



# Kelley Beekeeping

SERVING THE BEEKEEPER SINCE 1924

ISSUE 50: AUGUST 2014



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# The Buzz

by Jenny “Ev” Everett

The Kelley team had the great pleasure of attending and supporting the Eastern Apicultural Society of North America (“EAS”) Conference from July 28th thru August 1st. We sponsored the Square Dance on Wednesday with the Real World String Band bringing everyone together in harmony, enjoying seeing old friends, and making plenty of new ones. I also had the pleasure of attending Dr. Dewey Caron’s presentation on Africanized Bees in the Americas. If you have not had the opportunity to hear Dr. Caron, I highly recommend that you cross paths—you will come out a better beekeeper. I also want to congratulate Dr. Tammy Horn and her staff in creating an engaged and highly educational program. Hats off to Kentucky—I hope Canada can keep up next year!



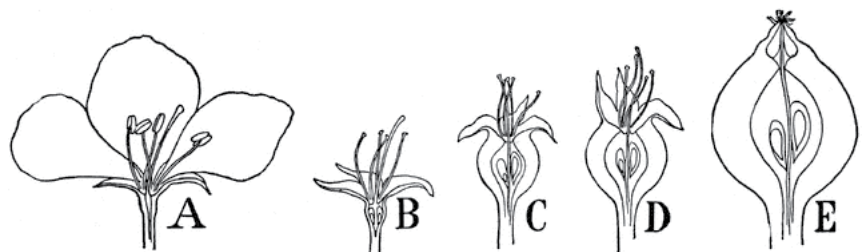
We’re working on a number of exciting things at The Walter T. Kelley Company as we near the end of our 90th anniversary celebration. This year, we have more than doubled our employment and are working as busy as the bees in our beeyard. By giving us the opportunity to serve as your beekeeping supplier, we are thankful that we are able to support you in saving our honeybees, which I like to affectionately call the “Angels of Agriculture”. In fact, I will be speaking on the importance of the honeybee at Botanica, which is a non-profit organization dedicated to building a 22 acre Waterfront Botanical Garden and Conservatory near downtown Louisville and its Waterfront Park. The Garden will feature the beauty and healing properties of plants and bees while educating and entertaining people of all ages. Other speakers include Barbara Pierson from White Flower Farm and Mike Bizzell from Churchill Downs Landscaping. I would welcome all of you to attend this fabulous event on Saturday, September 6th. Tickets can be purchased for \$10 each at the door starting at 10am at The Women’s Club of Louisville at 1320 S. Fourth Street, Louisville, KY. For more information, please visit the Botanica website at <http://waterfrontgardens.org/uncategorized/art-garden-2014/>



**Happy Beekeeping!**

**Jenny “Ev” Everett**

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# From the Queen's Court

by Melanie Kirby

## Melliferous Monsoons

While some places have already experienced their big flow, others are in its midst. Depending on where you and your bees live in this big grand country of ours, the bee season may be over for you, winding down, or bracing for a late season flow. How diverse this land is from sea to shining sea!



In my neck of the woods, which is where the Santa Fe, Pecos and Carson National Forests converge in the southern Rocky Mountains, the monsoon season has really returned bringing much appreciated moisture to an arid landscape. The drought the past few years has really taken a toll on the bee populations and even the bear populations, too. This was the first season in 9 years that we've had to deal with a problem bear here at our home farm. Funny thing is that this year is a better one for forage, and so having a bear come to visit is a surprise...you would think that they would've found us during the leaner years.

So, after calling Fish & Game and setting up a trap, we spent weeks keeping watch setting up bags of cans to rattle us awake in the night should the majestic beast expose his presence. This bear is more like Yogi than Pooh in that it appeared to be "smarter than the average bear." And smarter than us, too for it never entered the trap- even though it was slathered with everything from bacon to chocolate cake. What to do? Well, nothing to do but make sure everything is behind hot wire.

And now, it has disappeared...hasn't come to visit in several weeks though we still anticipate its return. I can only assume that the wild raspberries and strawberries up the road and the mountain trout have beckoned it to greener pastures for the time being. "Greener pastures"—the phrase has me wondering how we can support greener pastures and nutritional forage so that man and beast and bug can all coexist and have the necessary provisions.



## Kelley Beekeeping

SERVING THE BEEKEEPER SINCE 1924

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## Queen's Court *continued*

So while we here in the monsoon belt of the southwest and intermountain region brace through the daily thunder and lightning storms, I'm going to keep thinking about how green the pastures will be this late summer and fall and hope that the rains will promote some pollen laden blooms for overwintering the bees before getting washed away. Water, such a blessing and a curse in these parts as we sure do need it, but not all at once as it seems to want to do.

Hurricane season has started in the east and the wildfires in the west pose such stark opposition to each other. For those of us in between, the beginning of the end of the bee season is underway. Fall and winter prep is right around the corner if not already starting for some. Learning what is out there for our bees and what they have to contend with can help us to manage them. Walter T.Kelley Company has been paying attention to that for 90 years. Their interest and support to beekeepers is paramount. No doubt that with continued interest from their loyal customers, they can extend their support into the future for another 90 years +.

### Yours in Beekeeping— Melanie Kirby



Black bear waiting for the picnic to begin.

*Melanie has been keeping bees professionally for 17 years. She breeds survivor stock queenbees in the southern Rocky Mountains of northern New Mexico and promotes living laboratory applied research while savoring and sharing enchanted bee products. Email: [Editor@KelleyBees.com](mailto:Editor@KelleyBees.com).*

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# My Memories of the Kelleys

by Keith Dennis

I started working at Kelley's in 1974 when I was twenty years old, so as of last May I've worked at Kelley's for 40 years. My first interaction with Mr. Kelley was when I stopped by to fill out an application and Mr. Kelley asked Bowman if he needed another person in the woodshop. Fortunately, Mr. Bowman said yes—so Mr. Kelley, noticing I had my wife in the car said to come back in the morning to start work. In 1974 my starting pay was \$2.35. I worked directly for Mr. Kelley every day and got a couple of good raises during my first year of 25-30¢, making \$3.00 at the end of my first year. Mr. Kelley was strict but fair in everything he did whether it be in the giving of raises or employee correction. There was no leaning or sitting on machines with Mr. Kelley.



Mr. Kelley was also a hands' on owner. He would always unload the lumber himself so that he would know how it looked when it arrived and he would keep a count of finished product from each load, so he had his pulse on one of the most important parts of the business. He also wouldn't be afraid to pay an additional .20¢ for good, yellow beeswax.

