, PA

For a full copy of the minutes, contact the EAS Secretary.

The meeting was called to order with 17 in attendance. The secretary's report showed the correction that the motion to accept the secretary's report was not seconded by Larry Bixby.

Treasury balances as of October 1, 1997: Unrestricted Funds: \$31,597.00; Restricted Funds: \$22,972.00.

Dewey Caron stated that he has been working on a number of issues. 1) Getting a final bill from the University of Delaware. The preliminary bill from the university just arrived. Two checks were turned over to the treasurer —one for EAS dues and the other was the \$2000 cash advance for the conference. 2) He was working on EAS '98 program. 3) He was trying to evaluate the short course and *EAS Journal* situation. A committee was formed to look at the *EAS Journal*'s costs, and timeliness. Ann Harman will spearhead the committee.

The EAS '97 Delaware account was still open with approximately \$66,000 in it. EAS '97 was hoping to have \$9000 to turn over to EAS from the Conference toward the \$10,000 budget goal.

July 25-31, 1999 was accepted as the dates for 'EAS 99 at Maryville College, TN pursuant to a site inspection.

EAS '98 will be held July 12-18, 1998 at Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Champion, PA. The Board of Directors will run this years conference and committees were set up. There will be an apitherapy workshop but it will be a separate entity under EAS' umbrella. Workshops will be handled by the master beekeepers. There will be three workshop areas. 1) Management; 2) Education 3) Diversifying your operation.No tours or children program will be offered because of the many activities at the resort. A BBQ, auction, EAS booth, annual show, and master beekeeper program will be offered as usual.

Kim Flottum was instructed to develop a budget to break even but not come up with \$10,000; EAS resources will be used to enhance the Program.

Larry Connor's preliminary proposal was accepted for the short course. It will cost \$95 per person for enrollment. The short course budget of \$8550 is to include a \$3000 "hybrid amount" to be used to finance program, workshops and speakers. Two tracks will be offered with master beekeeper assistance, a resource manual and a schedule integrated with the conference proqram.

Sites: EAS '98 will be held July 13-17, 1998 at Seven Springs Mountain Resort, Champion, PA.; EAS 99: July 25-31 at Maryville College, TN. Other possible sites: EAS 2000: MD; EAS 2001: MA.

One person passed all the master beekeeper (MB) exams in 1997 and he received the certificate and pin. Master beekeepers had a meeting prior to the board meeting. The following issues were discussed by the MB's. 1) Updating of certification for those already a MB 2) Getting educational material out 3) Manual needs to be computerized onto CD ROM.

Journal will have Annual Show results and recipes (see last issue). Entries seem to be down. Annual Show will continue this year.

One \$2000 HB Research award will be given at EAS '98 unless the funds increase over \$8000 (currently \$5500).

Deleqates: Tony Jadczak advised the board (by letter) that the ethylene oxide fumigation of beekeeping equipment concerning the label change which restricts the use of ETO on "other inanimate objects" and a 24C label is still allowed on special local needs such as beekeeping equipment (as was the case for the past 20 years). It was felt that a letter to EPA was not necessary, therefore, none will be sent.

The American Beekeeping Federation, American Honey Producers and WAS asked EAS to help sponsor an educational booth at Apimondia in British Columbia in September of 1999. EAS approval was given to join the effort (up to \$500) for a shared table with other beekeeping organizations in the U.S. at the Apimondia meeting.

