



the **Queen City BUZZZZZZ**

Official Newsletter of the Regina & District Bee Club, **2017 Summer**



Bees are healthy. The honey flow is on.

Your Bee Club is excited to bring you our summer newsletter edition. If you've got story ideas, a need for information about any specific beekeeping topic, a favourite honey recipe or tips that others can learn from, please e-mail us at klanekennels@gmail.com and we'll get your information into future editions.

Enjoy!

In This Issue

Small Hive Beetle!

**Taking Beekeeping to the Next Level:
Two Provincial Beekeepers' Courses**

**Be a Honey Ambassador: Containers
and Labels**

Food Safety

Winterizing

Bee the Educator

Club Marketing



Hive Sold without an Inspection and Permit Spreads Small Hive Beetle from Ontario to Alberta



From SaskBeekeepers

Please be advised Dr. Medhat Nasar, Provincial Apiculturist of Alberta, has confirmed that Small Hive Beetle was found in honeybee colonies that were imported from Ontario into Alberta without a permit. As a result, Alberta has established a 45 - day quarantine with a 15 km radius from the infected site in the Peace River region where SHB has been found. This quarantine is effective beginning July 19, 2017.

Importation of any bee colonies into Saskatchewan must be accompanied with the proper inspection reports and any additional information required. The Saskatchewan importation requirements have been published in Beelines annually since 2014 and are available to anyone wishing to import bees. As a result of this latest find, generally, bees will not be allowed to be imported into Saskatchewan from:

- Ontario;
- Quebec;
- New Brunswick;
- Fraser Valley area of British Columbia;
- Peace River area of Alberta;
- Any other jurisdiction under a quarantine.

Please note these areas will be subject to change as the circumstances dictate.

While SHB has not been found in Saskatchewan we are developing protocols to slow the spread of the beetle should it be found in our province, including

quarantining the areas affected to limit the movement of bees to slow the spread of the beetle.

All Saskatchewan beekeepers need to be especially vigilant in inspecting their colonies for SHB. Beekeepers are also encouraged to implement the practice of removing all wax scrapings from their beeyards, and melting wax regularly in their honey houses as stored wax is an attractant for the Small Hive Beetle. All honey that enters the heat room should be extracted no more than 72 hours after it is pulled to also limit opportunity for SHB to spread.

Taking Beekeeping to the Next Level: Two Provincial Beekeepers' Courses

By Louise Yates

The Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association and the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Development Commission along with the provincial Agriculture Ministry offered two spring classes: Queen Rearing on May 26th and Intermediate Beekeeping on June 5th. Provincial apiary experts Geoff Wilson, Graham Parsons and Hannah MacNeil shared their knowledge with enthusiastic beekeepers at Geoff's personal apiary near Waskesiu Park. Both classes focused on becoming self-sufficient beekeepers.

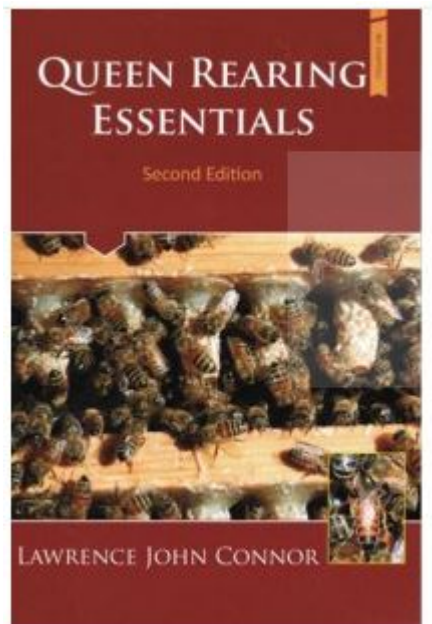


Queen Rearing

Queen rearing is about selecting the top five percent of queens with good genetics to use as your stock. They are strong hives with an excess of food. Queens are gentle, with good hygiene, have good brood patterns and exhibit disease resistance.

New queens are given to the weakest hives. And if the timing is right, weak hives can even be split into two nucs. Rearing timing is all about having a strong drone population, so June is great. May is a bit too early. It's good to finish requeening by the end of July so if you mess up, you have recovery time.

