



Kelley Beekeeping

SERVING THE BEEKEEPER SINCE 1924

ISSUE 62: OCTOBER 2015



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From the Queen's Court

by Melanie Kirby

Autumnal Greetings KB readers! The fall season has arrived and if you haven't prepped your hives yet for overwintering—don't delay! This time of year is when bees in the cooler climate zones will begin hunkering down for their overwintering process. In warmer climate zones, some hives may even be collecting pollen still or beginning for a flow—believe it or not. When I worked on the Big Island of Hawaii—many of the hives were migrated to eucalyptus forests for the winter flow. Sounds strange—I know...but it does happen and it shares the variety of conditions that our bees navigate from season to season and from sea to shining sea.



And talking about a shining sea—I've just returned from North Carolina where the Center for Honeybee Research presented "Our Planet in Balance: Bees, Fungi and Man" seminar. What a treat it was to visit with so many dedicated beekeepers and scientists! The event featured talks by Dr. Don Huber, a Soil Scientist Professor Emeritus from Purdue University. Dr. Huber spoke on the mass ramifications of glyphosate in our food and water supplies. Paul Stamets of Fungi Perfect- renowned mycologist (mushroom expert) spoke on his practice of mycoremediation. Mycoremediation is the use of fungi to help clean landscapes and support organismal health. His collaborative efforts with Dr. Steve Sheppard of Washington State University have yielded very promising results of a natural fungus miticides and also a probiotic and anti-viral to support bee immune systems.

Dr. Jay Evans- Director of the USDA-ARS Beltsville Bee Lab shared his continuing research into hologenetics- the study of an organism's genetics along with their microbiota. His efforts are fundamental to a more holistic view of honeybee health and how we can better support it by understanding what their bodies need to function well. Dr. Sheppard of WSU then spoke on his visits to Kyrzygstan, Georgia, and other European counties to select and bring genetic



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

Queen's Court *continued*

stock to America that could help diversify our genetically bottle-necked bees. His photos were amazing and his efforts are a substantial attribute to our industry.

I shared info on how breeding for survivor bees is like seed saving. Finding, testing and producing various bee strains and allowing them to cross naturally is humbling to say the least. And like seeds, bees who are resilient, adaptive and also productive are worthy of propagating, conserving and sharing. The topography or landscape of a given area, plus it's habitat will dictate the behavior and health and productivity of a hive. Working within diverse landscapes allows Mother Nature to help sculpt what organisms can thrive in a given environment. Learning how to select for longevity can take time, but it well worth it for promoting survivor bees who can cope through the seasons.

I commend Carl Chesick, founder of The Center for Honeybee Research and his Asheville, North Carolina crew for hosting such a educational event. By bringing together different disciplines of study and practice—together we can learn how to steward our lands, air, waters and livestock in a more conscientious manner. I look forward to working with Carl and the Center for Honeybee Research (www.honeybeeresearch.org) and am excited for them to participate in the consilience.

The CHBR is also sponsoring the 5th International Black Jar Honey Contest. Deadline is fast approaching- October 15th so don't delay, get your entries in and your honey just might win you \$1500 and the coveted title of Best Honey in the World for 2015. For information on the contest- visit <http://honeybeeresearch.org/2015BlackJarHoneyContest.aspx>.

I'm headed to the Western Apicultural Society of North America conference early this month. I'll relay what I learn there in next month's issue. It's a busy time of year of trying to finish our bee samples for Bee Informed Partnership, fall and winter prep, and honey harvest. We'll be sharing more about their sampling program and hive survey that beekeepers from around the nation can participate in.

This month's issue features a new segment in our Bee Health and Science column called, Bees Are Us which introduces a variety of



Blood Moon eclipse, Sept 27, 2015

Queen's Court *continued*

apiculture specialists from around the nation. This issue also includes a story on an inner city at-risk youth beekeeping mentoring program in Missouri. There's a lot more too! Our columnists hope you enjoy it! And don't forget- this is a great time to order your supplies for making products for the upcoming holiday season. From the Blood Moon eclipse that just occurred to the New Year- Kelley Beekeeping has great products for bottling and labelling your delicious honeys to candle making kits, and soap molds.

The aspens are turning yellow here in the southern Rockies. No matter where you are—Kelley Beekeeping is here to serve and support your pollinator stewardship through the seasons!

**Yours in beekeeping,
Melanie Kirby**

Melanie has been keeping bees professionally for 19 years. Having started as U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer stationed in South America, then working for 3 commercial ops on the Big Island of Hawaii and in Florida, she has dedicated the past decade to establishing Zia Queenbees Farm & Field Institute in the southern Rocky Mountains. She will be travelling to Nicaragua and North Carolina this month to share sustainable beekeeping management strategies. She can be reached at Editor@KelleyBees.com

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Press Post and share the
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Thanks for sharing!