Mr. Kelley stayed on top of the local economy and was always comparing us to the Ford Company in Louisville. He read the Colonel Journal regularly and would say that we would be doing well when the Ford Company was performing poorly. He desired to run his company as smoothly and efficiently as the Ford Company. The Ford name certainly didn't intimidate him!

When I started working at Kelley's, Mrs. Kelley was getting up in her years and her activity level was reduced. She would drive the car from her home, which was attached to the company property, to the office, but she wasn't driving on the roads. Speaking of driving... Tiger, Mr. Kelley's dog didn't like to share the cab with anyone but Mr. Kelley. I remember Temon Miller (also known as T-Bone) wrestling with that dog on a regular basis. One day while wrestling in the truck, they tore up the upholstery so much that Mr. Kelley had to get it all reupholstered. Needless to say, Mr. Kelley thought things had gotten just a little out of hand.



Keith on the job at the Walter T. Kelley Company.



## My Memories *continued*

The passing of Mr. Kelley was a sad day for everyone. I remember Doris coming down to tell everyone—it was obviously a very sad time for everyone. We all went to the funeral with several of us serving as pall bearers.

Note: Keith (he's known as "the general") continues to be a leader at Kelley's making sure that his knowledge of lumber and machinery is passed down to the younger generations. We are thankful to have had him for as long as we have.

*Keith Dennis began working at the Walter T. Kelley Company in 1974, when he was 20 years old.*



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The Walter T. Kelley Company, one of the oldest and largest suppliers of beekeeping equipment in the United States, is working with local humanitarian organization WaterStep to expand urban beekeeping in the city of Louisville. As part of an initiative to increase the bee population and increase urban beekeeping, the company has donated five urban hives and 50,000 bees, which will be housed on the roof of WaterStep’s headquarters, in downtown Louisville.

In addition to the donation of the bees and hives, the Walter T. Kelley Company is also directly supporting WaterStep’s efforts by donating a portion of the proceeds from all urban hives sold to the organization. The establishment of the urban beekeeping hub at WaterStep is just the beginning of what is expected to be a growing introduction of bees into the city and region. The Walter T. Kelley Company plans to eventually develop urban beekeeping classes and academic research opportunities as part of this initiative.

WaterStep develops tools, technology, and training programs that equip people to provide sustainable solutions to the water problems in their own communities. Both the Walter T. Kelley Company and WaterStep have a vested interest in protecting the most vital of all resources (water and food) against the threat of contamination.

“Beekeeping is vital to the health of our nation’s agricultural system. Without more beekeepers, our food supply could be under significant risk of loss with 1 out of every 3 bites of food we consume being due to the work of honeybees,” says Jenny Everett, CEO and President of Walter T. Kelley. “By entering into this partnership, both Walter T. Kelly and WaterStep are showing a commitment to improve not only the environment, but also the lives of people around the world.”



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# A•Bee•Cs

## *Beginning Beekeeping*

by **Phill Remick**

### Paging Inspector Clouseau....

Attending local beekeeping meetings, I notice there is rarely any mention of honey bee diseases or mites. Many ailments affect the honey bee but, highly infectious American Foulbrood is at the top of the list. AFB is an unknown to most beginners, yet it can wipe out your colonies and neighborhood hives too! Varroa mites should be on everyone's mind as well; after all, they're in most everyone's colonies!



There appears a general lack of interest, as many have decided that disease and mites are non-issues and don't need to be addressed; let the bees struggle and scrape for survival on their own. Nothing sadder than witnessing honey bees suffer and die needlessly due to lack of intervention, because the "beekeeper" felt that "Only the strong should survive." There are organic treatments for Varroa for those wise beekeepers who don't want to introduce chemicals into their hives.

Removing any infected AFB frames and destroying them will usually be adequate to stop foul brood although the infected spores can live many years. Usually if the colony has succumbed to AFB, all the frames are burned and the boxes singed inside using a blow torch with low level flame, or dipped in lye water.

You have chosen to "keep bees" because you supposedly want to aid in the plight of the honey bee. Spotting American Foulbrood and Varroa mites needs to become second nature to you. Really. Beginning beekeepers must understand what they're looking at and what they're looking for. What are you looking for during a hive inspection?

American Foulbrood typically manifests with sunken caps on the cells, with a stringy, caramel like larva. Insert a small twig or toothpick into the cell for verification—if it strings it is quite likely AFB. Advanced infected cells will have dark scale along the wall which is difficult to remove.



American Foulbrood.

## Bee Thinking About *continued*

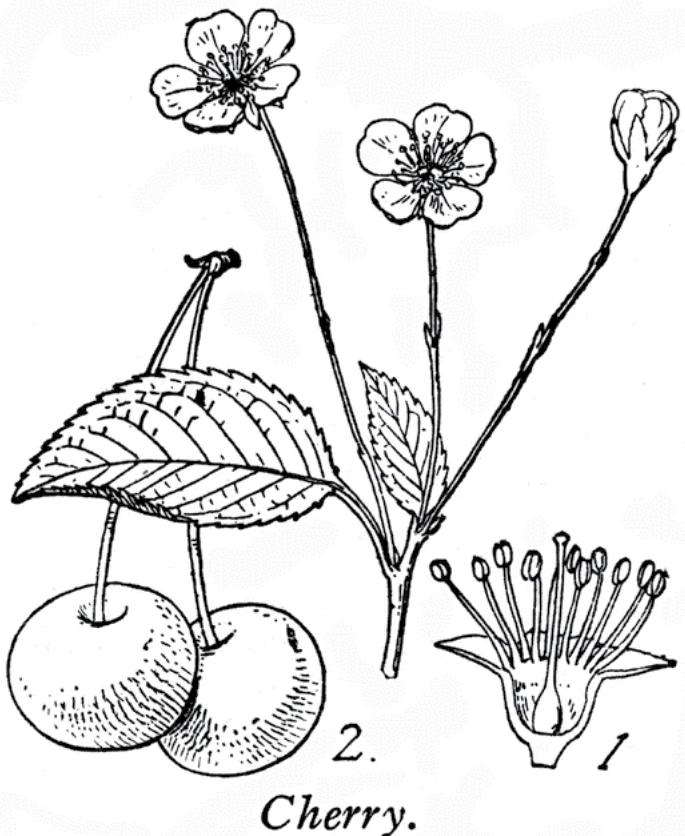
Destroy the twig so that any infection will not be passed along to other bees. And remember to sterilize your hive tool!

