

The Monthly Extractor

Our goal is to increase interest in and knowledge of bees and beekeeping for the hobby and commercial beekeeper, and to educate the general public in the value of bees.

Monthly Meeting – July 11th – Extraction Night – Learn how to harvest that honey with the machine and by pressing.

July Spotlight Business MacArthur Place featuring Saddles Restaurant

From the President

Summer is here and the hives are buzzing with activity. So is SCBA. I am excited about the upcoming events we will be participating in this year and also the amount of volunteers that have signed up to help. That blows me away! What a great group of supportive beekeepers! This is what I believe SCBA is all about, a diverse group of beekeepers helping one another and the association as a whole. We have commercial beekeepers, top bar hive enthusiasts, biodynamic beekeepers, conventional hive beekeepers, and other alternative beekeeping practitioners, yet we all come together every month with questions and answers, support and enthusiasm, because no matter how we keep our colonies, we all have something in common - love for the honeybee.

If you'd like to help at any upcoming event, please contact Neal Rogers 2ndVP@sonomabees.org.

Randy Sue, President

Minutes of June 13, 2011 Board Meeting

Meeting Called to order:

Location: 4H Building, Rohnert Park, CA

Those in Attendance: Randy Sue Collins, Cheryl Veretto, Ettamarie Peterson, and Emery Dann

Reports:

- I. Consent Calendar—May Board Meeting minutes approved as presented.

- II. **President's Report**

CA State Beekeepers' Assoc. wants us to put on the honey snack contest at the convention in November. Members enter the best snack with honey. Neal will report back on details.

Feedback on our calendar of speakers: topics should reflect seasons better. From now on speakers will talk between 7:25 and 8:15 and then we will have questions about the talk and beekeeper problems.

Need to document how much time we spend educating the public for our 501-c3 status.

- III. **Treasurer's Report – Thea**

Treasurer was absent. She sent this: **Treasurer's Report for June**

Our savings account = \$8973

Checking Account = \$1089

Our Total cash balance is: \$10,062

- IV. **Membership Report – Cheryl—** 218 Members. Most new members need mentors! More on membership perks & benefits to come later from Cheryl. Need to update sql database beyond 2011.

Motion was made to adopt Cheryl's suggested membership data collection & membership application. Motion seconded by Cheryl with changes to #4 categories.

- V. **Events and Speakers Report—Neal Rogers**

This month's speaker – Kathy Kellison—Partners for Sustainable Pollination. Cheryl moved to donate \$75 to PFSP, seconded by Emery Dann. Approved by Board.

Gravenstein Apple Fair – Aug 13 & 14—sign ups for volunteers has begun.

Sonoma/Marin Fair –We will not participate. National Heirloom Exposition---Sonoma County Fairground 13,14,15 Sept. We will donate \$100.00 for our booth space as voted on in May Board meeting. On Wed. of the event the 4-H students will be there between 4 and 9 p.m.

Harvest Fair, Sept. 30-Oct 2nd. Booth-sign-up sheet will go out at the meeting. Need for 30+ volunteers.

Sept. 12th meeting will be Rob Keller.

July 16th Tour of Melissa Garden – 60 have RSVP'd

- VI. **Committee Report – Ettamarie—no report**

- VII. **New Business—**Mentor Guidelines suggested will be posted on a revised mentor page on our web site by Cheryl.

IRS question – In case of SCBA dissolution, where do the assets go? This needs a vote.

- VIII. **Old Business**

Posting the current newsletter on the website or wait a month. Ettamarie Peterson, Editor pointed out that in line with our mission statement of education the public it is important to have the most current beekeeping information available to all users of the site.

- IX. **Consent Calendar**

~Approval of Minutes from May board meeting
Adjourn: 6:50pm

SCBA June 13th Meeting Minutes

Spotlight Business of the month- Michelle Steinart of Michelle's Apothecary. She makes lotions, tinctures, salves, and balms. She also does health consultations and teaches classes on how to make items.

Randy Sue announced our new time schedule for meetings would be:

6:50 – 7:05 – Helpers put up chairs.

7:05 – 7:10 – Spotlight Business

7:10- 7:25 – Association Business – introduce new members and Neal Rogers, our new Vice President was introduced as well tonight.

7:25 – 8:10 Speaker

8:10 – 8:50 – Question and answer time.

8:50 – Raffle

9 p.m. – End of meeting.

