

The Monthly Extractor



Volume 45, Issue 8

August 2020

This is our newsletter that reflects the various techniques, theories and art of sustainable beekeeping. Articles are contributed by SCBA members.

President's Message

AUGUST CALENDAR

Dear Fellow SCBA Beekeepers,

May this message find you and your families healthy and wearing your masks. August is here and the end of summer is in sight. As we all continue to cope with ever-changing conditions of Covid-19, our gardens and bees fortunately remain a welcome and steady presence in our lives.

I hope everyone had a chance to view the film "The Pollinators." We had a great Zoom general meeting with the film's producer/director Peter Nelson and Susan Kegley from Bees N Blooms. The discussion and Q & A were very interesting and thought provoking. If you missed the film, it is definitely worth watching and available to view on several online sites.

Christine Kurtz did a wonderful presentation on bee diseases on July 18th. It is helpful information we all need to keep in mind as we check on the health of our hives.

It just seems as though we were just talking about swarms and now we're starting to think and talk about helping our bees prepare for winter. Don't miss Serge Labesque's presentation "Preparing for Winter" at our August General Zoom meeting.

Following the lead of our bees, we push forward each day helping one another as bee buddies and connecting with our bee community at our Zoom meetings and cafes. Wishing you and your bees the best.



Ann Jereb
2020 SCBA President

Monthly Meeting: August 10th

Time: 6:30 -7:00 log into Zoom meeting

7:00-9:00 pm Our guest speaker will be Serge Labesque

Topic: Preparing our Hives for Winter.

Sign on: 6:30 Presentation: 7:00-8:30pm

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/91786949392>

Meeting ID: 917 8694 9392

Serge Labesque has been a longstanding member of SCBA. For many years, he has contributed monthly articles to The Monthly Extractor Newsletter. He generously offers his knowledge, experience and wisdom to our members through presentations and cluster meetings. He has been teaching beekeeping classes at SRJC since the early 2000's.

Contents

President's Message	1
August Calender.....	1
General Membership News	2
Honey Extractor Rental	2
Regional Cluster News	2
Beekeeping To-Do List by Serge Labesque	3
Bee Plants for August	5
Gardening for Bees	6
August Pop-up Plant Sale	6
G4B Gardeners'	7
Tips for Beekeeping.....	7
Nectar-Dearth Plant List	8
2020 Board Members	11
Contact Information	11

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP NEWS

The SCBA Website Awaits You

Have you checked out the SCBA website lately? www.sonomabees.org Our new website is gradually growing and adding more information. The menu bar holds a wealth of beekeeping and gardening information along with opportunities to join, donate, report a swarm and request an educational presentation. Review past editions of "The Monthly Extractor" newsletters, and be sure to check out the Information in our Members Only section.

On the far right side of the menu bar you'll find three dots If you hover over the dots you will see SCBA Members Only Information. As a member of SCBA you have access to video recordings of some recent Zoom presentations, swarm reports and more. The Learn More section has great information on beekeeping basics, honeybee biology and other topics.

The SCBA website is our communal hub for all things beekeeping in Sonoma County. **Check it out today and learn more about what your membership offers and delivers.**

REGIONAL CLUSTER NEWS Cluster Activities 2020

I love this time in the beekeeping season! Hive checks can be a little further apart as long as you have good note-taking skills! Healthy laying queens are still very busy and workers are challenging their creative skills around placing and moving nectar. You can see the changes taking place from one hive check to the next. The one challenge I see and hear from clusters is "where are the nectar/honey stores?" Challenge or not for your hive(s), it looks and feels different this year for many beekeepers from previous years.

Thank you to Christine Kurtz for hosting our July Zoom education on the topic of Bee Diseases. WOW! She shared wonderful first-hand pictures and education. Many questions were fielded and answers shared. Watch for cluster-based Zoom education experiences over the coming months. Perhaps we will have a live hive-dive or a pre-recorded video session with a Q & A session. Clusters continue to be creative with distanced/on-line education.

We welcome your ideas and energy! Do you want to be video-taped during a hive dive and then share your observations with your cluster? Do you want to donate your time to be the videographer? (This can be done with a phone.) If you have ideas or energy and would like to volunteer, please share them with us! E-mail regionalcoordinator@sonomabees.org.

