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The official Journal of the NSW Apiarists' Association (NSWAA) www.nswaa.com.au

Published Bi-Monthly Email: honeybeenews@icloud.com ISSN 1835 6621

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Editor:	Vikki Bingley PO Box 7425 Sutton NSW 2620	
Advertising Enquiries:	Mobile: 0427 552 001 Email: honeybeenews@icloud.com	
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Stephen Targett, Casey Cooper, Roslynn (Ros) Riggs, Brian Woolfe, Steve Cunial & Neil Bingley PRESIDENT: Neil Bingley 101 Woodfield Rd SUTTON NSW 2620 Mob: 0428 487 105 Email: beez101@bigpond.net.au

VICE PRESIDENT: Stephen Targett PO Box 325 NARRANDERA NSW 2700 Mob: 0428 649 321 Email: wally.56@hotmail.com

Casey Cooper Darby's Road TINGHA NSW 2369 Mob: 0428 233 551 Email: cooperbees@bigpond.com.au Steve Cunial PO Box 771 GRIFFITH NSW 2680 Mob: 0448 627 291 Email: steve@cunialbeekeeping.com.au Brian Woolfe 18 Dumaresq St GLEN INNES NSW 2370 Mob: 0429 032 019 Email: woolfe@exemail.com.au SECRETARY/TREASURER: Roslynn (Ros) Riggs PO Box 267 MANILLA NSW 2346 Mob: 0400 441 346 Email: info@nswaa.com.au Website: www.nswaa.com.au

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# Mal Porter

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02 6887 2638

02 6337 5383

# Debbie Porter 0429 375 383 Contact President 02 6663 7051 Glenn McConnell 02 6732 3222 John Smith 02 6926 2227 Judy Saxvik 0427 684 114 Jane Flitter 0413 769 411 Norm Maher 0447 603 245

02 6887 2638

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Chairman: Peter McDonald Ph: 0427 722 167 Email: prmcdonald@hotmail.com

0427 722 167 **Executive Director:** Trevor Weatherhead Ph: 07 5467 2265 Email: ahbic@honeybee.org.au Website: www.honeybee.org.au Mailing address: PO Box 4253, Raceview QLD 4305

Lisa Mumford

#### HONEY BEE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (HBRDC)

Ms Margie Heath, Project Manager, RIRDC PO Box 4776, Kingston ACT 2604 Ph: 02 6271 4145 Email: Margaret.Heath@rirdc.gov.au Website: www.rirdc.gov.au

#### AUSTRALIAN QUEEN BEE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION (AQBBA)

Secretary: Mrs Paula Dewar, 157 Lake Moogerah Road Kalbar QLD 4309 Ph: 07 5463 5633 Email: aqbba@bigpond.com

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Secretary: Mrs Debbie Porter, 135 Eusdale Road Yetholme NSW 2795 Ph: 02 6337 5383 Email: debbie.porter3@hotmail.com

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# PRESIDENT'S REPORT



### **President's Report December 2018**

#### Season

The big dry continues, but surprisingly in some isolated areas canola received enough moisture to yield a reasonable honey surplus. Yellow Box where budded has yielded well above what was expected , later flowering areas may be affected by the emergence of scarab beetles following some resent rainfall. Grey Ironbark on the coastal fringe has yielded fairly well albeit somewhat patchy in areas. The biggest challenge facing beekeepers now is maintaining colony strength.

There is very limited potential for production in Autumn but this may change with short budders on the coast receiving reasonable rains.

#### **Biosecurity**

There have been numerous reports from members concerned by perceived inaction when reporting to DPIs Hotline. From my experience the lack of follow up once a disease report is submitted is unacceptable. It is my belief that unless beekeepers get a response from a DPI staff member in a timely manner then the reporting of Biosecurity matters will become a low priority. On a brighter note , as far actions are concerned, I am pleased to see compliance taking AFB seriously and cracking down on apiarists that continually take inappropriate hives to Almond pollination. The probably of colonies becoming infected is one of the main reasons other beekeepers shy away from the almonds.

#### Conference

Our 2019 conference is to be held at the Panthers club in Bathurst on May 16 and 17.

There will be a half day business seminar on May 15, details for both will be published in the February Honeybee news.

#### IFOAs

The Coastal Integrated Forestry Operation approvals have commenced. After receiving 3148 submissions the Government has approved the remade IFOAs. My concern is that although the apiary industry concerns were noted ,I do not believe any major differences to current logging will be seen ,especially when you read that although commenced , Forestry Corp. can continue to operate under the old IFOAs for an extended period of time.

By the time the new IFOAs are fully implemented there won't be much useful resource remaining in our forests.

#### Next Meeting

The next executive meeting is to be held at Dubbo on February 22, 2019

#### **Season's Greetings**

On behalf of the NSWAA Executive team I wish all members a joyous Christmas break and a prosperous 2019.

Neil Bingley

President



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# Condolences

The NSWAA would like to pass on its condolences to Steve Targett and his family on the passing of Steve's father

# **ACCC Press Release**

# Honey investigation concludes due to testing uncertainty

17 November 2018

The ACCC has concluded its investigation into allegations Capilano Honey Limited (Capilano) breached the Australian Consumer Law in relation to representations about its 'Allowrie' honey and other products. The investigation followed allegations in the media that a number of honey products including Capilano's 'Allowrie' honey, labelled 'pure' and '100% honey' were adulterated with sugar syrup.

The allegations were based on results arising from a testing process known as Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) testing. NMR testing can be used for a variety of applications, but has only recently emerged as a testing method for honey adulteration.

The ACCC is advised NMR testing is not yet reliable enough to determine whether honey is adulterated and therefore should not be used as a basis to support legal action. This is consistent with the approach of regulators in the UK, US and the EU.

The ACCC's investigation found Capilano had taken steps to provide assurance, and did not uncover any other evidence that supported the allegation Capilano's 'Allowrie' honey was adulterated with sugar syrup. "During the course of our investigation however, it also became evident that there is low confidence in the current test method (the C4 test) used to detect adulterated honey.

"Governments and research agencies around the world are investigating alternative testing methods, including NMR, but these are not yet developed to the point they can be used with sufficient confidence," ACCC Deputy Chair Mick Keogh said.

Since 2015, the Department of Agriculture has tested imported honey using the C4 test, which did not detect adulteration in 'Allowrie' honey or some supermarket private-label products.

"The ACCC understands that where there are different tests for honey products that produce different results, it can cause significant frustration among consumers and industry," Mr Keogh said.

"We understand the Department of Agriculture, which is best placed to determine the most appropriate form of honey testing, is reviewing testing standards."

"It's important that consumers have confidence in the claims made about the foods they purchase, including honey. The ACCC urges the honey industry and the Department of Agriculture develop an agreed approach to testing, and implement more robust programs to provide greater assurance about the integrity of their products," said Mr Keogh.

#### Background

The allegations raised with the ACCC in September 2018 related to blended Australian and imported honey and not Capilano's Australian honey range. Consequently, the ACCC's investigation only focused on Capilano's blended imported and Australian honey product under the Allowrie and certain supermarket private label brands.

The inspection of imported honey is the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture does not use NMR testing to test honey for adulteration.

Release number: 235/18



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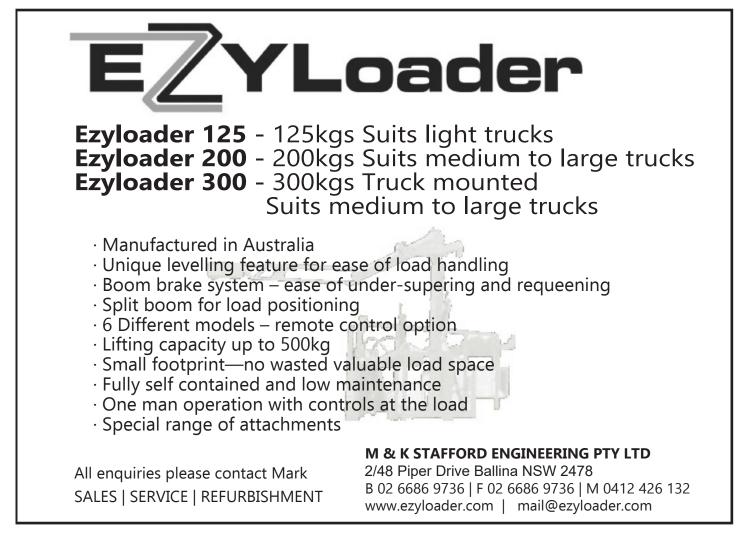
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# CATCH THE BUZZ NZ Honey Levy to Include Comb Honey, and Exclude Small Producers.