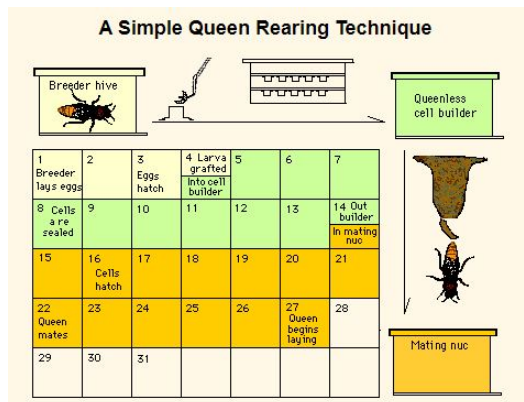
The class covered equipment, queenless starters and queen-right finishers and grafting.



Queen Rearing Essentials by Lawrence John Connor was the class reference book.

Intermediate Beekeeping

The same experts explained a ton about creating nucs and preventing disease.



[Glenn Apiaries'](#) web site contains excellent post-class information about queen rearing.



Take Away Tips:

- Bees ideal internal hive temperature is between 34-38°C. It's best to unwrap some time between May 1 and Victoria Day depending on your region.
- A queen typically lasts between two and five years.
- Put excluders on before they get the ring of honey on top of the brood.
- Screened bottom boards are good June through September, but may be too cool after that.
- Bottom supering is better from a swarm prevention standpoint, but it's a lot of work.
- If your bees are making honey, they are happy.

Queen replacement with mated queens can occur between April and August and with queen cells from late May through August, but you must have drones in the area. Requeen anything that is failing, defensive, diseased, with poor production or three years old or older. The ideal process for a hive is year one nuc, year two honey, year three a nuc again. When making nucs, studies show results of frames to future success:

2 frames mid-May = honey

2 frames June = 50-100 lbs honey

2 frames July = weak into winter

5 frames May = honey

5 frames June = honey

5 frames July = 50-100 lbs

5 frames August = will winter

5 frames September = only if indoor wintering

Success is all about colony strength going into winter.



Disease Prevention

Every time a beekeeper handles a frame, they should be checking for signs of disease.

Breaking the brood cycle is good mite prevention. MAQS are good mite treatments in August, and they can be used while the honey supers are on. In some instances, doing a composite mite sample is acceptable where you take bees from a number of hives to make up the 300 bee sample count.

From a disease prevention standpoint, never purchase used, dark brood frames. Bees only like a frame for two brood cycles. Old brood frame has disease and chemical residues. It's ideal to cull 10-30 percent of frames each spring.

So the bees can eat it, don't leave crystallized honey in hives during the winter. Feed sugar syrup instead.

Equalize colonies by moving brood with nurse bees to weak from strong colonies. The benefit is that it is good swarm control and it improves weak colonies. Conversely the stronger the colony, the more honey you will get and the more awareness you will have about a colony's true strength.

Students were able to see and discuss sample frames of American Foulbrood, Chalkbrood, a starved frame and possibly Nosema (everyone poops before dying, so unless you get the frame tested, you'll never truly know if your hive died of Nosema).

Making a Nuc

Bees grow faster in smaller boxes. Always compress then expand. When starting a nuc, the ideal frame arrangement is:

- 1 frame honey/pollen
- 1 frame lots of young larvae – this is what keeps the nurse bees there
- 1 frame brood – this will get the worker bees coming back and will get stronger more quickly
- 1 queen cup – track genetics of where you get the queen cells from

Check back in 14 days for acceptance. You should see eggs.

You can push two nuc boxes together in the original location to collect the field bees who are returning. Once the nuc is strong enough, you can also put two beside each other, add a queen excluder, then collect honey from a blended nuc.

Record Keeping and Reputation

Presentation by special guest Svenja Belaoussoff

Svenja explained that each and every beekeeper builds the reputation of Canadian honey. And, it is essential to manage disease because someone else's livelihood depends on it. An essential part of disease management is record keeping that helps you:

1. keep organized – to do, supplies, schedule
2. understand your bees better – can trace back problems
3. learn from mistakes
4. reduce spread of disease
5. improve food safety
6. improve traceability through food operation
7. maximize profits and reduce expenses
8. be consistent
9. follow regulations
10. communicate – with the provincial apiarist, police, insurance claims



To learn more about record keeping, two essential beekeeping documents are the **Honey Bee Producer Guide to the National Bee Farm-Level Biosecurity Standard** (i.e. the Bee Biosecurity Standard), and the **Canadian Bee Industry Safety Quality Traceability Producer Manual - Good Production Practices** (i.e., CBISQT). Both are available via the [Canadian Honey Council](#).