3



If you have a question you would like to share, email it to Editor@KelleyBees.com

A•Bee•Cs

Beginning Beekeeping

by Dennis Brown



Hi Dennis,

We are new to beekeeping and it seems that we picked the wrong year to get into it. We received our bees in April and it rained constantly until the first week in June. We had to continue feeding the bees because the rain washed all the nectar from the flowers. Then the rain stopped and forgot to start up again. Since the first week of June until now (September 24) we've only received $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch and there's still no rain in sight. Our bees are still alive, but we are worried that they may not be able to make it through the winter. How can we manage our bees during a drought period and keep them healthy? We appreciate your always being there to help the new-bees out.

Sandra Parks

Hello Sandra,

This has been a tough year for beekeepers all around. Even for me in the Bryan area. The spring yaupon was a total bust with all the rain and the tallow flow starting the last week of May was a bust because of the rain as well. A lot of beekeepers in the Houston area lost hives to the floods they had during that time period. Then the rain stopped and hasn't returned yet in the Bryan area which eliminated the possibility of having a fall flow for the bees to gather their winter supplies.

One of the subjects I cover in my classroom is what you should do with your bees during a time of drought. I've included my notes from that class for you in this email.

I hope this helps. Hang in there. It can only get better from here.

Enjoy your Bees!

Dennis

MANAGING BEES DURING A DROUGHT

The plant.

All plants and trees require water to grow and to produce nectar and pollen.

Without water the plant goes into survival mode.

The plant will not grow any or even try to produce flowers but only try to survive.

If the plant goes too long without water, it will shed leaves to conserve moisture.

Then, the plant will allow the trunk to die and conserve water for the roots.

Finally, without water the roots will die.

That is where we are today in a lot of areas. By now the lack of rain has caused the plants to die, even the roots. Don't look for much of a nectar surplus this fall because most of the fall plants are already dead even if it starts to rain now.

The bees.

Without nectar-pollen available to the bees, the queen slows her egg laying down. The queen's egg laying is directly related to the amount of nectar-pollen coming into the hive. Even if the hive has plenty of stores and there's not fresh nectar-pollen coming in, the queen slows down on egg laying in the summer, but she does continue to lay to a limited degree.

As the store reserves begin to dwindle, the egg laying continues to slow down until the store reserve hits a critical point, then the queen stops laying all together.

When a hive's food stores get down to around 15 pounds and nothing is coming in, the bees will begin to harvest the eggs/larva that are available and use them for food.

How to manage your bees.

It's best not to let the bees' food supplies get below 25 pounds at any time during the year. At this level, the queen is laying and the population is leveled off. The amount of hatching brood should be keeping up with the amount of bees that are dying off.

Time of year should dictate what you should do from this level point. If it's July and there are signs that the fall flow may be ok, then feeding may be in order. When you start feeding, (2 parts sugar-one part water) the queen will begin to lay more. It's best to allow enough time for 2 complete brood cycles to hatch before the fall flow. That way you will have a field force to go and collect the nectar.

If the fall season looks like a bust, (like this year does,) then maintaining your bees in a medium and healthy state until about the first of September would be better than to feed them heavy in July. (Feed your bees enough to keep them leveled off.)

Around the first of September, begin a strong feeding regiment. Continue to feed your bees until they have stored away 40-50 pounds. (In the south.) You may have to feed a pollen substitute as well if there's no fresh pollen coming in. (Be careful, because the beetles will go crazy laying eggs in a pollen patty.)

Once you begin this heavy feeding, the queen will begin laying. These new bees will become what we call winter bees. These bees could live up to 4 months.

Caution.

Never let your bees' food supplies get lower than 25 pounds.

Never feed starving bees for a short time and then quit. When feeding, the queen begins to lay and if there's more sealed brood than food supply when these bees hatch out, they will eat up the entire food supply and the bees will starve to death. This happens to beekeepers more than they realize.

Dennis Brown

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

Just the FAQs

Questions & Answers

by Phill Remick

Think Outside The Hive

Sometimes we get so focused on managing our bees, we forget the joys of the harvest. I'm not just talking about a 'spoonful of honey' to make the medicine go down, but the various other ways that honey contributes to bettering our lives.



First, I believe that most of us consider honey a food—such as a spoonful on hot buttered toast or oatmeal, stirred into our tea or topping summer fruit. But did you consider that some honey pairs well with certain cheeses and are used to glaze meats on the grill?

Of course, honey can be substituted for sugar in baking and is even becoming known in some new renditions of cocktails: you can purchase honey vodka if you're so inclined.

Second, be aware of some of the ways that honey heals our ills. Consider the people who successfully keep their allergies at bay with daily honey consumption. Hospitals have learned that nothing heals burns as well as honey and many folks visit beekeepers to get 'apitherapy' (direct shots of bee venom) to alleviate arthritis, MS, inflammatory diseases and a variety of other afflictions.

Bee Pollen is great for our body's intestinal flora and supports the immune system. According to a multitude of health experts, bee pollen has antibiotic-type properties that help safeguard the body from contracting viruses. It's also high in antioxidants which protect cells from the damaging oxidation of free radicals.

