November 2015 | Vol 28 # 4

Hive Rights

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The Official Magazine of the Canadian Honey Council, The Canadian Beekeeper and The Canadian Honey Packer

Canada Wins Apimondia Bid for 2019

2015 Eastern Apicultural Society Conference Report

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Photo: Ian Steppler.

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Canadian Honey Council Report

Rod Scarlett, Executive Director, CHC

The return of small hive beetle to national attention was the main thrust of this summer's activity. Small hive beetle is an immediately notifiable disease under federal legislation. As stated on the Canadian Food Inspection Agency website:

"In general, immediately notifiable diseases are diseases exotic to Canada for which there are no control or eradication programs.

The CFIA can undertake control measures for such diseases when notified of their presence in Canada. This category also includes some rare indigenous diseases. A herd or flock of origin must be certified as being free from these diseases in order to meet import requirements of trading partners."

Complicating matters is that SHB is also listed in many of the provincial Bee Acts across Canada, but it must be made clear, this is a matter of national concern and not a provincial matter. Canada is currently designated small hive beetle free and could be lose that designation which impacts all provinces. About four years ago, the CHC began work with CFIA to come up with a national program to ensure Canada retain its small hive beetle free status. Unfortunately, due to funding and manpower constraints on behalf of CFIA, work was halted mid-stream and we were left in limbo. Early this year, prior to any reported small hive beetle occurrences, CHC contacted CFIA and requested that work be re-initiated. Again, the lack of money and manpower were raised but there are possible funding avenues through AAFC which are being followed up on by the CHC.

In the meantime, there has been considerable confusion, over-reaction, and under-reaction by many. Beekeepers that I have talked to are split on how to deal with the issue. Some maintain it is a management issue while others feel that they should not have to have it forced upon them when it can be dealt with in another way. There is, however, an underlying belief that businesses should somehow be allowed to operate so long as it doesn't adversely affect other operations. Working from this premise I believe that there is a solution so long as people are willing to listen and maybe even compromise.

The beekeeping industry is changing and pollination services are growing. Transported bees from one province to another is now commonplace and it is not inconceivable to think that transporting bees coast to coast is not that far-fetched. This is the way of the future for some beekeepers. Others will continue to rely solely on honey production. Meshing the needs and demands of both of these business models will not be easy but must happen in order for the industry to move forward.

The CHC believes that a national solution can be reached and will be meeting with the Provincial Apiarists on November 30, 2015 in Saskatoon to discuss this and other inter provincial issues. I urge you to contact your CHC representative and discuss your views on the situation. They, in cooperation with the Provincial Apiculturalists will be the ones determining the next step. A solid plan for small hive beetle may well set the framework for the next problem that no doubt will occur. ■

2015 Eastern Apicultural Society Conference

Photos by: Haley Chambers

Lorna Irwin, General Manager Ontario Beekeepers' Association

The 2015 Eastern Apicultural Society conference took place at the University of Guelph in Ontario from August 10-14, 2015. More than 575 delegates traveled from around the world to attend. As expected, most were from Canada (303) with seven provinces represented including 271 Ontarians and 14 from Québec. Many Americans also made the trip (261), with most coming from New York (44) and Pennsylvania (34). A total of 31 states and DC were represented. Others came from Cameroon, China, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Italy, and Switzerland. Seventy-five hardworking volunteers kept everything running smoothly.

The conference began with a two-day short course that included OBA Tech-Transfer Program workshops in introductory beekeeping, integrated pest management, and queen rearing. The general conference started Wednesday with keynote speakers Mark Winston and his presentation "Value or values: Audacious ideas for the future of beekeeping", and Robert Page talking about "The spirit of the hive: Mechanisms of social evolution". University of Guelph professor Ernesto Guzman was presented with the Hambleton Award and gave a presentation about "Microbes and natural compounds for the control of honey bee parasites".

The annual honey competition featured 117 entries. Vince Nevidon and Joe Valas judged the honey, and Bryan Shanks of B&L Honey Farm judged beeswax, candles, gadgets, sewing and needlework. John Bryant of Munro Honey & Meadery judged the mead category, and professional photographer Haley Chambers judged the photo entries. Linda Shanks and Tana Peers pitched in to make everything run smoothly. The winners were: Extracted Honey – L. Basberg; Comb Honey – Mary Cahill-Roberts; Mead & Honey Beer – Mary Cahill-Roberts; Arts & Crafts – Tana Peers; Gadgets – Susan Garing; Bees Wax – Ken Coyle; Honey Cookery – Pat Bono; Photography – B. Carpenter; Black Jar – B. Kiessling; Sweepstakes Award – Mary Cahill-Roberts; and Best of Show – C. Loew.

On Wednesday evening, a panel of international experts gathered to discuss the status and importance of pollinators; the results and strategies of monitoring programs in Italy; and the implications of some of the recent agricultural trends. Panelists included Ernesto Guzman, professor and director of the Honey Bee Research Centre, University of Guelph; Christian Krupke, professor of entomology, Purdue University; Franco Mutinelli, professor at Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie, Italy; Nigel Raine, professor and Rebanks Family Chair in Pollinator Conservation, University of Guelph; and moderator André Flys, EAS President, OBA 2nd Vice President, and owner of Pioneer Brand Honey in Nobleton, Ontario.

On Thursday, the entire conference hit the road for the OBA Tech-Transfer Program tour, visiting Niagara Falls and the Butterfly Conservatory, and touring Parker-Bee Apiaries and Niagara College (where a new commercial beekeeping program is starting). More than 350 delegates attended the barbecue and auction at Apiyuri Farm that evening. The auction – live, silent and queen – raised more than $6,000 for OBA's Tech-Transfer Program.

The closing banquet featured an inspiring address by Chris Hiemstra of Clovermead Apiaries. ■

Regional Reports

Maritimes

Paul Vautour

Most of the Maritime regions experienced a late spring followed by record-beaking high temperatures later in the summer. PEI President John Burhoe reports snow in the woods in mid-June, with barely enough time for the colonies to build up for blueberry pollination, which was also late. July was cool and the honey flow was down considerably, recovering substantially in August. Daniel Ficza reports his clover honey crop to be the best in a number of years and overall had a decent crop. The PEIBA hosted a two day workshop with Les Eccles Tec Transfer Team from U. of Guelph. The first day was for beginners and the second day was for experienced beekeepers. The workshops were filled to capacity. The PEIBA has met with the Provincial Government in an effort to develop a Tech Transfer Team East in conjunction with the other Atlantic Provinces.

In New Brunswick the reports are variable. Some beekeepers report an average crop and others a below average crop. The NBBA took advantage of the U. of G. Tech Team's presence in the area and hosted a similar workshop as in PEI with the support of the Govt. of N.B. New entrants to the world of beekeeping continue to grow and the Province has announced funding is available for projects that promote growth of the pollination sector. Provincial inspector Fletcher Colpitts reports that this seems to be a good year for colony health with EFB and AFB diseases highly diminished and manageable.

As reported by Jason Sproule – Provincial Apiculturist - In Nova Scotia the 3rd offering of Dalhousie Faculty of Agriculture's Modern Beekeeping Course: Basics to Business continues to be a success receiving excellent reviews and full enrollment with students from NS, NB, PEI, and NFLD. The U. of G. Tech Team also contributed their expertise on a number of topics to complement the dynamic instruction team of Adony Melathopoulos and local beekeeper Tony Phillips. The N.S. Dept. of Agriculture, by popular demand, offered the Pollination Expansion Program for the 4th year. The program has enabled the number of domestic hives for pollination service to grow by approximately 4,000. This year's offering should also translate into substantial increase in hive numbers. There were an astonishing 114 new entrants to beekeeping in NS, which brings the total to 400, nearly double the number from just 5 years ago. This has resulted in a high demand for bees for sale, which is good news for nuc and queen producers. However, availability of nucs and queens may have been slightly hampered by a difficult spring and there were reports of waiting lists extending into 2016.

Québec

Scott Plante

After a very cold spring, summer finally arrived but it wasn't until the end of August that we felt the real heat. We are looking at about two thirds of a honey crop this year. One cause for the below average crop is the cold spring and the frost in the blueberries that knocked down the flower buds. Honey has remained in good demand, although there has been a slight softening of the price per pound.

Recent Small hive beetle finds in Ontario have pushed the Quebec Beekeepers Association to ask for a temporary closure of the provincial border to hive movement. This position will held until we can work out way to limit the spread of the beetle during transhipment through the province.

Apimondia 2019 will be in Montreal! I want to extend my thanks to all who were involved in making this project a reality. Now the real works starts and we have four years to prepare for it.

Because of the frost in the blueberries this spring, many growers have decided to mow their fields in 2015. That means that there should be a need for over 5000 hives extra for pollinations in Lac St Jean next year.

Now that I am at the end of my 3rd term as VP of the FAQ and delegated to the CHC. I would like to thank all the members of the CHC board with whom I have worked with in recent years.

.....

Après un printemps très froid, l'été est finalement arrivé, mais ce n'est pas avant la fin d'août que nous avons vraiment eu de belles journées de chaleur. Nous ferons probablement les deux tiers de la récolte habituelle cette année. Le printemps froid et le gel dans les bleuetières au Lac St Jean sont une des causes de cette moyenne en bas de la normal. Malgré une légère diminution du prix de vente du miel à la livre la demande pour celui-ci demeure forte.

La Fédération des Apiculteurs du Québec a demandé la fermeture temporaire des frontières provinciales aux déménagements d'abeilles suite aux récentes découvertes de petits coléoptères de la ruche en Ontario. Cette position sera maintenue jusqu'à ce que des précautions soient prisent afin de limiter la prolifération du coléoptère lors des déplacements entre provinces.

Apimondia 2019 sera à Montréal! J'aimerais remercier tous ceux qui ont été impliqués dans la réalisation de ce projet. Maintenant le vrai travail commence et nous avons 4 ans pour le préparer.

Plusieurs producteurs de bleuets ont décidé de couper leurs champs à cause du gel de ce printemps. Par conséquent les besoins en ruches pour la pollinisation devraient subir une augmentation de 5000 ruches pour le Lac St Jean l'an prochain.

Je suis maintenant à la fin de ce troisième terme comme VP de la FAQ

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ainsi que comme délégué du CCM et j'aimerais remercier tous les membres du conseil avec lesquels j'ai travaillé dans les dernières années.

Ontario

Jim Coneybeare

Beekeeping has been an interesting business once again this summer here in Ontario. Small hive beetle has shown its presence along the Canada-U.S. border in the Niagara region. Thus far, there have been 17 finds and in most cases only one or two beetles. Trace-out inspections have taken place for any hives moved from Niagara area and no hive beetles were found. Our Canadian climate will probably be our greatest asset for keeping SHB at a manageable level for beekeepers, as SHB must leave the hive to pupate in the ground. Changes in beekeeper management will need to occur, such as: freezing or rendering wax cappings and extracting in a timely manner and ensuring that hives are queen right. Small hive beetle is not a threat to honey bee health but are a pest similar to wax moth that take opportunity in weak hives. The challenge now is to develop practices to mitigate spread and yet try to operate with the mind set of "business as usual" realizing this is not the nemesis that varroa has been.

The summer of 2015 has been generally a good one for honey production here. Most report an average crop. Following the past 2 years it is great to pull some heavy supers again. Both 2013 and 2014 during the fall were wet in many parts of southern Ontario and 2015 is blessing us with reasonably warm and dryer weather allowing beekeepers to complete fall tasks. I am also hearing that many beekeepers are pleased with the size of hive clusters and overall health of bees this year. The Farmer's Almanac is predicting another cold winter here. It is time to wrap those bees up snug and tight for those bone chilling teperatures again.

We are pleased to report that Ontario's commercial beekeepers now have access to a new production insurance plan through Agricorp that will help them manage financial loss from winter bee colony damage. This is welcome news to those beekeepers who have suffered from Ontario's high winter losses over the past few years. Some of the details are still being discussed, but OBA is comfortable with the program as it is being rolled out.

Manitoba

Brian Ash

The 2015 summer Honey Production season caught several producers by surprise. The season started slowly with a cool spring, which turned to warm days and cool nights. Swarms were reported high in some areas, while other areas of the province had little to no swarming. The other abnormality arose from some early crops freezing and being replanted, thus creating a longer than usual honey flow. Periodic rains delayed alfalfa cutting as well. Although some areas of Manitoba faced dry conditions, others had suitable rains, so that preliminary results could reflect a slightly higher provincial average of about 175lb per colony, despite some extracting 50% of normal. Several areas reported honey flow ending in early August, while others noted high moisture content in late August.

Manitoba Beekeepers' Association (MBA) is gearing up for their 110th Convention on Friday February 26 to Saturday February 27, 2016 in Winnipeg. The theme "Sustainability through Nuc and Queen Production" is planned to help producers with their business success. Preliminary speakers include Ernesto Guzman (Ontario), Pierre Giovenazzo (Quebec), and Samantha Brunner (North Dakota), along with Dr. Rob Currie (Manitoba). Others will be identified later.