All About Mites and Disease

If you don't check and treat your bees for mites, your bees will eventually get sick and die. And, since mites mate with their siblings they develop resistance quickly, so treatments are ever changing.

- For early spring, synthetics such as Apivar, Apistan, Checkmite are used. If you treat in early March, then if there are poor results you will have time to do another treatment.
- Organic acids such as oxalic acid and Mite Away Quick Strips "MAQS" (formic acid) can be applied in the spring, summer or fall while supers are on. However, if it's too hot, too much MAQS will kill bees. If it's too cold, MAQS don't work.
- Thymovar treatments are based on thyme. They require two 21-day treatments. They have a 14-day withdrawal period.

At the moment, Geoff's personal mite treatment schedule is:

- Apivar in spring
- Formic Acid or MAQS in August
- Oxalic in late fall
- Thymovar as wrap in the fall

If you ever find a hive with American Foulbrood, the hive should be burned - bees and all.

Apply all treatments according to the label instructions.

For other yard and field chemical control, in terms of bee safety, don't worry about herbicides, fungicides may be a problem, but insecticides are serious problem.

**“It's good to be scared
– it makes you vigilant.”**

- Geoff Wilson

Mite Treatment Resources

Manitoba Agriculture recently released their [2017 recommendations for Administering Antibiotics and Acaricides to Honeybees.](#)

Check out a great video showing how to collect bees to do a [mite test](#).

Read more about various mite treatments: [Apistan](#), NEW - [Bayvarol](#), [Checkmite](#), [Apivar](#), [MiteGone](#), [Oxalic Acid](#), [Thymovar](#) and [Mite Away Quick Strips \(MAQS\)](#). (For treatments, always follow label instructions.)

Hannigan's Honey



Part of the intermediate class involved a commercial honey producer tour, [Hannigan's Honey](#). Host Murry Hannigan toured us through as the operation was preparing for the busy summer season.

Some Highlights of their operation:

- 5000 hives
- 140 bee yards
- Two thirds of the hives are for honey production, the rest are for next year's production of new queens
- Extract 6 days a week between July 10 and September 10th
- 50,000 honey supers
- Hire immigrant workers (yes, they do speak some Spanish)
- Export to Japan (no, they don't speak Japanese)

Murray's Beekeeping Tips

- Keeping young queens and strength of the colonies at season's end is critical.
- For winter prep, centre the brood so they can access the honey.
- Always be aware of disease.
- If a colony supecedes in August, the spring colony will be weak.
- To improve a weak colony, put a feed board and queen excluder on top of a good hive – put the weaker colony on top of the strong colony so it has time to grow.
- Equalize to prevent strong colony from swarming and boost a weak colony. You can also switch hive locations so field bees from strong colony enter a weaker colony. Each location should be self sustaining
- Because honey is acidic, place sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) under equipment.
- Clean with soap, water and baking soda

Both provincial classes were exceptional learning opportunities. Consider taking the classes next time they are offered to experience the hands-on learning and networking.

Club Extractor Rental



The Club owns a 4 frame electric extractor to rent to members. A refractometer is also available with the extractor so you can check moisture levels. Booking is now done online - an email explaining the process was sent out on July 11 (if you didn't receive, please let us know). First come first served. Please print and fill out the contract (link below) to rent it. Members only (you are welcome to join to use it). The [Rental Contract](#) describes the use and rules associated with renting the extractor.

- Damage/Cleaning Deposit: \$150 (refunded if returned in clean, good order)
- Rental per day: \$30 (max of 2 consecutive days)
- Late fee: \$50 / day
- Cancellation less than 48 hours: \$50

[Extractor Manual](#)

Be a Honey Ambassador: Containers and Labels



By Louise Yates

Consumers are confused about honey. Where does it come from? Is it Canadian? Is it local? Is it pure honey? Is it organic?

Beekeepers and packers don't make it easier either. When people buy Canada #1 honey, many believe they're buying Canadian honey when in fact they're buying honey that meets the national regulatory standard. And sadly, some unethical, typically small-scale beekeepers, make misleading claims about

their honey – for example, saying that their honey is organic when in fact it meets no organic standard and they're blatantly lying.

If you're selling even a small amount of honey to people who aren't friends or family, as a micro-producer, do your part to build trust in the industry by packaging and labelling your honey according to provincial or federal regulations.