All board members agreed that starting with the next board meeting on January 30-31, 1998 at Howard Johnson's in Harrisburg, PA. the business meeting will be streamlined—The business meeting will officially start on Friday evening with the remaining business continuing on Saturday morning. Being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

-Submitted by Loretta Surprenant

HAMBLETON AWARD RECIPIENTS

1973	Rolf Boch
1974	Norman Gary
1975	Basil Furgala
1976	Walter Rothenbuhler
1977	Samuel McGregor
1978	Hachiro Shimanuki
1979	S. Cameron Jay
1980	Jonathan White
1981	Elton Herbert
1982	Thomas Rinderer
1983	Thomas Gochnauer
1984	Roger Morse
1985	Alfred Dietz
1986	Eric Erickson
1987	Martha Gilliam
1988	Robert Page
1989	no award (no conference)
1990	Christine Peng
1990	Anita Collins
1992	Mark Winston

- 1993 Gene Robinson
- 1994 Thomas Seeley
- 1995 William Wilson
- 1996 John Harbo
- 1997 Walter S. Sheppard

FOUNDATION FOR HONEY BEE RESEARCH AWARDS

1994 Diana Sammataro, OH Cynthia Scott-Dupree, Canada

1995 no awards

- 1996 Gard Otis, Canada Scott Camazine, PA
- 1997 Keith Tignor, VA Diana Sammataro, OH

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STUDENT AWARD RECIPIENTS

1979	Mark Winston, University	1988	Michael Smirle, Simon
	of Kansas*		Fraser
1980	Richard Nunnamaker,	1989	no award, no conference
	University of Wyoming	1990	Jeff Pettis, Texas A&M
1981	Osman Kaftanoghu,	1991	Ken Naumann, Simon
	University of California -		Fraser
	Davis	1992	Ernesto Guzman-Novoa,
1982	Alan Bolton, University of		University of California-
	Florida		Davis
1983	Gloria de Grandi-Hoffman,	1993	Lilia de Guzman, Louis-
	Michigan State		iana State
1984	no award	1994	Tanya Pankiw, Simon
1985	Gene Robinson, Cornell		Fraser
	University*	1995	Diana Sammataro, Ohio
1986	Daniel Pesante, Louisiana		State
	State	1996	Tugrul Giray, University
1987	Robert Danka, Louisiana		of Illinois, Urbana
	State	1997	Elizabeth Capaldi

*Mark Winston, Hambleton Award, 1992 Gene Robinson, Hambleton Award, 1993

Chairman's Comments

Dewey M. Caron

I trust your bee colonies are doing well so far this winter. We expect to experience more winter weather before spring pollen becomes available and colonies are able to expand. Lets hope we don't have a repeat of the high winter losses from mites and parasitic mite syndrome as experienced in previous seasons. We are too short of pollination rental units already.

EAS '98 Plans

We plan to recognize the spec1al value ol honey bees in pollination and apitherapy at EAS '98. Pollination will be a special feature of our upcoming 1998 annual meeting. As we focus on the positive aspects of honey bees what better topic than to emphasize pollination. We need bees for the diversity of our foods, our fields and plant life everywhere. There is exciting research on pollination and the EAS program will include the latest and newest studies. EAS 98 will be preceded by a special short course on apitherapy that will enable us to bring some special speakers to our meeting program. There are many "products" with bees and our apitherapy speakers will be sure to point out the value of some of these "other" bee uses. In addition, we have invited special guest Steve Taber to be on our EAS program. Steve is back in the U.S. and it will be a privilege to hear his unique and always enlightening perspective on bees and beekeeping.

The workshops at EAS 98 are being scheduled by our EAS Master Beekeepers. They promise workshops of interest and importance Thursday and Friday afternoons. You won't want to miss this program.