Looking forward to seeing you on-line, or in the field "masked up" enjoying a hive or two! Happy August Beekeeping!

Rorie Sweeney
Regional Cluster Coordinator

Honey Extractor Rental

One of the benefits of SCBA membership is access to our honey extractors. We currently have a honey extractor for each cluster as well as one fruit press shared across all regions. Members can find the terms of this rental, as well as the necessary contact information, in the "SCBA Members-Only Info" section of the website. To see this section you will need to be logged in. Happy spinning and crushing!

Please note the following column is a reprint from 2019. While reading it, keep in mind that there will be differences in weather from year to year.

My August Beekeeping To-Do List by Serge Labesque

© 2019

Relocating feral bee colonies

It's summertime, and that is when people most often become aware of bees that live near them, in tree hollows, or possibly in the walls or attics of their houses. All of a sudden, they want the bees gone. Hopefully, a beekeeper is called to help with the situation.

When I receive such a request, I first try to make sure that it is really honey bees we are talking about, and not yellow-jackets or hornets. "They are all bees, aren't they?" Well, to a beekeeper, not exactly.

If the insects are not honey bees and they do not present a direct danger, I tell the callers to just be patient until late fall, when the unwelcome critters will vanish on their own. Then the problem will have been resolved at no cost, and the insects will have lived their lives, as they should have. If on the contrary, it appears that the nest is filled with honey bees, I tell the callers how important the pollinators are and I ask them if they can tolerate and maybe even appreciate and enjoy the presence of the bees.

But there are times when the bees have to go.

When I started keeping bees, I collected swarms and pursued every opportunity to retrieve bees from any locations bees might turn into a nest. My goal was to capture the bees. I probably used all the tools and tricks to take the bees out of their nests, including "bee vacs". Bee colony removal was hard, painful work. And it was brutal on the bees, too! Fortunately, I soon started to take the time to observe how the bees occupy and organize their lives in their natural nest cavities without beekeeper influence. I promptly abandoned the ruthless and noisy bee vacs.

I still relocate bee colonies from trees or buildings, when this is necessary. But I do this as gently as possible. Past mid-summer, I advise people to be patient and let the bees spend the winter in place, as the safest time to relocate bee colonies is in the spring and during the early part of summer. The method I use is actually very simple and it works well in just about any situation. It relies on a one-way exit cone that is set on the entrance of the nest and a trap hive that is placed right next to it to receive the bees. The trap hive contains a frame of mixed brood covered with young bees and several empty frames. A lot of fine steel wool is used to plug any hole or crevice that may become an alternate access opening to the nest.

It only takes one or two days for the foragers to adopt the bait hive as their new home. If the inside of the nest cavity can be accessed, the trap hive and the bees it contains can then be collected and taken away. Frequently, it is not even necessary to wear a bee veil or to use a smoker. Every bee, the queen, and their valuable comb can be placed in an orderly fashion in a hive. In the evening, they are all moved to the apiary where they may be re-unit-

ed with their foragers. Since these feral bees may be of great quality, I occasionally raise a queen or two by using a small piece of their comb that holds eggs and young larvae.

However, when the nest cavity will remain inaccessible, the bees have to be patiently moved to trap boxes until the nest is emptied. This may take six or seven weeks of patient monitoring and managing of the boxes while the young from the nest mature and fly out. The last of the nest bees and the queen may finally abscond or join the trap bees, as no foragers are bringing them supplies. The nest cavity may then be sealed to prevent a swarm from moving in. Meanwhile, the bees that join and strengthen the trap hive raise young queens, build comb and prepare for winter by collecting remarkable amounts of nectar and pollen.

For sure, beekeepers have better ways to fill their apiaries than collecting wild bees. But there are times when it is good to know how to transfer feral colonies from their nest into our hives to save them from chainsaws and bulldozers.



Example of set up to lure bees from a wall

August in the apiaries

Beekeepers may give less attention to their hives during the summer than during the spring. Yet, this is a good time to become better acquainted with our colonies and their queens. We can find out what some of their qualities and shortcomings are, and still have enough time to make necessary adjustments and to address health or other issues before the preparations of the colonies for winter are started in earnest.