Use safe, new containers

Honey is a low-risk food because of its high acid content, but that acid also rusts metal containers, so it's best to use glass or plastic. And make sure your containers are new, not old yoghurt containers. There are lots of packaging options. Make sure your glass is lead-free and plastic is food grade that falls into the high density polyethylene — or HDPE — category so chemicals don't leach into your honey. Be extra safe and ask your supplier to provide letters verifying that what you're buying is truly food-safe. One other detail is to make sure that the lids are tight fitting. The last thing you want is to have lids popping off or have your honey spill out when your container tips over.

According to federal honey regulations, honey must be sold in very specific weights including: 150 g, 250 g, 375 g, 500 g, 750 g, 1 kg, 1.5 kg, 2 kg, 3 kg or 5 kg. You can use a small digital kitchen scale to make sure you fill your containers to the right level, while not giving away more of your precious honey than your customer is paying for. Also use this [handy-dandy converter](#) to know what size of containers to buy to fit the specific weights you want to sell.

Create truthful labels that follow regulation

Labeling regulations are intended to assist consumers in making informed decision about their food. If you're CFIA inspected, you'll obviously follow the [Honey Regulations](#) and include your registration number.

For everyone else, [Saskatchewan Home Food Processor Regulations](#) require that honey labels:

- be, at minimum, in 12-point font;
- contain the following statement, “Made in a Home Kitchen That is Not Inspected by a Government Agency”; and
- contain the word “Honey”, the name of the home food processor, including any business name, the home food processor’s address, and telephone number and the date on which the “low risk” food was prepared or produced.

	Honey
Made by:	Jane Doe Jane's Funny Honey 123 Main Street Small Town, SK S0G 1N0 (306)123-4567
Made on:	August 1, 2017
	Made in a Home Kitchen That is Not Inspected by a Government Agency

When labeling your honey, make sure it contains all of the legally required information. This sample label meets provincial regulation.

Other Stuff

When you see someone claiming that their honey is organic, be a skeptic. It's not as simple as just giving up the use of synthetic chemicals and medications. [Click here](#) for the regulations:

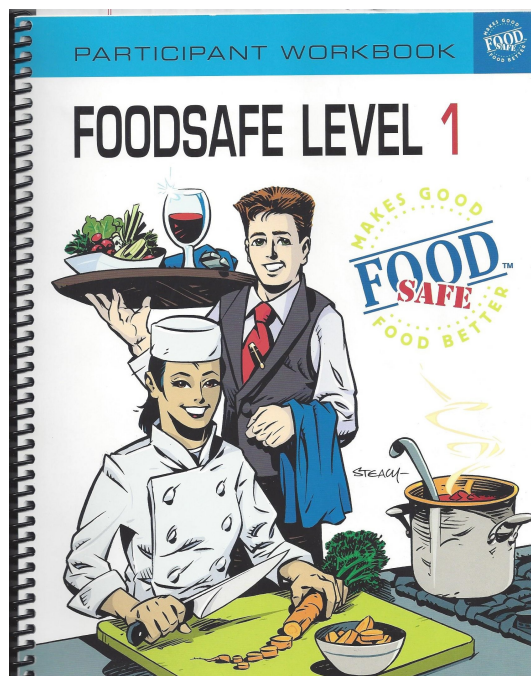
Globally there is a lot of funny business in the honey business. Most imported and domestic honey is from high-quality, legal sources. But some honey brokers and importers illegally circumvent tariffs and quality controls, selling international honey that is of questionable quality. As well, some sellers adulterate honey with added syrups or other sweetener extenders, or use of inappropriate additives in honey production. The industry is responding through a voluntary [True Source Certified](#) program,

Good luck with your honey harvest. It'll be nice to see some nicely packaged local honey out in the market this fall.

