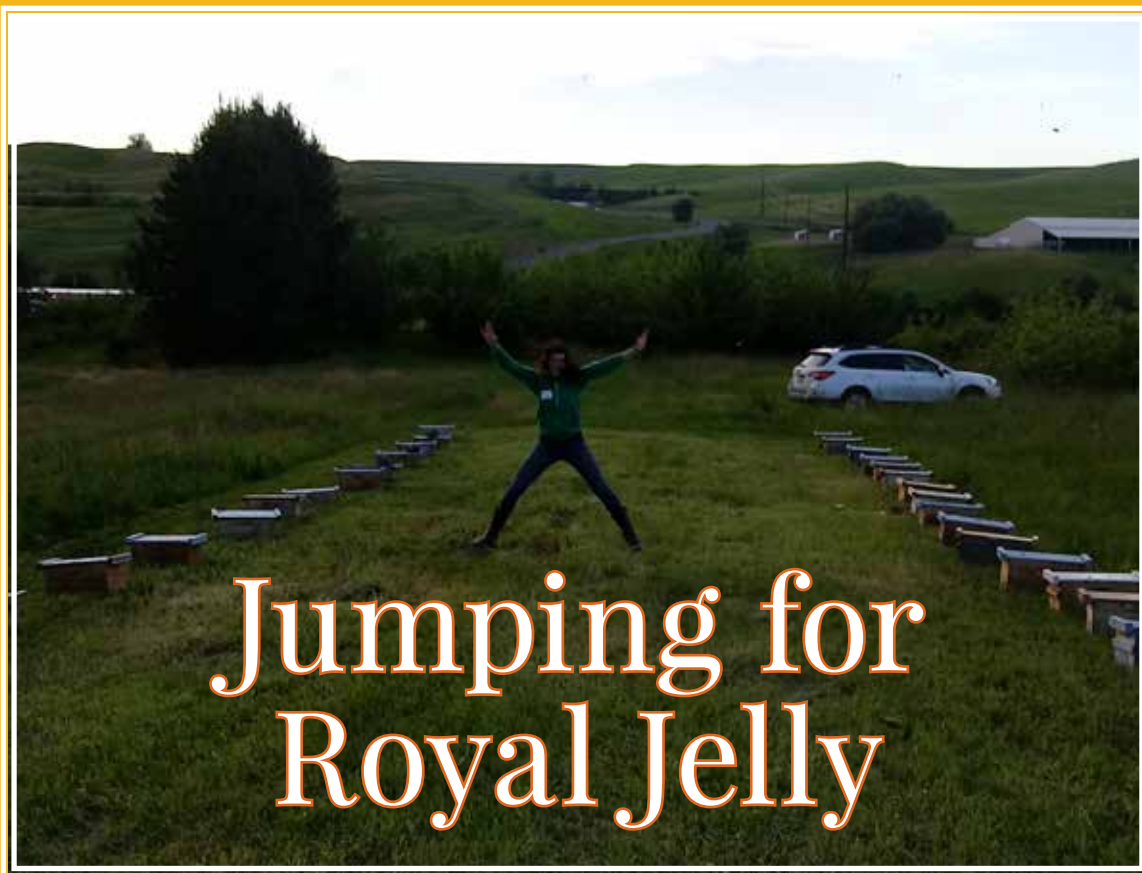




Kelley Beekeeping

SERVING THE BEEKEEPER SINCE 1924

ISSUE 82: JUNE 2017



Jumping for Royal Jelly

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From the Queen's Court

by Melanie Kirby

It's National Pollinator Week this month! And there are amazing events occurring in almost every village, town and city across the states. I did my part this year by organizing an event called, *From Bloom to Boom* which shares information on the benefits of integrating medicinal plants for pollinator health and human wellness. You can find out more about this project by visiting www.herbs4bees.com.



My colleagues both in New Mexico and Washington are troopers. Despite it being the busiest time of year, they held down the forts as I travelled back and forth between these two states (and California) to get queens reared and into position. The WSU Bee Lab held a fantastic field day and queen rearing course just last week. I was quite pleased to be hanging with some of my heroes. And it was even more of a thrill to be able to teach alongside them.

One of my coworkers, a next generation beekeeper named Seneca from Colorado is pictured on the cover shot. This photo was taken in Pullman, WA after we set down about 100 nucleus colonies which are nurturing instrumentally inseminated queens. We were very excited to set these girls down and let them do their thing. It takes **A LOT** of work and time and dedication to see each step through.

Dr. Sheppard and his team are travelling to Europe soon to collect more drone semen to share with beekeepers. The process to rear virgins and care for them until they are ready to be inseminated is indeed like having a baby. You have to discuss in detail, plan, prepare, strategize and follow-through. Each step is made up of even more steps and the devil is in the details.

We have to prepare cell-builders, select mother-daughter breeders, conduct grafts, count the calendar, cage and incubate new queen mamas. Then they have to be slowly released into their appropriate homes and allowed to establish and demonstrate their "fitness"



Kelley Beekeeping

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CALL FOR PHOTOS

Want to see your bee-related photo on the cover of this newsletter? Send photos to editor@kelleybees.com

Queen's Court *cont'd*

before they are delivered to queen producers. But in the end, we have these new baby mama queens that will help beekeepers far and wide to share quality stock with beekeepers around the nation, which makes it well worth the effort.

I was able to get a couple of grafts in New Mexico as well this spring, though smaller batches than I normally produce. Having made 7 trips this spring to conduct research has kept me busier than normal. I definitely do not mind being busy...though it does indeed require endurance and lots of humor.

And speaking of humor, remember to whistle while you work, even when you get stung! Don't forget your supers and honey extracting supplies, that time is upon us! Kelley Beekeeping can supply everything needed to keep bees and their keepers happy and productive.

**Yours in Beekeeping,
Melanie Kirby**

Melanie is a queen honey bee breeder based in the Rocky Mountains. She will be working with the WSU bee lab this summer and on several research projects in NM and CA. She can be reached at survivorqueenbees@gmail.com.



