President's Message

Change is the only constant, right?

The hives, and our lives, are always in flux, whether we realize it or not. Can we be students of the change, the shiftings, the changings, and the differences? And still, there are patterns, and similarities, and universal rules and principles and such. It is a rich and complex stew for sure. How do we know how to show up, how to proceed, how to adapt, how to adopt new ways, perhaps ways that are older and newer?

The eclipse - I didn't see very much, given that it was foggy where I live. I did sit with a beehive, trying to notice any changes. (I didn't notice any.) What did you notice, wherever you were?

We are winding into the fall, and the winterizing of the beehives is approaching, and some trees are turning colors already. Change. Always occurring.

The SCBA has four more months in the scheduled year - how this year has gone so quickly. Sometimes. How this year has gone so slowly. Sometimes. Sometimes, when I'm inspecting a hive, time seems to slow down. Real time. Bee time. I value these times. Can I learn from real time experience, and translate it into my normal non-bee life?

Thank you for your continued interest and support in the SCBA, for supporting honeybees and native bees and pollinators and plants and habitat and community...

Hopefully we are all helping to guide and affect changes that benefit the ecosystems around us, of which we are part, with efficient effort that is rejuvenating and regenerating to us. Remember to breathe, and to rest.

To your health and well being during the changing of the seasons,

Jason Berkman
President

This Month’s Calendar

Monthly Meeting: September 11

- 6 pm – Check out books and videos from our library, buy plants at our fabulous plant table, buy raffle tickets, talk to expert beekeepers willing to share their knowledge with you and help with any problems, socialize with refreshments and meet your cluster leaders. Bring your own cup, please. If you like to bake we also would appreciate donations of your cooking skills!
- 7 pm – Aimee Code, the Pesticide Program Director at the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation

Upcoming Meetings/Events

- Heirloom Expo September 5-7 10:00 -7:00 each day Sonoma County Fairgrounds, Santa Rosa, CA

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There will be winter

Whether winter is mild and brief, harsh and long or inconsistent, it’s a challenging season for the colonies. Although honey bees do not hibernate, their populations decrease substantially in the fall and their activity outside the hives during the cold months is often hindered by inclement weather. Yet, the colonies must not just survive this tough time of the year. They’ll also have to regain much strength before springtime arrives. Success in meeting these goals takes good preparation.

Over eons of evolution honey bees have devised an amazing system to stay alive between fall and spring. One element of this is their clustering mechanism; the production of winter bees is another. However, this system would not function without nests suitably organized to provide protection and sustenance at times when no food may be gathered. Remarkably, everything that will be necessary to keep the colonies growing at the end of winter and in early spring must be in place inside the hives before mid-fall.

Here is how bees make it happen:

As the brood nests shrink steadily and the honey flow wanes during the summer, combs in the lower parts of the hives become empty. This allows pollen foragers to unload their pellets and receiver bees to place nectar in the vacated cells, which sets the stage for drastic changes within the brood chambers. Then, for a few days, sometimes for two weeks or so, the queens increase their egg production. At the same time, the bees begin to either accumulate fresh stores, or to relocate uncapped honey from distant parts of the hives into the upper combs of the brood chambers that were previously used for brood rearing. Consequently, the brood nests start to move downward into the unfilled lower parts of the hives, closer to the entrances and next to the fresh provisions. The brood that will be raised there around the fall equinox will be well fed. This is an important step for the colonies, as these young bees will become nurse bees for the winter bees.

Although the bees relocate uncapped honey and place nectar in the fall brood chambers, any beebread that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical that was not consumed is left in place and protected from spoilage by a glaze of honey. This bee bread will be critical. This is done while respecting the work the bees are doing and manipulated, their volume is gradually reduced by removing unused, old and misshapen combs, and by harvesting a few frames of surplus honey. Fall hive management is the opposite of spring hive management, in that the volume of the hives shrinks and their contents become more compact during the preparations for winter. All of this is done while respecting the work the bees are doing and the arrangement they have created in the brood chambers.