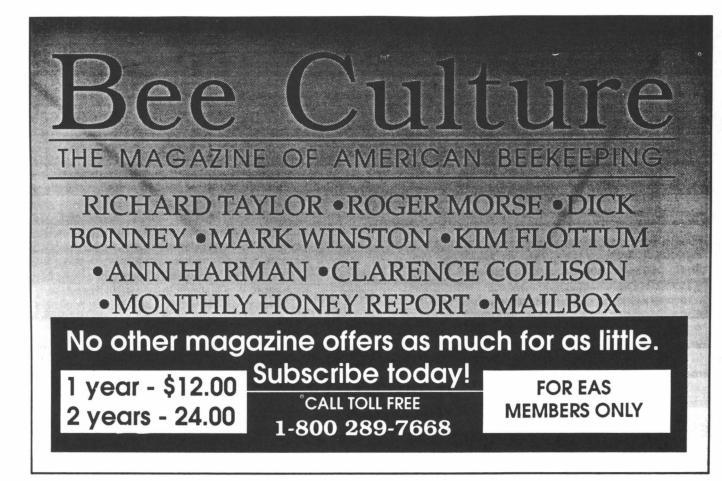
EAS Board News

Our Spring Board meeting was scheduled early this year as we had a lot of details to still work out with the 1998 meeting. We lacked a host state invitation for EAS '98 so the entire Board has the responsibility for the upcoming meeting (we have hosted sites being considered for following years). Since our meeting site will be more expensive for lodging, we have decided to dip (deeply) into our EAS bank account to keep all other costs low this year. With good meeting attendance we will not go as deeply into the red.

The Fall Board meeting was held at Seven Springs, our 1998 meeting site, and every director can tell you what a GREAT location we have for our meetings. The facilities are fantastic for our meeting and the meeting rooms at the fabulous Seven Springs lodge located at the base of a mountain, are most unique. Plan to include the family in your EAS plans as there is lots to see and do. Mark you calendars NOW for July 13-17, 1998.

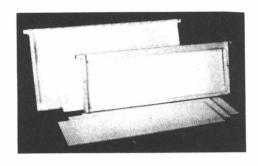


EAS Chairman Dr. Dewey Caron (right) presents a Service Award to Roger and Mary Lou Morse.





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Ask for Nick



George is in the "pink" about requeening!

Having your cake and eating it too!

George Imirie, Master Beekeeper

In our area* this past spring, our nectar flow was about three weeks late, and many colonies SWARMED before the flow. Further, some beekeepers judged the year as a loss about June 1st, and lost interest in hive management; and when the nectar flow suddenly materialized in June, colonies which had swarmed were not strong enough to produce a good crop, and those colonies who had not swarmed in May did swarm in June because the super space was inadequate! Many local beekeepers were very unhappy about the loss of SWARMS and HONEY; and when you coupled these problems with the management and cost (menthol and Apistan®) of freeing the bees of mites, some even said: "enough is enough!"

All of this COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED, and to UPGRADE your management knowledge, I'll tell you how. Make a spring split and recombine in late summer! I will "broadly" explain this. It is more important that you understand WHY to do these "thing", so follow my thoughts below:

1) To produce a good honey crop, a colony must have a tremendous number of FORAGING AGE bees (over 19 days old), and the total colony strength in May should be at least 40,000, and 60,000 is much better. If a foraging bee is on site on May 1st, the queen had to lay "its" egg 40 days before, March 21st. Watch for 5 pound bag of sugar on sale for about \$1.50 - 1.70, and buy about 5 of them for each colony.

2) The Number One cause of swarming is BROOD CHAMBER CONGESTION (not super space). The Number Two cause of swarming is the age of the queen (A two year old queen is "ancient", and a 13-month old queen is approaching "middle-age") Real young queens can lay more eggs and produce higher quantities of queen pheromone to spread among a larger group of worker bees thereby retarding thoughts of swarming. The Number Three cause of swarming which occurs during the NECTAR FLOW (not before) is lack of super space for nectar storage while they wait for the nectar to be cured to thick honey. You must PROPERLY split a colony to relieve brood chamber congestion as well as retard swarming thoughts.

3) A beekeeper's most valued possession is DRAWN COMB. One SURE way to make bees build comb from foundation; and that is: Bees NEED comb either to raise brood or store nectar; so there must be a nectar flow (real or artificial nectar) to force the bees to build comb! Although all bees, regardless of age, can build comb, the most proficient wax producers are nesting bees, particularly 12 day old bees. Now you know why a freshly hived swarm builds comb like crazy—they NEED comb QUICKLY!