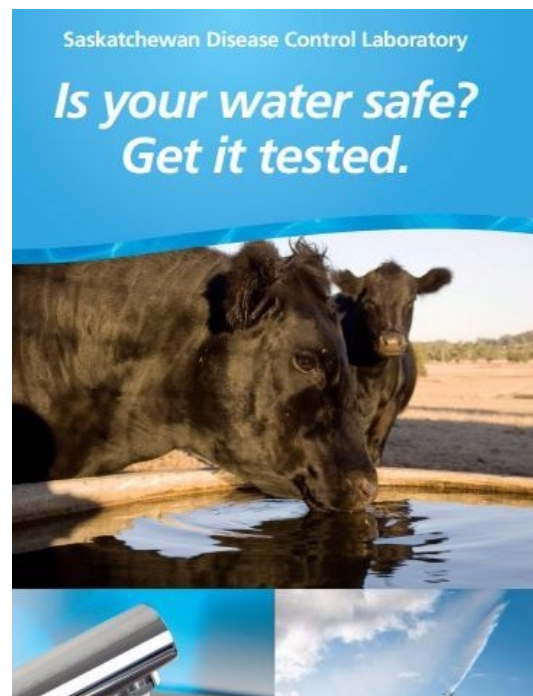
Safe Food Handlers Course

By Mimi Mouthaan

With the help of the Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region, the Club hosted their first FoodSafe 1 Course. This course educates the members on the dangers associated with food service plus provide methods they can use to lower the risks of food-borne illness. Although honey is considered a low risk food by the CFIA, beekeepers need to take this course if they plan to sell honey. With the turn out this June, the Club hopes to offer this course next year. It is also offered through the RQHR directly.



Anyone selling honey in Saskatchewan must follow the Home Food Processor Regulations, which includes attending a [Safe Food Handler's Course](#).



Anyone selling honey in Saskatchewan must follow the Home Food Processor Regulations, which includes regular [water testing](#).

Pro Tips: Winterizing Your Hives in Saskatchewan



It hardly seems possible, but it's already time to get ready for winter. It's time to learn how and buy supplies during August for a September through October set-up. Since everyone does things a bit differently, we asked the Club's most experienced beekeepers for their advice.

By Colette and Richard Stushnoff

Getting things done in a timely manner contributes to good winter survival. Aim to pull your last honey supers off by September 1, give or take a few days. Test for varroa and start treatment if you need to. If you suspect you have a high infestation of mites, get your supers off sooner to provide an earlier treatment period. You want the bees that develop in late summer to be healthy ones--they are your winter bees.

Once your colony is two boxes high, get your lid into its winter configuration to provide a top entrance. There may be lots of bees bearding outside if the colony is strong. Do not worry for these bees; they are old field bees, destined to die soon. Start feeding sugar syrup the day after you pulled your last supers. Expect to feed your bees from September 1 to Thanksgiving. If you start feeding too late, it will be too cold for them to take enough feed. Depending on many factors, the bees may take as little as one 12L pail or as many as four pails. On average over 20 years, our bees took three to three and a half pails per colony. We fed fumagillin with the first pail of syrup. We never experienced our colonies becoming "honey-bound", rather we wanted them to fill available space as brood hatched, having them go into winter with as much feed as they could possibly pack in.

Put your entrance reducers on when the bees stop bearding outside at night. Put your bait stations for mice under the pallet and keep them filled. Check the pails often and refill them with syrup when the bees have emptied them. Put a counter stone on the hive to record each pail of feed they have taken. Heft your colonies from the front or side occasionally to monitor how heavy they feel. By early October you can push your hives together into their winter configuration, but keep feeding until you wrap them around Thanksgiving. Remember to remove mite treatments.

They may take feed quickly at first, or slowly, depending on the amount of empty space or brood that they have. If a colony is not taking any feed, they may have a lot of feed, or brood, or they may have a queen issue. Not much can be done to remedy that in the fall. Ideally, when you take your last supers, and do your mite tests, you will notice if a colony lacks brood. They may be queenless or have a virgin or newly mated queen. Fall mating is not successful if the drones have already died. If you can determine if they are truly queenless, try to unite them with a weak, queenright colony or shake them out. Colonies that die early in winter are likely to have been queenless.

The wrap you choose to use should have insulation and wind protection on the sides, and lots of insulation on the top, not to mention an upper entrance. It is not critical, but we shoveled snow around the sides of the hives. Hives that got buried by snow tended to do very well over winter--A "snow cave" melted out in front of the hives, in which they did their cleansing flights.