In the details!



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A•Bee•Cs

Beginning Beekeeping

by Dennis Brown



Hi Dennis,

I got my bees today and they seem to be doing well. I see them going in and out. How long should I be providing the sugar water? Also just a thought, when we visited your bees, we had a mirror and could see under them, I am thinking you didn't have a bottom board? I can't see into mine because of the bottom board. Did I build the thing wrong? Cindy R.

Hello Cindy,

Because you are starting a new hive using foundation, you should continue feeding the bees with a spring mix of 1 part sugar to 1 part water (by weight) for as long as they will take it. That is 8 pounds of sugar to 1 gallon of water. Should they need feed in the fall, then the ratio changes from 2:1; 16 pounds of sugar to 1 gallon of water. You want them to draw-out all the foundation which will provide enough room for the queen to lay her eggs in and also provide a place for the bees to store food.

I am using the screen bottom board with the slide in screen and the slide in monitoring board from Kelley Beekeeping. You should be using the screen bottom board as well. You want those mites to be able to drop through, land on the ground and die. A screen bottom also provides good ventilation which is extremely important especially in the warmer states.

Enjoy your bees!
Dennis Brown

Dennis Brown is the author of "Beekeeping: A Personal Journey" and "Beekeeping: Questions and Answers." Contact Dennis at www.lonestarfarms.net.



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@KelleyBees

Just the FAQs

Questions & Answers

by Phill Remick

SIGN OF THE TIMES

This topic may seem unimportant in the larger scope of beekeeping, but identification on and around your hives is of paramount importance.

Recently, a large number of bees were stolen but thankfully were recovered due to the fact that the hives had identification on them.



Do your hives have your name and telephone number so that you can be contacted?

No, not every hive out there will be stolen; but, more and more hives are disappearing due to their growing value: Some hives are estimated at being worth \$250-\$350, plus the value of the honey and equipment. On the other hand, your hives might be in an area that is going to be sprayed with pesticides. Wouldn't you like the chance for someone to contact you so that you could remove your bees before spraying? If you do not have a sign with your contact information, or if your hives do not have your name or phone number, it is impossible for you to be reached... and your bees could be right in the path of harmful and even deadly pesticide spraying.

There are three ways that you can protect your bee investment:

- Put a sign on a stake nearby your colonies
- Stencil your name and number with paint
- Get a branding iron with your name or serial number - and brand each hive.

Stolen bees, pesticide spraying, unhappy neighbors who are having problems with your bees – all of these are reasons to identify your ownership of your hives.

The times are changing and theft is more and more likely as bees become increasingly valuable. Wouldn't you like the police to be able to identify your stolen property and return it to you? Wouldn't you like notification about planned spraying near your hives? All you have to do is mark your colonies with your name and phone number.

Sign, Sign. Everywhere a Sign.

Good song and an even better idea when it concerns your precious property: your bees.

Phill Remick is an itinerant beekeeper currently residing in Colorado. If you would like help with your hives or for him to answer some of your questions, contact him at Phill@NewBeeRescue.com



Bridging the Communication Gap

A problem that has long plagued the scientific community is the issue of communicating highly specific findings from complicated methodology to people in the field. This makes it difficult for those who need to know findings and apply the knowledge to their work or personal daily lives. This issue of communication, or lack thereof, is something we can all see if we look for it. As we speak, this issue can be seen on the large scale, where scientific funding agencies in the U.S. such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Science Foundation are trying to communicate to politicians the importance of the work they support, and thus the need for government funding. On perhaps a more applicable scale, we can also see that there is a gulf between beekeepers and bee researchers.

This gulf is difficult to bridge sometimes; all people involved have varying levels of formal education, hands-on beekeeping experience, and desire to communicate in the first place. When you throw in additional communication barriers between beekeepers and scientists such as distance and honesty or language and accessibility, then it is even harder to actually have meaningful discussions about our bees' health status and beekeeping management practices.

As a researcher, it is my job to attempt to find answers to questions. Ultimately, I feel my work should have a positive impact on the beekeeping industry. However, there are a lot of steps that need to happen between my study preparation and beekeepers taking my findings into consideration. A short list of requirements to make this scenario a reality would include:

1. Funding has to be procured to answer a meaningful question—if the work is not applicable to the beekeeper, then the communication of findings between researchers and beekeepers seems doomed from the start.
2. Successful data collection—always a dicey thing in science, as your study may not go as you anticipated.
3. Successful data analysis—did the data I successfully collect show a meaningful trend? Sometimes studies yield “negative results,” which is where they found that there was absolutely no difference between two groups. An example would be a hypothetical study where two groups of colonies were studied for hive beetle damage. One group of bees had no hive beetle control used and the other group had Swiffer sheets applied between boxes. If the researchers found no differences of hive beetle populations between the two groups, then funding and data could have both been successfully collected, but the data analyses shows that there is no meaningful trend, or “negative results.”

4. Communication of the findings—this step is a particularly difficult one; the findings have to be communicated by researchers to beekeepers in an understandable (and perhaps memorable) way. Furthermore, my audience has to care about my findings enough to remember them. As such, it usually isn't worthwhile to try and communicate negative results, as the prerequisite of audience members caring about the information is not usually met, so it's difficult to get funding or recognition from such results.

5. Cost-benefit analysis—at some point, a beekeeper must make a personal decision for their operation. That decision is based on if my findings are worth any added time, money, stress, or other difficulties it would take to incorporate recommendations I have into their bee operation. Are my findings important enough in the short term to incorporate now? Are they important in the long term to consider incorporating now? If not, then the beekeeper will keep their operation running the same as they always have.