# Sterilize your hive tool!

Varroa mites are impossible to miss IF you know what you are looking for. Do you? You locate them, then what? Now, how many bees per frame are there in your hive(s)? Can you tell if there is a nectar flow? Is the hive queen right? Can you see eggs? Why is there so much burr comb on some of the frames? Perhaps it's time to add a super; is there an overabundance of drones visible? Is there adequate frame space for the queen to lay or have the bees "honey bound" or blocked out the queen; that is, have they placed honey inside cells where she would normally lay eggs? Do you need to join the weaker hive with a stronger one? Have they enough honey to make it through winter? Are there wasps attempting to enter the hives? See any signs of ants, mice or skunks?

An Inspector Clouseau you may not "bee." If you yearn for success as a beekeeper, hit the books, contact your mentor and get with the program. It truly is later than you think!

*Phill Remick has kept bees professionally since the 70's. He offers sage advice and instruction to those in need in the Albuquerque metro area. Visit Phill's site at [www.newbeerescue.com](http://www.newbeerescue.com)*



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## Just the FAQs by Dennis Brown

**Dennis,**  
**I think that my hive swarmed twice in the same day. Why does that happen?**

It very well could have. When a hive prepares to swarm, the worker bees construct several queen cells not just one. The original queen will take flight a day or two before any of the new queen cells hatch. This swarm is called the “primary” swarm.

The first queen to hatch from the new queen cells will seek-out and try to destroy the other queen cells. Typically, other queens will hatch out before the first queen can destroy them. Sometimes these queens will fight, but not often. Usually, when multiple queens hatch at the same time, these queens fly out and create what we call “After” swarms. I have seen hives with as many as four “after” swarms. Each swarm has fewer and fewer bees with it and could have more than one virgin queen mixed in with it.

For instance, 80 percent of the bees can leave with the primary swarm, which means that subsequent swarms, termed secondary, tertiary, etc. are with very low populations; making it harder for them to reestablish with less work force. Natural primary swarms have less than a 25% chance of survival in the wild which is why the bees tend to rear multiple queen cells, so the fittest has the highest chance—Mother Nature’s way of encouraging the fittest survive.

Hence, stewards will want to control swarming to encourage healthy populations that are able to reestablish their healthy and productive potential. Note: controlling swarming is different than preventing swarming. Healthy and productive bees are naturally inclined to reproduce when conditions are conducive. Swarming is a naturally tendency and if the habitat can support more hives, then healthy bees should be encouraged to reproduce.

Beekeepers can learn to mimic Mother Nature and complement the natural reproductive inclinations and seasonal calendar of the bees by splitting/dividing and managing them for reproductive success. The higher the population, the more workforce. More workforce means more honey and pollen, if forage is available. This means that controlling swarms by splitting, and removal of extraneous queen cells can minimize afterswarms which take away from the remaining population. Controlling swarms and supporting their establishment helps minimize losses of uncontrolled afterswarms.

**Enjoy your bees!**  
**Dennis**

*Dennis Brown is the author of “Beekeeping: A Personal Journey” and “Beekeeping: Questions and Answers,” both of which are sold here at Walter T. Kelley Bee Supply. Contact Dennis at [www.lonestarfarms.net](http://www.lonestarfarms.net).*



A bee swarm in Arkansas. Photo: Mark Osgatharp



## **X•Y•Zs** by Dennis Brown *Advanced Beekeeping*

Hi Dennis,  
How long will the average queen live?

That's a great question. Prior to the days when beekeepers started putting chemicals in their hives to fight Varroa mites and other bee pest, (Around 1988) you could expect your queen to live three to five years. In today's world of pesticide use in the hive by most beekeepers, including the queen breeders and from the agricultural industry, you can expect to get one year maybe two of good productivity from a queen depending on additional factors such as environment, habitat, genetics, and management.

The chemicals tend to destroy the bees' immune system which makes them more susceptible to contracting bee diseases. Bees tend to be much weaker today than before the days of frequent pesticide use in the hive and today's high chemical input industrialized agriculture practices. Applications of miticides, exposure to toxins, including certain pesticides and compromised forage/nutrition can negatively affect individual and superorganismal health, performance and longevity. As a result, the immune system and reproductive abilities can deteriorate.

Additionally, not all queen producers rear bees the same nor in the same conditions. Trends to rush production of queens within the industry have also added to that deterioration. Since there are also different races of bees, not all perform the same; so some issues may develop due to locality and management. Finding well-bred stock that is healthy, and acclimated to one's region is a challenge; yet is necessary for establishing long-term viability and sustainable stewardship. Thus, it is imperative that beekeepers do the necessary homework on the health, genetics, rearing history (environmental conditions and protocol) of queens they wish to integrate into their apiaries since it all ultimately will determine what course of management will be needed and how long the queen lives and remains viable.

**Enjoy your bees!**  
**Dennis**



*Dennis Brown is the author of "Beekeeping: A Personal Journey" and "Beekeeping: Questions and Answers," both of which are sold here at Walter T. Kelley Bee Supply. Contact Dennis at [www.lonestarfarms.net](http://www.lonestarfarms.net).*

## Bee Science

### Where Science and Intuition Unite: Exploratory Review of Sensei Voyce Durling-Jones and HoShinDo, Japanese Meridian Apitherapy by Melanie Kirby

Ho indicates the law or method  
Shin denotes the core, the heart and spirit  
Shindo describes the science of bee vibration  
HoShin is the vibrating stinger of the honey bee  
Do is the way or the path  
Hoshindo, the Way of the Bee

Science. Health. Intuition. Healing. These words reflect, through different perspectives, varied apitherapeutic foundations. More recently, science has come to support and expound upon what others, in countries across the globe, have found to be healthy and healing apitherapy practices. Hoshindo is a Japanese word composed of several ideograms. HoShinDo evolved from the historical and cultural exchanges between China and Japan which began during the Tang and Sung Dynasties.

For many moons, man has been intrigued by the mystery and marvel of honeybees and their gifts. Some of us become so enchanted with honeybees that we chose to become their keepers. And for some of us, this attachment penetrates deeper as we find ourselves wanting to also be their guardians. This article is an exploration of one path to being a Guardian of the Honeybees and also its inclusion scientifically, and intuitively as a viable and profound healing practice.

The mysticism that may arise need not be ridiculed, for science complements its physicality. But spiritually...and emotionally, what does the HoShinDo Japanese Meridian Apitherapy path provide that takes us beyond the scientific and how is it inherently different from what is commonly known as "apitherapy"?

I first met Voyce Durling-Jones in 2006 at the inaugural Santa Fe, New Mexico bee club meeting. At that meeting, there were 20 of us who all responded to an ad in the back of the local weekly Reporter inviting those interested in keeping bees, and those who are keeping bees to converge and



Sensei Voyce Durling-Jones

## Bee Science *continued*

socialize. Few of us knew each other. We each took turns introducing ourselves and our interest in honeybees. Voyce's story transcended and to this day, her history, and her introduction to HoShinDo, are unforgettable.

