

Canadian Honey Council Conseil Canadien du Miel

**Minutes
Special Meeting
Mont Ste Marie, Quebec
July 7, 8 & 9, 1985**

Minutes and Proceedings

45th

**ANNUAL
MEETING**

**RAMADA RENAISSANCE
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN**

**NOVEMBER
20, 21 & 22
1985**

OFFICE:

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN du MIEL

Minutes
Special Meeting

Mont Ste Marie Quebec
July 7,8 & 9, 1985

Minutes of the Canadian Honey Council
Special Meeting Jul 7,8,9 1985
Mont Ste Marie, Quebec

July 7

Attendance

Delegates:

Bev Woodburn, Neil Vanderput, Carl Meyer, Dale Hansen,
Gerry Smeltzer, Pierre Rousseau, Roger Congdon, Jerry
Awram, Ron Bacon, Keith LaForge, Bill Marshall

Guests:

John Gruszka, President, CAPA, Margaret and Jack
Annott, Canadian Beekeeping

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 8:28pm. Awram welcomed delegates and guests and reviewed the agenda. The representatives of Can Beek expressed their intention to attend only the information sessions the following day and to print only those parts of the proceedings agreed upon with President Awram. Since the agenda for the rest of the evening did not pertain to the mite problem, Gruszka took leave of the meeting.

Notice of meeting

MOVED by LaForge, Woodburn that the reading of notice of meeting be waived. CARRIED

Minutes

MOVED by LaForge, Meyer that the reading of the minutes of the last general meeting be waived. CARRIED

Member at large

MOVED by LaForge, Fact that Marshall be appointed member at large delegate. CARRIED. Rousseau questioned the necessity of taking this action. Others questioned the adequacy of the by-laws with respect to replacement of a delegate before the expiration of his term of office as a member of the executive.

Finances

Memberships

Awram reviewed the financial statement for the eleven month period ending June 30, 1985. APPENDIX A
A discussion of the chronically poor financial condition of the CHC produced the following suggestions and observations.

1. Notices and/or invoices should be sent to lapsed members.
2. The Newsletter is issued too infrequently. It is inadequate in content.
3. Better use should be made of beekeeping supplies catalogues and provincial newsletters to communicate

with beekeepers.

4. Delegates should use a personal approach to persuade lapsed members to renew their memberships. They should also personally solicit potential members.

5. Delegates should display membership scrolls at beekeeper meetings.

6. Appoint a chairman of finance to analyze income and expenditures.

7. Change the structure of CHC so that each association pays a large fee corresponding to the number of members within each association i.e. no individual memberships in Council.

8. CHC is not visible enough. The Newsletter should be larger and carry ads.

9. The Newsletter should reprint articles from provincial sources. Articles on regional beekeeping should be solicited to acquaint beekeepers across the country with regional problems.

10. CHC publications should emphasize aspects of beekeeping other than honey.

The current year's membership list was examined. It is strikingly different from the list of the 1982-83 year.

300 Club

WHEREAS the CHC is in serious financial difficulty, and needs some means to attract new members, and therefore more funds to operate; and,

WHEREAS there has been a high level of dissatisfaction expressed by commercial beekeepers over the years that they are not adequately represented on the CHC; and,

WHEREAS the current small number of 13 delegates makes it difficult to establish an Executive;

it is MOVED by Woodburn, LaForge that the "300 Club" be established.

This organization would be formed of members of CHC in GOOD STANDING. Their contribution of \$300.00 as membership fee would signify their desire to support the CHC in a very tangible way, and allow certain privileges of membership, to be determined by the filtee.

The main advantage of such a group would be that each provincial "300 Club" would have the privilege of testing one member on Council as a delegate, with all the rights and responsibilities of a delegate. There would be minimum membership of 15 (fifteen) before this privilege could be exercised.

Tabled

After discussion it was MOVED by Fast, Hansen that the motion be tabled to a later time in the meeting.
CARRIED

Flat fee

WHEREAS the present fee schedule for membership in the CHC is not working satisfactorily, and

WHEREAS the CHC is in serious financial difficulty, and is in need of a dramatic means to attract memberships, and
WHEREAS it is apparent that on the average very few members have been regularly paying according to their approximate number of hives operated, and
WHEREAS the present minimum fee of \$15.00 does not cover the costs of membership, including four newsletters annually, the printed edition of the CHC Annual Proceedings, and the office overhead in maintaining membership lists, etc.,
It is MOVED by Woodburn, Smeltzer that the CHC adopt a "Flat fee" for membership. This fee should be set at \$30.00 per year, renewable annually upon receipt of an invoice mailed from the Executive Secretary's office.

- Tabled After discussion, it was MOVED by Fast, Congdon that the motion be tabled to a later time in the meeting. CARRIED
- Secretary - Treasurer Awarin presented a letter from the president of the Kentucky Agricultural Producers dealing with the contractual services they provide to the CHC. The letter indicates the reluctance of the KAP executive to continue the arrangement except at significantly higher cost to the CHC. APPENDIX B
- Termination of Agreement MOVED by Hanson, Smeltzer that the CHC decline the offer from the KAP executive to continue acting in the capacity of secretary-treasurer for Council. CARRIED
- Directive MOVED by Hansen, Smeltzer that Awarin and Marshall contact the Canadian Horticultural Council, Linda Gare, and any other appropriate person and to bring forward recommendations of solutions to the problem of a new secretary-treasurer before the end of the special meeting. CARRIED
- 12:00pm The meeting was adjourned to the next day.

July 8

The assembly reconvened at 9:00am, and welcomed Dr. Robert Trotter, Coordinator, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada. Delegate Labonte was also welcomed.

Biolog Dr. Trottier presented a review of the biology and economic significance of *Acarapis woodi*. APPENDIX C

Coffee 10:15-10:30am. Council welcomed Drs W. Sterritt and W. McElheran, Food Production and Inspection Branch, Agriculture Canada.

ADPAct Dr. Sterritt presented information on the Animal Diseases and Protection Act and how it might apply to the tracheal mite. APPENDIX D

Lunch 12:00-12:45pm. Council welcomed Dr. Robert Anderson.

Economics Dr. Anderson presented statistics and other information related to the economic situation in the honey industry. APPENDIX E

Coffee 3:05-3:35pm

Discussion A discussion of the information presented in the morning session took place.

Delegate Presentations Each delegate was given the opportunity to state his own point of view and/or the point of view of his organization.

Saskatchewan Meyer presented a written report. APPENDIX F

Suppliers Fast made the following points: 1. Restrictions on the entry of bees to Canada may draw retaliatory action on the entry of honey to the US. 2. If queens are not permitted from the US, how will Canadian requirements be met? 3. The certification program should be continued.

Alberta Woodburn stated the Alberta view: 1. Two years ago a motion rose from the floor of our convention stating unequivocally that we do not consider border closure as a solution to control of the tracheal mite. 2. We formed the Alberta mite committee and met a number of times to discuss the problem and evaluate the proposed action plan. 3. We propose that a scientist and a beekeeper be sent to Argentina late this fall to seek answers to such questions as a. effect of tracheal and varroa mites on wintered colonies, b. means of control, c. economic impact of mites and Africanized bees on beekeeping in general. We chose Argentina

because they have had all three pests for some time. They have a climate similar to ours and they are a major producer of honey of a similar quality to our own. 4. We support the idea of open borders with certification of imported packages and queens.

Manitoba Coop
& BeeMaid

Baton stated the certification program should be continued. The BeeMaid organization is fearful of border closure because of its potential effect on movement of honey between Canada and the US. APPENDIX G

Ontario

Corrigan made the following points: 1. The OBA favors border closure, if not completely, then certainly in Eastern Canada. 2. Ontario believes it has the capacity to be self-sufficient in bees. 3. The OBA would like access to the information. 4. Pelee Island and the nearby federal and provincial facilities might provide a site for experiments on mites. 5. Pollination is a very significant part of beekeeping in Ontario. If the introduction of mites were to damage wintered hives, the effect on pollination could be substantial. Packages do not form satisfactory units for pollination.

Producers - Packers

Labonte favored the continuation of a certification program. He is worried about possible effects on honey exports.

Manitoba

Vanderput presented a written submission on behalf of the MBA. APPENDIX H

B.C.

Hansen stated the B.C. Honey Producers Assn favored the retention of a certification program. They would like more emphasis on the possibility of bee imports from countries other than the US. There is a possibility of cooperative research with B.C. universities.