2nd V.P. Neal Rogers asked for volunteers for the 3-day Harvest Fair coming up Sept. 30th to Oct. 2nd. Next month he will be asking for volunteers for the Heirloom Seed Festival.

The winning slogan for the bumper sticker contest is Plant Flowers. Just Bee Cause. Connie Neuhauser, the creative author won the gift basket donated by Exchange Bank.

Partners for Sustainable Pollination was represented tonight by Board Members Doug Vincent, Tony Wasowisc, Alice Ford-Sala and Kathy Lanterman. The Director Kathy Kellison was in an accident yesterday with her horse so she was too sore to come unfortunately. We heard that she is all right though.

The directors told us this is not just for farmers but all people who plant. They are promoting Bee Friendly Farming. Their mission is to provide outreach to growers, farmers, gardeners and school children about healthy bee forage and conservation. They are influencing public policy related to honey bees. Members are sent to important conferences and meetings concerning bees.

PFSP have formed partnerships with SCBA, Bee Culture Magazine, U. C. Davis and AHPA. Many organizations need to learn to co-ordinate with each other.

Doug Vincent talked with California State Beekeepers Assoc. recently. PFSP's goal is to get forage land made available. The issues around sick bees and CCD all concern nutrition. Good nutrition can be given artificially by protein patties but it is much better to have a variety of pollen. Pollen is the currency of the colony. Bees on good forage generally thrive. Bees need one acre of blooming plants per day to gather one pound of pollen a week. Most beekeepers do not own enough land so the bees need public lands. Last year the Dept. of Fish and Game did not allow bees on that land.

There is a pathogen mixing pot when bees are brought to California. The bees take their viruses to the flowers and other bees pick up the viruses. Varroa mites also vector the viruses. Pesticides weaken bees.

The use of public lands requires political action.

Aware consumers want caring growers. Beekeepers are automatically qualified to be Bee Friendly Farmers. The label improves the value of crops sold. Other farmers can qualify by planting wild flowers, hedge rows and in general plant 6% of the land with bee friendly plants.

Lethal doses of pesticides and herbicides kill 50% of the bees. Bad pollen kills the bees later as it harms the brood. Sub-lethal doses are still bad. Fungicides are really bad because they harm the digestive process of the bees. Combinations of chemicals people use in gardens kill bees.

Recommended web sites:

<http://www.bushfarms.com/bees.htm> and Long Lane Farm's <http://www.honeybeesonline.com/>.

July Spotlight Business

MacArthur Place featuring Saddles Restaurant.

Sonoma's Historic Country Inn and Spa

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Located in the beautiful Sonoma Valley Wine Country four blocks from historic Sonoma Plaza, MacArthur Place is a luxurious 64-room hotel and spa set in the midst of wineries, fine dining, shops, and unique galleries. Just a short 15-minute drive from the Napa Valley and forty-five minutes from San Francisco.

My July Beekeeping To-Do List

By Serge Labesque©

When it comes to choosing a nest cavity, bees may have some preferences, but they are not very picky. They make the best out of any situation. This is why beekeepers are able to keep them in all sorts of beehives. The materials used to fabricate them range from wood or straw to clay or stone, and may include anything else that is locally available and affordable. The construction and the shape of the hives are also influenced by the skills, ingenuity, and artistry of their creators, as well as by the knowledge of bee biology and the goals of the beekeepers, among many other factors. Add the whimsical pressure of fads and fashion (Yes, some types of beehives are viewed as being "cooler" than others!), and it isn't surprising to see hives that look like no others. But are any of these human creations good for the bees? Are they even satisfying the needs of the beekeepers?

Since we want the bees that are in our hives to be healthy, we need to pay attention to the effects our beekeeping equipment may have on their wellbeing. Note that, for the bees, it does not matter how pretty or quaint we think our hives might be. What matters is that they

function well. Consider this, for example: A colony of bees has to maintain its brood at a very precise temperature and relative humidity in order to ensure its proper development, regardless of what the weather might be outside the hive. Of course there are also many other factors that may affect the development, health and productivity of a colony, such as diseases, genetics and colony strength. But when the in-hive conditions are not satisfactory, the bees have to work very hard to improve their immediate environment and the colony cannot achieve its potential. Call this hive-induced stress, if you wish. Worse, yet, the bees may become ill or the colony may fail altogether in spite of these efforts. We know that bees do not fare well in damp environments, and that brood may die under excessively dry conditions. *Therefore, a good bee nest cavity allows the bees to control their environment without forcing them to work excessively hard to do so. It is also vital for the bees that their brood nests remain in contact with food stores.* Otherwise, they may starve.