Apiculture New Zealand board member and commercial apiarist Russell Marsh, of Ettrick, said the honey commodity levy was most important step the bee industry had taken in decades. Photo: Yvonne O'Hara

Apiculture New Zealand (APINZ) has "tweaked" its proposal to introduce a commodity levy on honey, following consultation with the industry during the past three months.

The move to introduce the levy was the most important step the industry had taken in decades, Apiculture New Zealand board member and Ettrick commercial apiarist Russell Marsh said.

"We are the only agriculture/horticulture industry without any consolidated investment.

"We need to get in line with other industries and what they are doing.

"The reality is there are a lot of beekeepers who don't belong [to the industry body] or contribute to the industry.

"They are just profit-takers and the industry needs to be more mature than that.

"That model is not sustainable."

APINZ chief executive Karen Kos said the consultation process included holding nine meetings throughout the country.

"We got some pretty good feedback and we have taken it on board and have slightly revised the proposal," Ms. Kos said.

"People wanted more time to consider the proposal and they can still send feedback [on the amended version] until the end of December.

While APINZ would retain the 10c/kg commodity

levy for harvested honey, the proposal would also now include comb honey.

In addition, those producing less than 750kg of honey per annum would be excluded from paying the levy.

"Those with 26 or more hives are considered commercial beekeepers, and will pay it," she said. "That represents 95% of all hives."

Ms. Kos said there had also been some discussion about whether manuka honey should attract a higher levy.

"There was no practicality for a two-tiered levy system."

The "tweaked" proposal and voting papers will be sent out before February 1 and members will have a month to vote.

They expect the result will be known by about March 11 and if the outcome supports the proposal, an application for the commodity level will go to the Ministry of Primary Industries.

If that is approved, then a levy order can be expected to be in place by October 1, 2019.

Honey extractors will send data to APINZ by June of each year, an invoice will be generated and the levy must be paid by October 31.

The levy order will also allow the levy rate to be increased to a maximum of 15c/kg during the six years of the levy but only if there is a majority vote of levy payers.

Ms. Kos said they still anticipated raising about \$2million from the levy annually, with about 40% going to research, about 20% to biosecurity, 10% towards running the organization and the balance would be spent on bee health, advocacy, education, industry support, attracting new people, and leveraging funding from sources such as the Sustainable Farming Fund.

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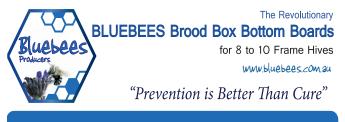


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# DOUG'S COLUMN

Doug Somerville Technical Specialist, Apiculture - NSW Department of Primary Industries - Goulburn doug.somerville@dpi.nsw.gov.au



The word 'drought' has many meanings in the bee world. Beekeepers experiencing no rain for a week on the NSW North Coast are in a drought (tongue in cheek), while beekeepers experiencing little or no rain in much of the southern region of NSW for 6 to 12 months are in a drought!

Drought is traditionally a measure of the impact of no rain on pasture growth, thus the top 30 to 60 cm of soil. This has a direct impact on the health and availability of flowering herbs, usually weeds. There are many, many plants with relatively shallow root systems that provide pollen and/or nectar to honey bees. Without these plants bees struggle nutritionally and, in some cases, may perish.

Other plants with deep root systems eg. trees, can escape the impact of a surface water drought as long as subsoil moisture levels are satisfactory. That is the real problem at present, the subsoil moisture levels are at extreme lows.

How do you tell? Firstly, there is no fresh or new growth on the trees. Secondly, small trees and shrubs start to die, and thirdly, more sizeable trees die or whole branches of leaves die. Of course some trees are more susceptible to moisture stress than others.

On the South Coast for instance, river peppermint, where it is not directly accessing alluvial soils with reliable water, will die. Forest red gum, on the other hand, will survive reasonably well in the same circumstance.

In order to yield nectar stringybarks generally require good rain just before they flower and are generally regarded as shallow rooted. Not sure about the shallow rooted aspects because you often see a clump of remnant red stringybark growing in some of the harshest conditions on the tablelands.

While dry, warm conditions are conducive for bees to fly, some plants yield well and others don't. What plants do what under certain circumstances is down to your knowledge of the eucalypts, particularly in your area.

Yellow box has a reputation for yielding well during hot dry conditions, but preferring cooler nights. Other trees, such as river red gum, may cease producing nectar if they experience extreme hot, dry conditions.

Often the more important drought effect is in the lack of new growth and subsequent budding of eucalypts. Thus, once a regular reliable rainfall pattern returns, eucalypts will go into a growth phase then produce buds. The whole budding phase on average takes 12 months. A



few eucalypts carry buds for a few months and others for 24 months or thereabouts. Even so, most fall into the 12 month bracket.

The irony of a drought breaking, i.e. plentiful rain to rejuvenate pasture and paint the landscape green, is that beekeepers will have to wait at least another 12 months or longer to experience flowering from many of the eucalypt species.

So what must a beekeeper do? If you are mobile, like most professional beekeeping business in the Australian context are, then you may need to have a good look at the country you work to see what prospects there may be. Often in these circumstances there are, what I refer to as, second or third tier plants that are not regarded as prolific or reliable under normal conditions.

If that fails, then you should have already started to be conservative with the way you manage your bees. Leaving a super or box of honey on each hive is always a good strategy. This requires the beekeeper to have two or three honey supers per hive to be able to add and remove boxes of honey as they fill.

In the yellow box case, I've heard of good honey flows being obtained during drought conditions, but the bee colonies go backwards. Why? No pollen!

Protein supplementary feeding is becoming more and more common in Australian beekeeping. Provision of protein supplements should not be confined to one particular time of year, it is more about what the bees need and when. Feeding protein supplements should be practised whenever there is a major shortage of fresh pollen in the field and stored pollen is diminishing within the hive.

Remember to record protein supplementary feeding in your diary and ensure that your honey packer/buyer knows you are carrying out this practice. Why? Because the chemical tests being used to detect adulterated honey will be affected by foreign protein in the honey and provide a false positive for C4 sugars. I'll leave that story there, but this area of beekeeping science needs a lot more coverage.

Some beekeepers advocate for no supplementary feeding practices. I am not one of them. Allowing your bees to be depleted, or even die, to avoid feeding them seems to me to border on animal cruelty. While I'm not sure how this concept applies to bees, we maximise just about all our animal enterprises by supplementary feeding when and if the animal requires it. I'm thinking chooks, pigs, cattle, sheep etc. So why are bees any different?



Starved Bees

I won't get too much into protein supplementation, only to say that:

- you can feed in the hive or outside, both have advantages and disadvantages
- it can be expensive, with few or little measurable results
- fresh ingredients are always best
- there are a range of 'products' all making various claims, the fact is we do not know exactly what a bee's complete nutritional needs are
- palatability (attractiveness) is the prime consideration
- other problems may arise, e.g. small hive beetle in the hive with patties, wild pigs with open feeding
- continue to monitor your brood to see if the protein supplementation is having a positive effect on the colony.

Protein feeding is secondary to the carbohydrate situation. Have the bees got adequate stored honey?

Yes - then leave it on them.

No - then consider feeding sugar.

Feeding sugar can be done in a multiple number of ways. How you feed and what the concentration of sugar is will impact on the response of the colonies.



Dry sugar

Dry sugar does not stimulate the colony and has been used historically by some beekeepers to feed bees in drought. The dry sugar crystals can be supplied in a frame feeder, under the lid or in some other container on or within the hive. This will provide the colonies with a carbohydrate source to keep them alive. I first saw this being done in SA during summer drought conditions.



Dry sugar on inner lid

Concentrated sugar syrup will be a two parts sugar to one part water. Bees are not particularly stimulated by this mix, but they will readily store the syrup. This requires the bees to take up and process the syrup, usually within a week. Any longer and fermentation may become an issue. The surface of syrup attracts moisture from the atmosphere and may provide conditions where yeast growth can then prosper. Usually thick syrup is fed in large quantities of at least 5 to 10 litres per colony, a very common practice in the autumn in many beekeeping countries around the world.

Thin sugar syrup is not recommended for a drought strategy. Thin syrup is one part sugar to one part water or even thinner. This produces a stimulus to the colony and promotes brood rearing and colony expansion. Possibly not the response you are after, although maybe it is.

Thin syrup is usually fed in lots of one to two litres, once or twice a week, to promote brood rearing.

Ants could become a problem when feeding or providing sugar. Consider what or how you are going to deal with them so that doesn't impact on your bees.

All of these supplementary feeding activities have a cost in ingredients, time or extra equipment to feed out. What is your goal or aim? What are you trying to achieve? When and where is the next likely flowering event so you can opt out of expensive supplementary feeding?