B.C. Honey

LaForge made the following points: 1. The entire problem is surrounded by questions to which there seem to be no answers. Positive action is thus very difficult. 2. Nonetheless, OHC should develop a unified response. 3. The OHC should take a moderate approach.

Quebec

Rousseau made the following points: 1. Very few packages entered Quebec this year (no more than 3000). 2. A great deal of money has been spent on indoor wintering facilities. If the mite should prove

depending on the wintered bees, the investment in these wintering facilities might be lost. 3. Risk should be minimized - keep everything out if possible. 4. Quebec favors the closure of the whole border, or at least the eastern border. 5. External honey markets are not important. The market is local. 6. They would like to prevent the use of package bees and queens in Quebec. 7. Quebec understands the importance of packages to western beekeepers. 8. Quebec is absolutely not satisfied with the certification for tracheal mites.

Maritimes

Enlitzer made the following points: 1. New Zealand packages imported this year are satisfactory. 2. There is a great need for pollination especially in blueberries. 3. The Maritimes can't be self-sufficient yet - about 1500 packages will be necessary in 1986, with diminished yearly requirements after that, as beekeepers become self-sufficient. 4. The Maritimes need a source of queens. 5. The mite *Mellitiphis alvearum* was imported with the NZ packages. 6. The Maritimes would like a review of Half-moon disease, purportedly found in NZ. 7. They are afraid their sea ports may provide entry to Africanized bees or Varroa.

Supper

6:20-8:00pm

Discussion

Following supper, the assembly discussed at length all aspects of the problem and possible solutions and compromises.

Certification

MOVED by Meyer, Vanderput that the CHC recommend a program of certification for 1986 similar to the one undertaken in 1985 but that it request Ag Canada to attempt to obtain a new agreement with USDA-APHIS so that certification could be provided on a more intensive level of sampling. CARRIED 10 in favor, one against (Congdon), one abstained (Rouseau)

Adjourned

At 10:30 the meeting adjourned until next day.

July 9

The assembly reconvened at 9:00pm.

Certification

MOVED by Meyer, Vanderput that we suggest to Ag Canada

Requirements	<p>that the following be the minimum requirements used for the importation of package bees and queens into Canada:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only states that have conducted a state-wide survey for <i>Acarapis woodi</i> of at least 10% of apiaries (at the level of the National Survey) and that this survey be conducted between August 1, 1985 and the 1986 shipping season. 2. If a survey reveals a mite infestation in the state then bees will only be accepted from that state if the state has an acceptable action plan of containment and control. Bees can be shipped only from outside the control area. 3. Further to the state-wide survey, each shipper who produces bees and/or queens for shipment to Canada must be sampled according to the following procedure: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 100% of the shipper's apiaries are to be sampled. b. one sample is to be taken for every 50 colonies in an apiary. c. each sample must contain a minimum of 500 bees collected from at least 10 colonies (all colonies if the apiary contains less than 10 colonies). d. 100 bees from each sample will be analyzed. CARRIED
Naming in ADPAct	<p>WHEREAS the Canadian beekeeping industry, through the CHC, should reach agreement with Ag Canada to have <i>Acarapis woodi</i> named in the Animal Disease and Protection Act, therefore be it RESOLVED that we support the naming of <i>Acarapis woodi</i> as a reportable disease in the Animal Disease and Protection Act. DEFEATED</p>
Eastern border Closure	<p>MOVED by Rousseau, Congdon that the importation of package bees and queens from the US be restricted to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C. CARRIED</p>
Sask research	<p>MOVED by Meyer, Hansen that the CHC approve the establishment of a research project on <i>A. woodi</i> involving the use of imported infected bees in an isolated area in northern Saskatchewan. CARRIED (Woodburn opposed).</p>
Sask research committee	<p>MOVED by Hansen, Congdon that Meyer and Rousseau form a committee to represent the CHC in dealing with the Saskatchewan research proposal. CARRIED</p>
300 Club	<p>MOVED by Fast, LaForge that the "300 Club" motion be brought back to the table. CARRIED</p>
"Perks"	<p>The mover and seconder added the following clarification to the motion:</p>

1. Recognition with appropriate symbol (i.e. pin, tie, buckle, etc.).
 2. Listing in Annual Minutes and Proceedings, posted at annual meeting, and recognized in any way deemed appropriate.
 3. (a) For those provinces with fifteen (15) or more members, those members shall have the right to elect one delegate from among their members, and
 - (b) If the aggregate number of 300 Club members from provinces which do not qualify under (a) is fifteen or more, those members shall have the right to elect one delegate from among their members.
 4. The CHC will pay air fare only (economy excursion rates) for delegates elected by 300 Club members.
 5. Cut-off date for 300 Club memberships for purposes of electing a delegate shall be September 15 of each year. Balloting by mail for this position shall be completed and results submitted to the 300 Club membership by October 15.
- The motion will be adopted was CARRIED.

The assembly noted the possible need for a minor by-law change to facilitate 300 Club membership. The by-law committee suggests adding "300 Club delegates" to the list under the definition of a "delegate".

Flat fee

MOVED by LaForge, Fast that the "flat fee" motion be brought back to the table. CARRIED

After more discussion, the "flat fee" motion was DEFEATED

Membership analysis

MOVED by LaForge, Vanderput that the Membership Committee bring to the annual meeting an analysis of the membership providing details of the loss of members over the past two years, by province and amount of fee paid by members. CARRIED

300 club clarification

MOVED by Fast, LaForge that anybody paying a 300 Club membership be required to pay only the \$15 minimum membership fee in order to be a member in good standing. CARRIED

Secretary-treasurer

Anwar and Marshall presented the following report:

1. Linda Gane should be asked to act as interim secretary until the next annual meeting, for a number of reasons: a. She has agreed to the proposed arrangement, b. She has worked with Bob Douglas which should provide for an easier transition, c. She knows the industry well, d. She has had considerable recent experience with the affairs of Council through attendance at annual meetings and as chairperson of two of Council's committees, e. She is well-known and

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Appendix H	Maritcha report

respected in the industry)
2. Details of Gane's employment would be worked out later among Gane, Marshall and Awwam.
3. Executive will submit a job description and an estimate of time requirements to the Canadian Horticultural Council and any other pertinent organization or person for a quotation for total secretarial services.
4. The Executive will obtain more information on the advantages of Canadian Horticultural Council membership.
5. The above information and recommendations by the Executive will be presented at the next annual meeting.
MOVED by Woodburn, Meyer that the report of Awwam and Marshall be adopted. CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY
A suggestion was made to advertize the position of secretary-treasurer.

New business

Varroa
MOVED by Meyer, Congdon that we use some time to start on an action plan on varroa, and if it is not completed that a committee be set up to complete such a plan. After discussion and a request from the Chair, the motion was WITHDRAWN

Varroa named
WHEREAS government officials can use some time to compose an action plan in conjunction with the industry, it is MOVED by Meyer, Congdon that the CHC reaffirm its desire to name Varroa jacobsoni in the Animal Disease and Protection Act, to enable them to proceed with forming these action plans. CARRIED

Varroa committee
MOVED by LaForge, Marshall that a committee consisting of Hanson, Congdon and Bacon be struck to coordinate CHC action and policy on V. jacobsoni and further, that each delegate be instructed to provide the committee with the position of their assn. CARRIED

2:35
MOVED by Fast, Woodburn that the meeting adjourn. CARRIED

APPENDIX A

Canadian Honey Council
 Promotion Program
March 31, 1985

Working capital balance, June 30, 1984		\$ 653.56
Adjustment of CAMDF Grant for 1983/84		(295.00)
Net revenue		<u>23 448.88</u>
Working capital balance, March 31, 1985		<u>\$23 807.44</u>
Working capital balance represented by:		
Bank		\$10 865.44
Term deposits		18 000.00
Accounts receiv - Government of Canada		<u>20 000.00</u>
		48 865.44
Less: Accounts payable:		
Public & Industrial Relations Ltd.	\$23 370.50	
Keystone Agricultural Producers	1 500.00	
Audit fee	<u>187.50</u>	<u>25 058.00</u>
Working capital balance, March 31, 1985		<u>\$23 807.44</u>

Canadian Honey Council
Promotion Program
Revenue and Expenses
July 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985