When beekeepers decide that the cost-benefit analysis indicates incorporating a new idea is not worth the time, expense, or effort, then—in a sense—all the funding and work that went into finding answers is partially invalidated. My research, like many others, is pointing to the importance of utilizing all levels of the integrated pest management pyramid to control varroa mites. This means that it is important to use non-chemical approaches of control, sample, and then chemically treat if necessary.

While this seems to be a simple idea, there is a very large difference of opinion about varroa control within the beekeeping industry. This difference of opinion seems to be because some people emphasize different portions of their cost-benefit analysis than others: Is sampling worth your time? Are non-chemical control tactics worth your time? Can you afford to cull frames? Can you afford to chemically treat? Can you afford to potentially not chemically treat a colony that needs it?

Each operation is run differently, which means that we have a wide diversity of views. A researcher cannot tell you what to do or force you to do things a certain way in your bee yard. All a researcher can do is give you valuable information that can and should be taken into account when you make a management decision.

As you attend workshops, bee schools, bee meetings, or other beekeeper gatherings this year, please listen to what the researchers tell you. Some researchers are much better at communicating than others, just as some beekeepers are better at communicating than others. A researcher who is not good at communicating could still be doing incredibly valuable work for the beekeeping community, so please do not write off their work simply because you have a hard time understanding it.

In such a scenario, it may be a good idea to ask questions of the researcher or their colleagues. If you still have problems understanding, then maybe asking where their research results can be found and trying to decipher the results from writing might be easier. Communication is an important part of getting research to the field, but it is sadly only a small part of most researchers' responsibilities.

This difficulty is why we have extension agents. It is part of an extension agent's job to facilitate communication between researchers and those in the field. While not all states or counties have beekeeping extension agents, some do. If your area is one that does, then please consider utilizing these fabulous people! If your area does not, then please consider attempting to learn more on your own. It takes time to actually internalize new knowledge; education researchers say it takes hearing or reading something new about four times or doing something new once. As such, workshops, bee association meetings, master beekeeper programs, bee publications or newsletters, books, videos, and more are all wonderful ways to help you learn.

Some areas where you can find bee research findings directly from the scientific community are publicly published papers. If you do a simple google search in "Google Scholar," for research concerning *Apis mellifera* or "honey bees," then an entire world of new information is open to you. You could also go to specific publishers and look up bee articles. For instance, here are some examples from PLoS One, Apidologie, and other accessible publications:

An article about diseases on queen health: <http://www.mdpi.com/2075-4450/8/2/48>

An article about pollen storage and bee choice in pollen consumption:

<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0175933>

An article about amitraz residues in honey bee comb:

<https://www.apidologie.org/articles/apido/abs/2007/06/m6116/m6116.html>

Many, many issues of Apidologie for your reading pleasure:

<https://www.apidologie.org/articles/apido/abs/2007/06/m6116/m6116.html>

If the topic is particularly dense, such as gene expression, neurobiology, hormone pathways, or things of that nature, then don't be hesitant to reread material. Sometimes it takes professional researchers several times of reading an article to understand it. If you still don't understand it, or decide you don't want to understand it, then move on to a new paper that may have more practical applications.

While not all scientific articles are available for free, you can get almost all articles for free through your local library if you locate an article that requires payment before downloading or viewing. Another great way to ensure you stay updated on current research is to be part of a funding group. If your local, state, or national bee association already has a group for funding honey bee research, then volunteer to be a part of it. If your organization doesn't, then consider asking around and trying to start one yourself.

Regardless of your involvement, consider this year a good time to apply some of the things you learned over the winter months to your beekeeping operation and stay on the lookout for more educational opportunities as the months progress.

Best in beekeeping!

Liz Walsh is a graduate student at the Rangel Honey Bee Lab, Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University. She can be reached at walshe@tamu.edu

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Beekeeping 'Round the Globe

Reflections on my Last Day in Mérida

by Dr. Valerie Solheim

Wednesday February 15th.

Tuesday I had not gone to Xcunhá because I needed to rest. I also assumed that now that I had the recording I was finished. We had said our goodbyes. Once rested, however, I want to return to bring to completion the total experience. I want to go to Dzibilchaltún, Mayan pyramids, swim in the cenote, receive a healing session from Doña Anselma. I know my funds are shrinking but somehow this is important, very important. I 'Whatsapp' Lía, Julio and Doña Anselma and we set it up.

At 7:30 AM, Julio picks me up at the hotel. We meet Lía on the road to Dzibilchaltún. We arrive before the archeological site is open and walk in. A friend of Lía's, is at the gate and after they run through family gossip, we're in. We have the site to ourselves! At eight in the morning it is cool, clear and quiet. Lía guides us through the pyramids; some we climb. We sit on stones placed by hands from ancient times. In the quiet of the moment, we hover between eternal sky and earth; two Mayan women beyond time.

Our focus is the cenote.

There it is, a carved-out pool of crystal clear water settled in a basin and adorned with water lilies quietly awaiting our presence. We climb down to it scattering iguanas basking in the sun on rocks near the pool. Shedding our clothes down to our swimsuits we pick our way down more rocks into the cool water. Where the sun hit the shallow water, it is warm. But cold where the bottom of the cenote drops out of sight.

The moment is too sacred to break with chatter. We float and paddle around the edges of the massive growth of water lilies. Small fish nibble on our feet and legs. Bees and insects buzz the air as they dip into the lilies for their morning drink. Yellow and black birds ran atop the lily leaves feasting on the bugs feasting in the lilies. Around the pool, the rustle of iguanas, posturing for their place in the sun or for a female mate, complete the symphony of the eternal morning.

At some point, we carefully pick our way up the slimy rocks to take our place, too, in the sun. "We could have been sacrificed here," Lía observes.

"No," I say, "They didn't sacrifice the royal beekeepers, not even the more mature ones. It feels like we are a part of this eternal moment, at the edge of dawn before the city wakes."

Not long thereafter the city starts stretching, sending others down to the pool for a swim. Lía and I leisurely dress and leave. We spend an hour in the museum scanning the relics. Our swim had taken the wonder out of the time-captured displays.