Other factors to consider, particularly during droughts, are water and fire. The average colony of bees consumes a litre of water per day. Once atmospheric temperatures get into the late 30°C and 40°C then just about all field bees are now water gathers. To be effective in this task to keep water up to the hive, the hives need to be within 100–200 metres of a water source.

In these really hot conditions, the radiant heat off the ground surface can be considerably hotter than the atmospheric temperatures. Placing hives under shade will help the bees in extremely hot conditions.

Fire is the other major concern. A bare paddock with no grass is likely to be your friend. Many apiaries will be placed in forested sites that don't afford such protection.

Clearing vegetation from around apiaries may afford sufficient protection to save the hives if a fire does engulf an apiary site. When a forest is particularly dry, such as during drought conditions, then fire risk to any particular apiary site should be of paramount consideration.

Ironically, you should also consider the eventual arrival of rain. More than once, beekeepers have been caught out by placing apiaries in various locations, then after rainfall find access to the site a problem.

General predictions are that the drought conditions being experienced may impact on honey yields for at least the next two years and possibly reduce the honey crop by 30% or more. But then it might rain and I am always amazed how beekeepers can find something for their bees.

NB: Carl, have I covered the subject?

(Thanks to Vicki Saville for typing my notes and Annette Somerville for proof reading the final article)

# Apiary Industry Liaison Officer Training (ILO)

On the 10 and 11 September Stephen Targett and myself travelled to Melbourne and attended the ILO Training, which is a nationally accredited training exercise.

The training was initiated by the VIC Department of Agriculture and the Australian Honey Bee Industry Council (AHBIC). We must thank Daniel Martin from the VIC Department of Agriculture and Peter McDonald AHBIC Chair for their role in instigating and preparing the exercise.

The last ILO Training was undertaken ten years ago.

17 Beekeeper representatives attended with 2-3 members from each State and Territory.

The aim of the ILO training was to prepare industry reps to liaise with a State's Biosecurity Operations Centre in the event of a honey bee industry emergence response such as a Varroa Mite incursion

As part of our training exercise we used the real-life scenario of the June inception of Varroa in the Port of Melbourne. This exercise highlighted the need for communication between the ILO and Government (National, State or Territory) in the decision making process of such an incursion.

All beekeeper participants enjoyed the training exercise and it was felt it would be beneficial to carry out further training on a State basis in preparation of such an exotic pest invasion.

Brian Woolfe





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#### Australia's Honevbee News November - December 2018



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# THE FROST REPORT

Elizabeth Frost Acting Technical Specialist, Honey Bees Tocal Agricultural College, NSW Dept. of Primary Industries T: 02 4939 8821 M: 0437 731 273 E: elizabeth.frost@dpi.nsw.gov.au

## **Record keeping: Taking stock**

Record keeping is vital to professional beekeeping, for traceback in the event of disease, quality assurance compliance, tracking floral resources and, for any queen breeding program, selection of production traits like honey production, brood pattern, chalkbrood incidence, etc. Before I came to Australia, hive record keeping was a required job task during my two seasons with the Bee Informed Partnership's Midwest and California Tech Teams in 2012 and 2013. On these teams I worked with commercial beekeepers in California, North Dakota and Minnesota, monitoring a small percentage of hives from several loads throughout their season mainly for pests (Varroa, small hive beetle), diseases (Nosema, chalkbrood, American foulbrood, European foulbrood, viruses, etc.), and strength (brood pattern, frames of bees, weight). The California Tech Team worked specifically with queen breeders and also tested hives for hygienic behaviour while it was up to the beekeeper to record honey production numbers given this generally occurred out of California across multiple Western states.

When taking hive records, especially for spring and autumn (minimum!) brood checks, it's important that record keeping is your main task on that apiary visit. Don't allow other tasks that need doing distract you from checking every frame with brood on it. For example, if you miss one cell of American foulbrood (AFB) because you didn't check every brood frame and proceeded to split that colony, you'll pay for it down the track by losing at least two colonies to this fatal, notifiable bacterial disease. To keep your records safe from weather, honey, wax and bee faeces, consider buying a storage clipboard and put each completed record sheet away once you've filled it in. A storage clipboard is also handy for storing multiple pens/pencils in case one gets broken or runs out, blank record sheets and to stop record sheets from blowing away. Note the photo below of beekeeper Chris Kulhanek (left) and I (right) assessing a commercial beekeeper's hives who is part of the Midwest Bee Informed Partnership in Minnesota summer of 2013. In this instance we've got our storage clipboard, record sheet and sampling tools within arm's reach and have already placed sampling vials on our next pallet of hives. Most professional beekeepers have broader shoulders than me so I'd advise working on opposite sides of the pallet, if you take records with another person and your hives are palletised that is.



The apiary record sheet below is an example for your consideration. While we all need to keep records of our twice annual spring and autumn brood checks for pests and diseases, additional records taken are up to the beekeeper. What records in the sheet below would be useful to your operation? If you want to breed queens and increase production traits you should definitely be collecting some records on honey production every season so you know which hives are your best producers to graft and raise drones from. If you see a pest or disease on the list below and you're not sure what it looks like, it's time to study the following resources which will help you with identification:

- www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/bees
- www.tocal.nsw.edu.au/publications/list/agskills/ agguide-healthy-bees
- beeaware.org.au

With timely management and appropriate record keeping, you'll set yourself up for success on the next honey flow. I hope your hives have a productive holiday period and you and yours have a good one. Please copy the below apiary record sheet to your heart's content or email me and I'll send you an editable copy.





APIARY RECORD					
Apiary Name: Beckeeper/Assesor:					
Date :	Temperature: Weather:				
Observation/	Colony #	Colony #	Colony #	Colony #	Colony #
Management Task					
Queen origin					
Queen status					
# of supers					
Colony Population					
(EX: frames of bees)					
Temperament					
Brood: amount					
Brood: pattern					
Disease/Pest:					
American foulbrood					
: European foulbrood					
: Chaliderood					
:Sachrood :Smail live Beetle					
.amai nive besue (adult/larva)					
: Wax Moth					
Work					
Svamcels					
Honey Removed					
Foundation + or -					
Honey Stores/Weight					
Polen Stores					
	Pe	est & Disease M	onitoring		
Small hive beetle trap changed					
Sugar shake test					
Sticky mat					
Orone uncapping					
Brood frame checks					
See an unusual pest or disease system?					
			tline: 1800 084 8	381	

APIARY RECORD SHEET GLOSSARY		
Observation/ Definition		
Management Task	Definition	
Queen origin	The source of the queen. What queen breeder produced this queen? Is this a supersedure queen (i.ethe original queen has swarmed and a daughter has replaced her)?	
Queen status	QS=queen seen, eggs+= queen not seen, but likely to be present, QL=queenless, no queen present, DL=drane layer, the colony is hopelessly queenless, multiple worker-laid eggs/cell	
# of supers	The quantity and type of supers above a queen excluder on top of the broodnest. "1-FD 101"= one full-depth 10 frame super. "1-ideal 101"= one ideal depth 10 frame super. "1-FD 81"= one full-depth 8 frame super.	
Colony Population (EX: frames of bees)	Number of frames completely covered with bees	
Temperament	Can be described or valued on a number scale (i.e1=aggressive, 2=average, 3=calm/best temperament). Poor=needs to be relocated away from public places and/or requested.	
Broat amount	Quantity of frames with broad present	
Broadt pattern	On a scale of 1-5 how solid is the brood pattern? 1=very little brood and spotty/shotgun pattern. 5= solid brood pattern, i.every few empty cells on a frame of capped brood.	
Disease/Pest: American foultrood disease must be notified to State apiary regulatory officer and hive killed and equipment irradiated or burned and buried a the Australian Honey Bee Industry Code of Practice.		
: European foulbrood	European foulbroad is recorded by number of brood cells affected or by a description (i.eearly stage, advanced stage)	
: Chalkbrood	Chalkbrood is rated by number of cells affected or a description (i.e. 10 cells+, "Bad chalk," +, ++, +++, etc.)	
: Sacbrood	Is sachrood present? Yes or No.	
: Small Hive Beetle	Are Small Hive Beetle adults present? Yes or No.	
: Wax Moth	Is wax moth present? Yes or No. (Indication of a weater hive)	
Wark	New wax present? Burr or brace comb present?	
Swarm cells	How many swarm cells are present and did you leave them?	
Honey Removed	If honey was removed how much? (i.e# of frames, # of supers)	
Foundation + or -	Was foundation added and frame(s) removed?	
Haney Stores/Weight	Rated on a scale of 1-5 or Light, Average, Heavy, Needs Extracting, etc.	
Pollen Stores	Rated as Poor, Good, Excellent or by frame area if breeding for increased pollen collection	
	Pest & Disease Monitoring	
Small hive beetle trap changed	Record date changed and type of trap	
Sugar shake test	Record date of sugar shake test and report unusual pest or disease to Exotic Plant Pest Hotline: 1800 084 881	
Sticky mat	Record date sticky mat changed and report unusual pest or disease to Exotic Plant Pest Hotline: 1800 084 881	
Drane uncapping	Record date of drone uncapping and report unusual pest or disease to Exotic Plant Pest Hotline: 1800 084 881	
Broad frame checks	Record date of brood frame checks and observations above. Report unusual pest or disease to Exotic Plant Pest Hotline: 1800 084 <b>2</b> 81.	