4) A good beekeeper just does not stand for some "unknown" queen bred to some "unknown fly-by-night" drones to take over a colony after it swarmed or the old queen was superceded because most of the time such a queen is not very good and your colony will not produce very well in the future. You either RAISE your own queens (silly thought) or spend \$8-\$10 for a new real young MARKED queen with a good "pedigree". Maybe you "like" mean bees and don't care whether your neighbors petition the county to "outlaw beekeeping". But I want gentle bees! When you RECOMBINE the split colony later in the summer, you will kill the old queen and replace her with the new queen that you just got in April—you have REQUEENED!

What are you going to need to accomplish this "have your cake and eat it too" program of splitting a colony into two colonies for 3-4 months and then recombine back to one?

*Maryland area conditions

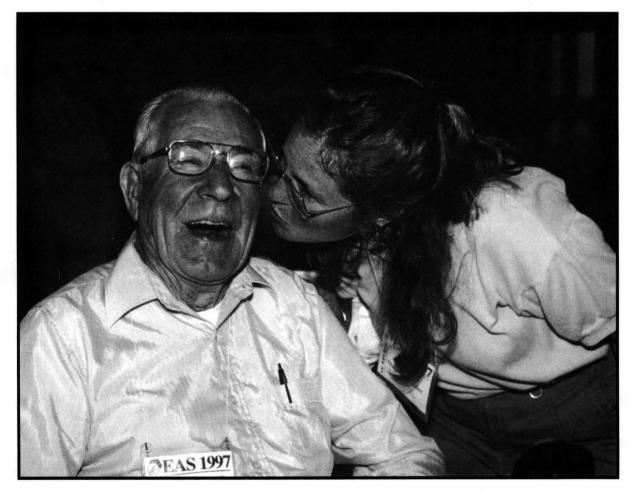
A) Most important—Believe that I am correct. Believe that YOU can do it, do it my way as I instruct you, don't CHEAT by substituting, do it by my time schedule (not when it is convenient to you), and CONGRATULATE yourself on the UPGRADE of your apian skills when it is proven successful!

B) Now (right now) ORDER a "pedigree" MARKED queen from a highly reputable queen breeder (price is unimportant) for delivery on TAX DAY, April 15th*. I suggest Pat Heitkam or Kona Queen for Carniolans, Binford Weaver for Buckfast, and Reg Wilbanks or Fred Rossman for Italians. (If you tell them that you are following George Imirie's ideas, in my conceit, I'll say "it" might help you, because I am respected). Although I believe that Carniolans are the very best bee for our very early spring crop, Carniolans are NOT the best bee for an unskilled or novice or careless beekeeper, because you will lose swarms. You are no longer a beeHAVER when you can successfully manage Carnies.

C) You will need a complete "new" hive of 2 deeps (or 3 Illinois), 10 new frames per body (NOT 9), new foundation (suit yourself, but why don't you try PLASTICELL from Dadant), 2 new Apistan strips, about 25 pounds sugar, about 2 pounds pollen substitute (Bee-Pro® from Mann Lake), and maybe a queen excluder and one super.

While this "stuff" will cost between \$100 and \$150 bucks, next year and the years after, you will only purchase another MARKED queen and sugar. However, you have prevented the parent colony from swarming, it will produce perhaps 100-150 pounds of honey (selling for \$3.50 per pound), and you have REQUEENED with a fairly young "pedigree" queen, and you have UP-GRADED YOURSELF and you have GAINED FAME, plus you had FUN!

DECIDE NOW if you want to try, do it my way with no substitutions, but ORDER the new MARKED queen NOW and tell the queen breeder what you are doing. *Written for Maryland conditions.



Pennsylvania State's Maryann Frazier plants a kiss on the cheek of an all-too willing George Imirie at the Delaware Convention last summer.