If the bees were not as adaptable as they are, we would know how our hives should be configured. But this not being the case, we have a fantastic excuse to design various beekeeping contraptions and see how our ideas work out.

Over the years, I have performed several series of experiments with the equipment I use in my apiaries. Seeing how my hive modifications have affected the bees as well as my practice of beekeeping has gradually led me to adopt some specific hive features. Here are some key points in regard to the configuration of my hives:

- Our European bees seem to be performing better in vertical hives than in horizontal or long hives. For this and many other reasons, the Langstroth hive format is the basis of most of my hives.
- Hive ventilation and moisture elimination are important, year round.
- Screened bottoms keep the bees away from the debris they cast, including some pathogens.
- Monitoring trays provide valuable information about the colonies. I keep them in place at all times, with only rare and brief exceptions.
- No landing boards (this allows debris and sick bees to fall to the ground).
- Awnings protect the hive entrances from wind-driven rain and provide some shade.
- The presence of follower boards throughout the hives greatly benefits the bees, as well as their keeper. These simple pieces of equipment help reduce excess moisture and channel overheated air away from the brood nests.
- Whether they are mediums or deeps, the same size frames are used throughout any given hive (mediums are preferred when it comes to sparing my back!)
- Hive top feeders prevent water that has condensed on the "ceilings" of the hives from raining down onto the bee clusters.

- Screened upper ventilation slots allow the elimination of excessively hot air or of some of the in-hive moisture (bee metabolism).
- Telescoping tops provide better protection from the rain than migratory tops.
- Minimal painting of the wood allows it to breathe.

Because there is no perfect hive, it is important that we, the beekeepers, become aware of the shortcomings of the equipment we use. Often, these flaws and deficiencies may be corrected or at least alleviated either by modifications we can make to our equipment or through sensitive hive placement and management practices. But let's not delude ourselves: It is the sum of many beneficial details that in the end make a good hive.

Moreover, it takes more than a well-conceived hive to succeed with bees. Apiary location, colony management, queen genetics and good luck all play significant roles.

July in the apiaries:

This year's spring delivered May in June, didn't it? Swarms showed up, but the honey flow was meager and sporadic. However, June brought the best conditions so far in the season to split hives, to rear queens and to get nicely built combs.

But summer weather is already affecting the colonies. Bouts of robbing are happening, reminding us to carefully choose the time to open hives and to keep the stores exposed only for the minimum amount of time necessary (entrances may have to be reduced). The grasses on the hills have dried, and the fire danger has to be kept in mind when we use the smoker in these conditions.

Bees need water to control the temperature and humidity level around their brood. We need to make sure that water remains available to the bees at all times.

The brood nests are beginning to shrink noticeably, but the bee populations are still on the increase. Except in locations that enjoy a generous summer honey flow, the nests are climbing in the hives, leaving some empty comb in the lower super. It might be tempting to reverse these brood chambers. But don't, as this is one of the first steps the bees take to prepare for winter, and the pollen foragers will soon begin to unload their colorful pellets in the lower part of the hives.

Hive inspections can be rather superficial at this time of year, not going beyond the honey supers. Harvesting nicely capped frames of honey is always a pleasure. But this should not deprive the bees of stores they may need during the summer nectar dearth. Apiaries that depend

on natural nectar flows, such as in the interior dry hills, may be exposed to intense dearth.

The honey supers may need some management. If supering is warranted, it should be done when the previous super is three-quarters full, unlike earlier in the spring. Returning wet frames that were harvested is better done in the evening to avoid triggering robbing. The frames with beeswax foundation that have not been drawn should be removed from the supers, lest they be destroyed by bees in need of wax. If our intent is to harvest entire supers, the center frames should be swapped with the lateral ones, so that the bees can cap them all at once. If, on the contrary, we are going to harvest a few frames at a time, it is better to let the bees seal the center frames first, as they will be ready to be harvested sooner.

The young colonies and their new queens need to be monitored and evaluated. Like all small colonies, they should also be protected from the risk of robbing (keep their entrances relatively small, but the hives should remain safely ventilated anyway). Some of them may have to be combined with other hives, or requeened. Hives that show signs of weakness, disease or mite overload require that we inspect their brood nests though, in order to decide how to handle such situations.