- **William** - Make sure your hive has drawn all the comb out. If any of the frames are still foundation the bees will not be able to store any feed on them.
- **Annamaria** - Make sure the bees don't have too much honey from the summer stored in the comb. Canola honey granulates very hard and is not easy for the bees to utilize at low temperatures. Alfalfa honey is better, I like if I can get a late fall flower on a hay field after the honey supers are pulled.
- **Rosalie** - Make sure to feed your bees properly. You should start feeding as soon as your honey supers come off. Usually mid September. It is important to feed while it is still warm, bees will not take feed once it gets too cold. A standard double colony will usually consume one and a half pails of feed or 20 liters. The syrup should be a 2:1 mixture. If you are only mixing a few pails you can simply put 10 kg of sugar in each 12 L pail then fill with hot water. Bigger batches of syrup can be made by adding sugar to hot water until the sugar stops dissolving and starts clumping.
- **Aksel** - Don't forget to put an entrance block on your hive. It helps keep in the heat and helps the hive defend against robbing. Also make sure you have a top entrance. Top entrances are essential for a hive, they allow the bees to properly circulate air through the hive.
- **Andrew** - Make sure you test for mites at the start of September. If your mite levels are high you need to treat your hive. High mite levels is one of the biggest contributing factors to hive winter mortality.

Bee the Educator



By Julie-Anne Howe, Bar Over 3H Honey

Last month, I spoke to Grades two to four age students about beekeeping at the Moose Jaw Food Farm. In addition, I was invited to my children's kindergarten and grade two classes to talk about bees and beekeeping. If you ever need a boost in your excitement about beekeeping, this will do it!

The Moose Jaw Food Farm is a collaborative initiative between Agriculture in the Classroom, Saskatchewan Agriculture and industry. There are Food Farms across Saskatchewan with field days in the spring for planting and fall for harvesting to teach Grade two to four students about where their food comes from. There were stations about bees, crop seeding, machinery, beef and dairy cattle and even a mustard making station. For my son's Grade two class I spoke to at their school, bees fit into their science and life cycle curriculum as well as they had also studied frogs and butterfly life cycles.

The Food Farm was an amazing day. I borrowed the Regina and District Bee Club's observation and demonstration hives for the day, brought a few props and was off the races. The kids were fascinated about beekeeping. All but one of the students came to the observation hive to play let's find the queen. She definitely was the star of the show. The odd group also was lucky enough to see a new bee hatching out. Nobody got stung despite a neighbour's bees coming to visit – hurrah! The demonstration hive was also a great tool for the kids. The particularly loved the frame that showed the development of the brood from egg to hatching bee and all the various frames of bees and honey. It also is great that it is actually in a Langstroth hive so they can see what a hive really looks like.

The children loved the bees, practising the waggle dance and we finished up with each getting a teaspoon of honey to send them on their way. A few tips, I learned for to keep the group on focus was to start with ground rules. We started with everyone staying three big steps back from the station. I told there were live bees and they had a choice to come close or not. There was no touching the equipment and use hands to

ask questions. For the kids, I was also important to preface the discussion with the point that the Bee Movie is wrong, as in the worker bees are male. It was important to keep thing simple. I basically went through the life cycle of the bee and a quick chat about how much honey a hive can make and that was about it. There usually are no end of questions from both students and adults. It is amazing to see how much some students had learned about beekeeping prior to visiting and conversely, how little or how much misinformation some had.

If you ever have the chance to talk to kids or adults about beekeeping, I very much encourage you to take the opportunity as they were loved with the bees and, of course, the honey!

Happy Beekeeping and Educating

Club Marketing



Honeybee Facts

30,000 or more bees live in each hive.
Bees fly over 15,000 miles or 40,000 kilometers to bring you 400 grams or one pound of honey.
Bees visit flowers to collect nectar and pollen.
Each worker bee makes only 0.01 g of 100 micrograms of wax.
Bees fly about 24 kilometers or about 15 miles.
Bees have been pollinating plants and producing honey for about 150 million years.
Bees visit between 50-100 flowers each time they leave the hive.

During peak season, a colony can fly up to 2000 miles every day.

How do the little busy bees improve each shining hour. And gather honey all the day from every shining flower!

— excerpt from a poem by Isaac Watts



Honeybees Are Brilliant

Their task is to pollinate gardens and field crops. They do this by pollinating each other. They walk on about 1000 flowers and collect nectar. And at the end of the day, they make it all into honey and pollen.

Swarming bees have a lot in common with leaping cats. Bees possess good feet and wings, and a better "paw". They present themselves after bees do their thing, and provide necessary care. And, beekeepers ensure that there is plenty of living space to prevent swarming.

Swarmbees are not dangerous. They are not aggressive and will not sting. They are not aggressive and will not sting. They are not aggressive and will not sting.

Swarmbees are not dangerous. They are not aggressive and will not sting. They are not aggressive and will not sting. They are not aggressive and will not sting.