## Letter to the Editor

I recently attended one of 26 workshops being conducted throughout NSW - hosted as a joint initiative of NSW Police and NSW Farmers - "Tackling Rural Crime" presented by Rural Crime Prevention Team of the NSW Police.

The primary focus I had in attending was the legalities surrounding the use of surveillance cameras/video etc for the security/prosecution for crimes used in the beekeeping industry. The stories of bee hive thefts appear to be gaining in numbers each week and is quite alarming.

Some points I bought home from the workshop in relation to surveillance which should be of interest to members of the beekeeping industry are:

You are permitted to place recording/camera surveillance devices anywhere on YOUR OWN PROPERTY regardless where the image capture is pointed. There IS NO requirement for signage to be posted nor do you need to provide notification of recording/capturing images even if the captured subject is outside your private property boundary.

The exceptions are that the image capture may not invade the personal privacy of neighbours private living spaces (bedrooms/bathrooms etc), and that where you have employees on your property/workplace/premises they must be notified of there being surveillance/recording devices in place and of the location of such devices.

I raised the question in relation to the nature of bee-sites - the majority of which are either held on Public Lands sites under permit, or by private agreement on private lands not owned by the beekeeper - what rights the beekeeper may have in being able to place surveillance upon their apiary when the property is not their own.

You may place surveillance devices on lands not your own IF YOU HAVE SPECIFIC PERMISSION OF THE LAND OWNER. In the case of Public Lands sites - this would require you as the permit holder to approach the permitting land agency and request Ministers Consent (I do not think it would be sufficient authority of the agency ranger or admin person to be enabled to provide such permission but I'd be more than happy to be proven wrong on that score) to allow surveillance devices be used on those public lands sites.

In the case of having bee sites on privately held lands - it would require permission from the land owner - with them being to required to notify their employees of the potential use of surveillance devices and the location of same.

So - for anyone already having surveillance devices located at your apiaries - ensure you have the adequate permissions for the use of them.

Another point of interest is that images/footage captured is best presented in the first instance to the NSW Police *Australia's Honeybee News November - December 2018*  - Rural Crime Prevention Team (RCPT) -and refrain from sharing said images/footage to wider media sources - the information contained therein may be useful to the Police in wider investigation that they may be working on, should the footage/images etc be released to other media sources it may cause for a prosecution for that one incident but may jeopardise a wider ongoing investigation.

Police my well provide you with the advices that it would not be detrimental to a wider case if you were to release footage but it would be best to wait until they provide such advice.

Within NSW there are 3 higher command regions of the Rural Crime Prevention Team with Rural Crime Investigators spread throughout those regions. Search for the locations nearest you on: <u>www.nsw.police.nsw.</u> <u>gov.au/safety\_and\_prevention/safe\_and\_secure/rural\_ crime/locations\_of\_rural\_crime\_investigators</u>

There may not be an RCPT Investigator at your closest town - but they do cover their wider regions command and will direct officers as required to your report.

We are all urged to report any malicious damage/theft etc regardless how meaningless we may think it is - the RCPT can build profiles of the areas of need and rising trends in rural crime only if it's reported.

Non-emergency report - phone 131444 or Crime Stoppers 1800 333 000 - mention that it's in relation to Rural Crime and request response from the RCPT Investigator in your area - keep in mind the RCPT investigators may not be the ones to attend in person , but may direct local NSW Police officers to conduct initial investigations.

For any emergency situation always call 000 and ask for Police and Rural Crime Prevention Team to respond.

Hoping some of this info is useful to some.

Regards Suellen Weiss

# Welcome to New Members

# Brett Wilson - Glenn Innes NSW

John Scott - Hill Top NSW

# NSWAA EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

# Meeting 28 November 2018 at Tocal

- Casey Cooper has commenced work with Northern Tablelands Local Lands Services with the aim of GPS co-ordination of bee sites on Travelling Stock Routes in the Northern Tablelands.
- NSWAA will be submitting letter to Minister Tooles Re: dissatisfaction with Integrated Forestry Operations (IFOA) extensive lead time and implementations.
- Stephen Targett and Brian Woolfe attended Industry Liaison Officers training in Melbourne on 11/12 September 2018
- NSWAA Executive are continuing to liaise with Nick Geoghegan, Program Coordinator, Apiary Sites, NSW DPI with regard to Apiary Sites on Public Lands and the Terms and Condition including renewal and allocation, EOI Pilot Survey Result, Challenges. Nick Geoghegan was unable to address the recent NSWAA meeting in person but an electronic link up at the meeting allowed members of the Executive to be advised of progress and put forward any questions and concerns.
- Positive feedback has been received with regard to the Bee Site Fee Waiver.
- Brian Woolfe is following up on the NPWS, Pilliga AWC and subsequent relocation of bee sites.
- Neil Bingley has attended a meeting with the review committee Private Native Forestry (PNF) Terms of reference.
- Neil Bingley to attend meeting in Canberra 27 November RFA's
- New Honeyland Committee has been appointed and Casey Cooper has been working with them in respect of the 2019 Honeyland at the Sydney Royal Easter Show.
- Stephen Targett and Steve Cunial have been overseeing 2019 Conference Tradeshow and prospective Partnerships, which is being coordinated by Therese Kershaw
- BBO Rod Bourke was invited to address the latest NSWAA meeting giving an insight to what he has been dealing with. Of particular concern was that the Code of Practice was being ignored and advised that he was more than happy to do biosecurity compliance course with NSWAA branches to assist members with compliance as well endeavouring to do more with industry issues.





# **Online biosecurity course for beekeepers**

The Biosecurity for Beekeepers online BOLT course covers activities that prevent the spread of endemic and exotic pests and diseases within beehives.

The Biosecurity for Beekeepers course, which takes about 90 minutes to complete, covers:

- checking hives for pests and diseases
- identifying exotic and established pests and diseases of honey bees
- taking action after finding a serious pest or disease in their hive
- minimising the impact of pests and diseases on their hives.

For beekeepers with less than 50 hives the cost to do the course is \$20.

The Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice requires commercial beekeepers (with 50 or more hives) to complete such an approved biosecurity training course every three years. For NSW registered beekeepers with 50+ hives they can do the course for free by emailing NSW Bee Biosecurity Officer Rod Bourke to obtain a token code. Please supply names of beekeepers requiring a code, a MOB number and NSW Bee Brand to Rod.Bourke@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Visit the BeeAware website for more information on the:

- Biosecurity for Beekeepers training course (<u>beeaware.org.au/training</u>)
- Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice (<u>beeaware.org.au/code-of-practice</u>)
- Bee Biosecurity Officers in each state and territory (beeaware.org.au/national-bee-biosecurity-program)

The Biosecurity for Beekeepers course is delivered by <u>Plant Health Australia</u> through funding from the Australian Honey Bee Industry Council. The development of the course was funded by AgriFutures



# **Hotline Information**

#### NSW DPI Exotic Plant Pest Hotline 1800 084 881

If you suspect a new plant or bee pest in NSW

# **Reporting of Bee Kills**

New South Wales - EPA 13 15 55

National - AU Pesticides & Vet. Medicines Authority (APVMA) 1800 700 588

# HONEYLAND VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR 2019 SYDNEY ROYAL EASTER SHOW

#### **VOLUNTEER FORM**

THE SHOW DATES ARE FRIDAY 12<sup>™</sup> APRIL 2019 TO TUESDAY 23<sup>™</sup> APRIL 2019

VWe can work at the Show on the following days: .....

Second Preference: .\_\_\_\_\_

We require accommutation for the nights of \_\_\_\_\_\_

Be specific with your dates for working and occommodation

#### VOLUNTEERS NEEDING ACCOMMODATION PLEASE RETURN YOUR FORM ASAP AS ACCOMMODATION IS LIMITED

YOUR CONTACT DETAILS - WHERE TICKETS WILL BE SENT

Name/s: .....