Although there was some intense drone elimination earlier in the spring, the drone populations rebounded and are still rather large. This may allow us to raise additional queens.

This month:

- Be aware of and avoid situations and manipulations that can trigger robbing.
- Provide and maintain steady sources of water.
- Ensure that hives are adequately ventilated (some summer afternoon shade is helpful).
- Manage brood nests and stores.
- Develop young colonies for next season.
- Observe young queens and their offspring. Take notes for later selection, combination or replacement.
- Requeen or combine hives that are not performing satisfactorily, and those that have failing queens.
- Reduce the unused volume of hives.
- Remove frames of undrawn beeswax foundation.
- Beware of the fire danger of using the hot smoker in dry grass.
- Harvest surplus spring honey.
- Consider raising summer queens as long as drones are present.
- As always, keep an eye on the health of the colonies.
- Provide filtered afternoon shade, if at all possible.

At home:

Render wax from discarded frames and from cappings. The solar wax melter boxes are working very well at this season.

- Extract and bottle spring honey.
- Routinely clean and scorch tools and equipment.

"THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE COMB!"

By Emery Dann

You can thank honey bees every time you have flown in an airplane. If you could see inside the wings of airplanes, you would recognize the honeycomb structure supporting each wing!

The hexagon design of their comb provides the maximum strength and space with a minimum of weight of any created structure on earth for the least amount of material, resources and energy expended. Human engineers have copied the perfect design honey bees use to create the strongest structures on earth, such as the airplane wing.

Comb provides the most living space for honey bees, their larvae, and their honey and pollen storage at the lowest "cost" of materials and time for them. Honeycomb can hold 25 times the weight of the comb itself. In the same way, airplane wings can be lightweight, but strong enough to hold the weight of the plane in the air.

Not only are honey bees amazing engineers, they are great "economists," too! They know how to live frugally on a budget, while they expend the least amount of energy possible to achieve the amazing results of making comb, storing honey and pollen, and what we see inside the hive or when bees swarm. They know they work best when the sun shines. We can all benefit from their example!

Bees "save for a rainy day" (to have enough honey and pollen to survive the winter). They conserve and maximize the limited time, resources and energy they have available. They do not overspend and are careful to protect their limited resources. Bees have a strong, effective work ethic while they help each other. All is done for the good of the entire hive.

The closer I look at the many ways honey bees live, work, cooperate, reproduce and survive under difficult conditions, the more awestruck I become. Bees are effective in everything they do and create, without unnecessary expenditure of their precious time and energy.

If I can incorporate their "honey bee wisdom" into my life, learning how they live and succeed at what they DO and do NOT do, my life will be better off with less DISTRESS. I will reduce my own creation of Emery's "cloud of dust" (activity without substance or having no real lasting results to show for my efforts).

If we learn from the way honey bees live and contribute to their environment, we will "BEE WISE!" Remember, after all is said and done, "There is no place like COMB!"


If you have a bee question or problem that you want opinions about, post it on our yahoo beelist. You might even get more from other beekeepers. sonomabees@yahoogroups.com is the address for this list. We are a friendly, helpful bunch. One person who sometimes answers questions is a British beekeeper over the big pond!

Law Offices of
Donald J. Black

2213 Mendocino Ave.
Santa Rosa, California 95403
(707) 576-7850 FAX (707) 525-9641
SCBA thanks Donald Black for the pro-bono advice he has given our association.

All business card size ads for each month are \$5, the ¼ page ad is \$10, and the ½ page ad is \$20. The ad will not be run until the treasurer tells the editor it is paid for!

The three association extractors are housed at Ken Schlosser's home, (707) 829-5360 cell 481-2880; Janet Leisen's home 707- 528-2085 and Ettamarie Peterson's home 707-765-4582. The rent is \$5 a day but free the first day.

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Member Ad Space

*Note: These ads are **bee related** and are published as a free service to members only. Please send your ad to the editor and try to keep them short!*

2011 Nucs

Bloomfield Bees has Nucs for \$160, classes free with purchase...\$75 deposit. 707-836-7278 (H) Jackie & Geoff Whitford 707-490-5001(cell) Geoff Whitford

Location Available for Honey Bees

Victoria Heiges wants to offer her property to anyone needing a place to keep bees. It is at 421 Ram Hill Rd, Geyserville. Contact her at 415-608-6160 or heiges123@yahoo.com.