EAS 1997 Photo Highlights

Steve McDaniel, photographer



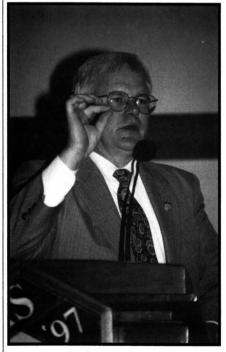
Warren Seaver rests after a year as EAS President while Dewey Caron and new pres. Jennifer Findly watch.



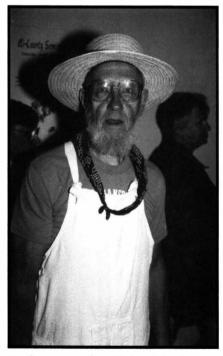
Ontario's Medhat Nasr talks queen rearing at the EAS Short Course at the U.DE. apiary.



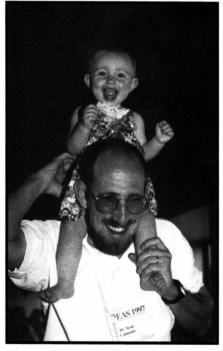
New Hampshire beekeepers Alden Marshal and Robert Salvage—out of a page of GQ?



Banquet Speaker Jim Tew shows how much he has learned by keeping bees...



Beekeeper-author Richard Taylor makes the rounds.



Scott Camazine and daughter entertain the crowds at EAS.



Honey Show Winners pose with their trophies and wall plaques following the annual banquet.



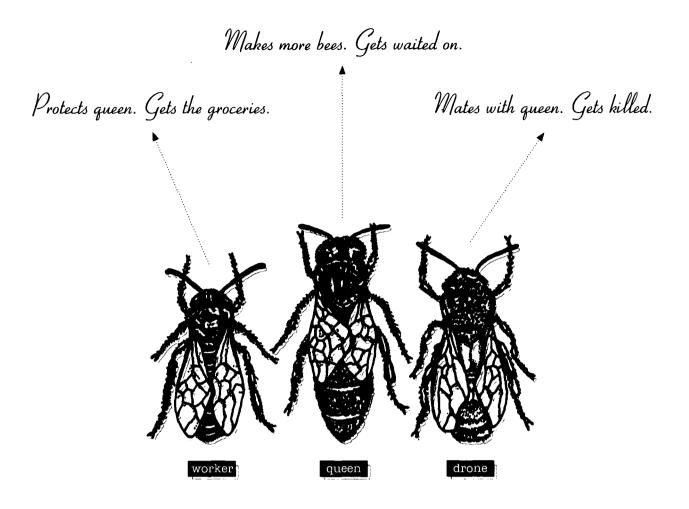


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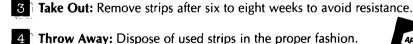
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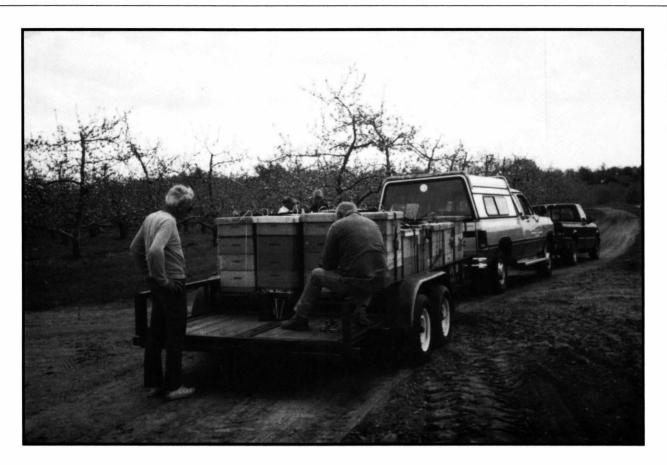
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Moving Bees

In this issue we complete the series of photos by Priscilla Januskiewicz showing the process of moving bees on a trail to a New Hampshire orchard. (Above): "Beekeepers lift hives by and, carefully placing them on pallets in the trailer." (Below): "After several stops to collect more colonies, the trailer is pulled to a nearby fruit farm."