Propolis, once it's converted to liquid by a lengthy process, yields one of nature's most potent anti-bacterial, anti-inflammatory and anti-viral agents. Use it for: sore throats, ulcers, skin conditions, colds and joint pain amongst others.

Honey bees gather this incredibly sticky, glue-like substance from certain trees and plants. How sticky is propolis? I carry a container of alcohol with me to remove propolis from my hands after working hives. Honey bees utilize propolis by coating this resin-like substance on the inside of their hives which protects the brood chambers. One of my beekeeper buddies says he is going to convert his queen stock to all Carniolans because of their propensity toward gathering large amounts of propolis! By the way, this substance is scraped from the tops of frames, supers, bottom boards and lids - just about any space honey bees occupy.

FAQs *continued*

What about Royal Jelly? Royal Jelly is used for asthma, liver disease, insomnia, PMS, stomach ulcers, kidney disease, bone fractures and high cholesterol.

Don't forget honey's contribution to beautiful hair and skin. Just so you know, there are many recipes for hair and skin enhancements such as honey exfoliants, hair elixirs and skin moisturizers—all available by simply clicking your mouse for these do-it-yourself recipes! One other product of your hive is beeswax which gives us fragrant candles as well as the key ingredient for lip balms and skin salves.

So, next time you harvest the hard work of your bees, don't just put some honey on buttered toast. Consider all the other by-products as cooking enhancements, as well as your body and hair. Count the many ways that you can benefit yourself and others from your hive's bounty. Dare we say, 'think outside of the hive?'

Phill Remick is a former commercial beekeeper who teaches beekeeping classes, offers year round apiary troubleshooting, hive management and sells beekeeping supplies near Albuquerque, NM. Contact him at www.NewBeeRescue.com



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X•Y•Zs

Advanced Beekeeping

by Liz Walsh

Hi Liz,

I enjoyed reading about your bee journey in the latest Kelly Newsletter.

My question about comb rotation comes out of the fact my apiary is located in a very bee-dense area. Not only are there nearby hobby apiaries of about 25 hives each, one of which is a survivor project in which the bees are untended and of course untreated, there are roughly 50 other hives in the flight range, most are backyard beekeepers of various levels of expertise.

In addition, our small town is surrounded by blueberry farms, which in the early spring host banks and banks of pollination hives. Most of the large pollination operations in our area feel they have to keep their labour costs low by prophylactically medicating their nucs and colonies with more or less constant applications of antibiotics and miticides, and the bees are fed heavily to fuel reproduction rates. This means when left in the berry fields, any disease present in the equipment blooms in the bees, who are likely to drift, particularly as blueberry is not a favoured forage for them. And whatever Varroa they have are tough customers, and drift with them.

I accept all this and just try to keep my hives big and strong, both to withstand robbers, drift-bourne issues, and to compete with the other bees for local pollens and nectars. We are going to experiment next year with running with robbing screens on all season in some hives, as this would prevent (I hope) a lot of drift, but the effects on the screened hives are a question mark...will it also reduce foraging and honey crop?

In any case, we have found we cannot manage Varroa populations without using miticides. Presently we rely on formic acid and oxalic acid (the latter as a midwinter vapour treatment). But this spring I sold nucs and colonies for the first time, and wanted them to go out as mite free as possible, and as it was too cold to use formic, treated the hives with Apivar (Amitraz), which was very effective.

However, the mental note was to rotate brood comb out of the hive on a more frequent basis due to the Amitraz use: we are thinking 3 years max. for each brood comb.

I have moved over the years to using wood frames with black plastic foundation (arthritis makes wiring foundation into frames pretty much impossible). To give the bees a good start and to entice them onto the plastic, which comes with a barely discernible layer of beeswax of unknown provenance, I brush all foundation with a good layer of my own melted cappings from last year's honey harvest. The bees draw this out readily.

I do recover some amounts of wax from the brood comb...particularly comb that didn't get drawn out well in the season. I used it this year out of desperation as I never get enough wax for my foundation brushing...thinking at least the amount of potentially contaminated wax is low...the



bees use the brushed on layer to begin drawing but augment with their own new wax as well.

My question is then, how do you get colonies to make more wax? I keep all my cappings, all my burr comb scrapings from the year, but would like to know if there are ways to get them to make more! It is easy to get them to make more honey, not so easy to get them to make more wax!

Kindest Regards,
Janet L. Wilson, Boundary Bay Bees and Honey

Hi Janet,
Thank you for the email! It is interesting to hear about your situation.

I whole-heartedly agree that rotating your brood comb out of the hive is a good thing. Three years max also sounds pretty good. Unfortunately, the chemicals of active miticides are not going to be purged from your frames by melting off the comb from the frames. The chemicals will still be in the wood and, surprisingly, even in the plastic to some extent... Just food for thought.