Varroa mite monitoring ranks high on the list. Two or three tests during the month of August after testing in July are a good measure to figure out how the colonies are handling the pest. Assessing the level of mite infestation of a hive can be done easily by placing a sheet of wax paper coated with vegetable shortening on the monitoring tray. Twenty-four hours later, a quick count of the mites that are found on the wax paper gives an idea of what is going on. This needs to be done at the same time for all the colonies in a given apiary, because the weather and the location can shift the results significantly. We can then at least tell which hives in that particular location are doing well and which ones may have to be kept under watch or possibly requeened before the fall.

Typically, the honey flow decreases or even ends around my apiaries during the summer. Two years after the fires that devastated this area, this drop in nectar production is still particularly noticeable in locations where the hives depend to some extent on the natural vegetation.

Not surprisingly, the brood nests, which are shrinking at this time of year, have moved higher up into the hives. The lower combs which may have been completely occupied in late spring and early summer are being vacated. This is a good opportunity to remove some of the older combs, but not to the point of entirely eliminating the lower supers. The bees are actually beginning to use this space to deposit pollen and some nectar, stores that they will use in early fall to feed the developing winter bees.

Unless the bees benefit from a generous summer flow, we can let the honey supers become fuller without adding more nectar-storage space. This helps the bees begin to reverse the gradual move of the brood nests, and it is particularly important in hives with double-deep brood chambers. As the brood nests inch their way down on the combs, they frequently leave some bee bread they did not consume in the upper combs of the brood chambers. It is important to leave these brood-chamber combs in place, as the bees will need the pollen they contain next winter.

For our comfort, it's best to visit the apiaries in the morning or in late afternoon in order to avoid the heat of the day. The bees have to work hard to prevent their nests from overheating. It is good to understand that the choice of the hives we use, their location, and how they are protected from the afternoon sun can affect the colonies significantly. Any work the bees need to do to cool their hives is done at the expense of nectar collection and care of the young. Without any doubt, the use of follower boards and upper ventilation slots is helpful. However, air circulation through the hives should not be excessive, as the larvae may suffer from dehydration. The ventilation of the hives should also

be provided safely, by preventing robber bees or yellowjackets from entering the hives. This can be done by placing a double screen over the upper ventilation slots and by keeping the hive entrances defensible. Removing the monitoring trays is not a good way of providing ventilation in the hives. Indeed, the airflow may become excessive, especially in apiaries exposed to the wind, making it hard for the bees to control the temperature and relative humidity inside the hives.

Debris accumulates rapidly on the monitoring trays at this season. It attracts wax moths and Small Hive Beetles. This is a good thing, as these pests are drawn away from the heart of the hives. However, they must be removed when wax worms and beetle larvae develop in the debris. Soaked in water for a week, these deposits and their inhabitants can become a good fertilizing tea for a few garden plants!

Open-hive inspections expose the brood nests. They are infrequent and brief at this time of year. They should be performed only when the risk of triggering robbing is low, and they should be interrupted at any time robber bees come to the hives. These summer hive inspections may be justified when we see signs of possible health problems on the monitoring trays or in front of the hives. It is also good to find out how the young queens are performing. The brood they produce is a good indicator of their prolificacy and of a few additional characteristics, such as the very-desirable hygienic behavior. Having the smoker at the ready is a safety measure, but no smoke should be applied to the honey supers, or else the honey will acquire the taste of the smoke.

Monitoring and managing the honey supers, including occasional harvests of ripe surplus honey needs to be done without letting honey be exposed to robber bees.

By the end of the month, the colonies will have been assessed, and plans will be made and initiated to prepare them for winter. Their queens, health condition and their stores will be determinant factors during the beekeeper's decision-making process.

The management of our hives at this season and over the next two months is the opposite of spring hive management. Instead of adding more space, we begin to reduce their volume, and we allow their contents to become more compact.