Revenue

Alberta Beekeepers	\$ 9 430.49
Alberta Government	5 000.00
BC Beekeepers	1 113.00
Manitoba Beekeepers	8 370.00
Ontario Beekeepers	10 340.05
Saskatchewan Beekeepers	10 500.00
Packing Industry	6 000.00
Suppliers	<u>3 000.00</u>
	53 753.54
Government of Canada - CAMDF	20 000.00
Interest	1 448.62
Miscellaneous	<u>569.56</u>
	<u>\$75 771.72</u>

Expenses

Publis & Industrial Relations Ltd.	\$49 751.70
Miscellaneous (cook books & honey facts)	348.25
Telephone	525.39
Secretarial & accounting	1 500.00
Audit fee	187.50
Bank charges	<u>10.00</u>
	<u>\$52 322.84</u>
Net Revenue	<u><u>\$23 448.88</u></u>

Canadian Honey Council
 Promotion Program
 Revenue and Expenses
July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985

Revenue

Alberta Beekeepers	\$15 335.27
Alberta Government	5 000.00
BC Beekeepers	1 113.00
Manitoba Beekeepers	8 370.00
Ontario Beekeepers	10 340.05
Saskatchewan Beekeepers	10 500.00
Packing Industry	6 500.00
Suppliers	3 000.00
	<hr/>
	60 158.32
Government of Canada - CAMDF	20 000.00
Interest income	1 658.21
Miscellaneous revenue	569.56
	<hr/>
	\$82 386.09

Expenses

Public & Industrial Relations Ltd.*	\$59 242.42
Committee Expense - Travel	175.34
Miscellaneous (Cook books & honey facts)	1 563.85
Telephone	1 913.67
Secretarial and accounting	2 000.00
Audit	250.00
Bank charges	145.10
	<hr/>
	\$65 290.38
	<hr/>
Net Revenue	\$17 095.71
	<hr/> <hr/>

*PIR Ltd. account for June 1985 not received to date.

Canadian Honey Council
Promotion Program
Financial Position
June 30, 1985

Working capital balance, June 30, 1985		\$ 653.56
Adjustment of CAMDF Grant for 1983/84		(295.00)
Net revenue		<u>17 095.71</u>
Working capital balance, June 30, 1985		<u>\$17 454.27</u>
Working capital balance represented by:		
Current Assets:		
Bank		\$ 3 009.73
Term Deposits		18 000.00
Accounts receiv. - Government of Canada		<u>2 000.00</u>
		23 009.73
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable:		
Keystone Agric. Producers	\$2 000.00	
Telephone account	885.86	
Audit fee	<u>250.00</u>	3 135.86
Deferred revenue		<u>2 419.60</u>
		<u>\$ 5 555.46</u>
Working capital balance, June 30, 1985		<u>\$17 454.27</u>

Note: Monies collected and held by Honey Information Centre, Vancouver, amount to \$530.00.

Canadian Honey Council
Balance Sheet
June 30, 1985

ASSETS

Current Assets		
Bank	\$1 928.42	
Term deposits	<u>3 500.00</u>	\$5 428.42
Office equipment less depreciation		<u>281.01</u>
		<u>\$5 709.43</u>

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities		
Keystone Agricultural Producers		\$5 843.19
Deffered 1986 membership fee		375.00
Reserve for King Bee Membership		1 970.00

DEFICIT

Balance, June 30, 1985		(<u>2 478.76</u>)
		<u>\$5 709.43</u>

Canadian Honey Council
Statement of Revenue and Expenses and Surplus
For Eleven Months Ended June 30, 1985

<u>Revenue:</u>	1984/85 <u>Budget</u>	1984/85 <u>Actual</u>
Memberships - Delegates	\$ 4 400.00	\$ 4 000.00
- Beekeepers	18 245.00	12 679.00
- Registered Packing Plants	1 200.00	1 200.00
- Suppliers	600.00	600.00
	<u>24 445.00</u>	<u>18 479.00</u>
Annual meeting	1 500.00	3 678.00
F.W. Jones-International Meeting	1 000.00	1 000.00
Interest	200.00	599.34
Miscellaneous	50.00	-
	<u>\$27 195.00</u>	<u>\$23 756.34</u>
 <u>Expenses</u>		
Administration	\$10 000.00	\$ 8 500.00
Apimondia membership	600.00	-
Audit fee	175.00	-
Awards and donations	185.00	186.21
President's honourarium	600.00	200.00
Printing, office supplies & postage	3 000.00	2 271.27
Telephone	1 800.00	2 692.69
Newsletter and postage	1 500.00	1 842.50
Translation	500.00	-
Travel - Executive	4 500.00	7 683.69
- Secretary	1 500.00	418.31
Annual meeting	1 500.00	3 600.85
Insurance	125.00	125.00
Corporation filing fee	30.00	30.00
Legal fees	-	135.00
Contingency fund	1 000.00	-
Miscellaneous	100.00	47.70
Depreciation	80.00	70.25
	<u>\$27 195.00</u>	<u>\$27 803.47</u>
Net Expenses		(\$ 4 047.13)
Surplus at beginning of year		<u>1 568.37</u>
Deficit, June 30, 1985		<u><u>(\$ 2 478.76)</u></u>

Canadian Honey Council
King Bee Club

Mervyn Abrahamson	\$ 300.00
Tegart Apiaries	140.00
Gunter Apiaries	300.00
Gane Apiaries	315.00
Bill Marshall, Marshall Apiaries	315.00
Ron Althouse	300.00
Smith Honey Farms	<u>300.00</u>
	<u>\$1 970.00</u>

APPENDIX B

KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

437 ASSINIBOINE AVENUE. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3C 0Y5 (204) 943-2509

June 13, 1985

Dr. Jerry Awram, President
Canadian Honey Council
Box 637
Hines Creek, Alberta
TOH 2A0

Dear Dr. Awram:

As you will recall, on February 15, 1985, Earl Geddes and myself, representing the Keystone Agricultural Producers, met with you and other representatives of the Canadian Honey Council to discuss the question of whether or not there would be a continuation of the arrangement under which the Manitoba Farm Bureau, and later the Keystone Agricultural Producers provided office services to the Canadian Honey Council. I felt I should take a moment to give you the thinking of the K.A.P. Executive in this regard.

We are finding that the issues and activities which the K.A.P. has undertaken have kept our current staff very busy. In this light, I think I should be very candid and indicate that the K.A.P. Executive is not anxious to continue the arrangement under which office services have been provided to the Honey Council to date. The K.A.P. would not be at all disturbed if the CHC were to seek an alternative arrangement as of the beginning of its fiscal year, August 1, 1985.

Should the CHC feel strongly that the current arrangement be perpetuated, I think it only fair to indicate that some adjustments would have to be made. If our General Manager were to continue to act as fully as Secretary Treasurer to the Honey Council, we believe the cost should be adjusted to \$18,000. per annum. Alternatively, it might be possible to establish an arrangement under which a staff member or an outside person retained for this purpose could be designated to do the majority of the work of the Council with only very limited input from Mr. Douglas. We feel such an arrangement would require a minimum commitment of \$1,000. per month with assurance of a supporting budget of at least an equal amount to meet related expenses. It is our feeling that the above conditions would be required to assure a 'reasonable' level of office services.

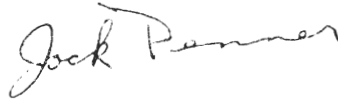
In saying this, I quite realize that some discussion of what

Dr. Jerry Awram
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June 13, 1985

the term 'reasonable' implies might be required. Certainly at this point, we believe it does not imply all of what might be done, as our staff members have suggested that the Council could easily and usefully utilize a budget of \$50,000. or more per year in endeavours on behalf of its members. It would, of course, have to be understood the levels of work vary depending on what problems or crisis may occur, and that a measure of give and take between the two organizations would be necessary. We have attached a listing of what we would see as being 'reasonable' for your consideration.

Should any clarifications be necessary, I would hope you would not hesitate to raise any questions which come to mind. Should a draft revised memorandum of understanding be required, that request could be accommodated. We will look forward to a response at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Penner".