'Round the Globe *continued*

We walk out to the road. The morning is fast heating up. It is a hot winter in the Yucatán, reaching above 90° F during the day. There are 10 kilometers between us and Lía's home. Then Lía has a brilliant idea. Several taxis are waiting in the parking lot after having dropped their clients off at the site. One driver finds it more advantageous to drive us to Xcunyá than to smoke with his friends while waiting for return clients.

As we approach Lía's house we meet Doña Anselma walking in the road. She is walking across town to her parent's house to care for her father who has Alzheimer's. She has left food for us on the table and pineapple drink in the fridge. Our hunger takes on an edge at the thought. Fresh corn tortillas spread with Mayan black beans, avocados, tomatoes and salsa. But the pineapple drink is supreme. Cold fresh pineapple with Mayan honey. I drink more than my share.

After a couple of hours waiting for Doña Anselma's return, Lía suggests we take a walk through Xcunyá to her grandparent's house. Doña Anselma's family has lived here for three generations and Lía's father for many many generations. Her father's ancestors worked in the hacienda, that composed the town. They harvested and processed fiber from plants to weave into mats. This was a very lucrative business because cotton was not available at the time. Thirty years ago, with the falling demand for mats, the processing plant mysteriously burned to the ground and the hacendados abandoned Xcunyá, neglecting to pay their employees before they left.

We walk through the ruins of the plant and climb a crumbling wall into the grounds of the hacienda's great house. In some places, it is boarded up and others we can peek into its silent decay. It was grand. When the hacendados abandoned the property, the local people used the house for community celebrations. Lía's grandparents celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary there. The whole town was invited.

The sun is really beating down on us now and the iguanas are soaking up the rays on the hot rocks, heads cocked to one side, listening. Jaime, Lía's brother, brought home a meaty iguana and they roasted it over the outdoor fire at the house. Its savory flavor tastes like venison. Combine it with salsa and tortillas and ah . . .

We arrive at her grandparent's home. It is a concrete one room house with a long wide palapa covering the entire back garden. It feels cool and the ground is damp. That is where the family and friends gather during the day. Doña Anselma is patiently feeding her father black bean soup. We are invited to sit while she finishes up with the meal. Chickens busy themselves with floor scraps and a rooster buggers around them, snatching their finds from their beak when they delay in swallowing it.

We say our goodbyes and walk down the middle of the street back home, only because there is no traffic. On the way, people on their bikes pass us and call out greetings. Once back home, Doña Anselma offers more pineapple and honey juice. The cool cement walls of her house soothes

'Round the Globe *continued*

my sun burned arms. It is now time for my healing session.

Her healing room is the cement store attached to the house. I sweep the floor of leaves and dust that blow in from the street. She lights candles in the corner alters adorned with framed pictures of Jesus, the Virgin of Guadalupe and a few of her personal saints. I note that outside in her garden the altars are Mayan and inside Catholic. I'm guessing that the Christian pictures wouldn't survive the elements as well as the Mayan stones. Doña Anselma disappears and returns with a hand full of thin lime twigs with an abundance of leaves she cut from her tree. With this she clears me, sweeping down my body as she prays. Then she anoints my head with honeyed oil.

I lay down on her massage table and she applies different oils and rubs them in with hands that know work. She talks and prays. I don't bring her any complaints. She mentions that my back could be straighter and the dent in my skull must have hurt. She tells me I am balanced. Balance, I am gathering from days of conversation, is an important Mayan virtue. When we listened to the Melipona recording, Doña Anselma and Honorida observed that the feeling they experienced was one of balance.

Doña Anselma warns me that I am going to be very sleepy after my treatment. Lía calls Julio to pick me up. He arrives promptly with his mother and sister's four-month old baby in her arms. He introduces us all and proudly tells us she is a midwife. We all stand in the street hugging, blessing and loving each other goodbye. Time to go. This time for sure. Doña Anselma likes my hat. I take it off and set it snugly onto her head.

Back at the hotel, I collapse into a lawn chair under palm trees by the pool and try to gather in the day. Instead my eyes close and I listen to the birds, tuning for an evening sing-along. I could sit here in peace, like an ancient Mayan stone resting for eons on the jungle floor, waiting for nothing to happen. If one is still, the bustle of modern Mérida dissolves into the old-world Mayan presence. Modern Mérida lacks the spiritual coherency of its ancestors. Only a thin veil divides the two worlds, modern and Mayan, that is easily penetrated by a sensitive mind.

I listen to the Melipona recording. I can see Doña Anselma singing her Mayan prayer above the sound of the buzzing bees. I relive the space. Then the song of her sister bees fills my head. I feel energy moving down my face, into my throat. It hangs there for a moment then moves to my heart. There it hovers. Then into my stomach, down my legs and into my feet. They tingle. This is wellbeing. This is balance.

Valerie Solheim has a PhD in Jungian Depth Psychology. As a student of C.G. Jung, she became disciplined in listening to her inner guidance. It was this guidance that directed her to become a beekeeper and to maintain the health of her hives using subtle energies (quantum physics) rather than medications. What started as the establishment of an energy field for the well-being of her hives led to spiritual healing experiences with the hive frequencies that ancient people celebrated and now quantum physics verify. Valerie offers these experiences to us in her book and through her in-hive bee recordings, workshops and practice. Her most recent work is with the Mayan Melipona Bees and the Mayan women who care for them.

Meet the Beekeeper

Jacopo Milazzo

by Jay Williams

Name: Jacopo Milazzo

Occupation: Technical Advisor

Location/Institution: Chemicals Laif S.p.A.

4. How did you get your start in beekeeping and what inspired you to seek to study them?
My father started to tell me about honey bees when I was 6 years old, then I started with my first bee-hive at 18 years old.