Beehive Basics

The typical beehive has 10-15 frames. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box.

The typical beehive has 10-15 frames. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box.

The typical beehive has 10-15 frames. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box.

The typical beehive has 10-15 frames. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box.

The typical beehive has 10-15 frames. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box.

The typical beehive has 10-15 frames. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box.

The typical beehive has 10-15 frames. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box.

The typical beehive has 10-15 frames. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box. The frames are made of wood and are held together by a wooden box.

Dogs can bite. Sunny days can cause sun burns. Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings:

Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings: Dogs can bite. Sunny days can cause sun burns. Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings:

Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings: Dogs can bite. Sunny days can cause sun burns. Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings:

Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings: Dogs can bite. Sunny days can cause sun burns. Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings:

Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings: Dogs can bite. Sunny days can cause sun burns. Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings:

Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings: Dogs can bite. Sunny days can cause sun burns. Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings:

Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings: Dogs can bite. Sunny days can cause sun burns. Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings:

Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings: Dogs can bite. Sunny days can cause sun burns. Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings:

Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings: Dogs can bite. Sunny days can cause sun burns. Prevention is a part of life. Bee stings:

Regina & District Bee Club

As a registered member, the Regina and District Bee Club members have the right to vote in the club's annual general meeting and to be elected to the club's executive committee.

Through the Club, members have the right to vote in the club's annual general meeting and to be elected to the club's executive committee.

Through the Club, members have the right to vote in the club's annual general meeting and to be elected to the club's executive committee.

Through the Club, members have the right to vote in the club's annual general meeting and to be elected to the club's executive committee.

Through the Club, members have the right to vote in the club's annual general meeting and to be elected to the club's executive committee.

Through the Club, members have the right to vote in the club's annual general meeting and to be elected to the club's executive committee.

Through the Club, members have the right to vote in the club's annual general meeting and to be elected to the club's executive committee.

Through the Club, members have the right to vote in the club's annual general meeting and to be elected to the club's executive committee.

Brochure

A new Regina and District Bee Club brochure is now available for use by members. The brochure is designed to print on legal sized paper. To receive a PDF that you can print, e-mail klanekennels@gmail.com. Once the new web site is created, the Club brochure will be available for download.

Web Site

We'll be updating the club web site this year and with it, adding a for sale section. If you're a member and have bee-related products to sell, please [register online](#) so people can find you and your fabulous honey on our web site.


Regina Bee TV

The Club has created a [Regina Bee TV](#) YouTube Channel featuring local beekeepers sharing local information. Check out the current content, and let us know if you have any video ideas.

Infographic

Here's a handy-dandy infographic to share with anyone interested in saving the bees in general or understanding what's involved in beekeeping. Right click to download a copy. A special thanks to Andrew Hamilton from [Hamilton Apiaries](#) for his help in creating it.

How to Help Bees

Native Bumblebees			Imported Honeybees									
Hundreds of native pollinating species			Non-native pollinating species that relies completely on humans for survival									
Create Natural Habitat Bare ground, Logs, etc.	Build Bee Houses	Plant a Bee-Friendly Garden	Learn									
Support organizations that protect natural habitat	Provide Water	Be Pesticide Free	Read Beekeeping In Western Canada	Join a Bee Club	Take a Beekeeping Class	Find a Beekeeping Mentor	Read Sask. Health Home Food Processor Fact Sheet	Take a Food Safety Course	Learn How to Extract Honey			
 Regina & District Bee Club			Register with the Province, Check Local Bylaws, Check Insurance									
			Buy/Build, Assemble and Paint Equipment	Set up Apiary	Get an Epi-Pen	Buy New Food-Grade Pails and Containers	Test Water					
			Clean and Store Equipment	Cover Hives Completely with Snow	Deal with Wax	Plan and Buy Supplies, Order Bees						
			Feed Pollen Supplement	Test and Treat Mites	Treat to Prevent American Foulbrood	When necessary Feed Sugar Syrup						
			Unwrap Hives	Reverse Hives	Remove Mite Treatment	Feed Sugar Syrup	Test for Mites	Make Nucs and Splits	Add Honey Supers * after withdrawal period			
			Inspect every 10 days Check Queen Health, Cells, Eggs, Larvae, Brood Pattern, Swarm and Disease Signs, Colony Strength, Behaviour, Food Stores, Requeen, Treat Disease as Necessary and Keep Records			Buy and install nucs, packages and/or full colonies						
						Set Up Extraction Area	Provide Water	Repeat as necessary				
						When Honey is 85% Capped, Pull, Extract, Strain and Package		Replace Honey Supers				
						Remove Final Honey Supers	Test and Treat Mites	Treat to Prevent American Foulbrood	If Necessary, Treat Nosema	Feed Sugar Syrup		
						Remove Mite Treatments	Test Mites	Wrap, Ventilate and Winterize				
			* ALWAYS follow label instructions for application and withdrawal periods of hive treatments, and keep records of those treatments.									
			2017									