Jack Penner
President

JP/ak

DRAFT

The Honeybee Tracheal Mite

Acarapis woodi (Rennie)

Possible Importance in Canada

Agriculture Canada
Research Branch
Ottawa
July 4, 1985

Introduction

The honeybee tracheal mite, Acarapis woodi, is the only one of the group of Tarsonemid mites which is of some economic importance as a true parasite of insects (Lindquist, 1985). This species infests the thoracic tracheal of adult honey bees, and, in heavy infestation can involve head sinuses. The mites transfer from one bee to another at the mature adult stage and gain entrance into the bee's thorax through the first pair of thoracic spiracles. Eggs are laid in the tracheae of the bee, and both sexes undergo development, through larval and nymphal stages, to adults in this location. (Delfinado-Baker, 1984). The presence of developing mites, and the resultant debris, cause variable degrees of discoloration of the tracheae from light brown to nearly black. In contrast infested tracheae have a clear, colorless or pale amber appearance. Careful microscopic examination of the tracheae will usually demonstrate the presence of mites.

The mites injure the bees in two ways. First by piercing the walls of the tracheae to feed on haemolymph, and second by obstructing the tracheae as their numbers and debris increase, causing impaired respiration. The economic impact of these injuries is not at all clear, and evaluation in terms of an economic injury level is required to determine if this pest is of significant importance to the honey industry in Canada.

This paper reviews the scientific literature and attempts to assess the potential importance of A. woodi, should it be found on honeybees in Canada, and also to propose possible courses of action for coordinated research.

Distribution

A. woodi has been reported from most European countries, including U.S.R.R. It occurs in India, Pakistan, China, and other areas in Asia, and in most African countries. In south America, it has been reported in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. In 1982, the mite extended its range into Mexico, and during 1984 was found to be present in a number of states in the U.S.A. At this time, it is not reported from Japan, Scandinavia, Australia or New Zealand, and a limited survey conducted in Canada during 1984 failed to detect it.

Economic Importance

The most important question for the beekeeper, is "What is the impact of Acarine mites upon my industry?" This is not a straightforward question, since the answer varies with the type of operation being considered. In this discussion, we have tried to summarize what is known about the importance of A.woodi infestation to the two main groups of beekeeping operations that occur in Canada.

A Impact on Summer Hives

Historically, "Isle of Wight Disease" was considered to reduce the life expectancy of infested bees, and sap the vigour, particularly of foragers. More recently, it has been shown by Bailey (1963) that these effects have been grossly exaggerated, and that at least some of the symptoms attributed to Acarine disease in the earlier literature were due to bee paralysis virus infection.

In summer hives, Rennie et al, 1921 found that heavily infested bees forage for pollen and nectar in an apparently normal way. Similarly, Bailey (1958) showed that infested bees were proportionately equal among foragers and hive bees from the same colonies. Further studies by Bailey (1963) showed that, while A. woodi mites are undoubtedly pathogenic, most of the symptoms shown by infested colonies are attributable to other factors, including climate, nutrition, stress and other diseases.

In summary A. woodi appears to have only a very minor effect on summer hives that are not coincidentally debilitated by some other factor or condition.

B. Impact on Overwintered Hives

The life cycle of A. woodi, as outlined by Bailey (1963) implies the necessity for close contact between hosts. Mated females leave the trachea and transfer to another bee at the first opportunity. Most bees probably become infested before they are nine days old, after which the mites are apparently unable to enter. There are various hypotheses but seemingly no definitive evidence, on why this is so. Sachs (1952) indicated that the spiracular hairs become stiffened and impenetrable by that time. Lee (1963), however, conducted experiments indicating that the presence or absence of spiracular hairs had no effect. Whatever the absolute mechanism of infestation, however, the intimate contact necessary for build-up of the infestation reaches its maximum within overwintered hives. Further, Bailey (1981) showed that infestation increases most rapidly when relatively few young bees are present, because there is then a higher proportion

the foraging activity of old bees becomes suppressed, since this increases the chance of contact between infested and susceptible hosts. Both of these conditions are provided during the overwintering of colonies, and when infested bees are present in the hives, it can be hypothesized that the incidence of infestation could rise.

The consequences of infestation in overwintered bees, as reported by Bailey (1981) suggest that when colonies are severely infested, most of the adult bees will die slightly earlier than usual. However, Bailey's studies were conducted in climatic conditions much less severe than in Canada, so it is impossible for us to make predictions from them. More applicable is Bailey's hypothesis that in regions with prolonged winters infested bees may not survive long enough to transmit mites to the new generation of bees in spring.

Summary

1. Bailey (1963) made a strong case showing that the pathogenicity of A. woodi infestation in individuals and colonies of bees is grossly exaggerated, and the evidence of mite damage is largely circumstantial.
2. Bailey (1981) suggested that when colonies are severely infested most adult bees will die slightly earlier than usual.
3. At present, no scientific studies have been conducted under severe winter conditions that could be used to predict the economic import of A. woodi upon overwintering colonies in Canada.

Need for Coordinated Research

1. There is a need to carry out a thorough survey across Canada to determine whether or not Acarapis woodi is present and if so what is the level of infestation, in order to assess our position and formulate strategies.
2. There is a need to determine the economic importance of A. woodi in hives overwintered under Canadian climatic conditions.
3. There is a need for coordinated research in Canada with commitments from beekeepers, co-ops, provincial and federal authorities in order to establish whether or not A. woodi is of economic importance to the Canadian Honey Industry.

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TABLE 1
 CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS TO THE U.S.A.
 EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL CANADIAN EXPORTS
 FOR A FIFTEEN YEAR PERIOD, 1970 - 1984

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CANADIAN EXPORTS</u>	<u>EXPORTS TO U.S.A.</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1984	41,604,042	34,409,033	82.71
1983	20,991,543	15,150,445	72.17
1982	21,499,172	14,323,497	66.62
1981	18,122,797	10,834,115	59.78
1980	23,952,028	16,525,211	68.99
1979	18,039,516	9,131,033	50.62
1978	14,728,537	8,398,204	57.02
1977	19,770,405	14,221,202	71.93
1976	10,455,549	5,310,711	50.79
1975	10,367,757	7,101,800	68.50
1974	7,252,921	3,645,645	50.26
1973	16,089,097	2,894,000	17.99
1972	10,843,802	5,089,285	46.93
1971	24,209,604	6,463,174	26.70
1970	9,009,046	1,617,387	17.95

APPENDIX E



Agriculture
Canada

Marketing and Economics Branch Direction générale de la
commercialisation et de l'économie

MARKET ANALYSIS AND TRADE POLICY DIRECTORATE

Commodity Markets Analysis Division

OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0C5

June 13, 1985

Mr. Jerry Awram
President
Canadian Honey Council
Box 443
Hines Creek, Alberta
T0H 2A0

Dear Mr. Awram:

I have your letter of June 3, 1985 in which you raise a number of questions relating to the establishment of a policy for 1986 on the importation of honeybees from the U.S. I will try to answer your questions in the order they appeared in your letter.

1. In terms of packaged bee imports from the United States, statistical records indicate that for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 the volumes were 344,768, 322,699 and 317,890 packages respectively. This short period of review suggests a slight decline in the trend. Estimates of the total number of hives in Canada and the percent of these represented by imported package bees from the United States suggests that approximately 30 percent of the production can be accredited to the imported bees. One estimate of the value would be 30 percent of the annual production value. In 1982, this would have been approximately \$15 million. This estimate may overstate the value as most packaged bee imports occur in the west where

more likely at the producer level, and most likely to be at a lower average price than in other honey producing regions of Canada. As for the value of pollination, a study by Simon Fraser University in British Columbia has reportedly indicated an estimated total Canadian pollination value of 1.17 billion dollars of which 30 percent might, as indicated above, be attributed to imported bees. Again, this would only be a rough estimate at best and will be affected by the error involved.

In the latter part of your question you ask whether the contribution by imported bees would be lost if importations were discontinued. I am assuming that you are referring to imports of bees from the United States. If packaged bees were not available from the United States it may be possible to buy them from other countries such as New Zealand. Apparently some bees were imported from New Zealand in 1985. More bees might be overwintered or produced in Canada. Obviously the cost of so doing would be a factor. Historically, the cost of purchasing packaged bees from the U.S. has been much less than the cost of overwintering or producing bees domestically. As for pollination, fewer bees might cause some decline in the production of a number of crops in the most heavily affected areas. Again more detail would be required to determine the impact.