5. What is some past research or programs that you worked with?
I graduated in Veterinary Medicine in 2012 with a final dissertation on "Honey: production, technics, hygienic and sanitary aspects", while in 2014 I went to Kenya in for a post-graduation degree in International Veterinary Cooperation in order to evaluate the possibility to realize a development project with local bees, with the final dissertation "Project proposal over implementation of beekeeping and meliponiculture whole value chain model and reforestation programme in rural and peri-urban area of Kilifi County."

6. What are you currently working on?
Acaricides against varroa mite, honey bees nutrition and pastures, teaching with honey bees;

7. Where do you see the next few years of research or beekeeping management leading?
I would like to get involved in a Ph.D. programme to know deeply varroa mite reproduction cycle in order to find a permanent solution against it.

8. What message about bee health and management would you like to share with readers?
Do not stop sharing information about honey bees health, because only with union we can manage honey bees in a better way.

9. Where can we find information about your research/organization?
Write an email directly to me at j.milazzo@chemicalslaif.it or www.chemicalslaif.it

10. Anything on or off topic that you find interesting about yourself/organization to share with readers? Focus on the positive as much as we can, because if we only focus on the negative we dramatically reduce our possibilities to solve problems.

11. How can readers contact you and get more info on your organization? j.milazzo@chemicalslaif.it

2017 | CENSUS *OF* AGRICULTURE

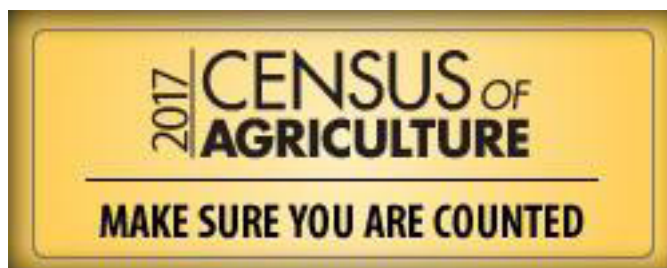
YOUR VOICE. YOUR FUTURE. YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

It's an Ag Census year! Make sure you're counted.

For farmers and ranchers, especially young and beginning farmers and ranchers, participation in the 2017 Ag Census is a critical opportunity to shape American agriculture for years to come. The Ag Census, taken once every five years, is the only source of uniform, comprehensive, and impartial agriculture data for every county in the nation. NYFC relies on this data to advocate for you and for policies, services, and programs that support young farmers!

[Please sign up to take the 2017 Census of Agriculture. Make sure you're counted!](#)

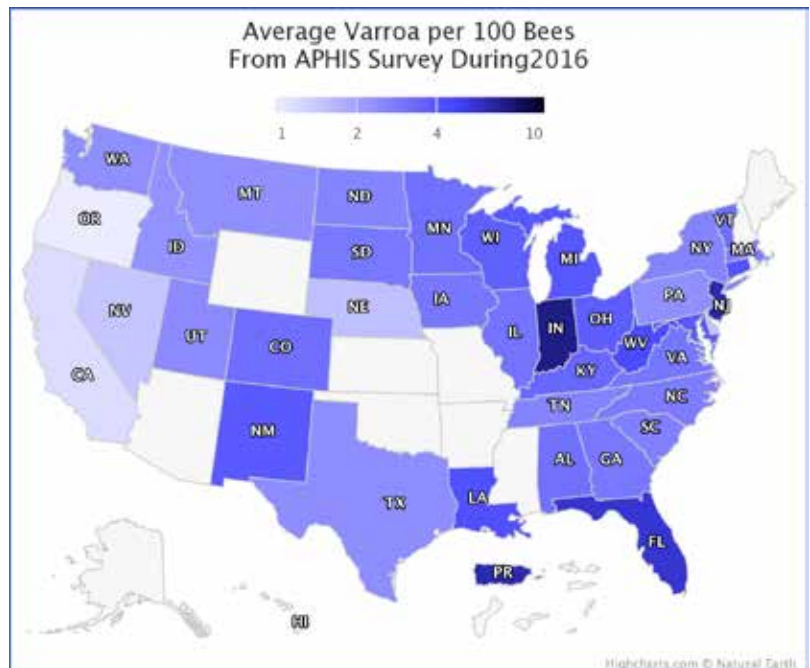
The census report form will not be mailed out until December 2017, but in order to receive it you [MUST SIGN UP BY JUNE 30th](#). If you took the 2012 Census of Agriculture, you should receive the 2017 census without signing up again.



Bee Science

APHIS Honey Bee Survey Reports

The USDA Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Honey Bee Survey, is a comprehensive examination of colonies through out the US. The National Honey Bee Survey (NHBS) began in 2009 to address the emerging concern about diminishing health in honey bees. This survey takes an epidemiological approach to document honey bee diseases, pests and pathogens. Additionally, this survey monitors for invasive threats to honey bees, including *Tropilaelaps clareae*, *Apis cerana*, and Slow Bee Paralysis Virus. For more information about this program, see beeinformed.org/aphis/