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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PLEASE RETURN FORM NO LATER THAN ASAP:

Debbie Porter, NSWAA Show Coordinator, 135 Eusdale Road Yetholme NSW 2795

Email: debbie.porter3@hotmail.com

Entries are open for Sydney Royal National Honey Show

Calling all honey producers and entitusiasts! The Sydney Royal National Honey Show is now accepting entries for the 2019 competition, held against the vibrant backdrop of the Sydney Royal Easter Show, 12-23 April 2019.

The Royal Agricultural Society of NSW (RAS), have a long association with Australian apiculture.

Competitions have taken place as early as 1888. Today, the competition is the only one of its kind in Australia and has expanded to include 62 classes, including honey (comb, creamed, chunk, liquid and granulated), beeswax, small producers, commercial producers, candles, wax moulds, mead and pallen. Just like the 2018 Show, the 2019 Sydney Royal National Honey competition will include two schools classes to encourage and reward student participation.

The RAS is excited to announce that 2019 will see the inclusion of Native Bee honey, with classes for Tetragonula and Austroplebeia. An inaugural class for honey produced in flow frames has also been added to the 2019 Schedule.

The Honeyland stand in the Woohworths Fresh Food Dome is always a Show-time favourite. Honey exhibits are proudly displayed, honey tasting will be offered to the public along with the rare opportunity for them to see the inner-workings of a hive at the Bee-Zeebo exhibition.

Judging for the Sydney Royal National Honey Show will take place on 9 April, with results available on the Sydney Royal website Thursday 11 April after 4pm.

#### Why enter?

The Sydney Royal National Honey Show offers producers a chance to benchmark products against the industry. By entering, you wilt

- Receive assurance of independent assessment of your product by an esteemed panel of industry professionals
- Have a variety of perspectives and palates assessing your product
- Attain quality feedback: a breakdown of your score by each attribute to help you improve your product
- Commercial class medallists receive Sydney Royal medal artwork which can be used in marketing collateral

To enter the 2019 Sydney Royal National Honey Show, or download the Schedule, visit. <u>www.sydneyroyal.com.eufooney</u> Online entries close 13 February at Spm. For further information, contact Bernadette Alcorn on 02 9704 1367 or <u>balcom@rasnew.com.au</u> nuplas

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# VALE

# FRED BENECKE

7 November 2018 Aged 87 years

Fred joined the NSW Department of Agriculture in 1953 as a livestock Officer (Apiculture) and in 1955 was appointed District Apiary Officer for northern NSW, based in Tamworth. There he was responsible for disease control and apicultural extension over about one-third of NSW. He was a regular contributor to radio, and later, to television; and a prolific author of Departmental bulletins and articles for the Agricultural Gazette, the ABK and newspapers. While in Tamworth he owned an apiary of about 100 hives.

Fred left the Apiary Branch in 1971 when he was appointed Regional Director of Extension for the North West Agricultural Region, based in Gunnedah. He moved to Head Office in 1974 as Deputy-Chief of the Division of Extension Services becoming Chief of the Division in 1978. After changes to the Department's divisional structure Fred became Executive Assistant first to the Deputy Director-General then to the Director General.

Following retirement from the Department in 1990 Fred served as NSWAA Secretary till 1996. This period coincided with dramatic changes in members' access to forested lands and led to the Association preparing many submissions, meeting with various Ministers and generally becoming more politically active. Fred was the last Secretary of the CAA and first of the NSWAA.

Following on from this Fred still continued to be involved in industry affairs, helping with submissions to Government, and writing the *Code of Practice* which was adopted by the Association and accepted by Government. In 2005 Fred published *Honey Business - a short history of beekeeping in NSW in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.* 

On behalf of the Executive and Members we extend our sincere condolences to his wife Margaret, children Sarah, Adam and Julius along with their partners Ron, Avril and Julie as well as his six grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

Thanks Fred – a job well done.



## Fungus Provides Powerful Medicine In Fighting Honey Bee Viruses.

By: Scott Weybright - Washington State University



Steve Sheppard and his team provide the mushroom extract to a bee colony as part of their experiment. Bees that received the extract showed significant declines in viral infections within days.

A mushroom extract fed to honey bees greatly reduces virus levels, according to a new paper from Washington State University scientists, the USDA and colleagues at Fungi Perfecti, a business based in Olympia, Washington.

In field trials, colonies fed mycelium extract from amadou and reishi fungi showed a 79-fold reduction in deformed wing virus and a 45,000-fold reduction in Lake Sinai virus compared to control colonies. Though it's in the early stages of development, the researchers see great potential in this research.

"Our greatest hope is that these extracts have such an impact on viruses that they may help varroa mites become an annoyance for bees, rather than causing huge devastation," said Steve Sheppard, a WSU entomology professor and one of the paper's authors. "We're excited to see where this research leads us. Time is running out for bee populations and the safety and security of the world's food supply hinges on our ability to find means to improve pollinator health."

The research was published in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

The hope is that the results of this research will help dwindling honey bee colonies fight viruses, that are known to play a role in colony collapse disorder.

"One of the major ways varroa mites hurt bees is by spreading and amplifying viruses," Sheppard said. "Mites really put stress on the bees' immune systems, making them more susceptible to viruses that shorten worker bee lifespans."

This is the first research paper to come out of a partnership between Sheppard's lab and Fungi Perfecti. Their co-owner and founder Paul Stamets is a co-author on the paper.

"Paul previously worked on a project that demonstrated the antiviral properties of mycelial extracts on human cells," Sheppard said. "He read about viruses hurting bees and called us to explore the use of the extracts on honey bees. After two years, we demonstrated that those anti-viral properties extend to honey bees."

Stamets is passionate about the various benefits of fungi, both to humans and wildlife. And he's been enjoying this partnership with Sheppard and his lab. "This is a great example of connecting the dots between two fields of biological science," Stamets said. "I am excited about new discoveries and opportunities. For me, the best of science is when it is used for practical solutions. Our team is honored to work with WSU researchers and look forward to continuing collaboration."

#### **Limited supplies**

Right now, the mycelium extract isn't currently available in levels for beekeepers to purchase for their hives.

"We are ramping up production of the extracts as rapidly as is feasible, given the hurdles we must overcome to deploy this on a wide scale," Stamets added. "Those who are interested in being kept up to date, can sign up for more information at http://www. fungi.com."

Sheppard said he and his colleagues plan to do more work to refine their now-published results.

That way beekeepers will have the best information when supplies are more available.

"We aren't sure if the mycelium is boosting the bees' immune system or actually fighting the viruses," Sheppard said. "We're working to figure that out, along with testing larger groups of colonies to develop best management practices and determine how much extract should be used and when to have the best impact."

#### Mites and viruses

Over the last decade, beekeepers have seen a disastrous decline in the health of honey bee colonies, often averaging over 30 percent loss annually. Varroa mites, and the viruses they proliferate, play a major role in those losses. Deformed wing virus, which causes shriveled wings on bees, greatly reduces the lifespan of worker bees.

Lake Sinai virus is also associated with varroa mites and is widespread in bee colonies around the United States. While the virus has no obvious or overt symptoms, it's an important virus to fight because it was found at higher levels in bees from collapsing colonies. It is closely related to chronic bee paralysis virus and it likely makes bees sick and weak, according to WSU assistant research professor Brandon Hopkins.

#### **Treating with fungi**

The treated bee colonies in this experiment were fed an oral treatment of mycelial extracts in dozens of small WSU bee colonies infested with varroa mites.

"It's a really easy treatment to apply," Sheppard said. "After we follow larger colonies for a full year, we can develop recommendations for how to use the extracts. Then it is expected that Fungi Perfecti will ramp up production."

There is currently no timeline for when the extract would be available at a scale large enough for beekeepers.

**More information:** Paul E. Stamets et al, Extracts of Polypore Mushroom Mycelia Reduce Viruses in Honey Bees, *Scientific Reports* (2018). **DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-32194-8** 

# MARCUS OLDHAM LEADERSHIP COURSE

Firstly, thank you all very much for the opportunity to attend the Marcus Oldham Rural Leadership course it truly was a great learning and rewarding experience, much greater than I initially anticipated.

This year was a group of 34 students from all across Australian, all age groups and various Agriculture industries from the medicinal flower industry of Tasmania to the live export industry of top end NT.

We had a ringer from NT at age 18 and Beef grower currently work in local council from the Gippsland area at the age of 65 and all else in-between.

I was the only beekeeper in the group this year and of course because in general (I believe anyway) that beekeepers are still not completely seen as farmers and people don't think about beekeeping a lot I was really able to talk to and receive and answer numerous questions about our industry hopefully giving a better understanding of the importance and skills that is Beekeeping, in particular crop pollination.