In early fall, the accumulation of stores throughout the brood chambers intensifies. The brood nests may be pushed further down on the combs and they become quite compact. The scarcity of empty cells in the brood area forces the queens to gradually reduce their production of eggs, sometimes to the point of altogether stopping egg-laying by mid-fall. That’s when the fall brood nests contain mostly sealed brood that will become the winter bees. Actually, the size of these mid-fall brood nests is a foreteller of the volume of the future winter clusters. The winter bees will emerge over the following two weeks, while the last of the summer foragers frantically top off the stores before finally disappearing.

When the congestion within the brood chambers forces the queens to stop laying eggs, there is a period of broodlessness during the late fall or in early winter. This is very beneficial, if not vital to the colonies, as it spares the young winter bees from having to perform nursing duties too early in their lives, which would decrease their longevity. In addition, this period of broodlessness offers an opportunity to the colonies to control varroa with their grooming behavior, before the colonies start raising a new generation, and it also helps reduce the consumption of their stores.

To perform this chain of tasks in a timely manner, the bees need to sense and respond to the local summer environmental cues that winter is coming. As always, the future of the colonies depends on their hard and methodical work.

September in the apiaries

Beekeepers have to make quite a few decisions at the end of summer. Many of these are crucial for their bees and, come next spring, will affect the vigor of their apiaries: Which colonies to take into winter? Which ones require immediate attention? How to manage them through the fall? How much honey should be left in this or that hive? This is just a sample of numerous questions that have to be answered.

Once the hives have been assessed, which I normally do around Labor Day, it’s time to implement any plan we devise, as there are only a few weeks left before closing the hives for winter. Some procedures, such as requeening or combinations, if they are necessary, are better done as soon as possible; others may require several weeks to complete. As the hives are inspected and manipulated, their volume is gradually reduced by removing unused, old and misshapen combs, and by harvesting a few frames of surplus honey. Fall hive management is the opposite of spring hive management, in that the volume of the hives shrinks and their contents become more compact during the preparations for winter. All of this is done while respecting the work the bees are doing and the arrangement they have created in the brood chambers.

The colonies that are queenright, healthy, carrying sizeable brood nests and sufficient stores to cover their needs until spring do not present a problem. But we need to figure out why the others are not performing as they should and make necessary corrections.

As long as honey was harvested only in reasonable quantities and young colonies were not started too late in the year, then there is no need to feed any colonies. Just...
like the bees that live in trees, those in our hives provide for themselves. Requeening, combination, and shrinking weak hives to nuc size before overwintering them are better options. The mite populations are rapidly increasing at this time of year, and it becomes evident how particular hives are handling the parasite. Diseased colonies or those that carry large numbers of varroa mites may be requeened or their volume may be reduced to strengthen them. They should not be neglected. No matter the volume of the hives, the overall organization of their brood chambers and stores must remain the same. The point is to restore balance between the bee populations and the size of their nest cavities in order to provide better overwintering conditions.

Swarms may still be caught at this late time of year, but they are mainly a distraction that brings dangers. Indeed, they are often absconding swarms that are fleeing stressful conditions or excessive mite loads. They stand very little chance of making it through winter. However, I give them a box, but I never combine these unknown bees with any of my colonies.

The elimination of the drones can be striking when first witnessed, but it is a normal and healthy step the colonies take during their preparations for winter.

Robber bees and yellowjackets may threaten the hives at this season. To avoid these dangers, the entrances of the hives should be kept defensible.

The bees know how to prepare for winter. We just need to make sure we do not interfere with their work and that the hives we provide are configured well.

Cross-sections of a hive at monthly intervals during its preparations for winter: As the colony prepares its nest for winter, the brood nest (shown in red) is driven downward in the hive by the accumulation and consolidation of stores in the upper part of the brood chamber (bee bread shown in orange, and honey in yellow). After a brief spike in egg laying by the queen around the end of summer, the amount of brood decreases gradually. By mid-fall, the brood nest contains the future winter bees that will form the winter cluster. Note that the center part of the stores still holds pollen that was left in place while the brood nest shrank and drifted into the lower part of the hive. This bee bread will be used by the bees to feed the brood in mid-winter, when inclement weather precludes foraging.