As for the value of honey not produced as a result of fewer bees, the situation is not clear. Currently the supply of honey in Canada and most major honey producing nations is well above requirements. This has depressed prices in all countries including Canada. There is no indication that this situation will change until the level of honey production in the world is reduced or consumption increased. Thus if Canadian honey production must decline and if prices remain low, the value of the honey not produced as a result of fewer imported bees would be much less than estimated in the year 1982 when Canadian producer prices were at a recent high.

2. Parts of your second question are particularly difficult to answer as a clear cut response is not possible. If American bees were excluded for supportable phytosanitary reasons the U.S. reaction would likely be one of trying to meet the phytosanitary requirements. In terms of retaliating, this is not permissible under the GATT agreement when legitimate phytosanitary concerns are the reasons for trade regulations.

Your question as to whether the removal of honey support prices in the U.S. would affect their attitude to Canadian honey (the U.S. accounts for over 60 percent of Canada's exports) is very appropriate. If support prices in the United States are removed it is expected that U.S. prices will approach world price levels. The result could be that Canadian honey will not be price competitive in the U.S. market. There will also be pressure from U.S. honey producers to keep out all honey from other countries if prices are severely depressed. As far as non-tariff restrictions are concerned, the imposition of such barriers if not based on legitimate health or sanitary concerns would contravene the GATT. You might be aware however, that when commodity prices are very low and imports are providing excessive competition every effort is made by the importing country to ensure that product entering the country meets all of the requirements. Inspections and considerations for minor variations in regulations may result in additional problems for exporting countries.

3. If Canada was unable to sell honey to the United States and no other market was available, which is the current situation, then prices would decline significantly. Prices are already well below recent highs and if world and Canadian production remains at the current level it will likely decline even further. This decline could result from a removal of the U.S. honey support price or a loss of any major export market. Clearly the Canadian honey industry is facing a difficult supply and price situation. An increase in domestic consumption will help with the inventory issue but prices appear to be headed for a period of decline. It would appear that producers will have to bring production down and hope that their counterparts in other countries do the same. An aggressive marketing program both domestically and internationally will also be necessary. Despite lower world prices Canadian honey should, with good promotion, continue to receive a quality related price premium.

In response to your invitation to attend your meeting, I suggest that you review my responses to your questions as outlined above. I believe they will provide your delegates with the necessary economic background for your discussion. If you have additional questions or

wish clarification do not hesitate to contact me. Rather than attend your session I will be available at the department and you can contact me there during your session.

In closing, I trust that you have obtained the information you require.

Sincerely,



Robert W. Anderson
Acting Assistant Director

RWA/ks

APPENDIX F

DHO meeting at mont ste marie.

Carl Hoyer, S.C.I., Beekeepers association representative.

The SBA has been concerned about the development of the mites *Acarapis woodi* and *Vairoua jacobsoni* for some time now. We have had a standing committee to look at problems and possible solutions to situations involving the mites and african bees since March 1984 which is several months before the find of *acarapis woodi* in Texas. At our SBA annual meetings the topic of mites has been present at least since the discovery of *Acarapis woodi* in Mexico in 1980. Our provincial Apiarist has been checking samples of bees for the past three years for *Acarapis woodi*.

Saskatchewan has traditionally been dependent on imported packages and queens. At present a significant portion of our colonies (about 35%) are made up from packages. The SBA would like to give those beekeepers who have not made the adjustment to wintering as much time and protection as possible without subjecting the remainder of our industry to undue risk. With this in mind we are supporting a position of allowing importation with certification. We also want a level of inspection for certification that results in minimal risk of importing *acarapis woodi*.

For the level of sampling for certification our association agreed that a level of sampling could be one that was first agreed to at the meeting of Canadian and U.S. representatives in Guadelajara, Mexico. At that time, it was agreed that each bee shipper would have a sample taken from each apiary (an apiary consisting of 50 colonies or less) and that at least 100 bees would be analyzed from each of these samples.

We felt that the increased level of sampling would be necessary because of the chance of the mite being moved to new states through the movement of bees. We have heard of several unauthorized moves of infected bees. We are also concerned that there may be others that we have not heard about.

If there is a problem with the cost of this level of sampling we propose that a surcharge on each package of bees be considered.

We would also like some research done to answer some of the questions we have on *Acarapis woodi*. To date we are relying on opinions from people with widely divergent views on the matter. We have no information on what affect this mite will have in our climates under our methods of beekeeping. We are very concerned about how our wintered colonies might be affected during our long prairie winters. We are very concerned about how the longevity and foraging ability of our field bees may be affected. With this in mind the SBA proposes that if the industry in Canada approved, a secure beekeeping research project could be established at La Ronge, Saskatchewan which is approximately 75 miles away from any beekeeping and is separated from the agricultural area in Sask. by forest on the precambrian shield. Package bees from infested colonies and package bees from non infested colonies could be established in July in La Ronge, managed for the remainder of the summer, and prepared for winter. Samples could be taken on a regular basis to determine the mite population and the colonies could be monitored for winter mortality.

The results of this winter test should be able to give us some clear indications as to how seriously this pest will affect the wintering ability of our colonies. Assuming the colonies do manage to survive the first winter then they could be left during the summer in isolation to

APPENDIX G

BeeMaid HONEY LIMITED

625 ROSEBERRY STREET WINNIPEG, MAN. R3H 0T4

TELEPHONE (204) 774-5566-7

TELEX 07-55220

CABLE — MAN HONEY

June 28, 1985

TO: REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

Gentlemen:

RE: Potential Impact on Canadian Beekeeping and Bee Maid Honey if Honey Exports to the United States are Curtailed

It has been rumoured that should Canada decide to close the border to the importation of bees and queens from the U.S.A. as a result of the honey bee tracheal mite being found in that country, the U.S. beekeeping industry would request their government to take retaliatory action and close the border to the importation of Canadian honey. Notwithstanding the implications of international trade regulations preventing such from happening, you must appreciate that various restrictive trade actions are possible. In recent weeks, we have seen a very real situation with the curtailment of pork exports into the United States as a result of 5 individual states taking separate action against Canada. We certainly do not want something like this to happen in the honey industry. Canada needs to export honey to the United States.

The honey and beekeeping industry in Canada and the United States have had a good relationship in the past. Canada has been importing bees and queens and beekeeping supplies from the U.S.A. for a 100 years or more and it has only been in the last decade that Canada has not been entirely dependent on the U.S. as a sole source of supply for bees and queens. Similarly, Canada has been exporting honey to the United States for many years although it has only been since 1970 that there has been a significant volume (Appendix - Table 1). Within the past 5 years, as a result of increased honey exports, the balance of trade in the honey and beekeeping industry has shifted from the U.S. to Canada.

In 1984, honey exports to the U.S.A. reached a record high of 34,409,033 pounds and had an estimated value of approximately \$17,000,000.00. In the first 4 months of 1985, Canadian honey exports to the U.S.A. are 11,901,888 pounds, suggesting honey exports this year may surpass the record of last year.

Bee Maid Honey is very concerned about action the Canadian honey industry might take to prevent importation of the honey bee tracheal mite that would threaten to curtail honey exports to the U.S.A., let alone stop them. We recognize and appreciate the present concern of our own member producers and all of the beekeepers in Canada over the possible importation of the honey bee tracheal mite as well as the future importation of the varroa mite and the Africanized bee. On the other hand, the very survival of the Canadian beekeeping industry is dependent upon its ability to export honey (41,604,042 pounds in 1984) and especially to the U.S.A. which has accounted for an average of 65% of Canada's exports in the past 10 years (82.71% in 1984).

Bee Maid Honey has exported honey to the U.S.A. on a continuous basis since 1970 and it has invested a great deal of money developing a market for Canadian honey. Most importantly, Bee Maid has developed markets for processed and consumer packaged honey, ensuring future long term markets for the Canadian honey industry. In addition, the sales of processed and consumer packaged honey which have been generated, versus raw honey sales, have value added which assists materially the Canadian economy on a local, regional and national basis.

Can you imagine the state of the Canadian honey market if we had not been able to export 34,000,000 pounds of honey to the United States this past year? As Roman Pankiw, President of the Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers Limited stated recently at a meeting of honey producers in Brandon, Manitoba:

"The economic impact on Canadian beekeeping in the event that this trading arrangement between the U.S. and Canada is disrupted, would be devastating to the industry. Trading arrangements under the best of times, are fragile. All efforts within reason to preserve these arrangements should be made."