It was really good to spend some time with Fiona Chambers, we really got along and I think she really appreciated as did I being able to spend some time together and discuss our industry and where it is at the moment both good and challenging. All facilitators were great, I learned a lot from each and every one of them. Each day was fall of networking, lessons and activities from breakfast to dinner. We had lessons and activities on Networking, Negotiations, Communications, Governance, Respect, Team work and of course Leadership.

The week ended with Media workshops including being in front of a camera and performing public speaking which I found completely daunting and nerve racking but I did really well at both and I'm extremely grateful for the opportunity to practice these skills.

There was a real rapport with the group and we all participated and worked well together which became evident at the end of the course when Michael addressed us for the last time and told us that this year's group was a Gold group and that in his whole time as a facilitator of the program (which is from the beginning I believe) that it was only the third time he has said that. It really was a great week.

Thank you all again very much, Hopefully with my commitment to our industry and my new skills leant from the course (all be it still very little with much more to learn) I will be able to be some form of a leader in it.

Thank you, Reece Cameron.

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# Expression of Interest Pilot Results and Feedback

Nick Geoghegan, Apiculture Resource Coordinator, NSW DPI

As previously announced in the Honeybee news, on the 21st of August the DPI opened applications for a pilot of the new expressions of interest process for the allocation of new and recently vacated apiary sites. 14 sites in and around GooNoo National Park in the Central West of NSW were published including 6 NPWS and 8 LLS sites.

#### **EOI** Applications

During the 4 week application period 11 apiarists submitted 82 applications in total. Of the 11 who applied: 6 scored the highest across all criteria, 4 had a lower score as they reported they were not compliant with part C of the Biosecurity code of practice and one had a lower score as they reported they had not completed the BOLT or DPI Pests and Diseases course.

#### **Allocation Process**

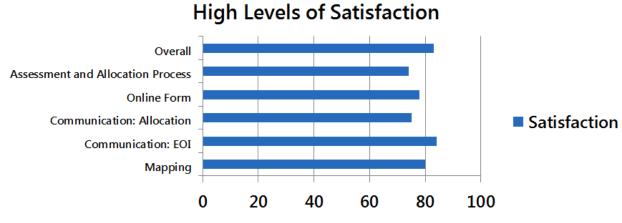
The applications for each site were evaluated independently. There were multiple applicants for 12 of the 14 sites. For each of these sites any lower scoring applicants were eliminated and a ballot was held between the applicants with the highest scores. The ballot used a randomising equation for each site separately. The process was witnessed by an independant staff member and the whole process was reviewed by a Biometrician (a Statistics Expert with a focus on random sampling) to ensure the integrity and truly random nature of the ballot process.

Not all of the high-scoring applicants were successful in the ballot. This was reviewed in detail but the result was determined to be due to sheer luck of the ballot. As we know from coin tosses, a truly random process will seldom lead to a predictable result. The applicants may have increased their odds by applying for more sites, but they might have been successful with a site they did not want.

All applicants were notified of the results and the respective agencies have been working with the apiarists to issue the respective permits.

#### Feedback from the Pilot

Following the pilot a survey was sent to all participants to gather feedback and identify opportunities to improve future EOI's. Satisfaction within the applicants was high across all the metrics:



The main opportunities identified for improvement were:

- A desire for greater communication about why individual applicants were not successful.

- A desire for more information about the ballot process.
- The need for greater education about the Biosecurity Code of Practice and the additional obligations of Part C.

Many thanks to everyone who took the time to apply and to provide feedback on the process.

We are currently working with the landholder agencies (NPWS, LLS, FCNSW) to identify sites for the next EOI releases aswell as incorporating learnings from the EOI into our systems. Multiple locations around the state are likely. We are also hoping to release the first long-term vacant sites on a First Come, First Served basis once we can identify suitable sites.

To ensure you get the latest news and hear about upcoming releases, please send an email to <u>apiary.sites@dpi.nsw.gov.au</u> and ask to be added to our Apiary Program updates email list.

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# BEE BIOSECURITY OFFICER REPORT

Rod Bourke - NSW Bee Biosecurity Officer NSW Department of Primary Industries - Biosecurity NSW Tocal Ag College, Tocal Rd Paterson NSW 2320 Ph: 02 4939 8946 Mob: 0438 677 195 Email: rod.bourke@dpi.nsw.gov.au

#### Bitter Almonds! Some woeful hives seen on the almond pollination this year

The annual almond pollination is a great sight to behold, with acre upon acre of flowering trees for as far as the eye can see and regular drops of multicoloured beehives scattered around these vast orchards. The trees are "a-buzz" with the activities of bees busily getting on with their paid business of pollinating almond trees.

To most of the almond farmers driving around the different apiaries they are happy to see the various assortment of hives varying from shiny new boxes all the way through to worn out gear that needed painting and repairs way back when Bob Hawke was still prime minister, as they are full of bees and those bees are pollinating rapidly.

To anybody that knows much about bees, visiting these hives sometimes shows a very different story - one that is not always a good one and for which many beekeepers should be rightly ashamed of.

## **Operation Dead Out (DO)**

I was invited to be an observer on week one of Operation Dead Out (Op DO) in Robinvale, Victoria, along with fellow Bee Biosecurity Officers and Compliance staff from other states.

The Victorian Apiary Team ran an operation to look for dead out beehives and American foulbrood (AFB). The reasoning for the operation was logical, as weak, diseased and dead out hives always seem to be the primary cause of AFB transmission during almond pollination. This is primarily due to the high density of hives in every orchard and the increased likelihood of 'robbing'.

Reducing the occurrence of these high risk hives is crucial to ensuring that this event is safe and profitable for both beekeepers and the almond industry. Consequently, any steps implemented to minimise the presence of weak or dead out hives is always going to be positive for both industries.



Hives being inspected...more than 60 from this beekeeper were burned due to rampant AFB! (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)



### Don't bring 'junk' hives to the almonds!

The person primarily responsible for ensuring that weak, diseased and dead out 'junk' hives don't travel to the almond fields is the beekeeper. That job should not be fobbed off onto somebody else to do, such as a broker or biosecurity/compliance staff. Beekeepers should always do their own work to ensure that the quality of their hives is up to scratch for the job they are getting paid to do. If the beekeeper expects somebody else to be sorting out and cleaning up their junk, then they should also expect to be directly paying those people for doing that work for them.

It is common sense that weaker hives have issues and are not as viable as honey production hives. Instead of trying to make a "fast buck" on the almonds these hives should be left behind working on a good bee breeding pollen source and possibly prepared for re-queening.



Who was this beekeeper kidding...not even worth putting in a nuc box let alone carting to the almonds. (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)



Another weak colony that judging by the minimal brood and stores was probably improperly managed since autumn and should have stayed home. (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)

Several consequences of sending weak hives to almonds are that they are often:

• weaker hives when they return, as Nosema thrives on stress,

- hives that are robbed,
- an increased spread of AFB within your own hives (your very own bees will rob out your weakened/dead out hives first) and,
- your personal reputation will be tarnished by showing just how little you care for the health of your own hives and those of other beekeepers located nearby.



Diseased (live and dead) hives getting marked up for destruction in Victoria. 90 of the 600 hives (15%) from this operator went up in smoke. Would you want to be sitting bees anywhere near these hives? (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)

It is every beekeeper's responsibility to ensure that only viable hives of an adequate strength are loaded on the truck and delivered to almonds. Whether you run 50 or 10,000 hives, you should only have as many as you and your beekeepers can adequately manage. Otherwise, you run the risk of having unmanageable diseases in your hives and a low percentage of adequate strength production hives. Reducing the amount of "dead wood" hives within each load is far more profitable than running more hives with poor colony strength, as the successful beekeepers that reliably produce a lot of honey rightly know.

It's not all about how big you are and how many hives you run - it's all about what you can get out of each hive and what's inside them. If you cannot manage to pull dead outs or weak hives from your loads before you go to the almonds then your operation has room for improvement.



Would you pay \$100+ for this hive (that's all the bees there)??? This hive has been weak for many months and was definitely not suitable for almond pollination (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)

### Beekeeping husbandry

There is no excuse for poor beekeeping. If you cannot get around all your beehives then you

obviously have too many and need to do something about it by either;

- 1. consolidating and re-queening weak hives (do that well before autumn)
- 2. destroying diseased hives (whenever you find them)
- 3. selling hives (not the diseased ones!) or
- 4. employing additional trained or trainable beekeeping staff

In the weeks prior to the almond pollination the main piece of hive work that needs to be done is to assess EACH and EVERY hive for hive strength. This can be undertaken very quickly as basically all you are doing is opening every hive and taking a quick look at the population of bees within it. For a single box hive it is just lifting the lid and mat, then looking down on the cluster of bees. On a double, you may need to lift the honey box and potentially the excluder and have a look at the bee coverage on the top of the bottom box and bottom of the top box.