(Above): "The orchardist leads the way and decides where the colonies should be situated." (Below): Beekeepers pull each pallett to the edge of the trailer with a heavy chain." The orchardist then places the pallet with a folk-lift. You may contact Priscilla Januskiewicz at 19 Huron Dr. Nashua NH 03063-3511.





Fund for Rural America Improving the Health and Productivity of Honey Bee Colonies

Scott Camazine, Assistant Professor Maryann Frazier, Apiculture Extension Associate Dewey Caron, University of Delaware

Bee populations throughout the United States have declined drastically over the past few years. These extreme losses result from infestation by two introduced parasitic mites—tracheal and varroa—and viral or bacterial diseases these mites may transmit. This new epidemic has been called parasitic mite syndrome and is poorly understood.

The mites have become so serious a problem that it is practically impossible to maintain honey bee colonies without the regular use of synthetic chemical pesticide treatments. The decrease in bee populations has already begun to affect beekeepers and growers. As of May 1996, states from Massachusetts to Wisconsin have experienced honey bee colonies losses of over 50%. While colony deaths directly affect US honey production, valued at over \$120 million annually, a more serious consequence is the loss of the honey bee's pollination services. Honey bees contribute to approximately

one-third of food production in US agriculture, a value estimated to be \$9.3 billion per year. Continued honey bee mortality will surely effect agricultural productivity.

Our objectives are the following: (1) To determine how mite and mite-related diseases affect

the health and productivity of honey bees and to develop safe, effective, and economical means of controlling these diseases. (2) To develop new, up-to-date educational materials to be made available in three forms-a World Wide Web site, an interactive CD-ROM, and extension publications. (3) To develop a consolidated, regionalized beekeeping extension program to disseminate in a timely manner, information critical to beekeepers and growers of bee pollinated crops.



1998 BEE MASTERS SHORT COURSE

The 1998 Bee Masters Course will be offered February 16 - 21 at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada, just outside the scenic city of Vancouver.

Bee Masters is a weeklong, intensive course in advanced beekeeping that

DIVILBISS AWARD RECIPIENTS

1988	Al Delicata, ME
1989	no winner (no conference)
1990	Charles Mraz, VT
1991	Bob Haas, NC
1992	Paul Montaux, Canada
1993	Stanford Brown, MA
1994	Cliff Sunflower, PA
1995	George & Doris Payne, DE
1996	Robert Hughes, NJ
1997	Jerry Caldwell, DE

has been held every second year for 46 years. The course is offered jointly by the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Simon Fraser University, and includes topics such as seasonal management, nutrition, queen rearing, pollination, diseases, mites, Africanized bees, pesticides, marketing, hive products (honey. pollen, propolis, royal jelly, wax, etc.), and much, much more. The course combines illustrated lectures, laboratory periods, social events. lots of discussion, and an optional final examination. Participants are expected to have previously kept bees and to have some knowledge about bees and beekeeping; hobbyists, sideliners, and commercial beekeepers are welcome, and all will benefit from and enjoy this course.

Lecturers for the 1998 course include Keith Delaplane, Steve Sheppard, Marla Spivak, Mark Winston, Paul van Westendorp, Doug McCutcheon, and many others.