Voyce transcended the meeting with not only her story, but with her radiant and youthful presence. She is 78 years old. But to me, and everyone who meets her, you would think she is barely approaching 50.

She used to be an art ambassador abroad. Her job took her around the world. And on one such trip to Japan, she had the unfortunate mishap of twisting her knee right before her trip. She did not cancel but was sure to tell her escorts that she had a badly injured knee and was concerned that she wouldn't be able to visit all the shrines lest climb all the steps up to them with her injury. Her concerned hosts led her to a woman...and not just any woman, but a woman healer, a HoShinDo practitioner.

Voyce did not realize what this woman was preparing to do. But her healing experience in the care of this practitioner would change her life, and her professional calling forever. This practitioner, had had a dream: a very vivid and intuitive dream that spoke to her of a foreigner apprentice who was meant to take the teachings of HoShinDo to the west and to share this knowledge of health and healing. Voyce reminded her practitioner that she had a profession already and was quite busy. But as she boarded the plane home to the U.S. and settled into her seat for her return flight home to New Orleans, she opened the letter that her practitioner had gifted her. Inside was an invitation to return to study HoShinDo and also a paid ticket to return. How could Voyce decline?

*"The practice of Hoshin is based upon the concept that within the cultural code of this healing art which uses the medicines of the Honey Bee, lies a great power to heal and to unfold health. The Practitioner follows this Path, becoming a Keeper and Guardian of the Bees and the dispenser of a unique method of therapeutic healing with the medicines and foods of the tiny honeybee."*

(Taken from <http://www.hoshindohealingartsinstitute.org/bio.html>)

A "Great Power to heal and unfold health." What is this power? And who is eligible to become a practitioner? What exactly is this unique method of therapy? Is it strictly scientifically based? Or do its roots lie in our cosmic connection to the universe and to our fellow beings on this planet we call Earth?

The answers to these questions are worthy of discussion for this is where intuition comes in. And this is where HoShinDo Japanese Meridian Apitherapy branches off from standard apitherapy. It is also where science unites with intuition through a particular cultural perspective and protocol. This union manifests into a unique method of therapeutic healing.

This unique method is particular to Japanese custom and is also influenced in part, by the person and personality of the practitioner. Voyce is very American—ethnically. She grew up in Louisiana of German and Cherokee descent. Her life exposure has sculptured her to be diplomatic, and quietly



## Bee Science *continued*

regal. She recalls her first memory of honeybees as being in her grandmother's kitchen and her uncle bringing in a large tub that was sticky and oozy and had bees swimming around in it. When she asked her grandmother how is that the bees are, her grandmother said, "the bees bring light and magic."

This imagery lingers and in all knowable sincerity, is indeed truth. Apart from candles for lighting, the bees indeed have brought more magic. Their purpose here on this Earth we call Mother, may not be of immediate recognition, but all the more mysterious and alluring. Humans in numerous cultures have deciphered some of the magic and created means and methods of applying bee products for health and wellness.

In HoShinDo, pollen, honey and royal jelly supplements may be prescribed along with bee venom therapy. However, as conventional apitherapy applies the whole bee when administering stings, HoShinDo utilizes only the stinger and applies B-TAPS which are multiple taps applied with a single stinger in distinctive acu-points along the body.

We cannot say that this form of apitherapy cures any particular disease. Yet, Voyce has volumes of evidence from the various patients that she has been servicing for the past 12 years indicating positive effects from their HoShinDo therapies. Japanese HoShin is a painless therapy in the treatment of degenerative diseases and other ailments with an inflammatory or auto-immune nature, as well as being useful in preventative medicine, acute health injuries, and issues of longevity and anti-aging. From those with allergies and blindness to cancer and lyme disease—HoShinDo-Japanese Meridian Apitherapy has been able to complement treatments and to offer a holistic, and reverential approach to conventional apitherapy.

The Master (Sensei) and Practitioners (Ryoho) of the Hoshindo Healing Arts Institute, as Guardians and Keepers of the Bees, honor the ancient tradition of Hoshin under the guidance of the Hoshindo Society of the Americas. Sensei and Ryoho follow Hoshindo within a cultural code of fine art, sound, mantra and ceremony. They practice this healing art, observing the interplay of the phenomena of nature and the Honey Bee, while deepening their understanding of



HoShinDo uses older bees, sterilized tweezers, smuge incense and an eagle feather fan as part of the treatment process.

## **Bee Science** *continued*

the art of life and the art of death.

In following the tradition of Hoshindo, they learn to focus attention, creating a listening attitude that permits tenderness to manifest. This can lead to fearless mind, profound composure, and compassion—all important qualities in the successful practice of Hoshindo.

The Hoshin Protocol is as follows: Honey Bee venom activates the immune system as administered through the delicate skills of a HoShin Ryoho (Practitioner), who first takes the Health History Akashi, followed with a discussion of current symptoms. Next comes a simple preliminary test for venom sensitivity.

The HoShin Ryoho then takes the the Pulse Akashi, the twelve pulses on the wrists, and an initial healing plan is determined based on the traditional Five Elements Theory and the patient's symptoms. A treatment session begins with the Ryoho gently tapping a Honey Bee stinger directly onto specific Tsubos (vital meridian points on the body). This procedure allows maximum control with little or no discomfort for the patient.

While HoShin is a painless form of bee venom therapy it may produce a slight tingling sensation. As the hour-long Hoshin session proceeds, the body begins to release soothing endorphins, creating a sense of well-being and relaxation. The homeopathic effects of bee venom are associated with the mobilization of the body's protective forces. The Honey Bee has a miniscule stinger which catches only on the epidermis - the outer layer of skin. As this occurs, a micro drop of venom is emitted onto the skin surface, which acts like a blotter, absorbing homeopathic amounts of the medicinal properties of the bee venom.

The immune system perceives the venom as a foreign protein, instantaneously triggering its defenses, and breaks down the venom at the site of the sting, creating a warming sensation. Thus, by making an acute condition of a chronic problem, a complex but gentle sequential reaction is created by the body. The therapeutic properties of the bee medicine stimulates the body to heal itself by waking up its defenders. It is a way of quietly guiding a perhaps compromised immune system to find its way home again.

Hoshin also creates a rapid healing response to physical traumas and injuries, and sends regenerative signals throughout the body's energy channels. Research in East Asia has found that certain tsubos are strategic conductors of electronic signals. Stimulating these points along the meridian channels enables these signals to be relayed at a greater speed than under normal conditions.