Honeybees for Sale- Available now! Up and running medium boxes of local (Italian type) for sale. Pick up in Healdsburg. Contact ApriLLance@aol.com

For Sale. Manual extractor. Interior cage can hold two large or two medium frames. \$80. 433 2235 or klsiebert@comcast.net Kristine Siebert

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July Recipes

Coleslaw with Honey Mustard Dressing

From Golden Blossom Honey Web Site

Salad:

- 1/2 large head of green cabbage, cored, shredded
- 1 small head of red cabbage, cored, shredded
- 2 carrots, grated
- 1/4 cup green bell pepper, chopped
- 1/4 cup red bell pepper, chopped
- 1/4 cup onion, chopped

Dressing:

- 1/2 cup GOLDEN BLOSSOM HONEY
- 1/2 cup vegetable oil
- 1/2 cup white vinegar
- 1/4 cup Dijon mustard

Directions

Directions for Salad:

Combine all ingredients in a large bowl. Set aside.

Directions for Dressing:

Whisk together all ingredients. Add to salad. Toss to coat. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Chill before serving. Serves 6

Banana-Peanut Shake

From Golden Blossom Honey web site

1 ripe banana, frozen
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons creamy peanut butter
2 tablespoons HONEY

Place all ingredients in a blender. Blend until smooth.
Serves: 1

Bee Plants of the Month

By Alice Ford-Sala
July 2011

Herb of the Month:

Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*)
Tulsi (*Ocimum sanctum* = *O. tenuiflorum*)
Family Lamiaceae (Labiatae)

It's not summer if you don't have Basil planted! Whether it is the common culinary basil that we all love in pestos, pasta sauces, chopped and sprinkled on pizzas, salads, (well—you know how you like it!)- or the "sacred" Tulsi basil that is used in Indian herbal medicine, it is fun to grow and so delicious. I started several Genovese plants from seed too early in the cool spring and they sat and sulked with the cool days and cooler nights, especially when it rained and they had water sitting on their leaves. Now that the days and evenings have warmed up, they are bright green, glossy and growing fast. It's good to have several plants of different ages, as you can harvest for awhile, then let them go to flower—the bees adore basil flowers and will visit as soon as the first tiny white flowers begin to open. I have collected the seeds and sown them the next year with good results. I have never had them reseed on their own like oregano or borage. Basil likes warm, good soil with moderate water. Some of the Tulsi basils are perennials but need to be protected from frost. Use them in teas, where they are very refreshing. When our son went to India a few years ago, he said they were commonly grown outside most people's houses. The teas are said to be useful for coughs, skin diseases and intestinal ailments.

Native Plant of the Month:

California Buckwheat
Eriogonum
Family Buckwheat (Polygonaceae)

This is not the buckwheat you use for pancakes (though *Fagopyrum esculentum* is also a useful bee plant and cover crop). No, this is our own gorgeous, diverse native plant that is so beneficial for not only honey bees but also native bees and other pollinators. There are more than 125 species native to California.

Some are small cliff dwellers that also do well in rock gardens, hillsides and well drained soil such as Sulfur buckwheat (*Eriogonum umbellatum*, var. *polyanthum*), with yellow flowers and grayish green leaves. It grows about ½ to 1 ½ feet tall and spreads up to 3 feet wide,

slowly. Another beauty is Saffron Buckwheat (*E. crocatum*), which has very bright yellow flowers, which fade to a rusty brown, quite attractive contrast against whitish green foliage. The plants are only 1-2 feet tall and 2-3 feet wide.

My favorite is Red-Flowered buckwheat (*E. grande* var. *rubescens*). It is also a favorite of the bees, who visit the dainty but prolific red blossoms for months on end. It is so beloved by bees that I often find a praying mantis hiding upside down under the flower cluster waiting for a sweet bee to trap! I escort the mantis to another area of the garden, but usually find it back in the *Eriogonum* in a couple of days. California buckwheat (*E. fasciculatum*) isn't as showy with its narrow leaves and white fuzzy blossoms, but can spread out over a dry hillside or garden. The branches root as they touch the ground so are useful for erosion control. It is common in wild lands across the state. Saint Catherine's Lace (*E. giganteum*) is the queen of the buckwheats as far as I am concerned. She is tall—4 to 6 feet or more and can spread up to 10 feet wide. Her leaves are 2-3 inches long and silvery green.