Continued on next page

In summary, this month:

- Observe the performance of the queens and colonies. Take notes for later selection and for hive combination or queen replacement, as warranted.
- Requeen or combine hives that are not performing satisfactorily, and those that have failing queens.
- As always, keep an eye on the health of the colonies.
- Monitor the development of the mite population.
- Beware of yellowjackets and of the risk of robbing.
- Avoid hive manipulations that can trigger robbing.
- Keep the entrances of the hives defensible. Reduce them, if necessary.
- Ensure that the bees have access to water at all times.
- Ensure that the hives are adequately ventilated. Providing afternoon shade is helpful.
- Begin to reduce the unused volume of hives.
- Cull old and misshapen combs.
- Beware of the fire danger when using the smoker in areas of dry vegetation.
- Harvest only surplus summer honey.
- Give extracted supers and wet wax back to the bees for cleaning. To avoid triggering robbing, this should be done in the evening, when foragers are returning to their hives.
- Render wax from discarded frames and from cappings. Solar wax melters work very well at this time of year.
- Routinely clean and scorch tools and equipment.

Serge Labesque
© 2019

Bee Plants for August

By Alice Ford-Sala

The Anemone family is a great and varied addition to any garden. Many are perennial, such as the beautiful Japanese Anemone. But we are working on bulbs and tubers this year so we will concentrate on these this month.

A. blanda is an easy-to-grow naturalizer. It blooms in early to mid-spring. Look for them soon, as they are to be planted in the fall. The bulbs are actually corms that look like dried up pellets. You can soak them overnight in water to help them establish when planting. They like to be planted in good to rich soil with good drainage. Plant 4 inches deep and 3 to 4 inches apart. They do well in rock gardens, in large swaths where they can naturalize, in borders and co-planted with other bulbs such as narcissus and hyacinth. They also do well in containers. Give them full sun to partial shade. They are toxic, so deer and rodents usually won't eat them.

The plant itself is quite pretty. Foliage is ferny and low growing, daisy-like flowers rise 4 inches tall.

A. blanda 'Blue Shades' is a pretty bright blue with yellow centers.

A. blanda 'Pink Star' is shell pink with white, contrasting nicely with the pollen-rich centers.

A. blanda 'White Splendor' has green and white centers.

A. blanda 'Radar' is a pretty purple-red with yellow centers.

They are often sold in mixes of several of the above varieties, so get a bag or two at your local nursery or look on line, they are readily available and not expensive.

Alice Ford-Sala



A. blanda, mixed varieties

GARDENING FOR BEES AUGUST UPDATE

Even with many extra precautions needed to work safely in these COVID-19 times, core members of Gardening for Bees Group (G4B) have found creative ways to follow Sonoma County guidelines and continue the work of propagating plants to help SCBA members head off the dearth season and build robust landscapes of bee forage.

“Our July outdoor work sessions were smashingly productive,” reports Sibyl Bugarin. “We’ll have enough new seedlings for the months to come.” She is particularly pleased with the bloom potential of the sunflowers, especially a new variety, Florenza, as well as tried-and-true Autumn Beauty and Chocolates.

“It’s the last chance,” Sibi adds, “to plant those sunflowers you’ve been admiring from afar.” G4B annuals and herbs are grown from culinary and organic seeds, many are multi-head, robust bloomers.



Florenza sunflower, by kitchengardenseeds.com (left)
Autumn Beauty, by Sibyl Bugarin

HEADS UP FOR AN AUGUST POP-UP PLANT SALE

A Pop-Up Plant Sale Friday August 7 through Sunday August 9 is in the works, location to-be-confirmed. Plant offerings will include lots of summer annuals (many self-seeders) that will help generate a quick boost of blooms in the months just ahead. Also, a selection of perennials that will offer some blooms this fall as they get started and many more blooms late summer and fall next year.

Sibi notes that coreopsis, zinnias, nicotianas, penstemons and scabiosa will be offered at the August sale, she shared photos of their beautiful blooms.

“There’s still Italian basil available – also your last chance to get these planted or replanted in your garden for your summer pesto enjoyment.”

She suggests letting some basil flower and go to seed to feed pollinators and bees. And, if you are a seed-saver like Sibi, “tag plants for seeds by color for next year’s garden design. I’ve gathered seeds from cereinthes, scabiosa’s, nicotiana and dianthus to name a few so far for planting next year.”

Watch for details on location and a preview of plants in the August sale via a news blast to members signed on to the G4B mailing list, as well as Facebook postings on the G4B page and all Cluster pages.

Are you hoping for a Pop-Up sale near you?