Serge Labesque © 2017
In summary, this month:

- Assess the colonies, their health, queens, brood nests and stores.
- Monitor the progress of the colonies in their preparations for fall and winter.
- Requeen or combine hives that are not performing satisfactorily and those that have failed or failing queens. Note that only healthy hives should be combined.
- Reduce the unused volume of the hives (Follower boards greatly facilitate this.)
- Consolidate honey in honey supers (Reduce the volume of the honey supers with follower boards.)
- Manage frames in preparation for fall culling of the old and misshapen ones.
- Beware of yellowjackets and of the risks of robbing. If necessary, reduce the entrances of developing colonies and of those that are under attack. Make sure the hives have no secondary entrances.
- Avoid hive manipulations that can trigger robbing.
- Provide and maintain sources of water.
- Provide some afternoon shade, if possible.
- Ensure that hives are adequately ventilated.
- Harvest, extract and bottle surplus honey, if there is any, and in moderation.
- Return wet frames and cappings to the bees for cleaning (by placing them on top of hive top feeders or inner covers during the evening).
- Render wax from discarded frames and from cappings.
- Beware of the fire danger when using the smoker in dry-grass areas.
- Routinely clean and scorch tools and equipment.

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Santa Rosa Jr. College Bee Course
by Serge Labesque Schedule

**Class Name: Introduction to Beekeeping Class**

Date(s): 08/31/2017 to 09/21/2017
Weekly - Thu 6:30 PM - 9:00 PM;
4 sessions starting 8/31/2017, ending 9/21/2017
Number of Sessions: 4 Number of Weeks: 4

Class Web Description: This short course will introduce students to beekeeping with a strong emphasis on beehive management techniques as practiced in Sonoma County without reliance on any treatment whatsoever for pests or diseases. Topics include: overview of the honey bee colony; beekeeping tools and equipment; how to start with honey bees; swarming; honey flow and harvesting of hive products; diseases, pests and enemies; hive and queen management; and beekeeping throughout the year.

Max Class Size: 57
Class Fee: $50.00
Materials Fee: $8.00
Registration Fee: $2.00

**Class Name: Intermediate Beekeeping for Fall, Winter, & Early Spring Class**

Date(s): 09/28/2017 to 10/05/2017
Weekly - Thu 6:30 PM - 9:00 PM;
2 sessions starting 9/28/2017, ending 10/5/2017
Number of Sessions: 2 Number of Weeks: 2

Class Web Description: This class will expand on the beehive management techniques that were explored during the Introduction to Beekeeping course. The focus of the class will be fall, winter, and early spring management of beehives in Sonoma County. Detailed explanations of techniques that are used for fall, queen management, and hive preparation for winter will be given.

Max Class Size: 90
Class Fee: $78.00
Materials Fee: $15.00
Registration Fee: $2.00
Aimee Code is the Pesticide Program Director at the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation. She has twenty years of experience working to protect people and the environment from pesticides. During her career, she has helped reduce pesticide use in public housing, was integral in efforts to reduce pesticide contamination in salmon-supporting waters, and has helped activists around the country to pass policies to protect pollinators from pesticides. Aimee received her Masters of Science in Environmental Health with a minor in Toxicology from Oregon State University.

Presentation Overview

Build it and they will come: Creating healthy habitat for native bees.

Get a glimpse into the amazing diversity of North America’s native bee species. In California alone there are more than 1,500 species of bees. Aimee Code, the Pesticide Program Director at the Xerces Society, will discuss the unique needs and behaviors of native bees as well as the risks that they face from pesticide use. You’ll learn about solitary soil and tunnel nesting bees as well as social bumblebees. Aimee will also discuss how you can help native bees survive and thrive by providing them the three things they need: diverse flowering plants for forage, undisturbed areas for nesting and habitat that is free from harmful pesticides.

Ad by long time member:

FOR SALE: Inner cover duel pane windows with ventilation vents. Without opening your supers you can watch your bees work inside the hive and feed them syrup without attracting robbers and can be used as a solar oven to clean and separate honey and wax from cappings and other debris. This unit will tell you when to add a honey super. Keep your entrance dry with a rain roof and also includes a metal tray for under your screened bottom board for easy cleaning instead of buying expensive sticky boards. You can do all this at the same time. Most any teenager can install this on any of your supers. All this for $120. If interested, contact Leonard at 707/525-8424.
Eriogonum Buckwheat Family

We conclude our summer study of California native Buckwheat with two more gorgeous plants.