Gentlemen, we wish you every success in your deliberations at this meeting, but urge that you keep in mind the possible effect any curtailment in the exports of honey to the United States would have on our Canadian industry.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors and members of Bee Maid Honey Limited.

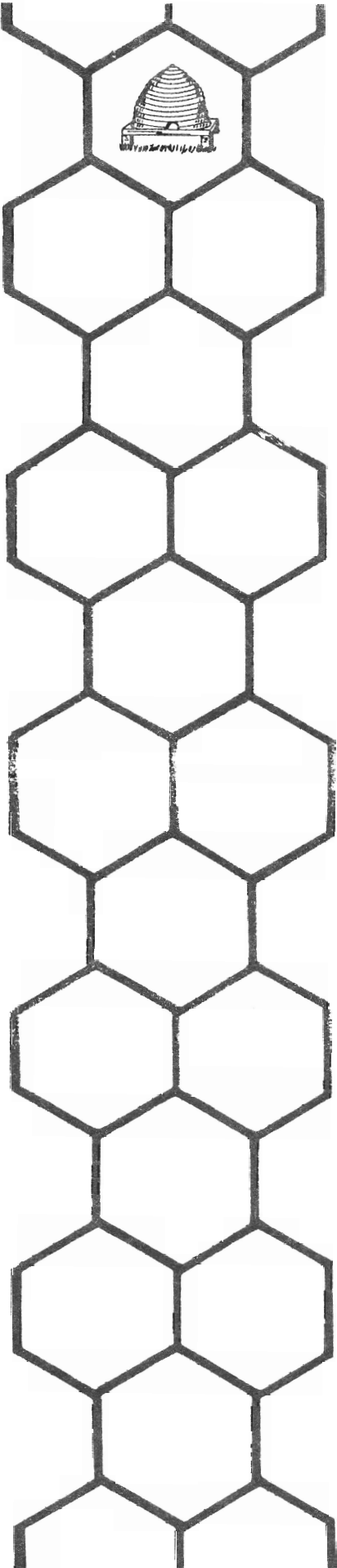
Yours very truly,

BEE MAID HONEY LIMITED



D. R. ROBERTSON
President

DRR/js



APPENDIX H

MANITOBA BEEKEEPER'S ASSOCIATION

SUBMISSION

TO THE

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

INTERIM MEETING

JULY 7, 8, 9, 1985

As is the case with most provincial beekeeper associations in Canada, the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association has given considerable attention to the honey bee tracheal mite concern during the last year. This problem has been discussed by beekeepers on numerous occasions including meetings of regional associations, the MBA Board of Directors, the general MBA membership, and at the MBA annual meeting in February, 1985.

In anticipation of the interim meeting of the CHC called for July 7 - 9, 1985, the MBA held a meeting on June 12, 1985 of its directors and the respective chairmen of the Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers Ltd. and the Manitoba Honey Producers Marketing Board. At this meeting the general concern regarding the honey bee tracheal mite was discussed and the potential economic implications of various responses to the problem were considered at length. Following is a summation of the recommendations that have been developed by the MBA.

The MBA believes that there are three basic issues which are central to the broad concern associated with the honey bee tracheal mite discovery in the United States:

1. The development of Canadian importation regulations that will offer reasonable protection to Canadian honey bee stocks from pests and diseases found in foreign countries.

The position of the MBA regarding this concern is that the regulations affecting the importation of honey bees for the 1986 shipping season should be at least as rigorous as those regulations that were in effect for the 1985 shipping season.

It is the belief of the MBA that every effort should be made to strengthen and improve the requirements for mite free certification for 1986. This could include improvements such as increasing the number of bees dissected per sample and increasing the number of samples required per apiary. Manitoba is not satisfied with the level of sampling that was required for certification during the 1985 package shipping season and as a result the Manitoba Department of Agriculture initiated its own sampling procedure which will include the analysis of more than 1000 samples of 100 bees each,

taken from imported package bees. The MBA believes that an adequate level of sampling for certification should be the responsibility of the authorities in the country of origin of the bees.

2. The development of a uniform and mutually agreed upon Canadian response to any discovery of the honey bee tracheal mite in Canada.

The MBA continues to support the recommendation that the honey bee tracheal mite (Acarapis woodi) be named as a reportable disease in the Federal Animal Disease and Protection Act.

The Canadian beekeeping industry, through the Canadian Honey Council, should reach agreement with Agriculture Canada on an effective and appropriate course of action to be taken in response to any honey bee tracheal mite discovery in Canada.

Also, a uniform sampling procedure should be established on a national basis to ensure that all regions of the country are included in ongoing surveys of both wintered and package colonies. The responsibility for conducting surveys of honey bee colonies seems to have been left up to each individual province; this approach will most likely result in a lack of uniformity and consistency of sampling across Canada.

3. The initiation of research to determine the potential economic importance of the honey bee tracheal mite under Canadian conditions.

The MBA urgently recommends that Agriculture Canada immediately support research to determine the significance of acarine disease under Canadian conditions to such crucial activities as wintering, honey production, and pollination. This should be done through substantial financial and/or manpower commitments.

In conclusion, the MBA believes that although the potential economic importance of acarine disease to Canadian beekeepers is unknown, the presence of the disease in the United States should nevertheless be taken seriously and every reasonable effort should be made to protect domestic bee stocks from this disease without threatening the financial stability of the overall industry

Respectfully submitted,

N. Vanderput
Vice President and CHC Delegate
Manitoba Beekeepers' Association

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN du MIEL

Minutes and Proceedings

Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting

Ramada Renaissance
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

November 20 - 22, 1985

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

1984 -85

PRESIDENT	Dr. Jerry Awram
VICE PRESIDENT	William Marshall
EXECUTIVE MEMBER	Gerry Smeltzer
SECRETARY - TREASURER	Bob Douglas

Past Presidents

1940-41	W. R. Agar*
1942	S.M. Deschenes*
1943	J. W. Braisthwaite*
1944	P.C. Colquhoun*
1945	A.T. Brown
1946	V.E. Phillips*
1947-49	F.R. Garland
1950-51	J. N. Dymnt
1952	P. Kowalski*
1953-54	W.H. Turnbull*
1955-56	H.C. Allen*
1957-58	S.J. Lye
1959-65	V. Mesley
1966-67	F.J. Burnett
1968-69	E. Asher
1969-71	L. Truscott
1971-72	D. Peer
1972-74	R. Bird
1974-76	J.M. Smith
1976-78	G. Paradis
1978-80	T. Taylor
1980-82	H. Bryans
1982-84	M. Abrahamson

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

J.N. Dymnt
F.R. Armstrong
C.F. Pearcey
H.C. Allen
R.M. Pugh
F.R. Garland
F.L. Rathje*

PAST EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

1940	W.T. Patterson
1941-48	R.M. Pugh
1949	W.G. LeMaistre*
1950-59	R.M. Pugh
1960-62	R.M. McKay
1962-69	J.E. King*
1969-72	H.R. Taylor
1972-75	F.R. Garland
1975-82	Fred Rathje*

* Deceased

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL

DELEGATES

Alberta Beekeepers Assoc.	Bev Woodburn	Box 565, Grimshaw Alberta T0G 0L0	
Alberta Honey Producers Co-Op	Jerry Awram	Box 637, Hines Creek, Alberta T0H 2A0	403-494-3867
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.	Keith LaForge	7925-13 Ave., New Westminster, B.C. V3L 4Y6	604-521-2606
Billy Bee Honey Co. Ltd.	Jack Grossman	68 Tycos Drive, Toronto, Ontario M6B 1V9	416-789-4391
B.C. Honey Producers Assoc.	Dale Hansen	General Delivery, Farmington, B.C. V0C 1N0	604-789-9113
Federation des Association d'Apiculteurs de Quebec	Pierre Rousseau	1670 Des Cendrees, Gentilly, Quebec G0X 1G0	819-298-2633
Manitoba Beekeepers Assoc.	Neil Vanderput	Box 988, Carman, Manitoba R0G 0J0	204-745-2667
Manitoba Honey Prod. Co-op	Ron Bacon	Box 94, Kinistino, Sask. S0J 1H0	306-864-2534
Maritime Beekeepers Association	Gerry Smeltzer	148 Belcher Street, Kentville, N.S. B4N 1C9	902-678-2793
Ontario Beekeepers Assoc.	Roger Congdon	R.R. #1, Cottam, Ontario N0R 1B0	519-839-4000
Saskatchewan Beekeepers Assoc.	William Marshall (Carl Meyer)	Box 746, Tisdale, Sask. S0E 1T0 Box 278, Aberdeen, Sask. S0K 0A0	306-873-4812 306-253-4557
Producer Packers	Jean Marc Labonte	530 Road Nault, Victoriaville, Quebec G6P 7R5	514-758-3877
Suppliers	John Fast	Cloverfield Bee Supplies, Kleeefeld Manitoba R0A 0V0	204-377-4758