Past sales locations have been chosen based on where the plants are being grown. Please note that while there are many logistical considerations, G4B is willing to offer Pop-Ups convenient to other locations if members would like to volunteer their porches or to help with labeling and

transporting plants. If you might be willing to host or help with set-up, please contact us at:

gardening@sonomabees.org

For future reference, please note that a September Pop-Up Plant sale is tentatively scheduled for Friday September 11 to Sunday September 13. All details TBD.



Coreopsis, Zinnia, Penstemon
by Sibyl Bugarin

G4B GARDENERS' AUGUST GREEN THUMB TIPS

Wondering what to do in the garden in early August? Sibi suggests planting flowers and herbs that continue to bloom into the fall.

“Plant now, before the heat hits, then take time to relax and enjoy watching the bees forage and pollinators collect pollen.” She adds, “It’s a perfect time to improve your soil beds. Mulching flower beds with good quality compost or straw will keep the soil moist as it gets hotter during later summer months and will help conserve water. Adding a layer one to two inches deep of compost around all your plantings will give them a boost and keep them healthy for the rest of the season. If you have a compost bin, keep it full with mostly green garden plant material; keep it well watered and turned weekly. Try adding coffee grounds or mushroom compost to the mix to invite both mycorrhizal activity and earth worms – healthy additions to any garden.

G4B coordinator Maryle Brauer advises beekeepers to “please provide as much forage as possible in your home garden. This is especially important in late summer’s deep dearth.” To help you accomplish this, Maryle and G4B gardeners put together the following list of great bee forage plants suitable for Zone 9. These varieties are often available at SCBA plant sales as well as from commercial nurseries at this time of year. Get them in the ground ASAP, keeping soil around the root ball well-watered during hot spells to allow roots to establish, to provide maximum bloom and nectar flow. Deeper watering on occasion encourages roots to reach deeper. Another option: pot up smaller plants into a 1- or 2-gallon-size pot and save them to plant later in the fall after rainfall has started.



A peek at Christine Kurtz's late summer forage crop.

TIPS FOR MAKING BEEKEEPING EASIER

By Ettamarie Peterson

If you are one of the lucky ones to be harvesting honey this month, here is a little tip to make bottling it cleaner. Put your honey bucket on the counter above your dishwasher. Open the dishwasher and pull out the top rack a few inches. Put your honey container on the rack beneath the spigot. Fill the container. If it overflows, the honey is in the dishwasher and not all over your counter. When you get to the point where you have to tip the bucket to scrape that last bit of honey out, it is much easier. Your container is sitting nicely waiting for that honey to flow into it.

Christine Kurtz introduced some of us to the best smoker fuel ever. It is dried horse manure! Believe it or not, it does not stink and is easy to light with your propane torch or even a lighter if you don't have a torch. If you are using a lighter or a match crumple a little paper on the bottom of your smoker, light it and gently drop the horse manure on that fire. Puff some air into it to get the flames on the fuel. If you don't have access to horse manure, give me a call. (707) 479-1613.

Campaign poster boards can be used as monitoring boards, weed suppressors under your hives and for making swarm catching nuc boxes. I am happy to give you a lesson on making the nuc boxes. I prefer them to the ones you buy because they do not have a hollow space at each end and the price is practically nothing!

Do you have any handy tips? Send them to me to include in future newsletter. ettamarie@petersonsfarm.com

NECTAR-DEARTH PLANT LIST FOR LATE SUMMER & FALL

Look for varieties on this list followed by a red asterisk* at the August Pop-Up sale.

Please note: Bloom times vary by microclimate. Research your plant options as to mature size, sun/shade requirements, water needs and other potential suitability issues for your garden. Deadheading promotes an additional round of blooms in many annuals and perennials.