Eriogonum crocatum Saffron Buckwheat

A strikingly beautiful plant, with eye-popping yellow blooms that turn deep rusty brown as they age, and fuzzy light grey-sage green leaves, Saffron Buckwheat makes a delightful addition to the pollinator garden. Besides being attractive to bees, adult butterflies also nectar on the flowers and lay eggs on the plants, as it is a larval host plant for caterpillars. Birds love the seeds, when they are finished feasting and spreading seeds around, you may even get some baby plants which you can plant around the garden or share with friends.

Saffron Buckwheat is evergreen, growing one to two feet tall and two to three feet wide. She would make a nice ground cover, or look splendid with taller Buckwheats, sages, ceanothus, coffeeberry or other natives.

Saffron Buckwheats are native to southern California but adaptable to our northern gardens or hedgerows, needing good drainage, sun to part shade and infrequent to occasional water. Deer generally leave it alone.

Eriogonum nudum Naked Buckwheat

Naked Buckwheat does have leaves, but the flower stalks are bare, with tiny clusters of white, pink or yellow flowers held one to three feet above the base of the plant. The bloom time is long- from May through October or November. Bees, butterflies, and birds adore this valuable plant.

Again, plant her with other natives, in a rock garden, alongside a path where you can admire her flowers and insect visitors, or in a hedgerow. Good drainage, mostly sun and infrequent watering once established will make Naked Buckwheat very happy.
Meet Your 2nd VP
Susan Kegley

Susan has done an awesome job finding interesting speakers for our meetings. She is an organic chemist with expertise in pesticide toxicology, pollutant fate and transport; environmental monitoring and analytical chemistry; and experience with pesticide regulation, pesticide data sources and pesticide toxicology and epidemiology. She founded Pesticide Research Institute in 2006. She evaluates the effects of pesticides on bees, providing environmental monitoring services, and assessing exposure to pesticides in air, water, food, dust, and beehive matrices. Because of her work in this field she goes to many conferences and meets interesting people in our world of bees. She is extremely friendly and that helps her convince a variety of speakers to come to share their work and knowledge with us. When she is not busy with all her research and going to conferences she runs a gorgeous farm called Blooms and Bees on Petaluma Hill Road between Rohnert Park and Santa Rosa.

Heirloom Expo
September 5-7 10:00 -7:00 each day Sonoma Country Fairgrounds, Santa Rosa, CA

Join SCBA at the Heirloom Festival this year. This is one of the most interesting and fun events of the year here in Sonoma County. Lots to see, cool things to buy, lectures to listen to, yummy food to eat and music for dancing!

We will be outside this year with stellar information bringing our passion for protecting bees and educating the public about bees, planting for bees and sustainable ways of caring for our winged friends.

If you have signed up for a shift we are so happy you did. If not, come see us and play with us as we share our knowledge and love for our bees and our amazing community.

Thanks to everyone who have helped us with our fairs and events this year!

Volunteer Coordinator Committee,
Carol
Emily
Karen and
Sonja

Two Photos from last year:
Gardening for Bees
By Miles Sarvis-Wilburn

The SCBA is unsurprisingly focused on the honey bee, yet this creature is nothing without the nectar flow that sustains the colony. They are two sides of the same coin, the pollinators and the flowers; without one, the other will surely perish. Thus, gardening for bees is a necessary and vital part of any beekeeper’s agenda, and it is the aim of this column to relate our adventures while communicating simple and effective gardening methods to our membership. One need not be a master gardener to take part in combatting habitat destruction and degradation—no green thumbs necessary. All the plants listed can be found at local nurseries and no complicated techniques are needed to garden for our bees.