Renew Your Bee Club Membership Now



The Club Executive hosted a booth during the Cathedral Village Arts Festival in May. Participants loved the demonstration hive and honey, of course.

Club Events



August 26

The Club will attend RSO's Symphony Under the Sky Festival. Volunteers needed. Contact Janine Heinrich at j9withatwist@gmail.com.



September 9

Regina Bee Club Field day is tentatively scheduled. More details to follow.



New This Fall: Intermediate Beekeeping Course

Monday evenings, 7:30 to 9:30 September 18 to November 20
No classes October 9 or November 13

Instructor: Yens Pedersen

From the University of Regina's Centre for Continuing Education - an Intermediate Beekeeping Course! Intended for those who have previously kept honeybees. Lessons will primarily occur in the classroom, but weather permitting, a few lessons will take place at a local apiary. Topics include: honeybee biology, identifying diseases, integrated pest management, preventing swarms, re-queening, splitting, introduction to queen rearing, record keeping, and legal matters. Students should expect to be stung. Participants will be responsible for providing their own transportation to and from the field trip location. Offered in partnership with the Regina and District Bee Club."

Cost is \$125.

Details are available at the [University of Regina web site](#).

Beekeeper Resources



Agriculture Ministry

Geoff Wilson is the Provincial Apiarist. If you have bees, you must register with the province. As well, if you are buying or selling bees or used equipment, to prevent the spread of disease it must be inspected prior to sale. Contact Geoff at geoff.wilson@gov.sk.ca

For the most current information about disease and pest treatments, check out [Beelines](#), the Agriculture Ministry's official newsletter.



[Sting! Bee Venom and the Chemistry of Ouch!](#)



All about [Anaphylaxis](#).



The University of Guelph Honey Bee Research Centre has a wonderful online [beekeeping video series](#). Check them out.

Honey Recipes

Got a great recipe to share with other members? Send it our way and we'll publish it in our next newsletter.



Honey Mimosas Summer refreshing!

Sprig of Fresh Garden Mint

1-2 tsp honey – depending on your taste preference

1 tsp lime juice

1 can club soda

Place mint, honey and lime juice in a glass and muddle it (smash it up). Add club soda and ice.

Enjoy it virgin-style, or give it some kick by adding white rum or gin.

Regina and District Bee Club

As a cooperative for beekeepers, the Regina and District Bee Club enables members to buy high-quality locally reared bees and queens. The Club educates members and the public about beekeeping, promotes products of the hive, and promotes the beekeeping industry.

Through the Club, members learn how to manage their bees responsibly so they are healthy, to co-exist with neighbours respectfully and peacefully, and produce safe, high-quality honey. Club members are a community resource to:

- educate children about bees and other pollinating insects,
- attend public community events such as Cathedral Arts Festival, Regina Symphony Orchestra's Symphony under the Sky and Canadian Western Agribition,
- promote and sell honey, wax and other products from the hive, and
- develop relationships with other Saskatchewan agricultural producers.

The Club shares best practice knowledge through events, the web site, and Facebook page. New beekeepers are able to connect, network and learn from experienced local beekeepers, provincial regulators and the Newbee/Mentor Program. Member services include the Bee Nuc Order Program, Bulk Club Shipping Program (from Beemaid in Tisdale), the Honey Extractor Rental Program, the Drawn Comb Program and Apivar Strip Sales Program. Details about all programs and services are available on the Club [web site](#).



This email was sent to <<Email Address>>

[why did I get this?](#) [unsubscribe from this list](#) [update subscription preferences](#)

Regina & District Bee Club · PO Box 32033 Victoria Square Mall · Regina, Sk S4N 7L2 · Canada

The MailChimp logo is centered within a grey rounded rectangular box. The text "MailChimp" is written in a white, cursive script font.