Annuals:

Coreopsis*
Cosmos varieties* - Great last-minute fill in for the fall great for pots
Nicotiana alata* flowering tobacco (Nightshade family)
Daucus carota, Queen Anne's Lace* 'Dara'
Japanese silver leaf sunflower
Other multi-stemmed and long-lasting sunflowers* like Chocolate and Autumn Beauty
Tithonia rotundifolia,* Mexican Sunflower,
Zinnia varieties* - great last-minute fill in for the fall, great for pots too

Perennials:

Agastache foeniculum,* Anise Hyssop
(deadhead spent flowers to promote more bloom)
Aster x frikartii 'Monch,' New England aster (Michaelmas daisy)
Aster novae-angliae, 'Harrington's Pink'
(Michaelmas daisy)
Calamintha nepatoides,
Caryopteris clandonensis 'Grand Bleu,' 'Dark Knight'
Caryopteris incana 'Bluebeard'
Echinacea purpurea,* Purple coneflower
Echinops ritro ruthenicus
Helenium, Sneezeweed 'Mardi Gras'
Helenium autumnal, Autumn Sneezeweed, CA native
Liatris, Blazing Star
Maximillian sunflower (spreads, very big)
Oregano* (several varieties)
Penstemon* varieties
Rudbeckia, Black-eyed Susan
Sedum* 'Autumn Joy'
Solidago rugosa, 'Fireworks' goldenrod
Symphyotrichum chilense, CA native aster
Teucrium hircanicum,* Iranian wood sage
(long blooming)

Salvias (also Perennial):

Perovskia atriplicifolia, 'Little Spire,' and plain variety Russian Sage
Salvia azurea, Blue Pitcher Sage
Salvia confertiflora, Red Velvet Sage (until frost)
Salvia elegans, Pineapple Sage
Salvia guarantica 'Black and Blue'
Salvia leucantha, Mexican Bush Sage
Salvia Mexicana 'Limelight'
Salvia 'Mystic Spires'
Salvia 'Phyllis' Fancy' (until frost)
Salvia 'Wendy's Wish'*
Salvia uliginosa, Bog Sage

Small to Medium Shrubs:

Eriogonum fasciculatum, CA Buckwheat, CA native
Eriogonum giganteum,, St. Catherine's Lace, CA Native
Eriogonum grande var. rubescens

Other eriogonum varieties

Epilobium canum, California Fuchsia 'Catalina'
Tagetes lemmonii, Mexican marigold, blooms into winter

Larger Shrubs/Hedges:

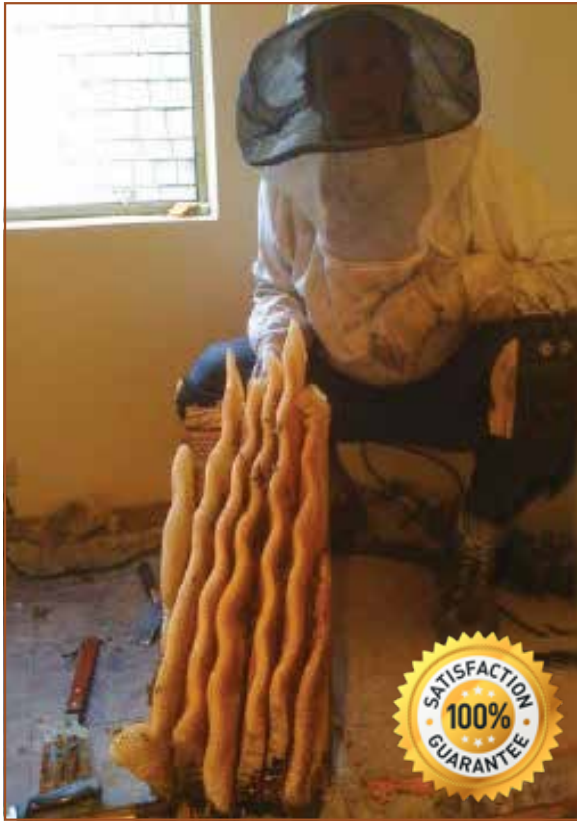
Arbutus Marina, CA nativar
Baccharis pilularis, Coyote Brush/Bush, CA native
Buddleja lindleyana, Butterfly Bush
Elaeagnus x ebbingei, Silverberry
Heteromeles arbutifolia, Toyon/Christmas Berry, CA native
Vitex agnus-castus, Chasteberry, such as 'Shoal Creek'

Long/Continual Bloomers & Twice-Annual Blooms:

Abelia grandiflora 'Edward Goucher'
Borage*
Callistemon viminalis, Pink Bottlebrush; and Red Bottlebrush
Cuphea hybrid 'Starfire Pink,' (patented)
Eriogon glaucus, 'Wayne Roderick' seaside daisy
Gaillardia,* Blanket flower
Hardy Geranium/Cranesbill, 'Biokovo'
Hardy Geranium/Cranesbill 'Johnson's Blue'
Hardy Geranium/Cranesbill 'Rozanne' (patented)
Scented Geraniums*
Lavandula 'Goodwin Creek Grey'
Lavandula stoechas 'Winter Bee'
French lavenders
Rosa chinensis 'Mutabilis,' Butterfly/China Rose (single-petaled)
Many single-petaled roses, like 'Altissimo,' 'Iceberg,' and 'Sally Holmes,'
Oregano varieties*
Penstemon,* Beardtongue such as 'Red Rocks'
(deadhead for repeat bloom)
Creeping and Upright Rosemary varieties – also great for winter
Salvia greggii 'Royal Bumble' (deadhead for re-bloom)
Scabiosa, pincushion flower, annual and perennial
Teucrium chamaedrys
Teucrium cossonii (majoricum)
Teucrium fruticans 'Azureum'
Verbascum nigrum (cut spent spring stems to get second bloom)
Verbascum chiazii 'Wedding Candles' and 'Sixteen Candles'* (cut spent spring stems to get second bloom)

Plant List Sources:

Trusted gardeners in G4B Group of SCBA
[Annie's Annuals](#) site and website
CalScape website
[Calflora Nursery](#) site and website
[Las Pilitas Nursery](#) website
[California Bees & Blooms: A Guide for Gardeners and Naturalists](#) by Frankie, Thorp, Coville, Ertter



Bee Conscious Removal

---LIVE BEE REMOVAL---

We specialize in removing bees alive from walls, barns, sheds, and trees.

"Difficult" extractions are our specialty.

Beekeeping lessons offered at reasonable prices.

Wild bee colonies for sale.

We have been doing wall extractions for 10 years and have done over 450 to date.

Call Chris Conrad at 415-350-5700
Santa Rosa

www.beeconsciousremoval.com

Free Bee Colony For Successful Referral.



Providing Quality
BeeHives and
Components at an
Affordable Price

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

Visit www.goahwayranch.com
for prices and details

*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

ORDER BEES NOW

Local packaged queens are daughters of locally adapted stock that have been untreated. Queens are open mated in nearby Capay Valley w/commercial drones

(707)
824-2905
Open
Everyday

921
Gravenstein
Hwy. S.
Sebastopol

**LOCAL
ITALIAN &
CARNIOLAN
PACKAGES**

**ALL THE
SUPPLIES
& GEAR**

**GREAT
PRICES &
SERVICE**

**beekind.com SEBASTOPOL EVERYTHING
YOU NEED!**



MADE IN **SONOMA COUNTY** CALIFORNIA

Open Weekends from 10AM to 4PM, Apr 20 through Dec 31. See Website for additional special hours and unique, local gift ideas.

Monte-Bellaria di California
Lavender Farm, Olive Grove & Beekeeping

www.monte-bellaria.com + 707-829-2645

3518 Bloomfield Road, Sebastopol



R Honey Pots
Pottery, Beekeeping & Metalwork

Liz Russell & Joey Romo R
Forestville, Ca

A husband and wife team specializing in the extraction of bees from buildings since 2001

(707) 696-0861/540-2551

www.RHoneyPots.com email: RHoneyPots@gmail.com



Marin Coastal Bee Co.
Local Raw
HONEY

Bee Hive Management & Local Honey Sales

Michael Turner
Owner/Beekeeper
415/871-4662

info@marincoastalbee.com



2020 Board Members and Other Helpful People

Click Here
for the Up-to-Date
Roster of SCBA Resources

Contact Information

Regular monthly meetings of the Sonoma County Beekeepers' Association are held on the second Monday of each month 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.



6 pm – Meet your cluster members; ask questions; bring your own cup and fill it with tea or coffee and have some goodies.

7 pm – General meeting starts. (See page 1 of this newsletter for speaker details.)

Our mailing address is:

**Sonoma County Beekeepers' Assoc.
P.O. Box 98
Santa Rosa, CA 95402-0098**