Robbing screens will definitely impede the bees' abilities to forage. It may be worth it, but I would personally let the bees drift as they will. Honey bee borne drift disease is, as far as I know, fairly rare. Yes, varroa drift to a small extent, but I have never had varroa problems stemming from bee drift. That's not to say that others haven't, as I can't say that, but I don't think it is of major concern. Chemical contamination doesn't happen on a noticeable level from bee drift either. Even most of the serious diseases are comb diseases more than bee diseases, so I think drifting would not be a particularly dangerous mode of infection--although robbing can be (if your bees are the robbers).

As for comb production, I think you have a couple of different options, but most of them (as so many things in beekeeping!) depend on your specific situation and practices.

I would also recommend examining your situation. Are you asking the bees to build comb at times when they don't want to (during nectar dearths, etc.)? Is the frame placement an issue for the bees? My bees always dislike building on the outside frames in a box. I've always got to switch frames around (flip the outside frames with some honey ones--so long as you don't interrupt the brood pattern) unless I've neglected the bees and they are totally out of space. Are the colonies you are asking to build comb strong ones? If the bees themselves don't need more cells, then it will be very difficult to get them to build them. Are you asking them to build more wax in the Spring, when they are naturally inclined to start exponentially growing, or later in the year?

Really all I can do is tell you what I do and hope something on the list is something you haven't already tried. What I do is to flip the frames so that drawn honey/nectar frames are on the outside of the box and the undrawn frames are a little further in (7 or 8 positions in the box, so long as the brood pattern isn't interrupted). I also will sometimes give new frames a sugar water spritz before I introduce them to a bee hive, but new and clean wax should work as well--if not better--than a sugar spritz. The last thing I do is to pay attention to my timing. I always add new frames when there is a heavy nectar flow. Do any of these suggestions help? It may also be worth keeping in mind that newly established

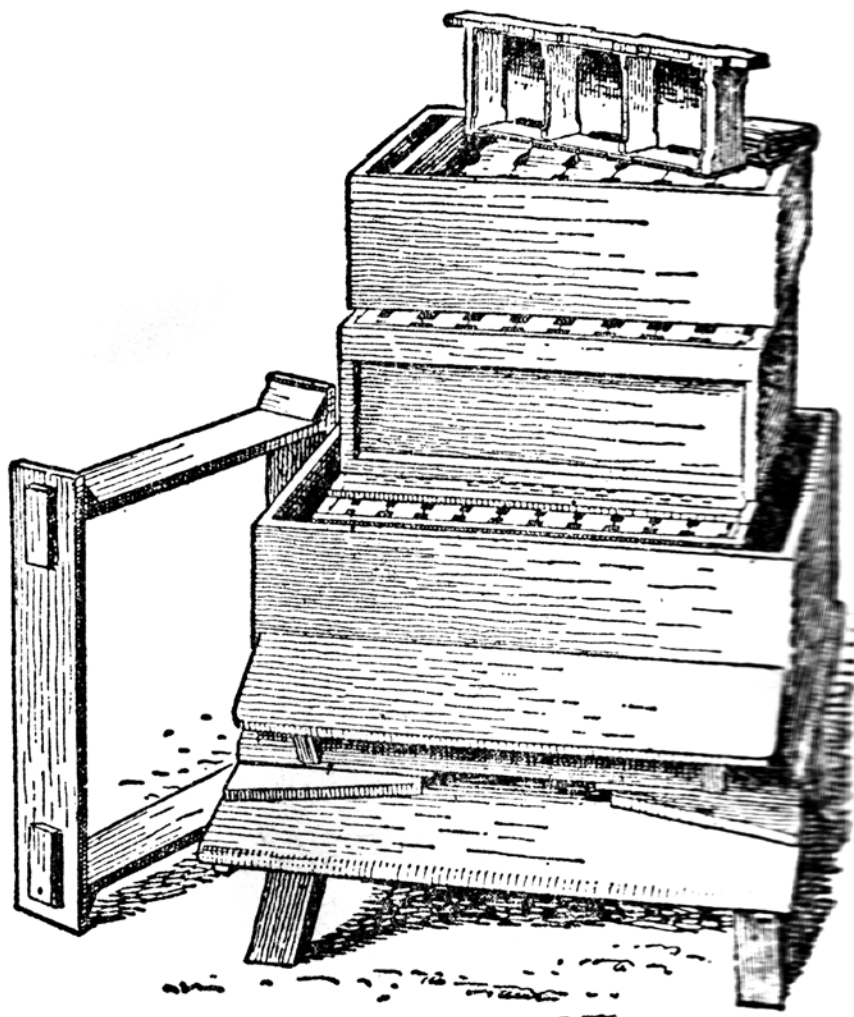
colonies are always much more willing to draw out comb than older ones are (at least for me).