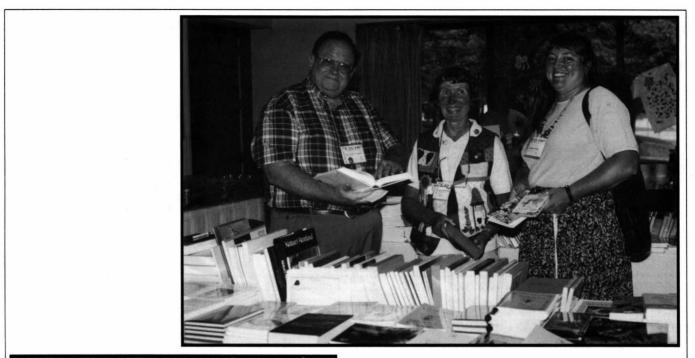
For further program and registration information contact: Athena Roussinos (604) 291-3649 or Christina Wong (604) 291-4910 Conference Services, The Halpern Centre Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. CANADA V5A IS6 Fax: (604) 291-3420 E-mail: Conference_Service@sfu ca

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	March and A	April		
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	Special Circular No. 27 — Fe		-	
	MARCH			
Crocus	Crocus	Pollen	Bulb	G
Japanese witch hazel	Hammamelis japonica	Pollen/Nectar	Shrub	G
Skunk cabbage	Symplocarpus foetidus	Pollen	Herbaceous	Ν
			perennial	
	APRIL			
Andromeia	Xolisma lucida	Nectar/Pollen	Evergreen	N
(Fetter bush)			shrub	
American aspen	Populus tremuloides	Pollen	Tree	Ν
American elm	Ulmus americana	Pollen	Tree	Ν
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Pollen	Hardy tree	Ν
Beech	Fagus grandifolia	Pollen	Tree	Ν
Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.	Pollen	Tree	Ν
Blackhaw	Viburnum spp.	Nectar/Pollen	Hardy shrub	N
Bloodroot	Sanguinaria canadensis	Pollen	Herbaceous perennial	Ν
Box elder	Acer negundo	Pollen/Nectar	Tree	Ε
Cassandra	Chamaedaphne calyculata	Nectar/Pollen	Shrub	Ν
Dandelion	Taraxacm officinale	Nectar/Pollen	Herbaceous perennial	Ν
Deutzia	Deutzia lemoinei	Nectar/Pollen	Shrub	G
Gill-over-the-ground	Nepeta hederacea	Nectar/Pollen	Herbaceous	Ε
Hazelnut	Corylus americana	Pollen	Shrub	N
Marsh marigold,	Caltha palustris	Pollen	Annual	Ν
Cowslip				
Narcissus	Narcissus	Nectar/Pollen	Bulb	G
Red maple	Acer rubrum	Pollen/Nectar	Tree	Ν
Shadbush	Amelanchier spp.	Nectar/Pollen	Shrub or Tree	Ν
Silver maple	Acer dasycarpum	Nectar/Pollen	Tree	G
Spicebush	Benzoin aestivale	Nectar/Pollen	Shrub	Ν
Tag alder	Alnus incana	Pollen	Shrub	Ν
(or Speckled alder)				
Tulip	Tulipa	Pollen	Bulb	G
Willows-many species	s <i>Salix</i> spp.	Pollen/Nectar	Small shrubs	5 N

N = Native

G = Garden or cultivated

E = Escaped (A plant which has been introduced to an area but which is now growing wild).





mercial vendor displays are a great feature of EAS. In Delaware last year photographer/master beekeeper Steve McDaniel caught (above)Larry **Connor with EAS Vice-Chair Ann** Harman and EAS 1998 President Jennifer Findley. At left, Brian Sherriff shows off his new bright red bee suit (Was Brian really a male model?) Below Rick and Cathy Hough show off some of their shirts and gift ware with a bee theme.

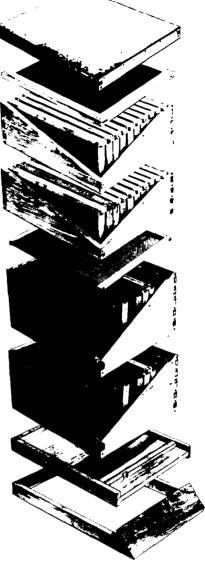
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