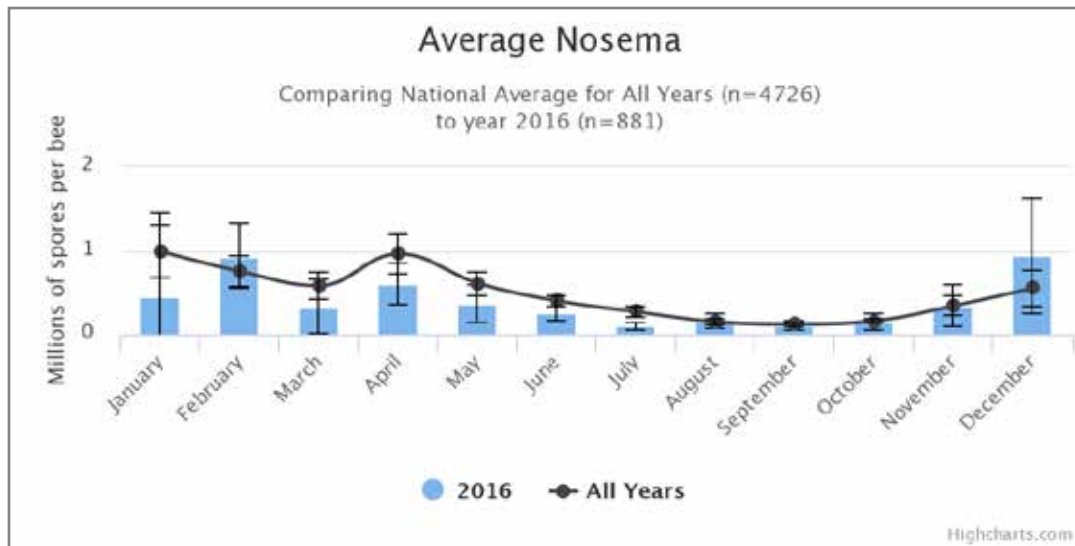


This page dynamically queries the Bee Informed Partnership database, where the APHIS NHBS data is also stored, to bring you results filtered to the calendar year and state where samples were taken. Click on a year and state for additional results.

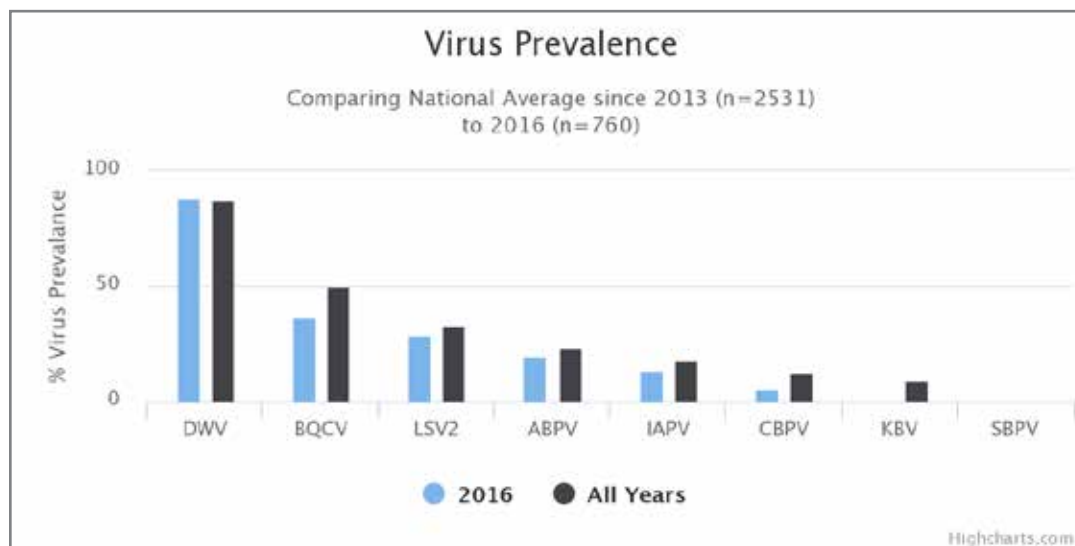


Varroa samples are collected as a composite sample from a single apiary.

Bee Science *cont'd*



Nosema samples are collected as a composite sample from a single apiary.



Honey Bee Viruses

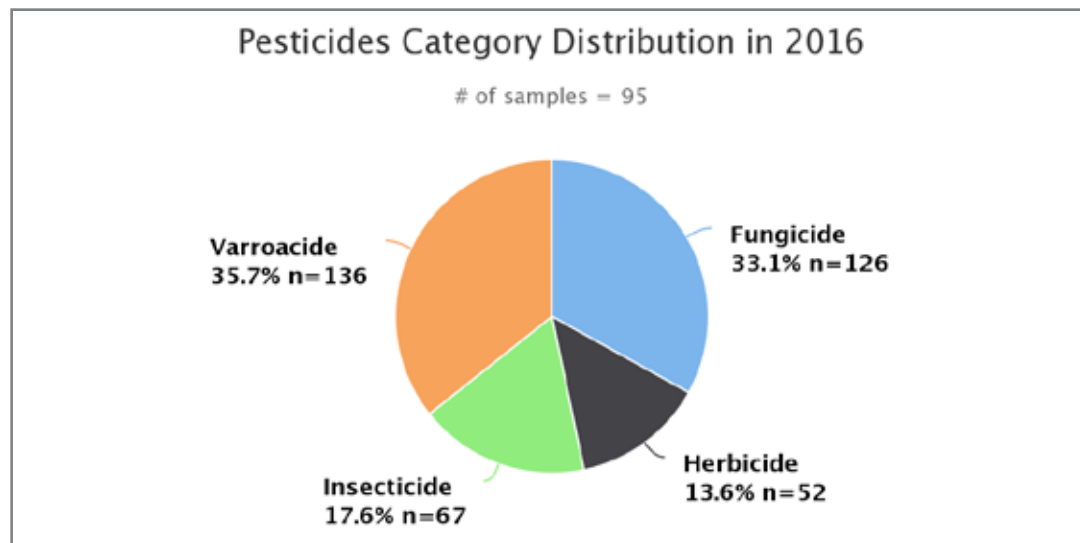
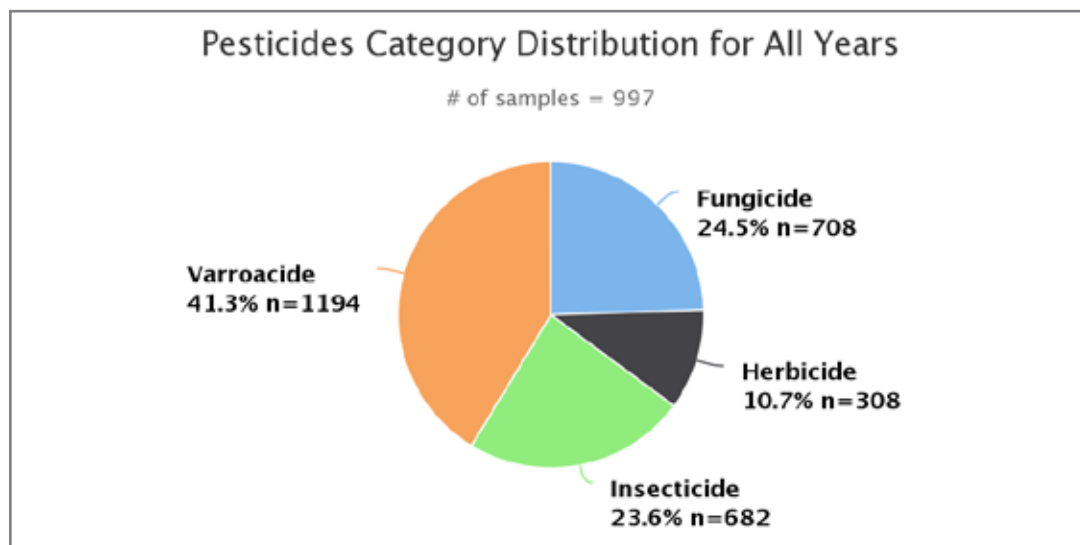
- ABPV: Acute Bee Paralysis Virus
- BQCV: Black Queen Cell Virus
- CBPV: Chronic Bee Paralysis Virus
- DWV: Deformed Wing Virus
- IAPV: Israeli Acute Paralysis Virus
- KBV: Kashmir Bee Virus
- LSV2: Lake Sinai Virus 2
- SBPV: Slow Bee Paralysis Virus