Another thing worth noting is that honey bees only are able to produce wax at a very specific stage of their lives, when they are 12-18 days old. If they are younger than that, then their wax glands aren't developed yet. If they are older than 18 days, then their wax glands have "dried" up. The wax also has to be heated to 109 degrees F for the bees to form hexagons out of it. All these things mean that unless the hive has workers the right age and the ability to easily regulate their temperature, then building wax is physically very difficult for them.

I hope at least one of these things helps and that I satisfactorily answered your questions. Thank you for contacting me and good luck with your winter preparations!

**Best,
Liz Walsh**

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



Center for Honeybee Research Presents
the 5th Annual International



DEADLINE OCTOBER 15, 2015

Don't Delay - Ship Your Entry Now

5th Annual International

2015 Black Jar Honey Tasting Contest

Honey. The concentrated essence of plants collected by thousands of individual bees. Each a blend of the unique flora within foraging distance. Different within each colony in a single place - indeed, different within cells of a single comb. Different throughout the progressing season and noticeably different year to year.

Think of the variety of plants within an area. Consider how they respond to sunlight and rain, temperature and humidity. Even within a small distance microcosms produce subtle changes. The mineral content of every square meter of the earth varies due to eons of weathering and seismic shift - differences reflected in honey.

Taste. A Sense all humans share. Wikipedia says an average of 3,000-10,000 taste receptors dot the human tongue - but they are marvelously imprecise in what they convey. We all more or less agree what is salty, bitter or sweet - but how can certain individuals reject a fruit as too bitter when others find them delicious?

Perhaps it is less about the chemical receptors on our tongues than it is how our brains interpret the sensations it receives? Ask people to rank what tastes best to them - and their answers will likely contradict the opinion of others sampling the same thing.

There exist in this World bees, people, and plants wonderfully exotic to each other. The goal of the **Black Jar Honey Tasting Contest** is to bring them together to share this intersection of Honey with Taste. The Center welcomes the prospect of 'discovering' varieties and blends from all parts of the Globe.

Entries must be received or post-marked by October 15, 2015.

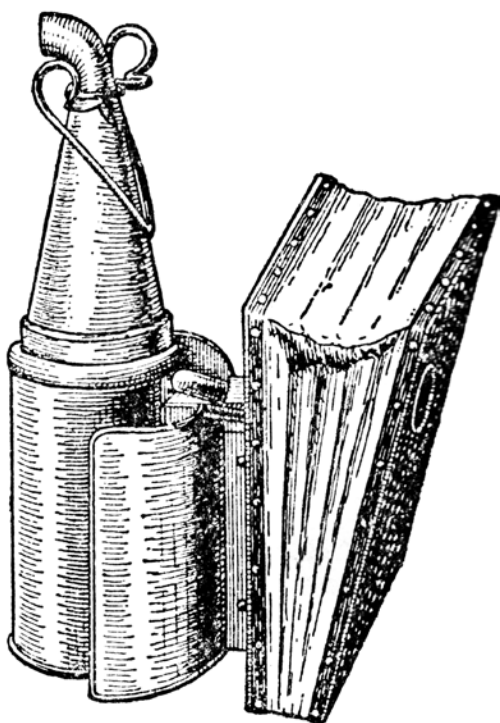
Due to difficulties and expense in shipping, International entries may be packaged in unbreakable containers (1 liter or 3 pounds US) which the Center will transfer into glass queenline bottles. Two beekeeper labels must be included for attaching.

For contest rules, visit: <http://chbr.org/2015BlackJarHoneyContest/2015BlackJarRules.aspx>

Grand Prize is \$1500 U.S, blue ribbon, name added to trophy and Center website, and bragging rights for the whole world.

We will also award \$150 each to winners in ten categories - which will be determined based upon the qualities and quantity of entries received.

Due to the nature of tasting so many delicious flavors - it is necessary that numerous tastings be judged - with the winners moving on to 'regionals' 'semi-finals' etc. until we announce where and by whom the Best Tasting Honey in the World in 2015 was produced. Details of the Finals TBA.



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Bees Are Us Profile

Malcolm T. Sanford

This month we launch a new segment that we'll run every other month in the newsletter called the "Bees Are Us Profile," which will feature a variety of individuals and organizations dedicated to positive bee stewardship and educational outreach. Many of us may not be familiar with who is where and doing what and why they choose to do what they do to help the bees. Through profiles, we will get to learn who are some of these dedicated individuals and give them an opportunity to introduce themselves and share a little about their background, and how their experiences help to interpret the "evolving status" of beekeeping and bee health on various levels. We will run profiles of researchers, extensionists, bee club presidents, organizations and other interesting groups all working towards helping to save the bees. This inaugural segment we feature Dr. Malcolm Sanford.