This procedure is quick and does not overly damage or stress bees as long as you smoke any bees before closing up hives, especially the doubles. This practice is undertaken to minimise the squashing of bees, which can increase the level of Nosema. Generally, this procedure is undertaken during the warmer parts of winter days. The assessment standard is that one full-depth frame is three quarters covered with bees at 15 degrees Celsius. Once the temperature increases, the bees start to spread, so six frames of bees may look like seven or eight.



7-8 frames of bees (Rod Bourke picture)



4-5 frames of bees. A hive may be ok looking like this in early June (perhaps?), but not in mid-August on the almonds. It is not strong enough for pollination and won't get paid for. (Rod Bourke picture, Robinvale)

On a really warm day it can be beneficial to see how many frames have capped brood in a few hives too, as they will have all hatched out and added to the bee population within the next two weeks.



Billy Weiss inspecting hives in July. A good beekeeper marks the weak ones and makes sure they stay at home when the good ones go to almonds. (Rod Bourke picture, Glen Innes)

### Think logically

It pays to be hard when you assess your bees and only send the hives to almonds that definitely hit the mark. Your reputation as a beekeeper is only as good as your last load of bees!

When you do your cost assessment for the almond pollination don't just say "I have 480 bee hives so I'm sending 480 hives to the almonds and I will make \$50 000 + GST etc.", as that figure will be way off. Your first calculation should be how many hives are actually worth sending to the almonds, and many beekeepers that I saw this August it is around 50% to 75% of what they sent down, or even less for some! Every hive you send should be worth getting paid for.

Let's say 75% of your hives are strong enough to send, so gross revenue is already down to \$37K. All of your hives will need to be assessed for strength. It may take a good beekeeper three to five days to get around four loads/480 hives to assess and mark those that will not be moving to almonds. Depending on the work associated with cleaning up dead outs and diseased hives plus uniting or shoring up weaker hives, this process may take you even longer.

Get away from the mindset that a load of bees always stays together and cannot be separated and some left behind - this thinking is a crucial mistake when addressing bee biosecurity issues. Get junk out of your loads to protect the rest of those hives. At a rough ratio of 500 hives per full time commercial beekeeper you can work out pretty easily that all of this final preparation work for the almonds should be achievable in the weeks before loading up bees. It must be considered a priority job and not an optional extra that you may do "if I get around to it"! For many beekeepers this would just be a final assessment of the months of preparation work that they started in the early New Year to ensure their hives would be ready and strong enough for the almonds anyway.

You don't start preparing your hives for almonds the week before taking them to the almonds. That process should begin in Jan-Feb and it will require a lot of work to get them right.

### Evaluation on the Almonds

This year most brokers of hives requested that the bare minimum strength acceptable for the almond pollination was at least seven or eight frames of bees. This is primarily because hives weaker than this are ineffective pollinators. The average hive strength requested was eight to nine plus frames of bees and any hive weaker than seven frames was not welcome on almonds. Unfortunately, this message did not seem to get through to some beekeepers, who as well as loading up weak colonies of between one to six frames of bees, also loaded up lots of dead outs. It appeared that some of those hives had not even had resident bees in them since summer!



An unhealthy five frame nuc. (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)



Not much pollination potential in this dead out drone layer. (Rod Bourke picture, Robinvale)



Slimed out on the almonds in Victoria. This hive was from the North Coast of NSW. (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)

One hive auditor commented to me "If some of these guys can't even tell if a hive still has live bees in it before loading it on a truck then how can they ever control their AFB or get enough honey to make a living?"

After what I saw on some Robinvale and Griffith almond orchards this year I have to agree with that statement, as it is obvious that there is some very poor beekeeping going on.

Don't get me wrong, there were a lot of very good beehives on the almonds this year but unfortunately the event was still marred by the delivery of some terrible material by operators from Victoria, NSW and Queensland.

One operation with around 2500 hives had a deadout rate of over 5% plus a far higher number of weak hives that also did not come close to the minimum seven to eight frames requirement.



Judging by the top bars this was a 4 frame split gone wrong. Make strong splits up by Jan-Feb and either put them on good conditions or supplement feed them to stimulate expansion. Don't make late splits and then do nothing to build them, or this happens! (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)



Another weak split. (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)



Ample extra space in this hive where lots of extra bees could be living in...leave it at home next year. (Rod Bourke picture, Robinvale)

Some operations running 150-300 hives had a smattering of AFB and enough weak hives that only around half their hives were being paid for pollination.



It takes a lot of work to get a viable almond pollinating unit out of a single 8 frame over-wintered brood box. A lot of these hives were understrength and did not get paid for. (Rod Bourke picture, Robinvale)

A number of operations were found to have widespread AFB, with over 90 hives from one operator and 60 from another being burned (in week 1 of Op DO). The common theme was that the beekeeper had not spent time looking to see if there were even any bees in the hive, let alone be thorough enough to ensure the hives sent were strong enough to make the grade.



The boogeyman...weak, diseased and on the almonds. (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)



How could the beekeeper not have smelled that when loading it up... or maybe even looked inside the hive weeks earlier and actually seen/ smelt it? Nothing less than bad beekeeping! (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)

Probably the most stark reminder of how poor some of the beehives were was to find numerous robbed out two box hives from one operator that still had a full dose of what appeared to be OTC sitting above the excluder (later tested positive) and multiple frames of clinical AFB brood and scale below it and no bees! Some of the hives had probably been robbed out months ago and at a later date the whole apiary had probably been blanket fed with antibiotics in a misguided attempt to treat AFB. If this beekeeper had spent more time actually looking at his bees and dealing with any hives showing AFB symptoms instead of misusing antibiotics and allowing AFB to spread, then the owner may not have had 90 hives burned by Victorian compliance and most likely have legal action to follow.



OTC, AFB and Dead! This junk should not get put on a truck destined for the almonds! (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)



AFB scale on the frame. OTC will never fix this. (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)



This one has bees in it, but not nearly enough of them. Relying on antibiotics to make up for bad beekeeping does not work! (Rod Bourke picture on Op DO)

I saw hives at one orchard near Griffith which were horrendous. As soon as I approached the first thirteen pallet drop it was plain to see dead outs and exposed and robbed equipment everywhere! Five minutes of walking around showed seventeen dead outs, considerable honey exposed to robbing and many substandard strength colonies.



Weak/dead hives dropped and left with exposed honey boxes…lazy beekeeping. (Rod Bourke picture, Griffith)



Lots of hives, but very few bees in them. On this day they should have been working hard, but hardly a bee in sight (or in the hives). This guy gives beekeepers a bad name. (Rod Bourke picture, Griffith)

At a second drop of 13 pallets I found two pallets where three out of four hives were dead-outs. Another pallet was four dead outs, which was all plainly visible even before lifting a lid! There were mouse nests and ant nests in hives and it was obvious that this gear had not been worked in a long time. There were 5 different beekeepers within 1.5km of these loads, and one was only 100M away!



Four dead outs with obvious signs of being robbed out. This junk should not have been taken to the almonds! (Rod Bourke picture, Griffith)

Whilst it has been a dry year it is not realistic to just blame all of your sub-strength bee colonies and dead-outs on the drought!

#### What to do for next year

As beekeepers we need to take a serious look at how we are approach almond pollination. Actions that may have improved your performance at almond pollination include:

- If your bees are not getting sufficient pollen by February then supplement their nutrition going into autumn. You are better off keeping bee numbers high over winter than to try to build them up again when the bees find it hardest to do so.
- Keep feeding bees pollen patties right through winter if they need it high fat and high protein bees always win!
- If your bees aren't going to get any more honey after Christmas then leave the last box of honey on them. You can always take the honey off after the almonds if they don't need it anymore (or right before almonds if pushing them down into a single box with enough honey in it). Demoralised bees without honey and no honey flow will very quickly tank and crash before almond time.
- If the bees are starting to drop off in numbers and the queen is not laying well then feed them light sugar syrup well before autumn to encourage extra laying so that they will have more bees (and younger bees) through winter
- A good practice is to requeen early in the New Year. These hives tend to do the best for almonds as the younger queens lay well going into autumn and can keep good bee numbers. By hitting them with some 1:1 sugar syrup in the weeks after the shortest day you can add extra frames of young bees to the hive strength by almonds, as opposed to leaving them alone and doing nothing. Note that if the hive appears to be suffering from Nosema the syrup will probably do nothing to improve them. Don't send hives to almonds if they are too badly affected by nosema.
- Pollen patties and 1:1 sugar syrup can work well. Spending just \$10-25/hive on these items can make a huge difference to building a hive ahead of going into almonds and has added rewards after it comes out. An extra box or two of honey from a very strong hive definitely covers that pre-almond build-up cost.
- Cull out every diseased hive as soon as you find AFB. Kill the colony and irradiate anything too good to burn. Don't use OTC to tackle AFB.
- Inspect weaker colonies as soon as they appear. Burn and irradiate these hives if they have AFB, requeen if required or add pollen/syrup if they are just lacking in stimulation to

do any better!