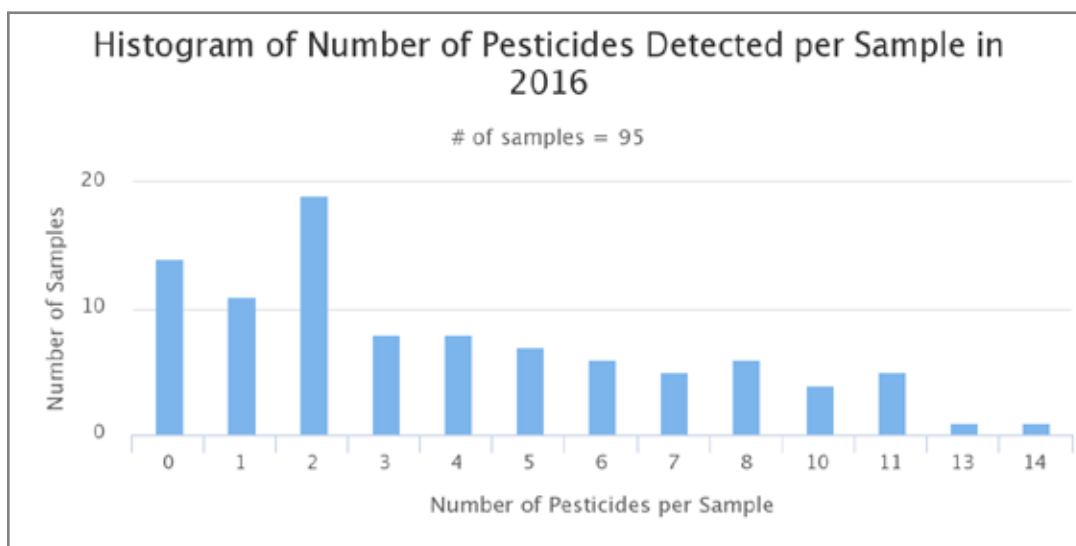
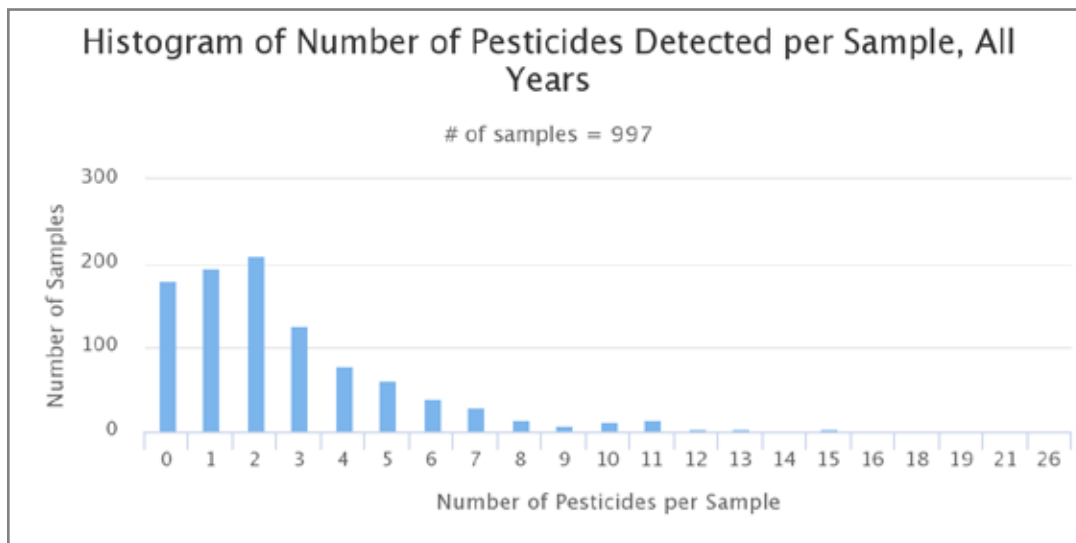
Virus samples are collected as a composite sample from a single apiary. LSV2 was not assessed previous to 2013, while BQCV was not assessed after 2013.

Pesticide Samples

The pesticide samples are collected from stored pollen in combs and are a composite sample from a single apiary. The values per pie piece are the total number of pesticides found within the category, which can be greater than the total number of samples because some samples have multiple pesticides in them.