Name: Dr. Malcolm T. Sanford

Occupation: Retired Extension Beekeeping Specialist and Professor Emeritus, University of Florida
<http://apisenterprises.com/vita.htm>

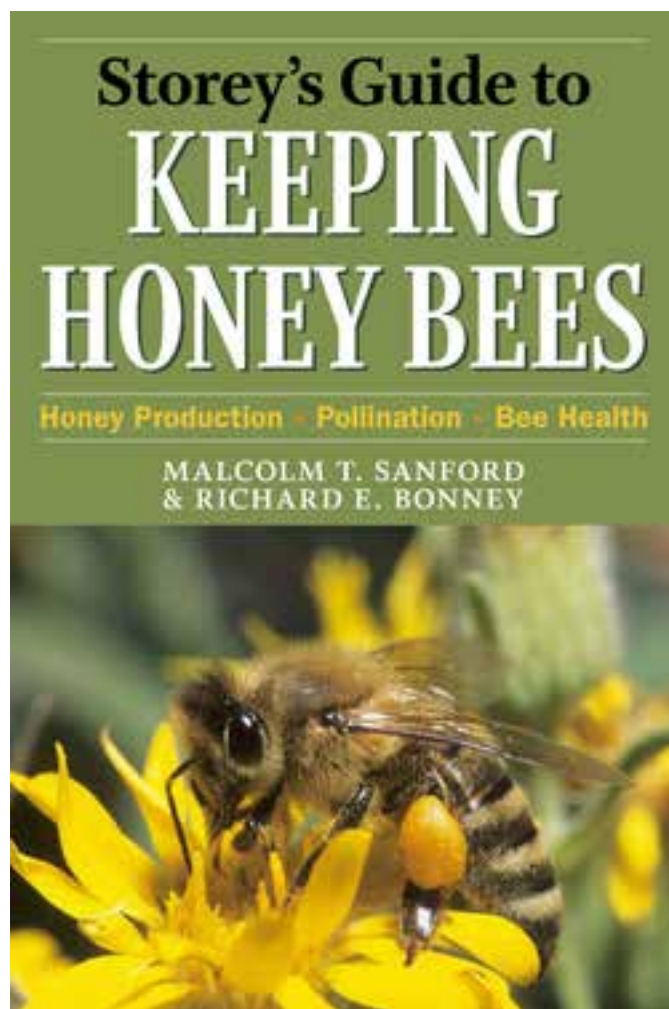
Location-Institution: Apis Enterprises, writing and consulting in honey bee management, 5002 NW 64th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653, e-mail: beeactor@apisenterprises.com phone 352-336-9744.

How did you get your start in beekeeping and what inspired you to seek to study them?

My master's thesis in Geography at the University of Georgia got me started on the journey; A Geography of Apiculture in the Yucatan Pensinsula, 1973. After a short hiatus I re-enrolled in the Department of Entomology and began my work with honey bees under direction of Dr. Alfred Dietz <http://www.ent.uga.edu/bees/documents/JBFebruary2007.pdf> and http://apisenterprises.com/papers_html/Misc/Honey%20Bee%20Research%20and%20Extension%20in%20Georgia.htm. Graduating with a Ph.D. in 1977, I was first employed at The Ohio State University and after two years, was hired at the University of Florida in 1981. I also worked for a period at Rossman Apiaries in Moultrie, GA in 1977.

What is some past research or programs that you worked with?

I have not been involved in much research with a 100 percent extension appointment, but did do some work with protein supplement feeding in Florida's panhandle as part of tracheal mite research,



Bees Are Us *continued*

when the pest first showed up in Florida. As an extension faculty member, I have written a monthly beekeeping newsletter for well over forty years, which continues current efforts <http://beekeep.info/apis-newsletter/>. I am co-author of a book published in 2010 Storey's Guide To Keeping Honey Bees <http://apisenterprises.com/storey>. I also served as Executive Secretary of the Florida State Beekeepers Association for over a decade, retiring from that post last year.

What are you currently working on?

My current project is developing an experimental website at www.Beekeep.info. This will be something that is quite different than most of the information developed for the beekeeping audience. I also continue to publish the Apis Newsletter with support from Bee Culture Magazine. <http://beekeep.info/what-this-site-is-about/>

Where do you see the next few years of research or beekeeping management leading?

I am quite amazed at the amount of study that is now being done on the honey bee, presumably much of it coming from the recent interest in the insect due to Colony Collapse Disorder. Publicity about this has also created a huge number of new beekeepers, which is an exciting prospect.

What message about bee health and management would you like to share with readers?

That beekeeping has become much more complex in the last two decades and the role of the beekeeper is changing rapidly from a let-alone caretaker to being much more involved in assisting honey bee colonies to survive in a changing landscape.

Where can we find information about your research/organization?

<http://beekeep.info>

How can readers contact you and get more info on your organization?

<http://apis.shorturl.com> and <http://apisenterprises.com/>

Dr. Malcolm T. Sanford, co-author of Storey's Guide to Keeping Honey Bees, is Professor Emeritus at the University of Florida. His work has been published extensively in the apiculture press, including the journals Bee Culture and American Bee Journal. He is the coordinator of the Apis Information Resource Center and author of The Apis Newsletter, and he has been a beekeeping management consultant in Egypt, Italy, France, Chile, Ecuador, Iraq, and Mexico. He lives in Gainesville, Florida.