Lyme Disease continues to show up in many new areas across Manitoba. Several of our producers report a variety of physical ailments associated with this disease. Even though it is critical to obtain the appropriate steroid treatment in a timely fashion, many discover the initial symptoms are not consistent. Beekeepers need to be diligent in protecting themselves from ticks, and to this end, MBA partnered with University of Manitoba to investigate where blacklegged ticks thrive and where their territory is expanding. The first year of the two year study began a little later than planned due to delays in funding, yet preliminary results of where ticks are prevalent should be available shortly.

MBA is disappointed the planned rollout of the BeeConnected App has been delayed. Although a promotion plan was being funded, we must obviously await introduction of the app. The Aerial Applicators Association is anxious to get this underway. In the meantime, another producer group is showing interest in the Drift Watch system being used in Saskatchewan and several areas of USA.

The Annual Honey Days promotion in Winnipeg took place the last weekend of September. Several media outlets were on hand Friday morning to conduct interviews for both TV and newspaper reports. This is a great opportunity to promote the benefits of the industry and keep the discussion upbeat.

Saskatchewan

Calvin Parsons

Another summer has come and gone as we rush to prepare our bees for the winter. Time to pause and reflect on the past season.

While the bees were very strong and the spring weather let them build to their full potential as we all know it can be the little things that cause the most grief. Part of the province suffered through an extreme drought and when the rain came the ungerminated canola germinated and flowered very late resulting in a honey flow that was almost a month late. Then also was extracting late coupled with the cooling temperatures and shorter days add granulated honey in the comb to the mix and there you go spring feed for next year.

Other parts of the province had a more normal spring. The farmers seeded as regular and the crop all grew of coarse the flowering period was short as usual. Canola doesn't respond well to 30C temperatures and was well into to podding when a deluge of rain over the last three to five days of flower stripped the remaining flowers from the stocks and the flow was virtually over.

Then of course there's those guys in the big crop area. All Canada knows about them. The 300 pound guys yes there were some of them too.

Then there was the 5 days of smoke where the colonies hardly flew at the beginning of the honey flow.

So we had the good crop the bad and the ugly. Let's call it average to a little below average.

The bees look good going into winter and most guys are dealing with things in a timely manner getting the feed on the colonies the medications in and everything ready for winter.

The only thing beekeepers are wondering is where are the honey buyers? Offers to purchase that were falling in everyone's lap a year ago have dried up! Very little honey is moving not that there's a glut of table grade honey anywhere in North America I suspect that yet again syrup is being purchased and packaged as honey again. It seems there is absolutely NO INTEGRITY IN THE MARKET it is a complete sham the label that says pure honey. I am at a complete loss as to why this situation is allowed to continue.

Alberta

Kevin Nixon

Another season has come and gone. Overall in Alberta, production may be around average. There are a few pockets which were not so fortunate with the extreme drought conditions which we seen in regions this year. The market seems very quiet as we have seen prices drop significantly over the summer and some producers were left in a situation where they needed to move product to get some cash flow which in turn maybe brought prices down a little more, and of course with our dollar trading where it is and most of our supplies are based in USD, it just got a lot more expensive to keep our bees healthy and make capital investments into our businesses. At this time of year, for us as board members, it is the time when a lot of our meetings take place and we try to make progress on previously started initiatives. It's already looking to be a very busy fall. I was able to go to Apimondia in Korea in September (terrible timing for an Alberta beekeeper) to represent the CHC in our bid to host Apimondia in 2019 in Montreal. As you may have already heard, we were successful in that bid and over the next four years, there will be a lot of time and effort put in by many people to make this Apimondia meeting a success. I would like to thank the Alberta Beekeepers Commission for sending one of our young beekeepers, Brendan Dickson to Korea along with his guitar. He provided some great entertainment at our booth and at our reception we hosted and many visitors enjoyed his talent.

There are many concerned in Alberta at this time regarding the small hive beetle being found in BC as this directly affects many Alberta beekeepers. Hopefully over the course of this winter, there will be some discussions and decisions on how to best manage this pest and allow beekeepers to continue the way they operate their farms. We must also consider the effect on other stakeholders such as fruit and blueberry producers in order for them to continue accessing the services they need from our industry as well, but at the same time, doing what we can to keep our bees healthy.

British Columbia

Stan Reist

The B.C.H.P.A. A.G.M. is almost upon us, indicating that yet another year has passed. We have dealt with the Neo Nic issue which consumed a lot of time and continues to flare up from time to time consuming more time. Looking at the issue, we have individuals that think the more information you can get the better, but I have a different opinion and do not agree with that stand. What does concern me is that the information is relevant to our area and climatic zone. Dealing with the issue, I found that there are more reports than you can digest. Anybody that wants to can write a report and there-in lies the problem. After reading many reports you finally begin to question who is writing the report. The next thing you ask is who are they working for and why are they writing it. What we look at next, is what their connection to the issue is. Are they pushing a product or are they trying to kill a product and the list goes on. We all have different views on various matters so reading reports is a way of broadening our perspective on certain issues, hence we read, by reading various reports, it becomes apparent in some cases that it's not what they are saying in the report but what's being left out and why it is being left out.

The latest issue of concern to our bee health is the expanding territory of the Small Hive Beetle. In the spring, in Ontario, the Small Hive Beetle was on the move and it was found in the Niagara region, outside the quarantine zone of Essex and Kent counties. We then found out that x numbers of thousands of colonies were sent to New Brunswick for Blueberry pollination. It was not stated at that time just where all the colonies came from. The next statement was that 800+ colonies left B.C. for pollination in N.B. The B.C. colonies were nowhere near the Ont hives so we were told, however, heavier than usual inspections were conducted and the AB hives returning from N.B. were quarantined in Alberta before going into canola pollination.

While we deal with that, it appears that the Small Hive Beetle was quietly sneaking into B.C. right next to the Age. Offices in the Fraser Valley. The Ministry has a hold order in the area where the small hive beetle was found. Nothing in and nothing out. This will allow them to do a delimiting survey to find out the extent of the incursion. The hold order was due to be lifted on the 15th of October however it was rescinded on the 7th of October, as their work was complete. I am led to believe that only male beetles were found, no larva and no females. Catherine has created a committee to research the Small Hive Beetle and make some recommendations to the Association, which, will be presented at the B.C.H.P.A A.G.M.

The Small Hive Beetle presents a dilemma for the beekeepers of B.C. and also the 30,000 hives from AB and 15,000 hives from MB that winter in our Province. Add to this mix, the pollination of the Blueberry crop in the Fraser Valley and according to the Ministry, we are already short 27,000 hives for pollination. The number is growing and B.C. cannot fill the need. As I understand it, both the Provinces of AB and B.C. are investigating ways to negotiate terms for the AB hives to come to B.C. and return after the Blueberries are pollinated.

The honey crop, this year, is a bit of a mixed bag. Some parts of the lower mainland had an excellent blueberry honey crop and others none. Depending where you were, your hives also did not fare well, either due to sprays or other conditions. There is no definitive reason at this time, however, there are a few reported pesticide kills or severe damage. In the Peace River area the crops were reported to be good, however, there was concern about beekeepers just moving in and dropping hives where they wanted to, without concern for the local beekeepers. I have also heard concern's expressed by other beekeepers from different areas with the same problem. The Kamloops area is also about 50% of the normal crop, due to the hot weather, with everything burning off.

By the time you read this our AGM will be over. This year, it's being held in the Vancouver Island community of Courtney, a sought after retirement community on the central east coast of the island. The commercial space is completely sold out and registration for the event is nearing the limit of being sold out. You can go to the BCHPA web site, view the agenda and who's speaking on what topic. Should be a great convention.

BeeMaid

Bernie Rousseau

The Alberta Honey Producers Co-operative is celebrating 75 years! In 1940, a group of beekeepers came together and formed the Alberta Honey Producers Co-operative and for 75 years, the members of the Co-operative have worked hard to produce the highest quality 100% pure Canadian honey. The beekeepers of the Co-operative voted in 1961 to participate with the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Co-Ops through Bee Maid Honey in developing the export market, and in 1962 began full participation in both the domestic and export markets. Since that time, the Alberta Honey Producers Co-operative has been an integral part of Bee Maid Honey. Bee Maid Honey Limited continues to be proud to be the sales and marketing arm for both the Alberta Honey Producers Co-operative and Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers and looks forward to many more years of successful partnership.

Building a stronger workforce for beekeepers

Rod Scarlett, Executive Director, CHC

The CHC is working with the Canadian Agricultural Human Resource Council (CAHRC) to address hiring challenges and strengthen the labour force for beekeepers and Canada's agriculture employers.

Canada's agriculture and agri-food industries offer high-quality career options with competitive wages and benefits, but agriculture employers still find it challenging to attract and keep the workers they need. In fact, both government and industry agree that labour shortages are the greatest risk that agricultural businesses face today and in the future.

There are many reasons for these labour issues, including a lack of awareness about the industry's employment opportunities, a lack of information about the industry's labour requirements, and a lack of tools and resources to support farm employers in hiring and managing workers effectively.

While these are complex matters with no quick fixes, the CHC and CAHRC, a national, non-profit organization focused on addressing human resource issues facing agricultural businesses across Canada, are actively exploring ways to understand the issues, find solutions, and strengthen the industry.

CAHRC and CHC are working together to find labour solutions

- LMI: Defining today's beekeeping workforce shortage and future labour trends including a survey which was conducted that asked beekeepers about workforce potential with under-represented groups such as Aboriginal peoples, immigrants and people with disabilities
- WAP: Creating solid communication materials explaining beekeepers' seasonal & "4 in 4 out" regulatory issues
- NAOF: Identifying the knowledge and skills involved in today's modern beekeeping operations to support employers and help ag colleges align their training programs to industry needs
- WAP/NAOF: Clarifying beekeeping wage rates through an industry wage survey

In the past, beekeepers worked with Service Canada to develop job definitions that aligned with existing National Occupational Classification (NOC) codes: Apiary Technician (NOC 8253); Apiary Harvester (NOC 8611); Apiary Worker (NOC 8431) and General Farm Worker (8431). The NOCs are used nationally to compile, analyze, and understand Canada's labour market, and they have helped to shed light on labour trends and requirements in agriculture and many other industries. In addition, the beekeeping sector has been able to use these definitions to communicate job requirements to the government officials who grant LMIAs and work permits to international workers.

Today, the CHC and CAHRC are building on these existing job definitions, addressing ongoing labour shortages, and developing a range of hiring tools and training resources for the beekeeping industry.

Taking action on labour shortages

One of the issues facing Canada's agriculture industry is the lack of information about the state of the workforce. Without knowing what the issues are or how they impact the industry, it's hard to find the right way forward.

In response to this need, CAHRC launched a national **Labour Market Information (LMI)** initiative. The LMI project clarifies the current agricultural labour market and forecasts future labour supply and demand provincially, nationally and by commodity. The project received extensive input from beekeepers to identify their unique labour needs.

While the LMI is clarifying these workforce needs, the **Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food Workforce Action Plan (WAP)** is providing a roadmap to help Canada's agri-business attract and train the workforce it needs to thrive.

The Workforce Action Plan is a collaborative effort involving industry representatives from every sector, and the CHC plays a key role as a contributing partner in the initiative. The plan includes a range of action items focused on increasing the supply of both skilled and unskilled workers, ensuring continued access to non-domestic agriculture workers, and enhancing worker knowledge and skills. **CAHRC and the CHC are working diligently to explain the hardships that are being created by the "4 in 4 out" rule in the Temporary Foreign Worker Program as beekeepers are true users of seasonal/temporary workers. CAHRC and CHC have worked together to create a new customized communications package for beekeepers to help explain this seasonal issue to the public, media, and decision makers.**

Developing tools for employers

The CHC is also collaborating with CAHRC to develop the **National Agricultural Occupational Framework (NAOF)**. The NAOF is an ambitious project to collect in-depth information directly from agricultural business owners, employees, associations, and educators across Canada to identify the skills and experience needed for 40 key agricultural roles. The resulting National Occupational Standards (NOSs) define the scope of tasks associated

> **"Together, CAHRC and the CHC are strengthening the agricultural workforce and creating a more sustainable future for beekeeper. These initiatives are helping us to address some of our most important issues and get our voices heard at every level of government."**
> **-Rod Scarlett, Canadian Honey Council**

with a specific occupation as well as the knowledge and skills workers must possess to be competent on the job.

While the existing job definitions developed by the CHC and Service Canada provide concise information on job requirements, the more detailed NOSs are important in building a collection of hiring and management tools that support beekeepers and other farm employers in finding, training, and retaining workers.

Tools will include industry-validated job descriptions, worker assessments, training requirements and resources, customizable job ads, interview guides, online learning resources, and a nation-wide job board for agricultural jobs.