ATTENDANCE AT THE
1985 ANNUAL MEETING
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

Pat Erridge, Ottawa, Ontario
Louise Zwaenepoel, Edmonton, Alberta
Barry Fingler, Winnipeg, Manitoba
M/M Don Torok, Elk Point, Alberta
Pierre Rousseau, Gentilly, Quebec
Don Dixon, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Jack Grossman, Toronto, Ontario
M/M Neil Vanderput, Carman, Manitoba
Scott Wood, Calgary, Alberta
Paul Pawlowski, Edmonton, Alberta
Gerry Paradis, Falher, Alberta
Gary Salen, Star City, Sask.
M/M Ron Althouse, Porcupine Plain, Sk.
M/M Alan Tremblay, Christopher Lake, Sask.
Doug McCutcheon, Abbotsford, B.C.
Dorothy Murrell, Prince Albert, Sask.
M/M William Hamilton, Nipawin, Sask.
Pierre Blanchette, Rosthern, Sask.
Don MacDonald, Falher, Alberta
John Paradis, Girouxville, Alberta
Cam Ferguson, Spalding, Sask.
M/M Doug Gane, Nipawin, Sask.
M/M William Marshall, Tisdale, Sask.
M/M Richard Gane, Nipawin, Sask.
John Bergenski, Skookumchuk, B.C.
M/M Mike Thomas, Clyde, Alberta
M/M Don Peer, Nipawin, Sask.
Kenn Tuckey, Camp Creek, Alberta
Julie Mercantini-Church, Ottawa, Ontario
George Foote, Cambridge Station, N.S.
M/M Calvin Parsons, Meskanaw, Sask.
Ken Benson, Metcalfe, Ontario
Steve Clifford, Nipawin, Sask.
M/M John Uhrin, Austin, Manitoba
Blaine McKee, Arborfield, Sask.
M/M Charles Gane, Aylsham, Sask.
Maurice Oubeau, St. Lina, Alberta
Pat Deutschmann, Calgary, Alberta
Gard Otis, Guelph, Ontario
Dr. Clifford Crompton, Ottawa, Ontario
John Fast, Kleefeld, Manitoba
Dr. W. Stermitt, Ottawa, Ontario
M/M Bob Knox, Nipawin, Sask.
M/M Dave Tagart, Fairview, Alberta
Lorne Crozier, Truro, N.S.
Bev. Woodburn, Grimshaw, Alberta
Gerard R. Aldridge, Moose Jaw, Sask.
M/M Dale Hansen, Farmington, B.C.
M/M Don Johnston, Lintlaw, Sask.
M/M Carl Meyer, Aberdeen, Sask.
M/M Danny Valteau, Aylsham, Sask.
Keith LaForge, New Westminister, B.C.
Doug McRory, Milton, Ontario
Bill McElheron, Ottawa, Ontario
M/M Ken Salen, Ridgedale, Sask.
M/M Barry Davies, Seeleys Bay, Ontario
Art Davis, Guelph, Ontario
Bill Nash, Prince Albert, Sask.
M/M Roger Congdon, Cottam, Ontario
Armond Methot, Acton-Vale, Quebec
Denis McKenna, Rycroft, Alberta
John Gruszka, Prince Albert, Sask.
M/M Urban Moyer, Zenon Park, Sask.
M/M Keith Groot, Meadow Lake, Sask.
Don Nelson, Beaverlodge, Alberta
Judith Jacob, Vancouver, B.C.
M/M Jerry Awram, Rosedale, Alberta
M/M Howard Bryans, Alviston, Ontario
Tom Taylor, Nipawin, Sask.
Tibor Szabo, Beaverlodge, Alberta
Dominique Veilleux, Ottawa, Ontario
M/M Chris Sorenson, Glasland, Sask.
John Craighead, Bedford, Quebec
Neil Righi, Tisdale, Sask.
Randy Abrahamson, Pelly, Sask.
M/M Howard Smith, Dugald, Manitoba
Jean Marc LaBonte, Victoriaville, Quebec
M/M Merv. Abrahamson, Pelly, Sask.
Ron Bacon, Kinistino, Sask.
Ethel Rathje, Bassano, Alberta
Charles Vincent, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec
Dr. Robert Trottier, Ottawa, Ontario
Dr. Don Gray, Ottawa, Ontario
Darryl Wenner, Glenn, California
M/M Howard Jansen, Carrot River, Sask.

MINUTES
45th Annual Meeting
Canadian Honey Council - Conseil Canadien du Miel
Ramada Renaissance, Saskatoon, Sask.
November 20-22, 1985

Wednesday, November 20, 1985

Following registration and coffee, the meeting was called to order at 9:40 A.M. with the President Jerry Awram, in the chair.

The Chairman declared the meeting open to do the business of the Canadian Honey Council and welcomed all delegates, associates and visitors to the meeting. The delegates and guests introduced themselves.

Minor changes were made to the program.

The Delegates each gave a brief report on the happenings in their province.

Minutes

D. Hansen - K. LaForge: That the Minutes of the 1984 annual meeting be adopted as printed and circulated. CARRIED

The minutes of the special meeting held at Mont Ste Marie, Quebec, July 7,8,9, 1985 were read by the Secretary.

K. LaForge - N. Vanderput: That the Minutes of the Special Meeting be adopted as read, by adding the name of John Fast to the list of those present. CARRIED

ByLaw Change

K. LaForge - Bev. Woodburn: That we accept the bylaw change as read by K. LaForge. (Appendix A) CARRIED

Dave Tagart, Alberta Delegate; Bob Knox, Saskatchewan Delegate were welcomed to the delegate table.

Appointment of Committees

On a motion by Bev. Woodburn and R. Bacon the Chairman was empowered to appoint the necessary working committees for the meeting. The following appointments were made:

Elections Chairman: Doug McCutcheon
Nominating Committee: Keith LaForge, Tom Taylor
Scrutineers: Lorne Crozier, Doug McRory
Resolutions Committee: Bev. Woodburn
Budget Committee: Keith LaForge

President's Report

As President of the Canadian Honey Council, Dr. Jerry Awram presented a report on the Canadian Honey Council activities for the past year. Dr. Awram's report was received by the meeting as information on a motion by P. Rousseau and D. Tagart. (Appendix B) Report on 1984 Resolutions forms Appendix C. CARRIED

Secretary's Report & Financial Statement

On request from the Chair, Linda Gane presented a Secretary's report. A statement of the finances to date for the year was presented by Linda Gane. Also, the audited Financial statement for the past year was presented. Questions were asked and answered. K. LaForge and Wm. Marshall moved that these reports be accepted as presented. (Secretary's Report, Appendix D; Financial statement for the current year, Appendix E; and the Audited Financial statement for 1984-85, Appendix F.)

Western Laboratory Services Division

A presentation describing the method of doing pollen counts in honey (at the Calgary Branch, of Agriculture Canada) was presented by Pat Deutschmann. Pat explained that you have to send the samples to an inspection officer along with a \$10.00 fee per sample. The inspection officer in turn sends the samples to the laboratory for the pollen counts. The results are sent directly back to you.

Mite-Melittiphis alvearius

Lorne Crozier presented a report and showed some slides on Melittiphis alvearius. Considerable discussion took place on whether these mites were harmful to the honey production and the life span of the bee. (Appendix Z)

Lorne Crozier has since asked that I add the following 'the figures given are not based on actual identifications of the mites collected. It has come to my attention that several species of mites may be involved. These figures are therefore, inaccurate and do not reflect the actual infestation levels.'

Africanized Bee

Darryl Wenner gave us an updated report of the africanized bee finds in the state of California. He stated that they were eleven positive identifications of the africanized bee. Mr. Wenner answered the many questions asked of him.