The blossoms are large white umbels that look like lace caps. All manner of pollinators are attracted to the long lasting flowers. Stand outside with your camera and see how many bees, wasps and other critters you can photograph!



Honey Bee Trivia

By Ettamarie Peterson

Non-*Apis* bees are usually more efficient pollinators on a bee-for-bee basis than honey bees. Maeta and Kitamura (1981) determined that each *Osmia cornifrons* pollinates about 2,450 apple flowers per day compared to only 30 for a honey bee.

Honest, Folks, I read this in Bee Culture, May 2006 issue. Don't forget none of these other pollinators give us honey so keep your bees!

Land of Milk and Honey

The winner of the Sonoma-Marin Fair's Best of Show Apiary award donated by SCBA was Jessie Peterson. She also shows dairy cows and won a lovely Holstein heifer from the McClelland Dairy for being an outstanding Dairy 4-H member!



Display of Beeswax by Jessie Peterson



Jessie Peterson with her newly won calf
Photos taken by proud Grandmother Ettamarie!

Jessie also showed honey and a great poster explaining how to extract honey that I will have her bring to our extraction night.

Letter of Thanks to SCBA

Dear Sonoma County Bee Keepers Association,

Thank you so much for sponsoring the Best in Show Apiary Award, and Plaque at the Sonoma Marin Fair. I was honored to win this award this year for my display of Beeswax. I made a wax display of a Queen Bee using wax from extracted honeycomb. I also entered a jar of honey, an extracting frame, and an educational display on extraction. I have three hives that I work with and extract honey from with my grandma Ettamarie Peterson. I have been in the Liberty 4-H Bee Project for 10 years and I am currently the Teen Leader. Again

thank you so much for sponsoring the Apiary Plaque and I hope you continue to support the youth of Sonoma County in the future.
Sincerely, Jessie Peterson, Liberty 4-H

Compilation from numerous sites of "Summer Drone Eviction" by Petaluma Dude, posted on our yahoo list

Drones are important but usually are first or second in removal or destruction when the colony is under stress because they are not strategically valuable enough to devote resources to retaining them under certain conditions. At this time of year we have several things going on that tell these Honey Bees that it is time to consider colony changes. The colony's genetic variability many times determines how aggressively they remove or cull out those individuals that are unimportant for survival. The Drones will die eventually even if not physically pulled out as the colony's stores or forage decreases. The drones are not fed and succumb to cold temperatures as they are rotated out and excluded from the warmer regions of the cluster. Both adults and immature drones are important indicators of the nutritional condition of the colony. Small bee populations of 5,000 workers will rear drones if they receive enough pollen and nectar; so will bee populations many times as large. Thus drones indicate the quantity and quality of food, principally pollen that has been available during the previous month. When nectar is scarce and food sources limited, adult drones may be prevented by the workers from feeding on the honey stores and are carried out of the hive. Sometimes, under these conditions, drone larvae are pulled out from their cells and discarded. Should food supplies increase later in the season; drones may be reared again. The most important factor responsible for initiating the seasonal rejection of drones seems to be a change in the amount of forage collected. An abrupt change in the supply of forage produces a more marked eviction response than a gradual change in forage availability. As a survival mechanism, rather than an indication of prosperity, drone cell production, drone rearing and tolerance of drones by workers is encouraged in the presence of a failing queen. Drones will not be evicted by colonies without a mated laying queen. Thus, a large number of drones can also be an indication of a colony having queen problems. The first indication that a colony may be headed for problems is the presence of supercedure queen cells. These cells are normally found on the comb surface. Initially, the beekeeper should view this action as a colony taking corrective measures against a potentially serious problem. However, if they are unsuccessful in raising a new queen, the beekeeper will need to intervene or the colony will end up hopelessly queenless.


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2880 or Janet Leisen 707- 528-2085

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Webmaster@sonomabees.org

Regular monthly meetings of the Sonoma County Beekeepers' Association are held on the second Monday of each month, at 7 pm. The meetings cover a wide range of topics of interest to beekeepers. Everyone wanting to learn about honeybees is cordially invited to attend. You do not need to be a member nor a beekeeper to attend these meetings. Please contact the treasurer to pay dues.

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July 11th-Extraction Night-Demo of
how to use electric extractor and
squeeze method. 7 p.m. 4-H
Foundation Bldg. in Rohnert Park