The Hoshin technique appears to begin the flow of pain-reducing biochemicals and of immune system cells to specific sites on the body. Hoshin therapy also releases four different neurotransmitters, critical in improving cognitive brain functions. The Bee Venom contains many therapeutic properties including Mellitin which is proving to be a more powerful anti-inflammatory

## Bee Science *continued*

than cortisone, and without the side effects. This makes it very effective in conditions such as arthritis, and other inflammatory and auto-immune disorders.

Sensei (Master) Voyce Durling-Jones is seeking to retire soon. She is seeking perceptive and dedicated students to train as Ryoho practitioners to pass along her knowledge of the benevolent HoShinDo philosophy and methods. The mission of the HoShinDo Healing Arts Institute is to support the Hoshindo lineage endeavors in the classical study of East Asia Healing Arts with training and apprenticeship in Japanese Meridian Apitherapy, (Bee Venom Therapy) toward the goal of its students becoming professional healthcare providers.

Hoshindo presents a unique scientific system in modern healthcare based on traditional practices in Japan and the Americas . The HHAi is the first private institute of its specialties and kind in the West. It provides a special niche within the field of East Asian and Oriental Medicine in the Americas. Graduates will become the recipients of an unique healthcare approach that is perfectly formatted to fit in with other independent complementary practices in both oriental and western medicine. Visit [www.hoshindohealingartsinstitute.org](http://www.hoshindohealingartsinstitute.org) for more information.

*Melanie has been keeping bees professionally for 17 years. She breeds survivor stock queenbees in the southern Rocky Mountains of northern New Mexico and promotes living laboratory applied research while savoring and sharing enchanted bee products. Email: Editor@KelleyBees.com.*





# Bee Health

*As part of a new series we would like to share intriguing articles with readers on sustainable beekeeping management and stewardship. We will be publishing articles from renowned beekeepers sharing their perspectives and approaches for developing and managing healthy bees. Last month we introduced readers to the writings of Kirk Webster of Champlain Valley Bees & Queens in Vermont. Kirk has been a vocal advocate of redefining healthy beekeeping. This month we run another article of his.*

**Note:** *While Kelley Beekeeping doesn't condone nor reproach one method over another, we do feel professional and educational service obligations to share varied concepts and methodologies so that readers, as bee stewards, can discern for themselves and make educated decisions about their past, present and future management plans. Healthy bees + healthy environment + conscientious management = healthy products & happy beekeepers!*



## **Collapse and Recovery: The Gateway to Treatment Free Beekeeping** by Kirk Webster, Middlebury, VT

It is very clear that the people who have succeeded in keeping a productive apiary for many years without treatments have all figured out their own patterns and methods based on their own unique situations. These apiaries are spread out across the world in a variety of environments from the humid tropics in South and Central America to the blazing hot Sonora Desert of Arizona; from the high altitudes of the Southern Rockies to the humid rain forests of Western Washington. Further east they spread out from the mild temperate zones in Texas, North Carolina and France, to the short summers and bitter cold of interior Scandinavia and northern New England. The weather and honey flow patterns are very different, to say the least, across this range of locations, and this menagerie of beekeepers has an astonishing variety of strategies for producing honey, pollen, propolis, wax, bees, queens and venom from their colonies.

However, there is one thing all these beekeepers have in common—one experience they all share: like it or not, they all watched their bees go through at least two Collapse and Recovery cycles before their apiaries would stabilize enough to produce surplus hive products without treatments. For some of us, who didn't know what we were doing, and who started with bees that had very little ability to co-exist with varroa, these Collapse cycles were very dramatic—bordering on disastrous. But for some of the beekeepers in S. America, the cycles were very mild or even invisible—because the Africanized bees already had considerable ability to co-exist with varroa, and also had an extremely rapid reproduction cycle. This provided an important clue: We now know that apiaries of European bees can go through the Collapse and Recovery cycles without too much economic damage if you can start with a “wild-type” stock that already has some resistance to varroa, and propagate new colonies faster than the initial heavy losses.

The Collapse and Recovery cycle is the means by which insects keep their niche filled to the corners for the largest possible percentage of time, and the way they adapt to sudden changes in their environment. Insects seem indestructible in certain situations, but can suddenly become very vulnerable when their

## Bee Health *continued*

environment shifts in a radical way. Sometimes whole populations will be decimated, but the survivors are endowed with unbelievable potential for reproduction when conditions are favorable. This allows them to rapidly refill the space in the ecosystem, change their genotype quickly, and activate who knows what other defense mechanisms. The Collapse and Recovery cycle is the reason that grasshoppers are hard to find in some years, and everywhere in others. This is the way that varroa mites became quickly immune to the most deadly poisons we could throw at them, and it's also the way that honeybees can become able to co-exist with varroa.

It remains to be seen whether the bees now being selected by testing hygienic behavior, and by counting mites and nosema spores—while still treating the bees—will someday be able to thrive without treatments and never go through a Collapse and Recovery event. I assume this is the goal of these programs. Perhaps John Kefuss's bees are the closest thing to this kind of success so far—he has certainly expanded and at the same time streamlined his testing procedures better than anyone. But from his writing and conversations, it seems clear that his own version of Collapse and Recovery (the "Bond Test" and "Cave Man Genetics") have done most of the heavy lifting, and were a necessary first step before all of his testing could yield really good results. (You see how each person arrives at his or her own favorite methods.) And there are many apiaries going through a series of Collapse and Recovery events, despite being treated every year.

I am fearful that the process of testing bees, while they are still being treated, will be interminable; and if it does end at some point, the bees will still have to go through the Collapse and Recovery cycle, much the same as they would have without all the testing. The bees are being tested in too few dimensions. The very definition of an Ecological Niche: an  $n$ -dimensional hyperspace—where  $n$  is an unknown and potentially infinite number—

should suggest that treatments are a real problem and that bees should live and adapt and recover in all of their dimensions, not just some of them. A lot of time and money are now being devoted to treatments and testing that could much better be spent investigating the real costs and effects of pesticides, and helping farmers figure out how to grow crops without them. Beekeeping is now a case where practice has to progress faster than science can document that progress. The emphasis needs to be on removing all treatments as fast as possible, and using Nature's larger patterns to find a path back to health and resilience.



Recovery: strong nucleus colonies headed by young queens with survivor parents

## Bee Health *continued*

Let's come back again to the case of my Swedish friend Erik Osterlund, who did so much to track down and document—in many countries—the work of beekeepers operating without treatments. He also did more to prepare his apiary for the arrival of varroa than anyone else I know of, or can imagine. Three years before the arrival of varroa in his area he had already completed the multi-year task of stocking his colonies with bees having survivor parents on both the male and female side—and converted all of his combs to 4.9 size. Yet, when the first contact with varroa mites occurred, his bees fell apart, much the same way the all unprotected European bees in N. America did upon their first encounter. To me this is just further strong evidence that natural systems operate in more dimensions than we can easily see and measure. It took time for a new host-parasite relationship to develop, and we really did need to kill the mites at the beginning in order to have any bees left at all. The one good thing about our current situation is that we are well past this stage now in N. America, and also well past the point where the focus should shift towards removing all treatments and learning from our new friends.