Connecting education and training

Together, the LMI, WAP and the NAOF will help academic institutions develop courses and programs that support the needs of various agricultural sectors. The LMI and WAP are identifying existing skill gaps and areas of emerging need in different commodities for the agriculture sector, while the detailed NOSs included in the NAOF articulate the specific skills and knowledge requirements necessary to build curriculum that meet industry needs. By mapping supporting curriculum to specific skills, schools can align their training programs to workplace needs and ensure graduates are better prepared. In addition, employers will be able to assess workers against the NOS and access a variety of on-the-job or e-learning training options that CAHRC is building to address skill gaps. **CHC members are encouraged to take part in a focus group to collect our industry's feedback. By participating, CHC members can ensure their voice is heard and that they receive employer tools and training supports that address their needs.**

Coming soon...

Together, the CHC and CAHRC are exploring some of this sector's biggest challenges and finding solutions for both the short and long term. The work that began as far back as 2010 has laid the groundwork for the development of some very exciting materials and events.

Between the fall of 2015 and the spring of 2016, CHC and CAHRC will conduct focus groups with CHC members, conduct a beekeeping industry wage survey during the NAOF Focus Group meeting, hold an Agriculture and Agri-Food Workforce Summit in March 2016, and release a beekeeping industry workforce report and webinar series. In early 2017, recruitment, selection, training, and management tools will be made available for beekeeping industry employers. ■

Get involved

The CHC and CAHRC invite CHC members to share their expertise and help this sector address labour and skill shortages that jeopardize its profitability and sustainability. Your input is critical in building a stronger, more resilient beekeeping labour force.

We encourage our members to participate in a focus group upcoming this fall that will gather information on the occupational requirements for beekeeping. This is your opportunity to provide input, have your voice heard, and shape the future of our sector.

CAHRC will reimburse your travel and accommodation expenses.

To learn more or reserve your place, call 613-745-7457 ext. 226, or email jkrayden@cahrc-ccrha.ca .

Honey Bee Incidents Reported to the Pest Management Regulatory Agency - AAFC BHRT update

Submitted by PMRA

Definition of a bee incident: A bee incident is defined as atypical effects observed in a honey bee colony reported by a beekeeper, and suspected by the beekeeper to be related to pesticide exposure. These incidents are characterized by mortality or sub-lethal effects on colonies that are thought to be related to pesticide exposure. Generally, each bee yard is considered a single incident, and each bee yard may vary in the number of affected colonies.

The numbers presented in the following tables reflect the information that has been reported to the PMRA by the beekeepers. Further analysis will be conducted to determine the causality of each report.

Table 1: Number of bee yards with reported incidents in Canada in 2015 based on month. Data through July 14, 2015

Month	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	Alberta (iv)	National
Overwinter (i)	---	31	---	---	31
April	1	3	---	---	4
May	1	40	4	3	48
June	---	11	---	---	11
July		16			16
Total number of bee yards (ii)	**2**	**102**	**4**	**3**	**110**
Number of unique bee yards (iii)	**2**	**92**	**4**	**3**	**101**

--- means that no reports were received in that month

(i) Overwintering: reports indicated that overwintering losses were suspected to be related to pesticide exposure and pesticide-related poor colony condition in the fall before overwintering.

(ii) The total number of bee yards includes counts of yards each time a separate incident was reported; some yards reported more than one separate incident in a season

(iii) The number of unique bee yards includes counts of the same yard only once, even if the yard reported more than one incident

(iv) A beekeeper in Alberta reported three bee yards during the planting period; the crop planted was unknown, but was confirmed not to be corn or soy, and the yards were not in corn and soybean regions.

FOOTNOTES

--- means that no reports were received during that month

(i) Number of unique yards per month means a yard was counted once during a specific month. Some beekeepers reported the same yard during more than one month.

(ii) Overwintering: reports indicated that overwintering losses were suspected to be related to pesticide exposure and pesticide-related poor colony condition in the fall before overwintering.

(iii) Pre-plant: yard reported with pesticide related symptoms prior to start of planting season

(iv) At plant: yard reported during the corn and soybean planting season

(v) Post-plant: yard reported after planting of corn and soybean

(vi) Off-season: these reports were very late in the season and many of the hives had been or were in the process of being winterized

(vii) All season: reports indicated effects had been occurring throughout the post-plant season in a bee yard without a specific start or end, and which was not associated with a specific event

(viii) The total number of bee yards at planting includes counts of a yard each time a separate incident was reported during a specific month; the number in brackets is the unique number of bee yards reported at planting which means that a specific yard was only counted once even if an incident was reported in two or more different months

(ix) The total number of bee yards post-planting includes counts of a yard each time a separate incident was reported during a specific month; the number in brackets is the unique number of bee yards reported which means that a specific yard was only counted once even if an incident was reported in two or more different months

(x) The total number of bee yards includes counts of yards each time a separate incident was reported during a specific month; some yards reported more than one separate incident in a season

(xi) The number of unique bee yards includes counts of the same yard only once, even if the yard reported more than one incident

Table 2: Number of bee yards with reported incidents in Canada 2012 – 2015 based on month, in the corn and soy growing regions. Data is separated into overwintering, pre-plant, at plant, post-plant and off season.

Province	Season	Month	Number of unique yards per month (i)			
			2012	2013	2014	2015
Ontario	Overwinter (ii)	Overwinter	---	3	36	31
	Pre-plant (iii)	April	---	---	6	2
	At-plant (iv)	April	125	1	---	1
		May	113	244	50	40
		June	3	17	26	5
	Post-plant (v)	June				7
		July	2	33	26	16
		August	---	91	98	Data only to July 14
		September	---	20	29	
		October	---	3	---	
		All season (vii)	---	21	136	
	Off season (vi)	November	---	---	25	
		December	1	---	3	
Total number of bee yard at-planting (viii)			**242 (241)**	**262 (257)**	**76 (70)**	**46 (44)**
Total number of bee yards post-planting (ix)			**2**	**168 (163)**	**289 (266)**	**23 (23)**
Total number of bee yards (x)			**244**	**433**	**435**	**102**
Number of unique bee yards (xi)			**241**	**395**	**370**	**92**
Quebec	At-plant	April	8	---	---	---
		May	---	5	7	4
		June	---	3	1	---
	Post-plant	July	---	3	---	Data only to July 14
		August	---	1	1	
		September	---	---	4	
		November	---	---	1	
Total number of bee yard at-planting (viii)			**8**	**8**	**8**	**4**
Total number of bee yards post-planting (ix)			**---**	**4**	**6**	**---**
Total number of bee yards (x)			**8**	**12**	**14**	**4**
Number of unique bee yards (xi)			**8**	**12**	**14**	**4**
Manitoba	Pre-plant	April	---		1	---
	At-plant	April	---	---	---	1
		May	---	6	1	1
		June	---	3	---	---
	Post-plant	July	---	1	---	Data only to July 14
		All season (vii)	---	---	4	
Total number of bee yard at-planting (viii)			**---**	**9**	**1**	**2**
Total number of bee yards post-planting (ix)			**---**	**1**	**4**	**---**
Total number of bee yards (x)			**---**	**10**	**6**	**2**
Number of unique bee yards (xi)			**---**	**10**	**6**	**2**
NATIONAL TOTAL number of unique bee yards			**249**	**417**	**390**	**98**

Table 3: Number of bee yards with reported incidents in Canada 2012 – 2015 based on month, and associated with pesticide spray events.

Province	Month	Number of unique yards by month			
		2012	2013	2014	2015
Manitoba	June	1	---	---	--- Data only to July 14
Total number of bee yards (i)		**1**	**---**	**---**	**---**
Saskatchewan	June	8	---	---	---
	July	3	---	---	Data only to July 14
	August	5	---	---	
Total number of bee yards (i)		**16**	**---**	**---**	**---**
Alberta	May	2	---	---	Data only to July 14
Total number of bee yards (i)		**2**	**---**	**---**	**---**
Ontario	July	1	---	---	Data only to July 14
	August	---	---	9	
Total number of bee yards (i)		**1**	**---**	**9**	**---**
Quebec	May	9	3	7	Data only to July 14
Total number of bee yards (i)		**9**	**3**	**7**	**---**
Nova Scotia	July	2	---	2	Data only to July 14
Total number of bee yards (i)		**2**	**---**	**2**	**---**
NATIONAL TOTAL number of bee yards		**31**	**3**	**18**	**---**

--- means that no reports were received during that month

(i) The total number of bee yards is equivalent to the number of unique bee yards as for spray incidents no yard was reported more than once.

Pesticides: dimethoate, phosmet, carbaryl, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, clothianidin, permethrin, pyridaben, spinosad
Crops: canola, alfalfa, cereal crops, cranberries, strawberries, apple, soybean, wheat

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Table 4: Summary of the symptoms associated with the corn and soy honey bee incident reports

Province	Indicator	Number of unique yards by indicator			
		2012	2013	2014	2015 (i)
MB	low #	No reports received	4	1	1
	high #		0	5	1
	colony effects		6	0	0
ON	very low #	15	10	45	16
	low #	87	167	92	17
	medium #	56	59	18	7
	high #	62	105	25	13
	colony effects	7	142	231	10
	unknown	15	49	12	10
QC	very low #	0	0	0	1
	low #	0	5	5	3
	medium #	0	6	1	0
	high #	8	1	4	0
	unknown	0	0	4	0
Number of total bee yards per column (ii)		**250**	**554**	**444**	**79**
Number of unique bee yards (iii)		**249**	**414**	**359**	**67**

Indicator Descriptions:
Very low #: classified as < 100 dead bees per colony
Low #: classified as 100 – 500 dead bees per colony
Medium #: classified as 500 – 1000 dead bees per colony
High #: classified as > 1000 dead bees per colony
Colony effects - one or more of the following symptoms observed: colony not developing as expected, colonies dwindling, low population, low number of foragers, loss of population but generally no large number of dead bees, queen loss, on-going effects in yard.

Note that overwintering reports were excluded from this summary of symptoms.
(i) as of July 14, 2015
(ii) The total number of bee yards includes counts of a yard each time a separate incident was reported within the specific indicator classification; incidents were reported more than once in some yards throughout the season
(iii) The number of unique bee yards includes the same yard only once, even if the yard reported more than one incident.

Table 4b: Summary of the Ontario symptoms associated with the corn and soy honey bee incident reports by season in 2015.

Province	Indicator	overwinter	Pre-plant	Planting	Post-plant
ON	Overwinter loss	31			
	very low #		2	14	
	low #			17	
	medium #			4	3
	high #			1	12
	colony effects			6	4
	unknown			6	4

Table 5: Summary of the symptoms associated with pesticide-spray-related honey bee incident reports

Province	Indicator	Number of unique yards by indicator			
		2012	2013	2014	2015 (i)
MB	high #	1	No reports received	No reports received	No reports received (as of July 14, 2015)
SK	High#	16			
AB	high#	2			
ON	very low #	0	No reports received	1	
	low #	0		5	
	medium #	0		2	
	high #	1		1	
QC	low #	0	1	0	
	medium #	0	2	2	
	high #	9	0	5	
NS	high#	2	No reports received	2	
Number of total bee yards per column (ii)		**31**	**3**	**18**	
Number of unique bee yards (iii)		**31**	**3**	**18**	

Indicator Descriptions:
Very low #: classified as < 100 dead bees per colony
Low #: classified as 100 – 500 dead bees per colony
Medium #: classified as 500 – 1000 dead bees per colony
High #: classified as > 1000 dead bees per colony
Colony effects - one or more of the following symptoms observed: colony not developing as expected, colonies dwindling, low population, low number of foragers, loss of population but generally no large number of dead bees, queen loss, on-going effects in yard.

(i) as of July 14, 2015 – no spray related reports have been received in 2015 to date
(ii) The total number of bee yards includes counts of a yard each time a separate incident was reported within the specific indicator classification; incidents were reported more than once in some yards throughout the season
(iii) The number of unique bee yards includes the same yard only once, even if the yard reported more than one incident

Table 6: Number of bee yards and colonies reported with incidents across Canada (2012 - 2015), in the corn and soy growing regions.

Province	2012		2013		2014		2015(i)	
	# of bee yards (ii)	# of colonies (iii)	# of bee yards (ii)	# of colonies (iii)	# of bee yards (ii)	# of colonies (iii)	# of bee yards (ii)	# of colonies (iii)
ON	241	5750	391	10120	339	10700	64	2450
QC	8	780	12	260	14	160	4	80
MB	---	---	10	305	6	90	2	40
Total	249	6530	414	10685	359	10950	60	2570

--- means that no reports were received
(i) Data through July 14, 2015. The reporting of mortality events could occur throughout the summer and fall as in previous years, therefore, numbers for 2015 may increase.
(ii) Overwintering reports are excluded from this table. Counts are the number of unique bee yards.
(iii) The # of colonies is the estimated number of colonies reported as affected. In most cases the number of colonies in each yard and the number of affected colonies were available. However, for some yards, this information was not available and was estimated as follows. If the number of colonies present in the yard was reported but the numbers of colonies affected were not reported, it was assumed that all the colonies in the yard were affected. Where no information was available about the number of colonies in a yard, an average of 20 colonies affected per yard was used as an estimate. Affected colonies were only counted once.