STL Lift Youth Beekeeping

by Jake Barnett

The STL Lift Youth Beekeeping program is located in North City St. Louis.

Mission

» The mission of STL Lift is to provide at-risk youth with experiences that will help broaden their horizons and empower them to accomplish their goals.

Participants (who)

» The participants that were chosen for this years project were 8 at-risk youth from North City.

Goals

» Our goals for every mentee is that they would be empowered as leaders in their neighborhoods. Through our program, youth are taught leadership skills and empowered through accomplishing tasks throughout the summer. Many of the tasks that the youth participate in revolve around agriculture. This year we have branched over into the art of beekeeping. Every single kid fell in love with the bees during our first hive inspections. We completed hive inspections throughout the summer. It was amazing to see how the kids' confidence grew through their participation in hive inspections. It was a joy to see them getting excited about beekeeping at a young age!

Implementation

(How is the program progressing? What are the duties of the participants?
Who is teaching/mentoring?)

» This was our first year running the program. In our first year we were able to hire 8 kids to be a part of the program. Next year we hope to double in size and have 16 kids be a part of the program. Our mentors exist in many forms. However, I (Jake Barnett) am a beekeeper and I lead all of the hive inspections with the youth.

How did Kelley Beekeeping help your program?

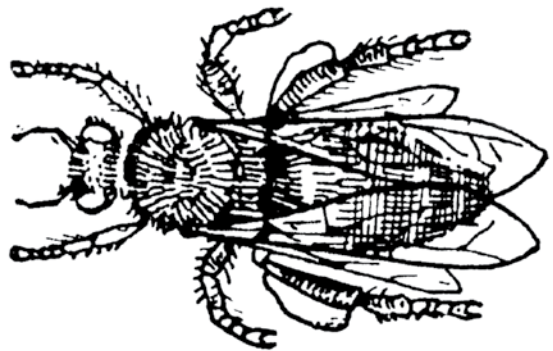
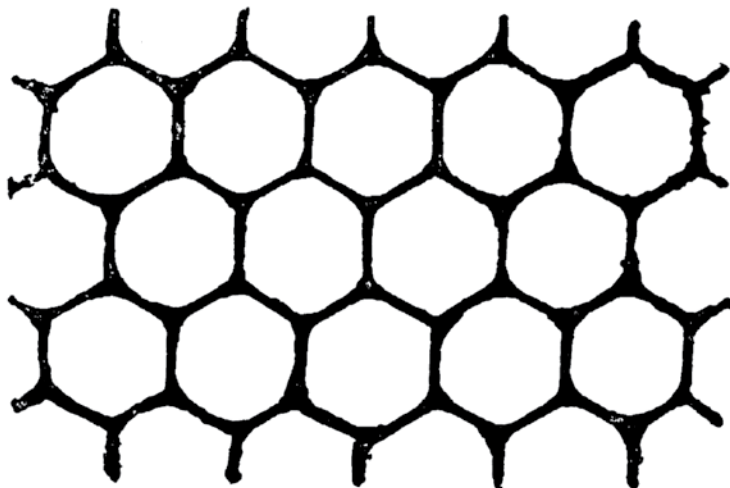
» Kelley Beekeeping's donation donated all of our suits and hive tools and made it possible for us to do hive inspections with our



STL Lift Youth Beekeeping

STL Lift *continued*

youth this year. Without their donation, beekeeping would not have been a part of the program this year. We are so very thankful for Kelley Beekeeping's generous donation!



Featured Speaker: Paul Hawken!



November 11-13, 2015 • Albuquerque, New Mexico

Plentiful, ample, bountiful, generous, fertile, rich, replete—these are words that describe both the attitude and the goals of the next wave of agrarians. A social movement is like an ocean wave. It arises at a certain period of time, gathers strength, grows and works toward a defined goal, becoming an effective agent of change for a while. Eventually, a new wave with fresh ideas and energy heads toward shore, building on the earlier wave's success. Today, the goal is to put the now large and diverse regenerative toolbox to work cultivating abundance for all.

In this conference, we will hear from ranchers, farmers, scientists, activists and others who are leading this next wave.

Visit <http://www.quiviracoalition.org/>

Mead Making

Beginners
Introduction *To*



XPLORE THE
RICH HISTORY

OF THIS FASCINATING
FERMENTED BEVERAGE
FROM ITS ANCIENT
ORIGINS TO ITS RECENT
REBIRTH IN AMERICA.
TASTE AND LEARN
STYLES, INGREDIENT
SELECTION, AND THE
STEPS TO MAKING
GOOD MEAD.