Once honeybees and varroa can co-exist in an economically viable situation, then this mite disappears as a pest and takes on the role of friend, ally and mentor— doing most of our selection work at little or no expense, and pointing clearly to the places where our practices are misguided or poorly adapted.

Because of its status as an out-of-balance parasite and its enormous destructive power, the varroa mite is the most important creature to focus on this way: as a potential ally. But the story is the same with all the other visible and invisible creatures we regard as “pests”. If we can learn to treat them as friends and allies, and learn from them; then we have a chance to create a better agriculture and a world based on creativity and biological energy. If not we have no choice but to follow the same consumptive and self-destructive path we are on now—and share the same outcome with all past civilizations and cultures who chose to live by such tactics. In many of the same ways that my tiny state exerts a disproportionate amount of influence in the Senate, beekeepers—because of their key role in both the food chain and natural ecosystems—may have a disproportionate role to play in choosing which path to follow.

Find more of Kirk's articles on his website: [www.kirkwebster.com](http://www.kirkwebster.com)



Four New Mexico beekeepers who have made good use of Collapse and Recovery: (l to r) Mark Spitzig, Melanie Kirby and Isis (of Zia Queen Bee Co.), and Les Crowder

*Kirk Webster is owner and operator of Champlain Valley Bees & Queens and a professional apiculturist/survivor stock queenbreeder of Russian hybrid stock. He can be reached at Box 381, Middlebury, VT 05753 or 802-989-5895.*



# Bee Thinking About

## FWS bans GMO feed, bee-killing chemicals nationwide

Tiffany Stecker, E&E reporter Published: Friday, August 1, 2014

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will phase out genetically engineered crops to feed wildlife and neonicotinoid pesticides in all of its regions' wildlife refuges through 2016, according to a memorandum dated last week.

*"We have demonstrated our ability to successfully accomplish refuge purposes over the past two years without using genetically modified crops, therefore it is no longer possible to say that their use is essential to meet wildlife management objectives. We will no longer use genetically modified crops to meet wildlife management objectives system-wide,"* wrote Jim Kurth, FWS refuge chief in the document. Exceptions can be made on a case-by-case basis, according to the memo.

The decision goes much further than an earlier goal of phasing out neonicotinoids in just Region 1, which covers Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Hawaii and the Pacific Islands (Greenwire, July 16).

The use of neonicotinoids, which has been linked to the massive bee deaths of the last decade, would still be allowed under special circumstances and after a legal and regulatory review. Genetically modified crops, in which seed DNA is altered to achieve properties that would be impossible through traditional breeding, are opposed by some green groups because they say it increases reliance on pesticides and disrupts the natural environment.

*"GE crops and toxic pesticides violate the basic purposes of our protected national lands,"* said Andrew Kimbrell, executive director of the Center for Food Safety, in a statement. *"We applaud the Fish and Wildlife Service for recognizing what our legal challenges have repeatedly stated and courts have repeatedly held: that they must stop permitting these harmful agricultural practices."*

Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER) and the Center for Food Safety released the memo yesterday. The two organizations, along with Beyond Pesticides, won a lawsuit in 2012 that ordered the agency to halt the planting of genetically engineered crops in the southeastern United States.

Although PEER supports the agency's decision, it criticized the January 2016 implementation date. The organization also expressed concern over the temporary use of genetically modified crops for habitat restoration and a vague exception for neonicotinoid use for *"appropriate and specialized uses."*

*"While this is a victory, we will have to keep the pressure on,"* said PEER Executive Director Jeff Ruch in an email.

Pest control trade group CropLife America rejected the *"unwarranted decision"* on neonicotinoids.

*"In the registration review for neonicotinoid insecticides, risk assessment was conducted to analyze potential impacts on off-target species, and is continually being refined. The registration process works to ensure that off-target species are not negatively impacted. The 'precautionary' approach cited by FWS is unnecessary,"* wrote Ray McAllister, senior director of regulatory policy, in a statement.

Sharepoint - <https://fishnet.fws.doi.net/regions/2/eco/recovery/SitePages/Home.aspx>

**Friday and Saturday**  
**November 14 and 15, 2014**



The mead makers who are developing our course have each won multiple national and international awards.

**Instructors:**

**Chik Brenneman**

Winemaker and Manager, LEED Platinum Teaching & Research Winery, Department of Viticulture and Enology, Robert Mondavi Institute for Wine and Food Science, UC Davis, CA

**Petar Bakulic**

President, Mazer Cup International Mead Competition

**Michael Fairbrother**

Proprietor, Moonlight Meadery, Londonderry, NH

**Mike Faul**

Proprietor, Rabbit's Foot Meadery, Sunnyvale, CA

**Amina Harris**

Director, Honey and Pollination Center, Robert Mondavi Institute for Wine and Food Science, UC Davis, CA

**Ken Schramm**

Author The Compleat Meadmaker, and Proprietor, Schamm's Mead, Ferndale, MI

**\$450** early registration

**\$525** after September 15

Program fees include all coursework and materials, light breakfast, lunch, Friday evening reception, and honey and mead tastings

[honey.ucdavis.edu/mead](http://honey.ucdavis.edu/mead)

for more information contact Amina Harris

[aharris@ucdavis.edu](mailto:aharris@ucdavis.edu)