Table 7: Number of bee yards and colonies reported with incidents across Canada (2012 – 2015), associated with spray events.

Province	2012		2013		2014		2015 (i)	
	# of bee yards	# of colonies (ii)	# of bee yards	# of colonies (ii)	# of bee yards	# of colonies (ii)	# of bee yards	# of colonies (ii)
NS	2	140	---	---	2	2	---	---
QC	9	615	3	416	7	1198	---	---
ON	1	4	---	---	9	115	---	---
MB	1	20	---	---	---	---	---	---
AB	2	58	---	---	---	---	---	---
SK	16	1135	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	31	1972	3	416	18	1292	---	---

--- means that no reports were received
(i) Data through July 14, 2015. The reporting of mortality events could occur throughout the summer and fall as in previous years, therefore numbers for 2015 may increase.
(ii) The # of colonies is the estimated number of colonies reported as affected. In most cases the number of colonies in each yard and the number of affected colonies were available. However, for some yards, this information was not available and was estimated as follows. If the number of colonies present in the yard was reported but the numbers of colonies affected were not reported, it was assumed that all the colonies in the yard were affected. Where no information was available about the number of colonies in a yard, an average of 20 colonies affected per yard was used as an estimate.

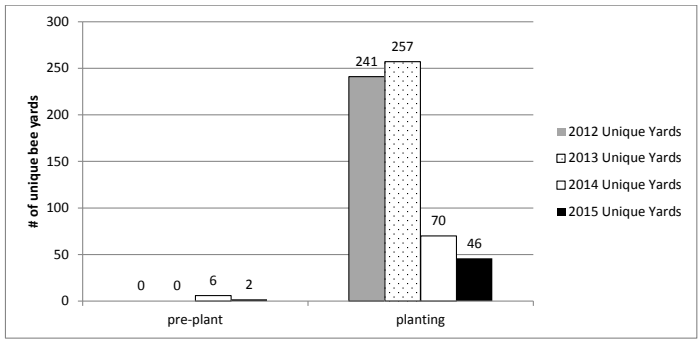

Figure 1: Comparison of the unique number of Ontario yards reported at planting over the last four years - as of July 14, 2015 (during planting period there was ~70% decrease in the number of reported yards affected in 2014 compared to 2013, and in 2015 the reduction was ~80% compared to 2013)

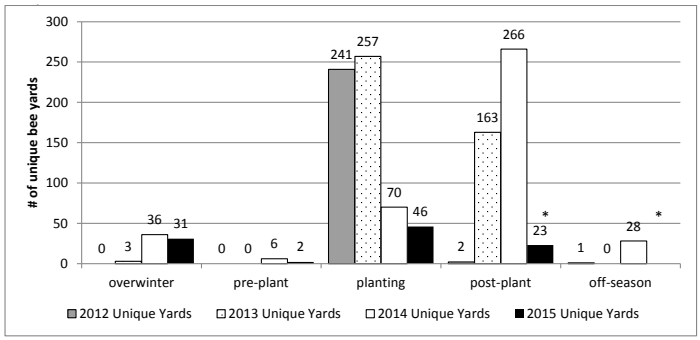

Figure 2: Number of unique bee yards in Ontario reported during the different seasons (planting season was considered as the following months: 2012: April and May; 2013 and 2014: May and June; 2015: May to June 15)

*Data through July 14, 2015 is included. Post-plant season for 2012 – 2013 extended until September

Off-season = these reports were very late in the season and many of the hives had been or were in the process of being winterized

Canada Wins Apimondia bid for 2019

Rod Scarlett

On Saturday, September 19 in Daejeon, South Korea at the Apimondia general meeting it was announced that Canada had won the bid to host Apimondia in 2019 in Montreal. While it would be nice to say it was never in doubt and it was easy, it would be far from the truth. The bid journey began last year when Pierre Giovenazzo approached the CHC and asked if we would be interested in pursuing a bid. We had been approached by Vancouver and Calgary, but the Palais des Congrès de Montreal were extremely supportive and it was decided that is where we would devote our time and money. In checking with our American counterparts, who were rumoured to also be interested in bidding, we believed that they were still undecided and had not even determined a site so forward we went.

The Apimondia bid takes time, leadership and money and there are numerous people involved who need to be recognized. Firstly, without the financial and manpower support of the Palais des Congrès, there is no doubt we would not have succeeded. They assisted in expediting goods, designing the Expo booth, setting up a website, planning events and helping out with all aspects. A huge thanks to Raymond Larivée, Jocelyn Perron, and Arelia Colin!!

To the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists, the money donated to assist in the bid was instrumental in our success. To Shelley Hoover a big thanks for looking after communication and helping out while at the same time nurturing relationship with Korean business. Our donators of items for the booth and for the reception, your generosity is very much appreciated and hopefully, some extra business will come your way as a result. Honeywater Inc., Intermiel, and Miels d'Anicet your support was extraordinary. To the Quebec beekeepers, thanks for sending/allowing Leo Buteau to attend and support. A remarkable man. To AAFC, a thanks for Stephen Page and all his help and to Dr. Stephen Pernal, the Scientific Coordinator for our bid, a big thanks for your wisdom.

From the beginning the Board of the CHC came through with support, both financial and administrative. All the beekeepers across Canada ultimately paid the bill and hopefully we will be able to pay it back many times over. Also, from the beginning, Scott Plante was told he would be part of the bid presentation and despite some trepidation, he was smooth and suave. To Martine Bernier and Georges Martin, a big thanks for help in the booth. To the Alberta Beekeepers Commission, thanks for sending Brendan Dickson. Brendon was a big hit, helped out in the booth and pitched in wherever and whenever he could, including helping find the appropriate nightlife. Thank you to the Honey Cowboy.

When we first arrived in Daejeon, one thing was apparent. The president of the CHC stood out, not only was he young, he was charismatic. Kevin Nixon was someone people wanted to meet, and meet them he did. His presence was instrumental in success of the bid. His passion, his experience and his negotiation skills ensured that Canada's beekeeping industry was held in the highest regard. Kevin also brought his wife Renae, who deserves a big thanks for the work she did on her "holiday".

Finally, without Pierre Giovenazzo's involvement, his hard work and his passion, from the very beginning this bid would have never been started much less been successful. Pierre is well known and respected in Apimondia circles and it showed and everyone had a kind word to say about him. Pierre is a gentleman, perhaps the best compliment that I can give and it was an extraordinary pleasure working with him and I certainly look forward to doing the same for the next four years. For anyone and everyone else who helped out, thank you. The journey has started and over time I hope all of you will get involved in Apimondia 2019 in Montreal.

Apimondia Report

Kevin Nixon, Chair

The Apimondia in Korea was a success for what our goal of being there was. Unfortunately, I was not able to take in any sessions as it seemed to be non-stop busy at our booth and with organizations from other countries wanting to meet. We had a great team which all chipped in and many businesses who donated product for us to showcase the Canadian honeybee industry.

We were approached by a beekeeper organization from Ukraine which told us there is an initiative from the Canadian government for a Canadian company to apply for a grant to invest in Ukraine. From my understanding, it would basically allow a person to set up a farm/business in Ukraine which would be ran by their local people to help the economy there and owned by a Canadian company. The amount of money available is fairly significant, so if there is any interest in this from any Canadian beekeepers, you can go to http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/partners-partenaires/calls-appels/ukraine-sme-pme.aspx?lang=eng

Although the deadline has appeared to be past, we were informed they are still taking proposals.

Another meeting we had was with the delegates from many of the South and Central American countries. Within Apimondia, there are a few commissions or committees which represent different regions around the world. There is one which represents the Americas and there was a new chair for this commission elected at this meeting. The new chair is from Chile and after he was elected as chair he came to us and asked that someone from Canada would be the vice chair. So at this time, I have accepted that role with this commission.

I was able to meet with a couple of Korean honey packers while I was there. However at this time, it seems the current quota is being filled so the opportunity at this time for a producer to ship there may be quite limited. Hopefully over time as the quota gets bumped up every year over the next 20 years through the new trade deal with Korea, there may be some future opportunities.

It's also interesting to see all the variety of hive treatments and hive health products on display from all over the world. There was a couple of booths that had products that we are somewhat familiar with in our industry, but have not been registered for use here and it may be worth hav-

ing a discussion to see if there is any opportunities to get some of those products in the Canadian beekeepers toolkit.

Over the next four years, there will be a lot of work needing done and plans being made. The CHC will likely need to attend more meetings as well to advertise and communicate for Apimondia in 2019 and one of these meetings will be the next Apimondia in 2017 in Turkey. But please keep in mind, it takes a lot of volunteers as well to run this type of conference when you have thousands of people coming. So if and when it comes time to possibly help out with something as a person or as an organization, please consider being involved. This is not just Montreal or Quebec hosting Apimondia, it is the Canadian Honey Council on behalf of the entire industry. ■

Apimondia 2019

APIMONDIA 2019 Montréal

Ça y est, Apimondia 2019 aura lieu à Montréal!

Le Québec était bien représenté au congrès Apimondia 2015 à Séoul (15 au 20 septembre) pour soutenir la candidature de Montréal pour Apimondia 2019. Tel que mentionné à la page 5, c'est Montréal qui a obtenu le plus grand nombre de votes (77 contre 38).

On vous en avait parlé dans les derniers numéros, la candidature de Montréal était en lice pour la tenue du congrès Apimondia 2019. Le Palais des Congrès de Montréal, le Conseil canadien du miel, la CAPA et la Fédération des apiculteurs du Québec ont travaillé à défendre cette candidature. C'est à la fin du congrès Apimondia 2015 qui se tenait en Corée du Sud du 12 au 19 septembre que la décision a été prise.

Une importante délégation québécoise et canadienne était présente à Séoul pour soutenir la candidature de Montréal : le président et le directeur général du Conseil canadien du miel, Kevin Nixon et Rod Scarlett; Shelley Hoover et Steve Pernal, représentants de la CAPA; Stephen Page d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada; le « Honey cowboy » de l'Alberta; Raymond Larrivée, Jocelyne Perron et Aurélia Leconte du Palais des congrès de Montréal; Pierre Giovenazzo, Martine Bernier et Georges Martin du CRSAD; ainsi que Léo Buteau et Scott Plante, représentant la Fédération des apiculteurs du Québec.

Bien sûr, toute l'équipe se réjouit du résultat. « Nous avons vécu des moments magnifiques. Léo a été une bougie d'allumage pour l'équipe et Scott a été magistral durant son discours d'ouverture » dit Pierre Giovenazzo, le président du comité organisateur Apimondia Montréal 2019.

De gauche à droite, Georges Martin, Scott Plante, Pierre Giovenazzo et Léo Buteau quelques heures avant le départ de Séoul.

Si vous souhaitez accompagner l'équipe québécoise qui se rendra en Turquie en 2017 pour encourager la participation à Montréal en 2019, commencez à y penser… Apimomdia 2017 aura lieu du 29 septembre au 4 octobre à Istamboul.

Nous tenons à remercier les Caisses Desjardins qui ont accordé à la Fédération une commandite de 2000 $ pour soutenir cette activité. Nous sommes toujours en attente d'une demande d'appui présentée au MAPAQ.

Desjardins

Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists Statement on Honey Bee Wintering Losses in Canada (2015)

Prepared by CAPA National Survey Committee and Provincial Apiculturists: Anne Leboeuf (chair), Medhat Nasr (President), Chris Jordan, Melanie Kempers, Paul Kozak, Rheal Lafreniere, Chris Maund, Jessica Morris, Steve Pernal, Jason Sproule, Paul van Westendorp, Geoff Wilson.

Summary

The Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists (CAPA) conducted the annual honey bee wintering loss survey for the winter of 2014/15 in Canada. A set of harmonized questions based on national beekeeping industry profiles was used in the survey. The Provincial Apiculturists collected survey data from beekeepers across Canada who own 362,949 honey colonies. This represents 52% of all colonies operated and wintered in Canada in 2014. The national average percentage of colony winter loss was 15.9%. Provincial averages ranged from 10.4-37.8%. Colony winter loss in Ontario was 37.8%, lower than the 58% loss reported in 2013/14. Overall, the reported national colony loss is the lowest since 2006/07 and represents a decrease of 36.4% from 2013/14 winter losses.

Respondents reported considerable variation in identifying and ranking the top 4 possible causes of colony losses. Answers included starvation, weak colonies, poor queens, Nosema and weather conditions.