Friday & Saturday

November 13 - 14, 2015

Hosted by the Honey and Pollination Center at The Robert Mondavi Institute
and the UC Davis Department of Viticulture and Enology

Register: **honey.ucdavis.edu/events**

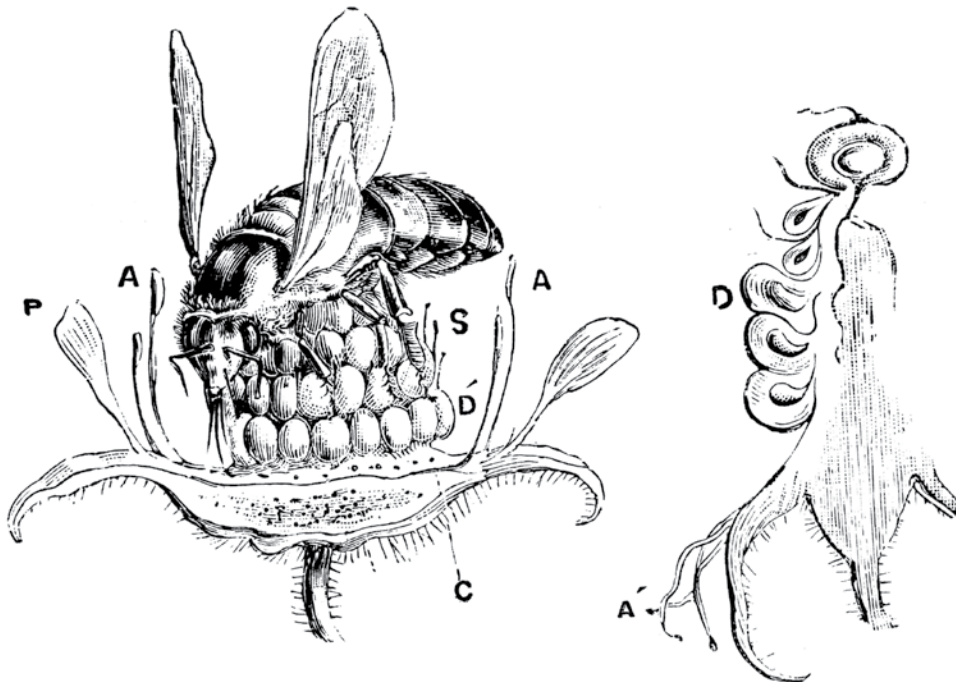


American Honey
Producers Association

www.AHPAnet.com

Join Us!
47th Annual
Convention
&
Trade Show
January 5-9,
2016

Albuquerque,
New Mexico
Embassy Suites





UPCOMING EVENTS

October 2015

Colorado: CSBA hosts the Western Apicultural Society of North America Annual Conference. Speakers from across the nation and tracks for all levels.

October 1-3, 2015

Millenium Hotel, Boulder, CO

Info: www.westernapiculturalsociety.org

Tennessee: 2015 Tennessee Beekeepers Association Conference featuring keynote Dr. Jennifer Berry

October 9-10, 2015

Hyder-Burks Agricultural Pavillion
Cookville, TN.

Info: www.tnbeekeepers.org

Kelley Beekeeping will be sending Jennifer Priddy to represent the show. We will be taking orders for the show.

Arkansas: 2015 Annual ABA Fall Meeting

October 9-10, 2015

Ozark Folk Center State Park
Mountain View, AR

Info: www.arbeekeepers.org

Washington D.C.: The North American Pollinator Partnership Campaign (NAPPC) will be October 20-22, 2015

Info: <http://pollinator.org/nappc/index.html>

Ohio: The Four Pillars of Honeybee Management: Nutrition, Honey, Varroa, Winter featuring Randy Oliver, Dr. Jim Tew, Andy Card, John Miller...

October 24-25, 2015
Bee Culture Conference Center

A.I. Root Co. Campus, Medina, OH

Info: www.beeculture.com/events/the-four-pillars-of-honey-bee-management

Ohio State Beekeepers Association Fall Conference featuring Dr. Thomas Seeley, Kent Williams and Reed Johnson

October 31, 2015 - Plain City, Ohio

Info: www.ohiostatebeekeepers.org

Kelley Beekeeping will be attending this event.

November 2015

California: 2015 CSBA Annual Convention

November 16 - 20, 2015

Hilton Sacramento Arden West
Sacramento, CA

Info: www.californiastatebeekeepers.com/events.html

Florida: Florida State Beekeepers Association Annual Fall Meeting featuring Jerry Hayes, Ross Conrad and more.

November 20-22, 2015

Omni Plantation Resort
Amelia Island, FL

Info: www.floridabeekeepers.org

Jennifer Priddy will be attending for Kelley Beekeeping.

January 2016

New Mexico: American Honey Producers Association 45th Annual Tradeshow & Conference

January 5-9, 2015

Embassy Suites

Albuquerque, NM

Info: <http://www.ahpanet.com/>

Florida: American Beekeeping Federation Palm Trees & Healthy Bees Conference

January 5-9, 2015

Sawgrass Marriott Golf Resort & Spa
Ponte Verde Beach, FL

Info: <http://abfconference.com/>



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