*Honey*   
and Pollination Center  
at the Robert Mondavi Institute

Registration Opens  
**August 1, 2014**

Introduction  
to  
Mead  
Making

## 37th Annual Meeting, Western Apiculture Society (WAS)

**Wednesday**      17-Sep                      3rd Floor, Ballroom Area, University Center, The University of MT

### 2nd International Workshop on Hive and Bee Monitoring The Future....brought to you by WAS, and Bee Culture Magazine

7:30 -8:30	<b>Registration</b> , 3rd Floor Lobby, North End, UC
8:30-8:45	Opening Comments, Jerry Bromenshenk and Frank Linton
8:45-9:15	Monsanto Research and Scale Hives, Jerry Hayes
9:15-9:45	Bayer Crop Science Research and Scale Hives, Dick Rogers
9:45-10:15	<b>Break</b>
10:15-10:45	Wide Scale Scientific Experiments Can be Conducted by Beekeepers, Huw Evans, Arnia
10:45-11:15	Journeyman Hive Monitoring, Robert McCreery, Dromore Beekeepers, N. Ireland
11:15-11:45	NASA Monitoring Project Status, Wayne Esaias, Goddard Space Center, Retired
11:45-1:00	<b>Lunch</b> - Workshop Breaks early to avoid student crush at noon
11:45-1:00	<b>WAS Board Meeting</b> , Rm 205 School of Extended and Lifelong Learning
1:00-1:30	Interpreting Continuous Hive Weight and Temperature, William Meilke, USDA
1:30-1:50	Acoustic Scanning of Bee Pests, Diseases, Pesticides, Robert Seccomb, Bee Alert
1:50-2:10	LIDAR Mapping of Bees, Scott Debnam and Colin Henderson, University of Montana
2:10-2:30	RFID Chips & Infra-Red Imaging, Jerry Bromenshenk, Bee Alert
2:30-3:00	<b>Break</b>
3:00-3:30	Partnering with Universities and other Companies, Joe Fanguy, University of MT
4:00-4:30	Looking to the Future, Panel Discussion, David Firth, Univ. MT - Moderator
4:30-5:00	Molecular Genetics for Queen Production, David McMillan, Betta Bees, New Zealand
5:00-5:15	Radar for Locating Drone Congregation Areas, Gerald Loper, Tucson, AZ
5:15	<b>Adjourn</b>
7:00-9:00	<b>Dinner for Speakers, Sponsored by Bee Culture Magazine</b> Ekstrom's Stage Station, Clinton, Montana

\*1:00-5:00                      Vendor Set-Up, UC Ballroom

**Thursday**      18-Sep                      3rd Floor, Ballroom Area, University Center, The University of MT

### Western Apiculture Society, Main Program - Day 1

#### The Path of Discovery to the Future

7:30 -8:30	<b>Registration</b> , 3rd Floor Lobby, North End, UC
8:30-8:45	Opening Comments, Jerry Bromenshenk
8:45-9:45	<b>KEYNOTE ADDRESS</b> <i>Changes in Beekeeping Over Three Decades, Eric Mussen, UC Davis</i>
9:45-10:15	<b>Break</b>
10:15-10:45	Educational Outreach for Kids, Sarah Red-Laird, Bee Girl; Elena Hoffman, Honey Princess



# WESTERN APICULTURE SOCIETY CONFERENCE and 2nd International Workshop on Hive & Bee Monitoring

## REGISTRATION FORM

University of Montana - Missoula

September 17 - 20, 2014

**EARLYBIRD Registration must be POST-MARKED by August 15th, 2014**

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

*As you wish it (them) to appear on your name badge(s)*

Current mailing address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip/Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

CONFERENCE RATES	Cost Per Person		No of Persons		Total
<b>• FULL CONFERENCE PACKAGE: (2nd Int'l Workshop on Hive &amp; Bee Monitoring Wednesday, Bee Buzz Social Wednesday evening, WAS Speakers Thursday &amp; Friday. Lunch on your own: lots of choices on campus)</b>					
Early registration (mailed by August 15th)	\$150.00	x	_____	=	_____
Delayed Registration (after August 15th)	\$175.00	x	_____	=	_____
<b>• ONE-DAY REGISTRATION -</b> 2nd International Workshop on Hive & Bee Monitoring ONLY on Wednesday					
	\$75.00	x	_____	=	_____
Thursday or Friday only	\$65.00	x	_____	=	_____
<i>Specify day (s) _____</i>					
<b>• STUDENTS</b> (with valid student cards) <i>Specify day(s)/a.m. or p.m. _____</i>					
Full day	\$30.00	x	_____	=	_____
<b>Half day</b>	<b>\$15.00</b>	<b>x</b>	_____	<b>=</b>	_____
<b>• WORKSHOPS</b> (Saturday a.m) Flat fee of \$30.00 x _____ = _____					
<i>All you can fit in. Options will be in your registration package. See Conference Schedule for more details.</i>					
<b>• KYRA JEAN WILLIAMS FARM TO COLLEGE FALL "FEASTIVAL" DINNER</b> (Thursday evening).					
	\$10.75 (!!!)	x	_____	=	_____
<b>• WAS AWARDS BANQUET</b> (Friday ev. at the hotel) \$50.00 x _____ = _____					
(Special meal requirements: vegetarian _____ gluten free _____ other (specify) _____)					
<b>• UM COLOR RUN</b> - Details at <a href="http://thecolorrun.com">http://thecolorrun.com</a> , click "See All Cities", then on Missoula by name or on the map. <b>NOTE: Register and pay on your own, NOT included in WAS conference arrangements</b>					
<b>• MISSOULA HONEY HARVEST FESTIVAL</b> Saturday - <b>FREE</b> <i>If you want a table to sell honey and/or hive products, sign up here</i>					
	\$30.00/table	x	_____ tables	=	_____
<b>• TEE-SHIRTS</b> - (Fill out form on page 22 and attach) \$16.00 x _____ = _____					
<b>• OPTIONAL TOUR-</b> Interested in a Sunday bus tour if there is enough interest? indoor wintering bee tour _____ or Glacier National Park tour _____					
<b>• ANNUAL DUES</b> (US funds) not required for attendance at conference					
Junior/Senior \$15	Couple \$30	Association \$20	Individual \$20		
Commercial \$100	10 Yr \$200	Benefactor \$300	Senior couple \$20		
			Patron \$1000	=	_____

**TOTAL PAYMENT**

= \_\_\_\_\_

Early registration forms and payments must be mailed no later than August 15th, 2014. Payments must be in U.S. Funds and either a check or money order (no credit cards) made out to Western Apicultural Society.

**MAIL TO: WAS Treasurer/Registrar Sherry Olsen-Frank, PO Box 5274, Twin Falls ID 83303-5274**

Full refund if unable to attend, cancellations must be made by Sept. 10th. No refunds after that date or for no-shows.

# TEE- SHIRT ORDER FORM

Whether you are attending WAS 2014 in Missoula or not, you can still order a tee-shirt.

**Shipping & handling must be added ONLY if you are NOT picking up your order in Missoula.**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Size \_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_ XL \_\_\_\_ XXL

Cost - \$16.00 each x \_\_\_\_ shirts = \_\_\_\_\_

Pick up at conference \_\_\_\_ please ship \_\_\_\_

*(Will be sent standard mail*

*\$7.00 ea US; \$12.00 Canada)*

S & H \_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_ shirts = \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Registering for the conference? Add to your registration form.  
Not attending the conference? Send payment with this form to  
Sherry Olsen-Frank, WAS Treasurer, PO Box 5274, Twin Falls ID  
83303-5274. **ORDER MUST BE RECEIVED BY SEPTEMBER 1st.**



**CALL FOR PHOTOS:** Want to see your bee related photo on the cover of the Kelley Beekeeping newsletter? Send entries to [editor@kelleybees.com](mailto:editor@kelleybees.com) & your photo could be selected for a future issue.