Beekeepers responded to questions on management of *Varroa* mites, Nosema and American foulbrood. Over 67% of beekeepers monitored *Varroa* infestation, the majority using Apivar™, formic acid and oxalic acid for treatments. Despite monitoring Nosema infections less frequently, many beekeepers regularly used fumagillin to treat nosemosis. Across Canada, registered antibiotics are used to treat for American foulbrood however beekeepers in Quebec and British Columbia applied these products less frequently. CAPA continues to work with various stakeholders and is actively involved in the Bee Health Round Table to address risks and opportunities related to bee health.

Introduction

Over the last decade, many countries, including Canada, have reported on overwintering mortality of honey bee colonies. The Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists (CAPA) has surveyed and reported the wintering losses of bee colonies and possible causes of bee mortality at the national level since 2007. The objective of this national report is to consolidate provincial losses for a national representation, present the possible main causes of winter losses, and to provide information pest surveillance and control. These results provide information needed to identify gaps in current management systems, to develop strategies to mitigate bee colonies losses and to improve bee health.

Methodology

In 2015, the provincial Apiculturists and CAPA National Survey Committee members agreed on a harmonized set of questions (Appendix I). These questions took into account the large diversity of beekeeping industry profiles and seasonal activities within each province. Some provinces included supplementary regional questions which are not covered in this report. Beekeepers that owned and operated 30 or more colonies in British Colombia and New Brunswick; 50 colonies or more in Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; 100 colonies or more in Saskatchewan; and 400 colonies or more in Alberta were considered sideliners or commercial beekeepers and were included in the survey. The survey covered all full-sized producing wintered colonies in Canada, but not nucleus colonies. Thus, the information gathered provides a valid assessment of bee losses and management practices across Canada.

The common definition of a honey bee colony and a commercially viable spring honey bee colony, were standardized as follows:

• Honey Bee Colony: A full-sized honey bee colony either in a single or double brood chamber and does not include nucleus colonies.

• Viable Spring Honey Bee Colony: A viable honey bee colony that survived winter, in a standard 10-frame hive, with minimum 4 frames with 75% of the comb area covered with bees on both sides on May 1st (British Columbia), May 15th (Ontario, Quebec and Maritimes) or May 21st (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba).

The survey material was provided to producers using various methods of delivery. The questionnaire was sent by regular mail, email and in some jurisdictions the survey was administered online or by telephone (Table 1). In each province, data was tabulated and analyzed by the Provincial Apiculturists. The provincial results were then analyzed and summarised at the national level to determine average bee losses across Canada. The national percent of winter loss was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Percentage Winter Loss} = \left(\frac{\text{Sum of the estimated total colony losses per province in spring 2015}}{\text{Sum of total colonies in operation in each province for 2014}}\right) x100$$

Results

Throughout Canada, 443 beekeepers responded to 2015 survey. These beekeepers operated nearly 52% of all colonies that were wintered in 2014. The surveys' methods, operational size of surveyed beekeepers, and the level of participation within each province are presented in Table 1. Accounting for live colonies that were too weak to be considered commercially viable, the national level of wintering loss was 15.9% for the winter of 2014/15 (Table 1).

All provinces experienced low or equivalent losses in comparison with 2013/2014 results. The level of winter loss varied among provinces, within regions in each province, and from operation to operation. This years' loss is considered one of the lowest average losses in the last 8 years since the national survey commenced. It represents a 36.4% reduction over the previous years' winter losses (2013/2014). In 2014/15, the survey indicated that Ontario beekeepers suffered a 38% winter loss, a decrease of 20% compared to losses reported in 2013/2014. When Ontarios' results are removed from 2014-15 calculations, the national level of winter loss decreased from 15.9% to 12.4%. The prairie provinces benefited from favourable winter and spring conditions and reported an average of 11.1% winter losses in 2014/2015. Overall, the 2014/2015 winter loss in most of the provinces, except Ontario, were close to or better than what beekeepers reported as an annual acceptable long term loss.

For detailed information about winter losses in each province, please contact each province directly for a copy of its provincial report where available.

Table 1: Survey parameters and honey bee colony mortality by province

			Survey results					
Province	Total number of colonies operated in the province in 2014	Estimated total number of colonies not surviving or unviable (using the provincial percent of winter loss)	Type of data collection	No. of respondents	Size of surveyed beekeeping operations	No. of the respondents colonies that were wintered in fall 2014	Surveyed colonies as a proportion of total number of colonies per province (%)	Winter loss as calculated from responding beekeepers (%)
Prince Edward Island	9,584	1,687	Online survey	28	all registered beekeepers	9,584	100	17.6
Nova Scotia	22,050	3,330	Email	23	50 or more colonies	17,431	79.1	15.1
New Brunswick	12,331	2,811	Mail, email	23	30 or more colonies	5,540	44.9	22.8
Quebec	51,979	9,720	Mail	75	50 or more colonies	36,687	70.9	18.7
Ontario	96,000	36,288	Online survey, mail, phone calls	109	50 or more colonies	38,667	40.3	37.8
Manitoba	81,400	11,396	Email	58	50 or more colonies	37,425	46.0	14.0
Saskatchewan	95,000	9,880	Email	28	100 or more colonies	31,056	32.7	10.4
Alberta	283,000	29,998	Mail, email, phone calls	67	400 or more colonies	165,107	58.3	10.6
British Columbia	46,000	5,524	Online survey	32	30 or more colonies	21,452	46.6	12.0
Canada	**697,344**	**110,634**		**443**		**326949**	**Average :**	**15.9**

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Contributing Factors as Cited by beekeepers

Beekeepers were asked to rank possible contributing factors to colony losses. These responses are summarized in Table 2. Beekeepers reported that last winter was very cold and long in the Eastern provinces but quite warm in the Western provinces. It is not surprising that the weather was considered a major factor for winter loss in the Eastern provinces. Starvation due to lack of enough stored feed, or the inability of colonies to move to new resources within the hive, was reported by many beekeepers as well. In some cases, especially in Western provinces, honey bees started producing brood early and depleted their stored food, resulting in a starvation. Weak colonies in the fall, which could not able survive the entire winter were also identified as a contributing factor to losses across Canada. In several provinces, particularly the Prairie Provinces and Quebec, poor queen quality was considered the number 1 factor contributing to reported winter losses. Poor queen quality due to weak colonies and queenless conditions impact the colonies' ability to survive the winter.

Table 2: Top four ranked possible main causes of honey bee colony mortality by province, as cited by beekeepers who responded to the 2014-15 winter loss survey.

Province	Possible causes of bee losses reported by beekeepers (ranked from high to low)			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
PEI	Don't know	Weather	Starvation	Weak colonies in fall
NS	Don't know	Starvation	Weather	Weak colonies in fall
NB	Weather	Starvation	Don't know	Weak colonies in fall
QC	Poor queens	Starvation	Weak colonies in fall	Don't know
ON	Starvation	Weak colonies in fall	Poor queens	Don't know
MB	Poor queens	Starvation	Don't know	Weak colonies in fall
SK	Poor queens	Starvation	Weak colonies in fall	------
AB	Poor queens	*Nosema*	Starvation	*Varroa*
BC	Weak colonies in fall	Poor queens	Starvation	Don't know

Moreover, several beekeepers in different provinces reported that they did not know why their colonies died. If beekeepers are unable to identify a possible cause for the mortality of their colonies, it may be because of multiple underlying problems, or a lack of monitoring colony health status throughout the season.

Bee Pest Management Practices

In recent years, pest management has become an widespread practice by beekeepers to ensure keeping healthy honey bees. Lack of monitoring bee health status and determining levels of infestation by pests can be a serious problem as reported in previous years. Therefore, this survey focused on asking beekeepers questions about management of three identified serious pests and diseases that could impact bee health and productivity.

A. Varroa monitoring and control

Varroa mite infestation continues to be considered by beekeepers and bee specialists as one of the main cause of honey bee colony mortality. Although very few concerns regarding *Varroa* were cited by beekeepers in 2014/2015 survey, sustained monitoring and management of *Varroa* in honey bee colonies have been widely recognized as most important factors to keep healthy honey bee populations in Canada.

In 2014, over 67% of surveyed of beekeepers monitored *Varroa* mite infestations mainly using the alcohol wash or the sticky board methods (Table 3). Alcohol wash was the most preferred technique in all provinces, except Quebec and British Columbia. The proportion of beekeepers that monitored *Varroa* mites using the alcohol wash technique was 45% (range: 11%-89%). It is reported that 22% (range 0-50%) of surveyed beekeepers used the sticky board method to determine mite infestations. The percentage of beekeepers from Quebec and British Columbia used sticky boards was 50% and 47%, respectively. Ether-roll and icing sugar shake techniques for *Varroa* monitoring were also reported to be used by some beekeepers in Canada. In British Columbia, 16% of the beekeepers reported using the icing sugar shake for monitoring *Varroa* mites. These results demonstrate that beekeepers recognize the value of surveillance and monitoring of *Varroa* mites. The educational programs delivered to beekeepers in Canada have made a difference in the application of proper beekeeping management practices for *Varroa* mites. Implementing surveillance and monitoring programs for *Varroa* mites enables beekeepers to successfully adopt principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to determine the right timing and select the best treatment options for *Varroa* mites.

Most beekeepers in Canada manage *Varroa* mites using a combination of non-chemical and chemical control measures. Non-chemical methods include using bee stocks with genetic traits that increase tolerance to *Varroa*, trapping *Varroa* using drone combs, trapping *Varroa* using screened bottom boards with sticky boards and the division of colonies (e.g. splits) to set back the *Varroa* population. There are a variety of registered chemical options available to beekeepers including synthetic miticides, organic acids and essential oils. The efficacy of these miticides can be affected by several factors including time of treatment, pattern of use, presence of brood, ambient temperatures, and resistance levels in *Varroa* mite populations. Therefore, beekeepers are encouraged to use the most effective miticide that fits their operation and rotate miticides to prevent the development of resistance.

Table 3: Varroa monitoring and chemical control methods as cited by the responders of the 2014-15 winter loss survey.

Province	Beekeepers Monitoring *Varroa* mites (%)		Beekeepers who treated Varroa and method of treatment* (%)			
			Spring		Summer/fall	
	sticky boards	alcohol wash	% of Beekeepers	Main chemical methods	% of Beekeepers	Main chemical methods
PEI	28	32	84	Apivar[1], Formic acid[2]	96	Oxalic acid, Formic acid
NS	48	43	43	Apivar, Apistan[3]	96	Apivar, Formic acid
NB	30	35	43	Apivar	91	Apivar, Thymovar[4], Oxalic acid
Qc	50	11	54	Formic acid, Oxalic acid	94	Formic acid, Oxalic acid, Thymovar
On	17	40	81	Formic acid Apivar	97	Apivar, Oxalic acid, Formic acid
Mb	18	52	71	Apivar, Formic acid, Thymovar	76	Apivar, Oxalic acid, Formic acid
Sk	11	71	90	Apivar, Apistan	50	Formic acid, Apistan, Apivar, Oxalic acid
Ab	0	89	84	Apivar, Formic acid, Oxalic acid	54	Formic acid, Apivar, Oxalic acid
BC	47	31	66	Apivar, Formic acid, Oxalic acid	88	Formic acid, Oxalic acid, Apivar

* Chemical treatment is in order from most to least commonly used chemical for Varroa treatment

In the 2014/2015 colony winter loss survey, beekeepers were asked which methods they used for the chemical treatment of *Varroa* in 2014. The response of beekeepers is summarized in Table 3. In the spring, the percentage of beekeepers that treated with chemical methods varied from 43% in Nova Scotia to 90% in Saskatchewan. Throughout Canada, the main chemical methods for spring *Varroa* control were Apivar™ (a synthetic miticide in which the active ingredient is amitraz) and formic acid (an organic acid). In fall of 2014, most Canadian beekeepers treated their colonies for *Varroa* with chemical methods, ranging from 50% in Saskatchewan to 97% in Ontario. The main chemical methods of treatment utilized at this time of the year were formic acid, Apivar™ and oxalic acid. Beekeepers who responded to the survey very rarely mentioned Apistan™ (active ingredient: fluvalinate) and Checkmite+™ (active ingredient: coumaphos) due to the resistance of mites to these active ingredients. The resistance to fluvalinate and coumaphos (two synthetic miticides) have quickly developed during the last decade. Consequently, amitraz (Apivar™) is currently the most commonly used synthetic miticide for *Varroa* control.

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These reports tend to show that amitraz (Apivar™) is the most commonly used miticide for treatment for *Varroa* in Canada. However, due to the repeated use of amitraz (Apivar™), it may only be a matter of time before we see the development of resistance to this miticide. Therefore, beekeepers' awareness of these principles and monitoring the efficacy of amitraz (Apivar™) after treatment are important to avoid any failure of treatment surprises. Beekeepers are also encouraged to incorporate alternation of miticides with different modes of action, as well as good biosecurity and food safety practices to successfully manage resistance development to applied miticides. This type of information is the focus of many extension and educational programs offered by various provincial apiculture programs which will keep the Canadian honey bee industry healthy and sustainable.