Lynmar Estate Garden Tour

On the 25th of June, with the intense summer heat bearing down, the Gardening Group of SCBA convened at Lynmar Estate Winery for a tour of their pollinator-friendly garden. This garden was designed by Kate Frey, author of The Bee-Friendly Garden: Design an Abundant, Flower-Filled Yard That Nurtures Bees and Supports Biodiversity, and blends culinary needs with pollinator-friendly flowers. It is unlikely that any of us will achieve such a splendid and bountiful garden, largely due to lack of human-power (she had assistants to help plant and monitor), but we can isolate important pieces of information to bring home.

- Gardeners can add compost to their beds every winter as Kate advises, or more often if needed. Make sure all compost is certified organic by the Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) and consider brands like Sonoma Compost “Hi-Test compost” ($32.50/yard).
- Gardeners may desire to overhead hand water but many will want to irrigate. Kate recommends a grid system with pressure-compensating lines, 1 gal/hour, using the same 1-2’ emitters at 6-15’ apart for simplicity.
- Not all nurseries are made the same; if you haven’t checked out Cal Flora, Emerisa, Annie’s Annuals, or Digging Dog, you may find them of interest!
- Foraging honey bees will visit one type of flower exclusively until they have exhausted this nectar and pollen supply. It follows that the farther apart this supply may be, the longer the bee has to fly to get to each flower. Try to plant flowers in clumps of approximately three feet by three feet to provide adequate nectar flow in concentrated areas.
- Keeping the above in mind, aim for 10-12 different plants that bloom throughout the year (3 in spring, 3 in summer, 3 in fall, and 3 in winter) to provide ongoing nectar bloom. Some (see below) may flower throughout the year or across seasons!
- Native annual seeds are best planted in the fall before the winter rains.

Bee-Friendly Farming

We also had a chance to hear from Jamie Sherman of the national non-profit Pollinator Partnership regarding a wonderful program: “Bee-Friendly Farming.” While gathered at Cheryl Veretto’s lovely Sebastopol home on July 22nd, Jamie explained how the program works to certify gardens, farms, and businesses that want to provide foraging opportunities for local pollinators. The criteria for certification is simple and straightforward, and this ease of access coupled with community support has led to thousands of people taking part in this program. All you have to do is:

1. Offer forage providing good nutrition for bees on at least 3% of your landscape.
2. Plant continuous bloom of different flowering plants throughout the growing season, especially in early spring and late autumn in temperate regions.
3. Offer clean water for bees. For example, buckets filled with burlap sacks and water.
4. Provide a variety of habitats for nesting and mating, through features such as hedgerows, natural brush, or buffer strips.
5. Practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM); reduce or eliminate the use of chemicals; ensure that pollinators are not exposed.
6. Pay the annual $35 certification fee, which helps sustain the program.

Most of us do these things already, so why not get certified and partake in a larger movement? Learn more here: http://www.pollinator.org/bff/ or contact our SCBA Bee Friendly Farming point person Cheryl Veretto at cheryl@mrsvgarden-n-bees.com.

Finally, here is a short list of awesome “high-performance” pollinator-friendly flowering plants that were seen during these trips:

- Calamint (calamintha): 1.5’ - 1.5’, white flowers, doesn’t spread and smells lovely.
- Coffeeberry (frangula californica): shrub 3-12’ tall, flowers and fruit, very bird-friendly.
- ‘Mystic Illusion’ Dahlia (and ‘Mystic Haze’ Dahlia): tidy and shrubby, beautiful flowers.
- Penstemon ‘Ener’: 2-3’ tall and wide, long blooming, hummingbird magnet.
- Nicotina, Old Petunias, Evening Primrose: night blooming! Great for moths, bats, and other night pollinators.
- Agastache ‘Tutti Frutti’: 3-6’ by 1-3’, long bloom, butterflies and hummingbirds.
- Ornamental Oregano (‘Santa Cruz’ and ‘Bristol Cross’): late season blooms!
- Chaste Tree (vitex agnus-castus): small-scale tree that attracts bees, can be cut back.
- Escallonia ‘Fradisii’ “Pink Princess”: long blooming evergreen shrub, makes an excellent hedge plant.