A table and list of all pesticides found and tested for can be found on the National Honey Bee Survey Pesticide Report.





Bee Arts

Good Food Awards

To Beekeepers Across the USA,

In just three weeks, the Good Food Awards will launch its eighth year of honoring producers who make food that is delicious, tied to communities and cultural traditions, and respectful of the environment.

This year's entry period runs from July 5 through July 31. Entries are judged at a blind tasting in September with 250 food leaders from around the country. All winners will be honored at a gala awards ceremony with food movement pioneers like Mark Bittman and Alice Waters, sell their winning wares at the 5,000-person Good Food Awards Marketplace, and proudly display the Good Food Awards Seal all year long.

Beginning July 5, you'll find our entry form here. (There is a \$70 fee per entry to cover cost of processing entries and storing, sorting and transporting the products for tasting. New and renewing members of the Good Food Merchants Guild receive one free entry.)

We hope you'll enter! We'll be sending our newsletter and additional email reminders, but it doesn't hurt to get ready now for the July 5 entry opening. You can find more information about our Honey category and entry criteria on our website. And there's also our new FAQ page!

Last year, we received nearly 115 entries from across the country. At the Good Food Awards Ceremony in January, we presented awards to 16 honey producers – from Massachusetts to California, from Illinois to Georgia. We hope you'll be one of our honored beekeepers this year!

Feel free to email us with any questions.

Warmly,
~Christine

Christine Schantz
Managing Director,
Good Food Awards
Good Food Foundation
415.447.3268



GOOD FOOD awards 2017

Accepting Entries July 5-31!
Enter at goodfoodawards.org

Calling all beer, charcuterie, cheese, chocolate, cider, coffee, confections, fish, honey, oils, pantry, pickles, preserves, spirits and, new this year, elixirs crafters! Be part of the only national initiative to recognize excellence in taste and sustainability.

This year's 250 judges stand at the ready to taste your Good Food. The winners will gather to be honored together at a gala ceremony, sell at a 5,000-person marketplace and proudly display the Good Food Awards seal all year long.

PHOTO BY MARC FIORITO WITH GAMMA NINE

Bee Thinking About

2017 Heartland Apicultural Society

Heartland Apicultural Society was founded in 2001 by Tom Webster (Researcher, Kentucky State University) Greg Hunt (Entomology, Purdue University), and Zachary Huang (Entomology, Michigan State University).

HAS returns to Indiana with the 2017 meeting at the University of Southern Indiana in Evansville, July 13-15.

For information on the 3 day event speaker listings and on registration, visit:
<http://www.heartlandbees.org/2017-has-registration/>

The Heartland Apicultural Society is offering an Art Exhibit for all attending our 2017 conference to enjoy and participate.

Art items include bee paintings, bee drawings, bee photography, bees wax art, encaustic paintings, and antique bee equipment, etc. What it does not include is craft items such as, wreaths, sewing machine items, hot glued items, etc.

Items should be brought to the conference on Wednesday July 12th upon check in. Items must be picked up on July 15th by noon. Items can not be stored or delivered to anyone after the conference.

If you have an item or items you would like to share for display or questions about the Art Exhibit please contact: Doris Kornbroke - mickeywoman1@hotmail.com



Bee Thinking About *cont'd*

Million Pollinator Garden Challenge

Visit <http://millionpollinatorgardens.org/>

A campaign to register a million public and private gardens and landscapes to support pollinators.

Pollinators are responsible for 1 out of 3 bites of food we take each day, and yet pollinators are at critical point in their own survival. Many reasons contribute to their recent decline. We know for certain, however, that more nectar and pollen sources provided by more flowering plants and trees will help improve their health and numbers. Increasing the number of pollinator-friendly gardens and landscapes will help revive the health of bees, butterflies, birds, bats and other pollinators across the country.

Here's how you can help!

From individuals, to schools, community groups, and businesses
– everyone can make a difference!

[Register your Garden to BEE Counted](#)

Add a photo of your garden or landscape to the S.H.A.R.E map.
Anyone and any size garden can join in our campaign to reach
1 million sites for pollinators!





UPCOMING EVENTS

July 2017

**New York: Bee Wellness Workshop
- Honey bee Disease & Management
with Dr. Medhat Nasr**

July 7-9, 2017

Morrisville State College

Room 125 Charlton Hall

80 Eaton St.

Morrisville, NY

Info: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/ny-bee-wellness-workshop-honeybee-disease-management-tickets-33005508364>

**Wisconsin: WI Honey Producers
Summer Meeting with Melanie Kirby**

July 8, 2017

Lions Hall

161 Dearborn Street

Redgranite, WI

Info: <https://www.wihoney.org/meetings-events/>

**Iowa: IA Honey Producers Summer Field
Day with Dr. Dale Hill & Andy Joseph**

July 15, 2017

Wickiuphill Learning Center

10260 Morris Hill Road - Toddville

Info: Eve Vanden Broek mrstheo@iowatelecom.net

Tel: 515-491-6760

**Virginia: Sustainable Biodynamic
Beekeeper Training**

July 20-22, 2017

Spikenard Farm Honeybee Sanctuary

401 Hideaway Lane

Floyd, VA

Info: <http://spikenardfarm.org/>

**Indiana: Purdue Extension and the Perry
County Beekeepers present the 2nd
Annual Southern Indiana Honeybee Field
Day with Phil Craft & Kathleen Prough**

July 29, 2017

Perry County 4-H Fairgrounds

99 Roy Fenn Drive

Tell City, Indiana

Info: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/southern-indiana-honeybee-field-day-tickets-31715480857>

Tel: Perry County Purdue
Extension at 812-547-7084

**Delaware: Eastern Apicultural
Society Conference**

July 31-August 4, 2017

Clayton Conference Center

University of Delaware

100 Pencader Way

Newark, DE

Info: <http://easternapiculture.org/conferences/eas-2017/2017-registration.html>



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