B. Nosema management practices:

Nosema is considered a serious pathogen across Canada that can impact colony survival. However, it was rarely cited as a possible cause of colony mortality during the 2014-15 winter loss survey.Alberta was the only province where beekeepers cited Nosema as the second possible cause of winter losses in 2014/2015. Despite beekeepers in some jurisdictions not reporting Nosema as a cause for colony loss, this does not preclude this pathogen as a factor in colony losses. The pathogen requires thorough examination of bees in laboratories to identify and quantify the Nosema spores. Moreover, there is lack of epidemiological, and treatment information on the newly dominant species, Nosema ceranae, as well as its impacts on bee health.

In the survey, beekeepers reported their use of fumagillin for the treatment of nosemosis either in spring or in fall of 2014 (Table 4). The percent of beekeepers reporting using this drug varied widely from province to province. Each province reported higher use in fall than the spring except British Columbia where it was the same between the seasons. Alberta also stood out because 100% of beekeepers that responded treated their hives with fumagillin in spring of 2014.

C. American foulbrood management practices

American foulbrood (AFB) is a bacterial disease of brood caused by Paenibacillus larvae. Although AFB is considered endemic in most countries, it is always of great concern to beekeepers and, consequently, it is regulated in every Canadian province. Antibiotics do not kill AFB spores but prevent the growth and multiplication of the vegetative form. Oxytetracycline, and more recently tylosin, are antibiotics currently registered for treating AFB in Canada. The pattern of use for these antibiotics, as reported by beekeepers who answered the 2014/2015 winter loss survey, is presented in Table 4. The percentage of beekeepers who applied oxytetracycline was 44% and 41% in spring and fall, respectively. It is not a surprise that tylosin is less frequently used by beekeepers than oxytetracycline for the control of AFB. This antibiotic has been recently registered in Canada, and it is good practice to restrict its use to situations where oxytetracycline resistance is suspected or confirmed. Beekeepers from Quebec report a much lower level of use of antibiotic treatment for AFB. This reported low use of antibiotics may be related to the Province of Quebec's mandatory requirement for veterinary prescription for any antibiotic use in honey bees.

Table 4: Antibiotic treatments for Nosema and American foulbrood as cited by the respondents of the 2014-15 Winter loss Survey.

	Beekeepers (%) who applied Fumagillin		Beekeepers (%) who applied treatments for American foulbrood			
	Spring	Fall	Spring Oxytetracycline treatment	Spring Tylosin treatment	Fall Oxytetracycline treatment	Fall Tylosin treatment
PEI	34	38	44	4	24	8
NS	39	70	87	0	52	0
NB	35	74	74	0	39	0
Qc	8	26	8	1	7	1
On	22	29	62	0	62	0
Mb	28	47	74	0	46	7
Sk	46	54	71	0	82	4
Ab	100	25	43	0	30	19
BC	53	53	19	3	28	6

Further Work:

CAPA members continue to work closely with the Bee Health Round Table, scientists, regulators and stakeholders to address bee losses and bee health. Members of CAPA and provincial apiculturists have also been actively involved in conducting surveillance programs to monitor the status of bee health at the provincial levels and across the country. Researchers within CAPA are active in evaluating alternative control options for *Varroa* mites, developing methods of integrated pest management (IPM) for honey bees and breeding of genetic stocks more tolerant of diseases and mites.

Educational extension activities led by provincial apiculturists and technology transfer programs have been conducted across Canada to promote IPM practices to beekeepers. Best management practices that mphasize surveillance programs to monitor *Varroa* mites and Nosema spp, show proper use of treatment options, and discuss winter management are included.

Members of CAPA are currently pursuing research in: honey bee immunity, honey bee viruses, genetic expression of honey bee responses to disease, the impacts of neonicotinoid pesticides on the short and long-term health of honey bees, the biology of new and emerging bee pests, best management practices to promote the health of colonies, and nation-wide surveillance of honey bee pests and diseases. In cooperation with the Canadian Honey Council, CAPA members are also involved in pursuing the registration of alternative products for *Varroa* control in Canada.

Honey Bee Winter Loss in Canada since 2007

In Canada, winter loss shows a declining trend since 2010 (Fig 1). The winter losses were highest in 2007 to 2009 ranging from 29.0 – 35% (average 32.6%). From 2010 to 2015, losses ranged from 15.5 to 29.3% (average 23.8%). It should be noted that the reported winter loss in 2014/2015 was in most of the provinces within the acceptable long term targeted winter loss by beekeepers.

These reports of multi-year surveys provide evidence that beekeepers have been successfully addressing bee health issues. However, the challenge faced by most beekeepers is to maintain bee health and effective treatment of bee pests. At this time, beekeepers have access to few effective chemical products to control *Varroa* mite and Nosema. If resistance develops today to any of these products and alternative treatments are not available or are still under development, beekeepers will suffer serious consequences. Ultimately, beekeepers must consider an integrated approach to maintain healthy bees. This approach is not only limited to pest management, but it includes proper nutrition, large healthy bee populations throughout the year, and reducing exposure to pesticides. ■

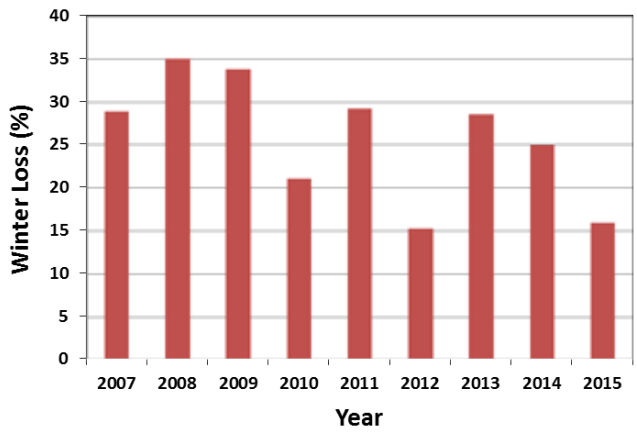

Fig 1. Honey bee colony loss (%) in Canada from 2007-2015.

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Expanded ag-waste stewardship options coming to Eastern Canadian farmers

Kim Timmer, Manager, stakeholder relations

CleanFARMS, an international leader in agricultural waste stewardship, will be expanding its offerings in 2016 to include a permanent collection program for empty seed and pesticide bags.

"2014 collection figures:
Empty containers – 4.5 million
Obsolete pesticides – 223, 831 kilograms
Empty bags – 197,000"

Building on the success of its empty pesticide and fertilizer container recycling program and obsolete pesticide and livestock/equine medication collection campaigns, this program will give farmers in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes a convenient disposal option for these bags.

Empty bags will be accepted back at the point of purchase where they will be picked up and disposed of through waste to energy incineration facilities that have extensive emission controls and meet all necessary provincial and federal approvals.

This program draws its roots in the Maritimes where farmers, ag-retailers and the industry have been working together to collect and safely dispose of empty pesticide bags since 2006. The program moved westward to select regions of Ontario and Quebec in 2013 and expanded to include seed bags.

'We know that farmers are looking for recycling and stewardship options to help them manage waste that is generated on their farms,' said Barry Friesen, CleanFARMS' general manager. 'Our track record of delivering convenient and accessible programs to the farming community helps us respond to this.'

Canadian farmers have been using CleanFARMS' programs since 1989 when the empty container recycling program was first launched. Over 105 million containers have been collected to date. The obsolete pesticide collection program has offered farmers an environmentally responsible way to dispose of old or unwanted product since 1998 and more than 2 million kilograms of obsolete pesticides have been collected and safely disposed of since then.

These numbers demonstrate that good end of life agricultural stewardship programs are in place and that farmers are taking advantage of them.

CleanFARMS works closely with a wide variety of stakeholders to ensure strong support for its programs.

Ag retailers and seed dealers get involved by donating time and space to programs which gives farmers easily accessible collection points. Grower groups are key to ensuring that farmers are aware of programming options and know how to access them.

CleanFARMS works closely with industry trade associations as well. The Canadian Seed Trade Association has been involved in the seed and pesticide bag collections. CropLife Canada, who initially launched CleanFARMS' programs, remains very active in the organization.

"This new program is another example of agriculture's ongoing commitment to doing the right thing," adds Friesen. "Farmers don't just talk about waste diversion, they deliver on it."

The 2016 program will launch in May. Visit www.cleanfarms.ca to find out more about programming available in your area. ■

Summer students Eleanor Hawthorn (left) of CleanFARMS and Kirsten Grant of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs help with the seed and pesticide bag collection program

HiveIrghts Classifieds

EXPERIENCED BEEKEEPERS WANTED - TASMANIA, AUSTRALIA
Australian Honey Products based in Tasmania, Australia.
We are looking for experienced Beekeepers to work for us during the summer period starting from now to April next year.
Assistance with working visas for people under 30 years of age can be obtained via the International Rural Exchange with our assistance.
Tasmania is an island located to the south of mainland Australia with a population of approximately 500,000.
Tasmania is famous for its wilderness areas and pristine environment.
We are the largest honey producer in Tasmania with over 3,600 hives across Tasmania.
Our main products are leatherwood and Manuka honey collected from the wilderness areas of Tasmania.
These positions would be based in Launceston Tasmania, a city of approximately 70,000 people.
Accommodation would be provided and pay would be based upon experience, with a minimum of AUS$20 per hour.
We are looking for experienced people that can not only assist with our honey collection but also pass on experience to our trainees.
There is also a permanent position available for the right person. We are also in the process of building a new production facility with the newest technology extraction line. This will be ready for use in our 2015/2016 season so will offer the opportunity for Canadian beekeepers to experience a world's best facility.
We also have a website www.ozhoney.com.au where more information on our company can be found. Please contact General Manager, Australian Honey
Products Pty Ltd. 11/11 High Street, Launceston, Tasmania 7250 Australia, email: tim.penton@ozhoney.com.au

Help Wanted

Help Wanted: Dauphin (MB)

COMMERCIAL APIARY TECHNICIANS WANTED: 4 POSITIONS AVAILABLE LOCATION: Durston Honey Farms Ltd., Highway 5 & 10 S - SE 28-24-19 - Dauphin, Manitoba.
WAGE: $12.82/Hour Upon Experience (Minimum 2 Years Commercial Experience) DURATION: February 15-October 15, 2016 (and) March 1-October 31, 2016 DUTIES: Handle, feed and care for honeybee colonies; Co-ordinate the production of nucs, and/or replacement beehives; Recognize and report beehive health issues and apply appropriate disease cures/controls; Move beehives; Collect and package honey, pollen and/or beeswax; Supervise employees; Drive and maintain vehicles (including large trucks and forklifts); Maintain bee yard; Manufacture, assemble and maintain beehive equipment; Operate and maintain other apiary related equipment; Keep field and/or production records; Interact with external farm personnel

COMMERCIAL APIARY WORKERS WANTED: 5 POSITIONS AVAILABLE LOCATION: Durston Honey Farms Ltd., Highway 5 & 10 S - SE 28-24-19 - Dauphin, Manitoba.
WAGE: $11.35/Hour Upon Experience (Minimum 1 Year Commercial Experience) DURATION: February 15-October 15, 2016 (and) March 1-October 31, 2016 DUTIES: Handle, feed and care for honeybee colonies; Assist in the production of nucs and/or replacement beehives; Recognize and report beehive health issues and apply appropriate disease cures/controls; Move beehives; Collect and package honey, pollen and/or beeswax; Maintain bee yard; Manufacture, assemble and maintain beehive equipment; Operate and maintain other apiary related equipment; Keep limited field and/or production records; Reports to supervisor

APIARY HARVESTERS WANTED: 8 POSITIONS AVAILABLE LOCATION: Durston Honey Farms Ltd., Highway 5 & 10 S - SE 28-24-19 - Dauphin, Manitoba.
WAGE: $11.00/Hour (No Experience Necessary) DURATION: July 4-September 4, 2016 DUTIES: Supering beehives; Harvesting honey; Cleaning honey extraction and storage equipment; Honey extraction; Barrel moving, preparation, filling and storage; Manufacture, assemble, maintain hive equipment; Feed bees; Bee yard maintenance; Reports to supervisor
FOR FULL DETAILS AND TO APPLY PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT: durstonhoneyfarms.com (or) Send a resume by fax, in person, or by email to: Phone: 204-638-6515 Fax: 204-638-3736 Email: careers@durstonhoneyfarms.com

Wanted: St. Andrews (MB)

One experienced Apiarist (NOC 8253) for up to 16 months, April, 2016 - June 2017. Must have at least high school graduation and beekeeping courses, a valid driver's license, at least 4 years of experience in beekeeping.
Hourly rate:$13:00 - $15.00 depending on experience. Email applications, CV and References to margshoney@gmail.com.