WEBSITE & ECOMMERCE 24/7  
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**Email Us:** [kharrub@kelleybees.com](mailto:kharrub@kelleybees.com)

**Or Call Us:** 800-233-2899 ex. 236



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The Walter T. Kelley Company is looking for Resale Partners!

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If you answered **YES** to some of the above questions, we may have an opportunity for you!

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- 10-14% off Kelley products
- 5-10% off non-Kelley products
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- Quantity price breaks

## TIER 1

- 8% off Kelley product
- 5% off non-Kelley product
- Quantity price breaks



If you would like to be contacted by the **Walter T. Kelley Company** regarding our Resale Partner Program you can:

1) Complete the following questionnaire and mail it to:

Attn: Kevin Harrub, Walter T. Kelley Company  
807 W. Main St, Clarkson, KY 42726

2) Go to <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/KY8YSW3> to complete an online survey

3) Call Kevin Harrub at 800-233-2899 ex. 236

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell \_\_\_\_\_

1. How many years have you been a beekeeper? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Are you teaching or mentoring beekeepers? YES / NO  
If yes, please provide details: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Have you ever operated or owned your own business? YES / NO  
If yes, please provide details: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Are you an active member of your local or state beekeeping association? YES / NO  
If yes, please provide details: \_\_\_\_\_

5. I would run this business out of my: \_\_\_\_\_

Home  Barn  Out building  Store front

Please provide details: \_\_\_\_\_

# Sweet As Honey

by Beatrix Royale

## Honey Garlic BBQ Sauce

Prep Time: 20 min.

Cook Time: 1 hr.

Recipe from [www.food.com](http://www.food.com)

### Directions:

1 In a large saucepan over medium low heat, mix together ketchup, garlic, 1 cup of water, hot sauce, honey, molasses, brown sugar, Worcestershire sauce, soy sauce, salt, Cajun seasoning, paprika, red pepper, white pepper and black pepper.

2 Allow the mixture to simmer approximately 30 minutes.

3 In a small bowl, dissolve cornstarch in 1 tablespoon of water.

4 Adjust amount of water as needed to fully dissolve cornstarch.

5 Stir into the sauce mixture.

6 Continue simmering approximately 15 minutes.

7 Stir butter into the sauce mixture.

8 Continue simmering mixture approximately 15 more minutes, or until butter is melted and the sauce has begun to thicken.

9 Serve over meats prepared as desired.



Photo: Sander van der Wel



# UPCOMING EVENTS

## August 2014

### Washington: STARTING RIGHT WITH BEES

WSU Beginning Beekeeping Short Course with Dr. Steve Sheppard, Susan Cobey & bee lab grad students  
Friday, August 1, 2014 - Pullman, WA.  
Registration fee \$125  
Registration Form <http://entomology.wsu.edu/events/>

### Washington: Rearing High Quality Queens

with Dr. Steve Sheppard & Sue Cobey & honeybee lab graduate students

August 2nd, 2014: Mt. Vernon  
August 8th, 2014: Pullman, WA  
These hands-on short courses present what it takes to rear high quality queens.  
Registration fees \$175  
Registration Form <http://entomology.wsu.edu/events/>

### Nebraska: Omaha Bee Club- Bee Fest & The Great Plains Beekeepers Workshop

August 9, 2014  
Douglas/Sarpy County Extension Office  
8015 W Center Rd, Omaha, NE.  
Info: <http://www.omahabeeclub.org/obc-beefest>

### The North Alabama Beekeepers Symposium

featuring Dr. Jim Tew, Dr. Clarence Collison & Jim Garrlson

Saturday August 10, 2014  
Calhoun Community College  
6250 U S Highway 31 N  
Tanner AL  
Contact: Lionel Evans at [smoothevans@aol.com](mailto:smoothevans@aol.com).  
*Kelley's will be attending this event.*

### New Mexico: Charm School for Beekeepers: Heavenly Hives: Preparing hives for overwintering success & planning for next season's goals.

August 16, 2014  
Tierra Drala Farm, Taos, NM  
Info: <http://ziaqueenbees.com/zia/taos-charm-school-for-beekeepers-series-drop-in-workshops/>

## September 2014

### New Hampshire: Chas Andros wintering bees workshop

Saturday, September 6; 1-3:30 PM  
18 MacLean Road,  
Alstead, NH 03602.  
Registration required.  
Email: [lindenap@gmail.com](mailto:lindenap@gmail.com)  
Tel: 603-756-9056.

### The Alabama Master Beekeepers: Apprentice, Journeyman and Master Level classes.

September 11-13 - Prattville, AL.  
Info: [www.alabamabeekeepers.org](http://www.alabamabeekeepers.org)  
Contact Gerry Whitaker 334-494-0136

### New Mexico: Charm School for Beekeepers: Harvesting Hive Products, Making & Marketing Value-Added Apiceuticals

September 13, 2014  
EarthGoods Gardening & Homesteading Store  
120 Bertha Street, Taos, NM  
Info: <http://ziaqueenbees.com/zia/taos-charm-school-for-beekeepers-series-drop-in-workshops/>

### Ohio: Medina County Beekeepers Association featuring Vaughn Bryant

September 15, 2014 - Medina, Ohio  
Info: [http://medinabeekeepers.com/index.php?title=Main\\_Page](http://medinabeekeepers.com/index.php?title=Main_Page)

### Montana: Western Apicultural Society of North America & 2nd Int'l Workshop on Hive & Bee Monitoring

September 17-20, 2014  
Montana State University  
Missoula, Montana  
Contact: [waspresident2014@gmail.com](mailto:waspresident2014@gmail.com).  
Info: <http://ucanr.edu/sites/was2>

### Alabama Beekeepers Association Convention

September 26-27, 2014  
Performing Arts Center  
Clanton, AL  
Info: [www.alabamabeekeepers.com](http://www.alabamabeekeepers.com)  
*Kelley's will be attending this event.*



We'd love to share news of your upcoming events. Please send the event name, date, website and/or contact information to me by the 10th of each month for inclusion in the following month's issue. [Editor@KelleyBees.com](mailto:Editor@KelleyBees.com)

You can save shipping costs and sales tax by placing a pre-order before any meetings that we attend (excluding events in KY). We note on our website which meetings we are attending, and we'd love to meet you there to deliver your equipment.