- Unite weak hives if they decline below four to five frames of bees. Letting them slip further often results in dead-outs and robbed hives. Do this well before autumn for best results.
- Chalkbrood, EFB and Nosema affected hives may not be strong enough to send, so don't send them if below eight frames of bees!
- Don't send a hive you would not be proud of.
- Learn from your mistakes and do something to improve for next year.

At the end of the day successful beekeepers realise that their main aim is to breed bees and breed lots of them at strategic and important times of the year. If you have lots of bees you will get the honey when it is there, or produce the nucleus hives or packages, or continue to get opportunities to pollinate crops. For the beekeepers that cannot manage to propagate enough bees they need to modify their management, educate themselves or get out of the industry and stop affecting hardworking beekeepers who continue to catch AFB from their weak and dead hives.

### **BOLT course & change of details**

For NSW registered commercial beekeepers (with 50 hives or more) who would like to do the Biosecurity for Beekeepers BOLT online course but have not yet received a code from me (to do it at no cost) please send me an e-mail to <u>rod.bourke@dpi.</u> <u>nsw.gov.au</u> listing your brand, individual or company name and I will get this out to you.

For all beekeepers use the following link to access the course. <u>https://honeybee.canopihr.com.au</u>

### Barrier Systems & AFB management

Any NSW registered commercial beekeepers who would like assistance in setting up a barrier system within their operation or whom have AFB issues that they would like help in minimizing please contact me at <u>rod.bourke@dpi.nsw.gov.au</u> or call 0438 677 195. Don't feel embarrassed or ashamed about contacting me...I will not judge you on\_the past and am here to help you with your beekeeping future, so I look forward hearing from you.





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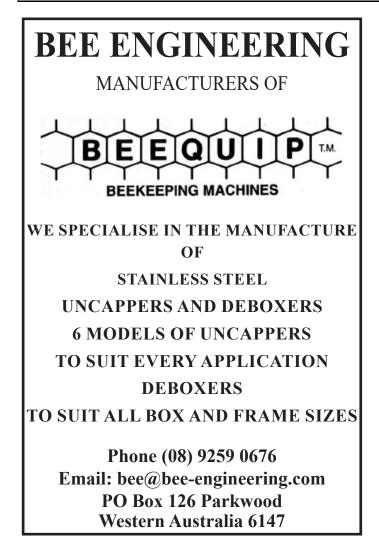


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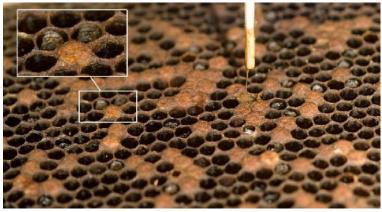
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From beehives to medical applications, Steritech is there for you.

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## Innovation is driven from ideas

The concept of using irradiation in the beekeeping industry all started with an idea on how to do things a bit differently.

We are constantly trying to develop ways to utilise our processes to help your industry in lots of new ways.

But without your ideas and input, gamma irradiation would not be where it is today.

Come and share your thoughts and ideas with us. You could hold the key to developing a new application that could alter the beekeeping industry forever.



Please contact us about any inspirational ideas you have

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Australia's Honeybee News November - December 2018



## AUSTRALIAN HONEY BEE INDUSTRY COUNCIL INC (AHBIC) UPDATE

#### Full newsletter available from http://honeybee.org.au

### PARLIAMENTARY MEETING ON RFAs

On 27 November, 2018 a meeting, to discuss the history and current status of Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) in Australia, was held with one of Minister Littleproud's advisors at Parliament House in Canberra. This was as a result of meeting with Minister Littleproud earlier in the month. Present were Ian Cane, Chair of the AHBIC Resources Subcommittee, Neil Bingley, President of the New South Wales Apiarists Association, Sarah Paradice, the incoming AHBIC CEO and Trevor Weatherhead.

Ian Cane had prepared a short paper on the current situation of the RFAs in Australia for the advisor.

We outlined the history of the RFAs in Australia and how they did not do the beekeepers any favours. In fact, in some cases, they are detrimental to beekeepers.

We discussed the current situation in the bush and, in particular, the current review of the RFAs being conducted in several States. The level of consultation in some of these reviews is not satisfactory. The advisor asked for some more information, which will be supplied. I feel it was a productive meeting and the advisor had a good understanding of our problems and will look to have input into the current and upcoming reviews.

#### AGM DATES

Annual conferences for 2019 NSW Apiarist Assoc 16 & 17 May – Bathurst WA Farmers – Beekeeping Section 24 & 25 May – Perth QLD Beekeepers Assoc 30 May & 1 June – Bribie Island Victorian Apiarists Assoc 4, 5 & 6 June – Mildura SA Apiarist Assoc 13 & 14 June – Adelaide Tasmanian Beekeepers Assoc 28 June – Launceston Honey Packers & Marketers Assoc TBA National Council of Crop Pollination Assoc TBA Aust Queen Bee Breeders Assoc TBA AHBIC 29 June – Launceston

Due to AHBIC having to have their changes to the Constitution lodged with the Western Australian Department of Commerce by 30 June 2019 the Tasmanian Beekeepers Assoc conference & AHBIC AGM have been brought forward a week from original dates.

#### **EXERCISE BORDER BRIDGE**

When AHBIC received information that Exercise Border Bridge was to be held, see https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/ biosecurity/borderbridge a note was sent to the organisers re what would happen if there were bee hives on a property that was the subject of a quarantine standstill order.

In the foot and mouth outbreak in the United Kingdom many years ago many beekeepers lost hives because they were quarantined on infected properties and they were not allowed access to the hives for many weeks.

## The answer that came back from the organisers of Exercise Border Bridge was:-

"The Australian Honey Bee Industry Council raised questions prior to Exercise Border Bridge in regards to the unintended consequences for the Bee Industry by way of quarantines imposed for Restricted Areas (RA) and Control Areas (CA). Whilst bees were not affected by the animal or plant disease in the Exercise, if a beekeeper had beehives in the RA or CA, there could be damaging consequences to the individual/industry if they could not access their hives.

Based on this enquiry we included an input into the Exercise to identify whether an RA or CA restriction would impact the movement of bee hives. It was determined during the exercise in NSW :

- Bee hives were not subjected to any special restrictions.
- A permit was required to move the hives from an *IP*, but this is the same as any movements from *IPs*.
- The conditions for movement were more related to biosecurity implications of the truck

Hives located within the restricted area would not be subjected to any specific movement conditions."

So this is good news and makes liaising with these Exercises worthwhile in identifying unintended consequences that can be sorted out now and not in the heat of an outbreak.

#### **B-QUAL**

The B-QUAL Board has met and two (2) Directors have resigned. Dr. Nicholas Chantler AM and Martin Drake felt they could not commit the time that was needed to the Board. Thank you to Nicholas and Martin for your service to the Board.

Rodney Ruge has been appointed as a Director. So the full Board is:-

Wayne Fuller – Chairman Don Muir Paul Costa Rodney Ruge Peter McDonald Trevor Weatherhead AM - Secretary

The B-QUAL newsletter has been published. If you are not in B-QUAL I would urge you to have a read of the newsletter. It can be found at http://www.bqual.com.au/ Assets/files/BQUAL%20Newsletter%20-%20SEPT%20 2017-2018.pdf

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#### AUSTRALIAN BEE JOURNAL

The Journal of the Victorian Apiarists' Association Inc. Published monthly Annual subscription:\$82 Australia / \$120 overseas For more information and a free sample copy Contact: The Editor PO Box 42, Newstead VIC 3462 Email: abjeditors@yahoo.com

### THE BUZZ!

South Australian Apiarists' Association Newsletter Published 5 times annually Included in annual membership subscription to SAAA (minimum subs \$88.00) For further information please contact: The Secretary, SAAA 1 Parma Street, Pt Broughton SA 5522 Phone: (08) 8635 2257 Email: secretary@saaa.org.au

#### THE AMATEUR BEEKEEPER Bi-monthly newsletter for The Amateur Beekeepers' Association Inc.. Editor: Sue Carney Email: susancarney@me.com

#### THE NEW ZEALAND BEEKEEPER

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