Help Wanted: Prince (SK)

Farmer Brown's Honey, Prince, SK
Full time seasonal apiary workers required for the 2016 season. (May through October.)
Apiary Technician (Minimum $14.00 per hour) 2 plus years' commercial beekeeping experience.
Apiary Worker (Min. $12.50 per hour) Min. 1 year of beekeeping experience.
Apiary Harvester ($11.00 per hour).
Beekeeping experience is preferred, but I am willing to train enthusiastic people. Secondary school students and high school students welcome. These jobs are physically demanding, and sometimes repetitive. Applicants must be in good physical condition, willing to work as a team, and able to work around bees. No bee allergies. Preference for English speakers with driver's license valid in Canada.
All wages are negotiable, based on experience. 40-60 hours a week, as required. On-site accommodations available.
Cameron Brown Farmer Brown's Honey, Box 173, North Battleford, SK S9A 2Y1, 306-445-3332,
Email: farmerbrownshoney@gmail.com

Help Wanted: Argyle (MB)

Grysiuk Apiary Inc.
5 Full time seasonal apiarists 2016. Full time seasonal apiarists, wages are $12 to $15 per hr. depending on exp. job is physically demanding, must help with wrapping, feeding, making nucs, supering, pulling honey, honey extraction, medicating hives, and winter preparation.
Please call Cal Grysiuk, ph./fax 204-831-7838,
Email acgrysiuk@shaw.ca, or mail: Grysiuk Apiary Inc.83 Acheson Dr. Winnipeg, MB R2Y 2E8.

Help Wanted: Carlisle (ON)

Recruiting for 2016 Beekeeping Season.
Dutchman's Gold Inc. in Carlisle Ontario is now recruiting for 2016 season.
1 Apiary Technician (Farm Workers NOC 8431) Requirements: College degree or two years, experience in commercial apiary, drivers license with clean driving record. Duties: Handle, Feed and care for Honey Bee colonies as seasonally required, recognize hive health issues and take remedial action, take direction from and work alongside Farm Manager, prepare colonies for honey production and pollination contracts, harvest honey crop, operate vehicles and equipment.
This is a full time, year round position that will begin in March 2016. Remuneration $15 to $17/ hour. Housing available.
2 Apiary workers (Farm Workers NOC 8431)
Requirements: beekeeping experience preferred but not required; must be able to lift heavy boxes, must not be allergic to bee stings. Duties: Work alongside and assist beekeeping technicians and supervisor as required. This is a 9 month position (March –November). Could lead to technician position with experience. Remuneration $11.50 to $13/hour. Housing available. Contact: John Van Alten, john@dutchmansgold.com or fax 905 689-7730.

Help Wanted: Nipawin (SK)

Yves Garez Honey Inc, P.O Box 2016, Nipawin, SK, S0E 1E0 seeks employees for the April to October 2016 season at facilities located 10 km North-East of Nipawin, Saskatchewan. Good work ethics, health and stamina essential, for hard work, heavy lifting, long days including some weekends. Those allergic to bee stings and work need not apply.
8 Apiary Workers with experience in handling bee hives including unpacking and packing, checking, feeding, medicating, cleaning, moving, splitting, supering, raising queens, as well as harvesting and extracting honey. Wages start at $ 13.00 per hour.
5 Apiary Labourers without experience. We will train successful applicants in bee yard maintenance and hive manipulations. Wages start at $ 10.51 per hour. email: y.garez@sasktel.net

Help Wanted: Cottam/Wellington, (ON)

Seasonal beekeeper - April to Mid November 2016
Beekeeping experience an asset but willing to train. Position will require working with bees, extracting honey and must be willing to travel. All applicants must be physically fit, able to lift 70 lbs. English speaking with drivers licence preferred. Wages to start at $10.25/hr and up based on experience.
Reply to: Sun Parlor Honey Ltd. 238 E County Rd 14 RR1, Cottam, ON N0R 1B0 or info@sunparlorhoney.ca

Help Wanted: Roblin (MB)

3012352 Manitoba Ltd. o/a Wendell Honey, Box 1439 Roblin, MB. R0L 1P0. Reporting to work at Wendell Honey, one mile east of MacNutt, Saskatchewan. Transportation provided from there to various bee yards.
12 full-time seasonal positions available at Wendell Honey in 2016
• Apiarist
o help with Spring check, hive assessment and manipulation
o help with pest and disease control.
o help with grafting, making nucs, and raising Queens.
o assemble equipment
o help super hives
o help harvest honey
o help keep field production records
o help maintain beeyards
o help with Fall feeding, assessment and treatments.
o help to wrap bees
• Positions available from April 11, 2016 to mid-October 2016
• Min. 2 yrs. experience working with bees necessary
• Work is physically demanding.
• Wages $15.00-$19.00 per hour depending on experience with Wendell Honey
• Possible production bonus
email Isabel Wendell at isy@wendell.ca or fax 204 564 2568 or phone 204 937 7767
12 full-time seasonal positions available at Wendell Honey in 2016
• Apiary worker to
o assemble equipment
o help super hives.
o help harvest honey
o help maintain beeyards
o help with Fall feeding.
o help to wrap bees
• Positions available from May 16, 2016 to mid October 2016
• No experience required.
• Work is physically demanding.
• Wages $12.00-$15.00 per hour depending on experience with Wendell Honey
• Possible production bonus
email Isabel Wendell at isy@wendell.ca or fax 204 564 2568 or phone 204 937 7767

Help Wanted: Austin (MB)

Full time seasonal Apiarist Technician NOC 8431 and Apiarist Labourers NOC 8431.
Full time, seasonal Apiarist Technician, 1 position and Apiary Labourers, 3 positions, available at Busy Bee Apiaries, a honey farm near Rural Austin, MB, Road Lane #63074 for 2016 season. Apiarist Technician: April 15-Oct.31 2016. Duties: all apiary management like medicating, feeding, harvesting, extracting honey, maintainance, clean-up, other duties as assigned. Must have drivers licence $13.50-15.00/hour based on quailifications. Apiary Labourers or Workers: 2 positions July 1-Sept30 2016. 1 position April 15-Oct 31 2016. Duties: supervised hive management, harvesting, extracting honey, clean-up, other duties as assigned $11.00-13.00/hour based on experience.
Send resume to Busy Bee Apiaries Ltd. C/O: Chris Rempel, Box 358, Austin, MB., R0H 0C0,
e-mail: pilotman1977@gmail.com

Help Wanted: Kinistino, (SK)

Apiary Harvest Labourer. Work in automatic honey extracting faucility which includes placing honey supers on an automatic lift to a conveyor through an uncapper into the extractor to remove the honey, then removing empty honey supers to be used again or stacked away for the year. Wage $10.35. Fulltime seasonal from July 15th to Sept 15th,2016. Long hours. Some experience would be welcome but not necessary, physical demanding, repetitive tasks,standing for extended periods,working as a team and working around some bees.
Location: Kinistino, Sask.
Contact by e-mail to rbacon@sasktel.net

Help Wanted: Porcupine Plain (SK)

4 apiary workers. Full time,seasonal work. May-Oct 2016. Spring/fall maintanance, building of equipment, supering, pulling honey,extracting honey, moving beehives, feeding bees. Inside and outside work.
Application to be made to: g.knudsen@xplornet.ca

Help Wanted: Saskatoon Area (SK)

Apiary Workers 2016
Meadow Ridge Enterprises Ltd; Box 1 Site 602, RR#6, Saskatoon, Sk located 10 miles east of Saskatoon is looking for 5 full time seasonal apiary workers in 2016. Employment would commence April 1, 2016 to October 31, 2016 minimum of 40 hours a week, must be able to work weekends and holidays. Duties will include spring feeding, hive maintenance, commercial queen production, supering hives, harvesting honey, extraction of honey, fall feeding, wrapping hives for winter, yard maintenance, equipment repair and building. Experience and having a drivers license an asset. Physical strength requiring heavy lifting and endurance needed for working long hours. Wages $11.00 to $15.00 depending on experience.
Apply to a.j.robertson@sasktel.net.

Help Wanted: Shellbrook (SK).

Wanted 4 beekeepers for May to October 2016. Wages depending on experience. Contact Jason Rinas, Email: jasonrinas@hotmail.com or Phone: 306-747-7220 or 306-764-4303 or 306-747-3130.

Help Wanted: Zenon Park (SK)

Moyen Honey Farm Ltd.
8 Full-time seasonal apiary harvest workers for 2016 season
Help with:
- Spring check,hive assessment
- Pest and disease control
- Grafting,making nucs, and raising queens.
- Assembling new equipment, and repair equipment.
- Supering hives, and harvesting honey.
- Maintaining bee yards.
- Fall feeding,treating hives, and wrapping hives.

Positions available from March 15, 2016 to Oct.30, 2016, Wages starting @ $11.53
Contact name- Gerry Moyen ph.#306-767-2440
Fax# 306-767-2626 Email resume to: germoyen@hotmail.com

Help wanted: Zenon Park (SK).

Moyen Honey Farm Ltd.
11 Full-time seasonal apiary harvest labourer for 2016 season.
Help with:
- Spring feeding
- Assembling new equipment
- Supering hives,and harvesting honey
- Filling honey containers
- Cleaning honet extraction equipment
- Extraction honey
- Fall feeding

Position available from April 15, 2016 to September 30,2016, Wages starting @ $10.51 Per hr. Contact name - Gerry Moyen ph.306-767-2440
Fax# 306-767-2626, Email resume to: germoyen@hotmail.com

Help Wanted: Meskanaw (SK)

2 beekeeper's helpers required. April to October 2016. Wages$10.00 - $13.00 hour depending on experience. Contact: Calvin Parsons 306-864-2632 email parsonsfamily@sasktel.net

Help Wanted: Pleasant Valley (AB)

PLEASANT VALLEY requires General Farm Workers (Harvest Laborer): 3 required, experience is an asset but will be trained, wage starting at $11.52/hr.
Apiary workers (Low skill Worker): 7 required with a min. 1yr. experience, wage starting at $12.63/hr.
Apiary Technician (Skilled Worker): 4 required with a minimum 2yr. experience, wage starting at $13.72/hr. All positions are to be filled for the 2016 Season. All wages are negotiable upon experience and productivity. A valid driver's licence is a benefit. Ability to speak English is an asset. Must be physically fit. Email resumes to pollenpal@gmail.com attention to Pleasant Valley or fax to 403-687-2410

Help Wanted: Fort Macleod, Alberta

POELMAN APIARIES requires General Farm Workers (Harvest Laborer): 5 required, experience is an asset but will be trained, wage starting at $11.52/hr.
Apiary Workers (Low skill Worker): 14 required with a min. 1yr. experience, wage starting at $12.63/hr.
Apiary Technician (Skilled Worker): 6 required with a minimum 2yr. experience, wage starting at $13.72/hr. All positions are to be filled for the 2016 Season. All wages are negotiable upon experience and productivity. A valid driver's licence is a benefit. Ability to speak English is an asset. Must be physically fit.
Email resumes to pollenpal@gmail.com attention to Poelman Apiaries or fax to 403-687-2410

Help Wanted: Rocanville (SK)

B Strong Apiaries Ltd. 10 Positions available.
6 Full time positions for 6 months, April to Oct. 2016.
Duties include: helping with checking hives, putting on mite treatments, unwrapping hives, making nucs installing queens and queen cells, putting on and taking off honey supers,putting bee equipment together and general bee yard maintenance. Fall work includes: putting on mite treatments, feeding and wrapping hives, moving nucs into wintering shed.
4 Full time positions for 3 months, July to Sept. 2016
Duties include: honey house maintenance and the extraction of honey. Outside jobs require heavy lifting. Both jobs require long hrs with occasional weekend and holiday work. The ability to work in heat and to work well with others is required. $11.00 to $17.30 hr based on experience.
Contact Brian at bdstrong@sasktel.net or fax 306-645-4591

Help Wanted: Shellbrook (SK)

Hannigan Honey Inc. PO Box 367 Shellbrook, SK. S0J 2E0 needs 9 Apiary *Workers* for full time seasonal employment April 28 to Oct. 27. 2016. Wages start at $12.00 per hour with 45 hours per week typical. Primary work place is Hannigan Honey, Plant located 1.5 km North of Shellbrook at #15 Shell River Road. Previous work experience with honey bees required, no education required. Job duties include: Hive manipulation and feeding, hive unwrapping and wrapping, honey extraction, cleaning extracting equipment, filling containers, and cleaning and maintaining hive equipment. Good physical health and strength required for this strenuous work. Must be available to work weekends and holidays. email: hanniganhoney@sasktel.net

Help Wanted: Surrey (BC)

HONEYBEE CENTRE requires two (2) beekeepers for June 15 - September 15, 2016. Wages are $14.00 for workers with three or more years of experience. Applicants must be physically fit. Job entails brood nest management, removing honey, extracting honey, and feeding. A driver's license is an asset. On-site accommodations are available at $300 per month. Visit our website at www.honeybeecentre.com. Contact John Gibeau at gibeau@honeybeecentre.com.