Happy gardening and remember that a honey bee friendly garden is a friend to so much more! Native bees, hummingbirds, butterflies, songbirds, bats, beetles, etc... all require shelter, water, and food, and by supporting our honey bees we directly support a much larger ecosystem.
Time to Get Ready for Our Silent Auction
By Darlene McGinnis and Melissa Weaver and Ettamarie Peterson

This year’s Silent Auction is in full swing! Donations and requests are being made and donations are beginning to trickle in. So far, we have gotten some great items and also some promises for some really cool stuff. Wine & Booze, Camelbak’s custom etched bottles, Keen shoe gift certificate, Bee bike helmet, pillow, solar bee lights, books, purses, country wood hand painted signs, honey theme dinner for eight, potting table…this is a great start! In 2015, we collected over 100 items and had an amazing auction. We need your help to make this just as amazing. Cash donations are also welcome. Darlene and Melissa can email you an auction request form and Letter of Intent to give to your donors to fill out and keep for their tax returns. Remember to ask your donors for gift certificates, signage, business cards and other promotional materials before you go to pick up their donation gift.

We will be having a committee meeting on September 8th at 6:30 at John and Darlene McGinnis’s house in Petaluma. Anyone wishing to join the committee is welcome. We will need help the night of the party so if that is something you would like to do let us know and we’ll put you on the work schedule. Some of the jobs will be set up, meet and greet, check in, manage tables during auction, sort items into bags, check out.

Please bring your donated items to the general meetings in September, October or November. AVOID THE HOLIDAY RUSH! Please try to have donations turned in by December 4th! Remember businesses are asked all the time for donations and often have to stop saying yes so ask NOW! There is a lot of work behind the scene to figure out how to display and store, make bid sheets, paper work, and hours on the computer etc….so, the sooner we have your items the easier it will be for the committee.

Our Auction Needs Your Help!
Providing Quality Hives and Components at an Affordable Price

~ Complete Hives ~ Screened Bottom Boards ~
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~ Top Feeders ~ Vented Top Covers ~
~ Wired Frames ~ Follower Boards ~
~ Telescoping Top Covers ~ Hive Stands ~
~ Wooden Swarm Traps ~ Solar Wax Melters ~

Designed and endorsed by Serge Labesque
Recommended by Christine Kurtz

John McGinnis
(707) 478-9787
803 Lynch Rd, Petaluma, CA 94954
By appointment only
goahwayranch@gmail.com

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Gravenstein Apple Fair Recap

The 2017 Gravenstein Apple Fair Was Great
Thanks to All Our Volunteers!

This year we had a plant table with bee friendly plants for sale, the observation hive, Will Ackley and Kelli Cox taking turns in the tent working two nucs, honey tasting thanks to Hector Alvarez and his daughter Cynthia and an activity table where children could make beeswax candles, puppets or paste pictures of bee pollinated foods on paper plates. All in all there were about 70 volunteers making sure honey bees were appreciated!

Hector Alvarez and Ettamarie Peterson brought in their observation beehives.

Kelli Cox rescued Mr. Bee from the dump. You will see him in other events for sure!
Contact Information

Regular monthly meetings of the Sonoma County Beekeepers’ Association are held on the second Monday of each month, at 7 pm at the Rohnert Park 4-H Building. The meetings cover a wide range of topics of interest to beekeepers. Everyone wanting to learn about honeybees is cordially invited to attend. You do not need to be a member nor a beekeeper to attend these meetings. Dues can be paid online at our website sonomabees.org, at our monthly meetings or by mail. Please see our Website for the application and various kinds of memberships available.

Our mailing address is:
Sonoma County Beekeepers’ Assoc.
P.O. Box 98
Santa Rosa, CA 95402-0098

Extractor Techs - Call Ettamarie 707-479-1613 or Janet Leisen 707-528-2085 or Cheryl Veretto e-mail cheryl@cbfreelance.com to rent the electric extractor for $5 a day. Rental fee is $5 per day. Cheryl is located in Sebastopol. Janet is North of Santa Rosa. Ettamarie is in Petaluma. There is a hand extractor at Deborah Rogers’ home and her e-mail is deborah@olivequeen.net She lives in Glen Ellen.

2017 Board Members
and Other Helpful People

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