Help Wanted: Ethelbert (MB)

Apiary Labourer - 1 position
Beekeeping farm. Seasonal full time, days, evenings, Saturdays. $10.70 – 11.25 per hour for 50 hrs. per week, with Medical Benefits. Employment from March 31, 2016-October 31, 2016 at West 10 Honey Ltd. Box 205 Ethelbert, MB R0L 0T0. Language is English, with Spanish as other language on site. No experience required. Report to Supervisor. Duties would be to handle, feed and care for bees; help in replacement of hives; collect honey; maintain and drive vehicles; maintain bee yard; manufacture, assemble and maintain beehive equipment; maintain and operate other apiary related equipment; Must be able to handle heavy loads, and work is physically demanding, requiring standing for extended periods, bending, crouching and kneeling. Must have own transportation. Must work well with others and able to do continuous learning. Would require steel toed safety boots. Send resume by mail to above address or by email to west10honey@gmail.com.

Apiary Worker - 4 positions
Beekeeping farm. Seasonal full time, days, evenings, Saturdays. $11.35-13.00 per hour for 50 hrs. per week, with Medical Benefits. Employment from March 31, 2016-October 31, 2016 at West 10 Honey Ltd. Box 205 Ethelbert, MB R0L 0T0. Language is English, with Spanish as other language on site. Minimum 1 year experience required. Report to Supervisor. Duties would be to handle, feed and care for bees; help in replacement of hives and production of nucs; move hives; collect honey; maintain and drive vehicles; maintain bee yard; manufacture, assemble and maintain beehive equipment; maintain and operate other apiary related equipment; Must be able to handle heavy loads, and work is physically demanding, requiring standing for extended periods, bending, crouching and kneeling. Must have own transportation. Must work well with others and able to do continuous learning, as well as the ability to maintain basic production records. Would require steel toed safety boots. Send resume by mail to above address or by email to west10honey@gmail.com.

Apiary Technician - 4 positions
Beekeeping farm. Seasonal full time, days, evenings, Saturdays. $12.82-16.00 per hour, depending on skills and experience, for 50 hrs. per week, with Medical Benefits. Employment from March 31, 2016-October 31, 2016 at West 10 Honey Ltd. Box 205 Ethelbert, MB R0L 0T0. Language is English, with Spanish as other language on site. Minimum 3 year experience required. Would supervise employees and interact with off-farm personnel. Duties would be to handle, feed and care for bees; co-ordinate the replacement of hives and production of nucs; Detect and report hive health and apply the correct disease cures and/or controls; move hives; collect honey; maintain and drive vehicles; maintain bee yard; manufacture, assemble and maintain beehive equipment; maintain and operate other apiary related equipment; Must be able to handle heavy loads, and work is physically demanding, requiring standing for extended periods, bending, crouching and kneeling. Must have own transportation. Must work well with others and able to do continuous learning, and keep the field and/or production records. Would require steel toed safety boots. Send resume by mail to above address or by email to west10honey@gmail.com.

Help Wanted: Alvinston (ON)

Wanted, 6 Seasonal Beekeeper Labourers in Alvinston Ontario Canada, from April until December 2016. Work is physically demanding and includes hive management and maintenance. An International Driver's License is required. Must be able to follow instructions in English. Send resume to: info@munrohoney.com or mail to: Munro Honey, Box # 428, Alvinston, Ontario, Canada N0N 1A0

Help Wanted: Pitt Meadows (BC)

3 Experienced beekeepers & 1 Honeybee Farm Supervisor - Pitt Meadows (BC)
3 experienced beekeepers wanted for January 15 - November 15, 2016 , and 1 honeybee farm supervisor on a permanent full-time basis starting January 1st 2016.
Preference will be given to candidates with queen rearing experience. Hourly pay rate $13 - $20, depending on experience. Send resumes to manager, Honeyland Canada Inc.
email: manager@HoneylandCanada.com

Help Wanted: Mission (BC)

Golden Ears Apiaries is seeking employees for the 2016 season.
Apiary Technician (NOC 8253) 12 positions at $13.89 - $15.00 hr. depending on experience. Apiary worker (NOC 8431) 3 positions at $11.81/hr. Work starts in mid Feb, 2016 and ends late Oct. 2016. Some evening, night and weekend work, full time seasonal work. Applicants must be in good physical condition and be able to work in a team environment., speak English and or Spanish.
Apiary Technician must have a min. of 2 years commercial beekeeping experience. They will handle feed and care for bees in a manner appropriate for the season. Assist in the production of queen cells, nucs, queens and or replacement colonies. Recognize, report and monitor hive health issues and apply appropriate cures/controls. May drive and maintain vehicles including large trucks and forklifts. Maintain bee yards. Operate and maintain other apiary related equipment. Keep field and or production records. Apiary harvesters do not require experience. They will super hives, harvest honey, extract honey, clean honey extraction and storage equipment. Move barrels, prepare and fill them. Maintain hive equipment and bee yards.
All employees may have to work long hours. Most tasks are performed outdoors in all kinds of weather. Work is repetitive and physically demanding.
All applicants should submit a resume to: jeanmarcledorze@gmail.com or write to: Golden Ears Apiaries Inc. 33197 Ito Place, Mission, B.C. V2V-3W7

Help Wanted: Aylsham (SK)

5 seasonal full time beekeepers. Employment from April to October 2016. Wages starting at $11.53 per hour based on experience and qualifications. Duties to include spring and fall hive maintenance, making nucs, harvesting and extracting honey, moving bees, beekeeping equipment construction, some building and vehicle maintenance.
7 seasonal full time apiary workers. Employment from July to September 2016. Wages starting at $11.53 based on experience and qualifications. Duties to include cleaning extracting plant, extracting honey, fall hive maintenance, beekeeping equipment construction.
Experience is an asset but on the job training is available. Job involves heavy lifting, mostly manual labour and hot conditions. Please do not apply if you have bee sting allergies. Job location is in a rural area at Aylsham, SK..
Send resume to Valleau Apiaries Ltd by fax @ 306-862-3682 or email Dan at valleau.apiaries@sasktel.net.

Help Wanted: Big River (SK)

West Cowan Apiaries Box 425, Big River, SK. S0J 0E0
Title of Positon(s): Wanting to hire (5) Apiary Workers for 2016 Season.
Job Duties: Training is provided on an ongoing basis, but experience maybe required.
Wrapping/unwrapping hives; spring and fall maintenance; feeding hives; creating nucs; queen rearing; supering; pulling honey boxes (80 lbs+); extracting honey; moving bee hives (evenings and some weekends if need be). You maybe asked to do other assorted duties with regards to apiary work.
Terms of Employment: April 11 - October 25, 2016 Wage Rate: $11.53- $17.00 per hour (dependant upon experience) Work Hours: an average of 40 hours per week Location of work :physical location- SE 14-56-8 W of 3 - Big River, SK.
Skills Requirements: Education - no formal education required but you need to have basic reading, writing and numeracy, to be able to write daily reports would be an asset.
Work Experience: 1-2 years of beekeeping experience
Asset: the capability of driving standard trucks preferred.
Must possess a valid driver's licence.
How to Apply: in person with a resume and references and by mail.

Contact us by phone to set up an appointment time for an interview. Contact: West Cowan Apiaries, Box 425, Big River, SK. S0J 0E0 Phone: (306) 469-4970, (306) 469-7902 (cell); Fax: (306) 469-5779; Email: c.warriner@sasktel.net. Deadline: Dec. 31, 2015.

Help Wanted - 2016 Season: Souris (MB)

3 Apiary Workers 8431
Wages $12.00 to $15.00 depending upon experience.
Drivers license an asset.
Duties include: Feeding, Unwrapping bee hives,
Moving hives to summer locations, Queen Checking, looking for any disease, Supering hives, Pulling and extracting honey, Fall feeding, moving hives to winter locations, Wrapping hives for winter, Any other beekeeping related duties.
Contact: Harlton Apiaries, Irwin Harlton, Box 644, Souris, MB R0K 2C0. (204) 483-2382, email: iharlton@mts.net

Help Wanted: Austin (MB)

Two positions available for full time, seasonal apiary labourers at New Rutherford Apiaries (4647204 Manitoba Ltd) located northwest of Austin, MB in the RM of North Norfolk (sw21-12-12). Positions available April 2016 through October 2016. Duties include helping with: honey harvesting/extracting, feeding/medicating hives, moving hives, building hive equipment, and clean-up. Some evening and weekend work required. Work is physically demanding and often in a very hot environment. Wage rate of $11.35 - $15.00/hour depending on experience.
Apply to: Mike Lewis at:
mike-beehive@hotmail.com, ph: (204) 466-2551

Help Wanted: Vanderhoof (BC)

Sweet Nechako Honey , Vanderhoof BC , 17897 Turner Frontage Rd, and 395 W 5th street, one hour west of Prince George BC. NOC 8252, Apiary technician wanted for 2016(next season)spring, to Oct 31, 2016. This is a full time seasonal position. Technician to help with:
- spring check, hive assessment and manipulation.
- pest and disease control.
- grafting, making nucs and raising queens.
- all aspects of pollen collection.
- assemble and repair equipment.
- super hives including loading 30 kg supers manually.
- lead harvest and extraction crews when needed or harvest alone when needed.
- clean up after harvests.
- keep field production records.
- maintain beeyards.
- fall feeding, assessment and treatment.
- wrap bees.

$17 to $18 per hour based on ability, with minimal 2 years experience and training as Technician, certificates or equivalent experience with work related references. Possible production bonus. Possible year round job for right person. Housing available. Must be an able driver, Class 5 standard. Job is physically demanding. Contact Jon Aebischer, Box 595, Vanderhoof, BC, V0J 3A0 or EMAIL: juanaebis@sweetnechakohoney.ca

Help Wanted: Guy (AB)

15 positions for Apiary Workers needed for full time / seasonal work (45+ hrs/ wk.) for 2016 bee season in Guy, Alberta. Wages will be set by the NOC guidelines which are approx. $12 - $15 per hour depending experience. Accommodation is provided in Guy. All applicants must be physically fit and able to work in the presence of honeybees. The job duties include maintaining the health of live honeybees under direction of managers, moving bees, collection and extraction of honey and preparing bees for winter. Also includes some woodwork for new beehive equipment, and general shop cleaning and maintenance. There will be some evening, weekend and night work required. This is an entry level position with on the job training working in a team environment.
Please email your application to the attention of Gilbert Wolfe at swolfe@serbernet.com

Honey Bees and Supplies for Sale and Wan

FOR SALE:

500 Brood chambers just off of the 2015 season, Brand new paraffin wax dipped box with 10 frames of comb. $65.00/box.
Contact Chris: 1-204-872-2398 or email: pilotman1977@gmail.com

FOR SALE:

Maxant 30 frame vertical extractor. Honey pump, wax tank, and more Maxant extraction equipment.
Deep supers, covers, feeders, Queen excluders.
Clifton Royal, NB 506-651-5568
Lavigne.carla@gmail.com

FOR SALE

Four-Frame Nucs - May and June 2015.
Queen Cells - June and July (pick-up only)
Mated Queens - July - September (Canada Post and pick-up available)
Contact: Highlands Honey, Portland, Ontario. 613-272-2091 highlandshoney@storm.ca

BUSINESS FOR SALE, Vancouver Area (BC)

Vancouver area bee supplies/candle supplies business for sale. Established and growing. Gross revenue $25k per month. Selling due to retirement. Please email inquiries to beekeeping25@shaw.ca

HIVES for Sale

Very strong with Caspian Queens. Singles $330, Doubles $410, Minimum Order 50 hives. Available May 15-25. Serious Enquiries Only.
Contact Jean Marc Le Dorze 778-882-6254. Golden Ears Apiaries Inc. Location Mission, B.C.
Email: jeanmarcledorze@gmail.com

For Sale: Grand Forks, B.C.

3 Bedroom House, Large Certified Honey House, 2.6 Acres, 500 Hive Equipment, Trucks, School Bus Route.
The Honey House: Retail sales office, 220v and 110v electrical service, natural gas heat, 3 piece bathroom. Cowan Uncapper chain drive machine. Kelley jumbo capping wax melter. Kelley 72 frame auto shut off extractor. Eight foot stainless steel uncapping tank. Stainless steel baffled S/S sump tank (1,200lb capacity). Kelley five G. P. M. sump pump. Cook and Beals heat exchange unit. Two stainless steel storage tanks (2,000lb and 5,000lb). 1.5" piping with stainless steel "s" Ferrule connectors. 3/4" warm water heating system throughout tanks. Two trucks: 1980 GMC 7000-20' flat deck equipped with a 24' Kelley boom and a 1991 GMC 3500 Vandura, 1 ton cube van.
Contact: Jennifer Brock, MacDonald Realty, townandcountry-4sale.com/518

*BUSY BEE BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES -

we sell beekeeping equipment, hive parts, tools, protective clothing, honey containers etc - also candle making supplies, silicone moulds. We buy and sell beeswax. Located in eastern Ontario, we ship coast to coast.
www.busybeebeekeepingsupplies.ca

Proud sponsor of the Canadian Honey Council