Saskatchewan Research Project

Dr. Don Peer and John Gruszka gave a very informative presentation of the project from day one to present. The bees were taken up to the LaRonge location in the late fall, fed and then the mite infested bees were put into the hives. The mite level is being monitored, starting with the infestation level of the bees that were brought in from the U.S. to put in the colonies already established at LaRonge. These bees will be wintered trying both outdoor wintering and indoor wintering. The mite level will be monitored a regular intervals during the winter. The data will be released at a later date.

300 Club Applications

K. LaForge - D. Torok: Whereas it has been pointed out that the resolution outlining the criteria for the 300 Club, and procedures to Qualify for delegate status stated that September 15th, should be utilized as a cut off date to determine whether a province has the required 15 members.

Whereas for this initial year, some provinces had not met the deadline; but had aggregated 15 - 300 Club members prior to the date of this meeting

Whereas, there may be other variations from the prescribed procedures for this year.

Be it resolved: that the September 15 deadline be waived for 1985 only, and that any such other procedural deficiencies be waived, for this year only.

CARRIED

Thursday, November 21, 1985

The chair welcomed J. M. Labonte and J. Uhrin to the table.

Dr. W. Sterritt and Dr. W. McElheran - Agriculture Canada

These two gentlemen explained their positions with Agriculture Canada. They are with the Food Production and Inspection and directly responsible for the Animal Disease and Protection Act. They regulate and make policy around animal diseases, of which Acarine and Varroa would be a couple of examples. Dr. Sterritt and Dr. McElheran assured the members that the recommendations from the Canadian Honey Council were very important in their decision making.

Stats Canada

Once again there was not a person from the government of Canada to make this presentation. It was sent to the meeting for distribution to the membership. (Appendix F) R. Bacon - D. Tegart: that this report be accepted

CARRIED

A. Woodi, Promotion Program, Support Program, Special Tri-Country Symposium

Darryl Wenner from the United States gave the positions on each of these topics. The state of California mite action plan was discussed in great length. Mr. Wenner said that he would like to take the position of the Canadian Honey Council on the acarine mite issue, back with him. The tri-Country Symposium will be held in January in Pheonix, Arizona. Mr. Wenner felt that it would be of interest to all Canadians, as we have common problems.

Bee Importation Committee Report

Doug McCutcheon and chairman for this committee presented this report. (Appendix H) Mr. McCutcheon answered the questions that were asked.

J. Uhrin - D. Hanson: That we adopt the report and its recommendations.

CARRIED

Varroa Jacobsoni Committee Report

As chairman of this committee Dale Hanson presented his report. (Appendix I). Mr. Hanson stated that he had sent out letters to all the delegates requesting input into the formation of a national Varroa action plan, and that the response was poor to date. P. Rousseau and D. Tagart: That we accept this report as presented. CARRIED

Honey Promotion Committee

William Marshall, chairman of this committee gave a report of the activities of this committee during the past year. (Appendix J) Seeing as the promotion committee had hired a public relations firm to carry out their program, he then called on Judith Jacob, Public and Industrial Relations Firm, to give a presentation on their part in the promotion during the past year. (Appendix K) The Audited statement for the 1984-85 year was presented (Appendix L) and the financial statement to date. (Appendix M) Questions were received from the delegates and membership and answered.

B. Knox - N. Vanderput: The these reports be accepted as presented CARRIED

Apimondia Report

Dr. Jerry Awram promised to have a report on the 30th, International Congress in the Minutes. (Appendix N)

ByLaws Committee Report

This report was given by the chairman of this committee, Keith LaForge. (Appendix O) Mr. LaForge drew attention to the fact the the bylaws state that the chairperson has a vote. In the case of a tie, the motion is defeated.

Bev. Woodburn - D. Hanson: That this report be accepted. CARRIED

Membership Committee Report

The chairman of the membership committee, Bev. Woodburn presented a report on the past membership lists of the Canadian Honey Council. Recommendations were made regarding the change in fee structure. (Appendix P)

Bev. Woodburn - D. Hanson: That this report be accepted as presented. CARRIED

MOTION - fee structure

Bev. Woodburn - N. Vanderput: That we have a flat fee membership schedule as follows:

Basic membership.....	\$30.00
Sustaining membership.....	150.00
300 Club membership.....	300.00 plus basic membership

CARRIED

MOTION - Annual Minutes

K. LaForge - R. Bacon: That the Annual Minutes include the July Meeting held in Mont Ste Marie, Quebec, July 7, 8, 9, 1985 with all the Appendix.
CARRIED

Research Committee Report

Dr. Jerry Awram, as chairman of this committee reported on the research presently taking place. During this report, Dr. Awram once again stressed the need to have the two vacant Research Positions filled with two Researchers. (Appendix Q) K. LaForge - R. Congdon: That we accept this report.
CARRIED

Honey Standards Committee

Dr. Jerry Awram read a letter from J. E. McGowan, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The content of the letter was the notice of cancellation of the Honey Export Quality Assurance Program effective April 1, 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter. The letter was asking for comments from this annual meeting.

Pat Erridge reported on the activities of the Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada. (Appendix R) Mr. Erridge answered the many questions that came from the floor.

Chemicals Committee Report

Dorothy Murrell gave a report of the CAPA/CHC Chemicals Committee. (Appendix S)

K. LaForge - C. Meyer: that we accept the Chemicals Committee Report
CARRIED

Thursday Evening - Agriculture Canada Presentation

Dr. Robert Trottier, Research Co-ordination, Ottawa, acted as moderator for the evening. Presentations were given by Dr. Don Nelson, Beaverlodge Research Station; Dr. Clifford Crompton, Biosystematic Research Institute, Ottawa; Dr. Charles Vincent, Saint-Jean Research Station; Dr. Don Gray, Research Coordination, Ottawa; Ms Julie Mercantine-Church, Marketing and Economics, Ottawa; Dr. Bill Sterritt, Food Production & Inspection, Ottawa. (Appendix T) After the presentations the general membership asked questions of the individual members of the panel. Dr. Jerry Awram gave the closing remarks for the evening.

Friday, November 22, 1985

Fred Rathje Memorial

As chairman of the Committee, Linda Gane gave a report on the Memorial Fund. An award was presented this year for the first time. This award went to Paul Pawlowski, Edmonton, Alberta. Mr. Pawlowski is presently employed by the Alberta Honey Producers Co-operative Limited. Mrs. Ethel Rathje from Bassano, Alberta flew to Saskatoon to attend the meetings. She made the presentation of a very nice plaque to Mr. Pawlowski. (Appendix U)

Bev. Woodburn - R. Bacon: that we accept the report as presented.

CARRIED

Producer - Packer Report

Jean-Marc Labonte presented this report to the delegates and membership. (Appendix V) Mr. Labonte pointed out the difference in container sizes has made a difference in sales. J. Uhrin - D. Hansen: That we accept the Producer-Packer Report.

CARRIED

C.A.P.A. Report

Don Dixon, as the new president of C.A.P.A. gave a report of the happenings of their meeting, which was held immediately prior to the Canadian Honey Council Meetings. (Appendix W)

Honey - Packer Report

Paul Pawlowski gave a report on the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Packers Association held November 22, 1985 - 7 a.m. (Appendix X)

Resolutions

On request from the Chair, Bev. Woodburn presented typewritten lists of the resolutions she had so far to the delegates and the membership. Bev. Woodburn read each resolution and then it was dealt with.

1) B. Woodburn - P. Rousseau: WHEREAS the fluctuation of honey prices has been great in the last few years.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council investigate the possibility of a honey price stabilization program for the industry.

CARRIED

2) D. Tagart - Bev. Woodburn: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council executive investigate the aims and function of the Canadian Industrial Sugar Users, and, if it seems desirable, ally the Canadian Honey Council with this group.

CARRIED

3) N. Vanderput - C. Meyer: WHEREAS the cost of sugar is a significant component in beekeeping cost of production, and

WHEREAS the Canadian sugar beet industry is currently attempting to obtain import quotas on sugar, for the purpose of increasing the price of sugar to consumers, and

WHEREAS beekeepers must compete on the international open market without subsidy or price support, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council inform the Government of Canada of the negative impact that sugar price increases would have on the Canadian Beekeeping industry and the need of Canadian Beekeepers to continue to have access to sugar at world prices.

The mover and seconder agreed to have the following removed from the resolution ' for the purpose of increasing the price of sugar to consumers' The resolution now reads.

WHEREAS the cost of sugar is a significant component in beekeeping cost of

production, and

WHEREAS the Canadian sugar beet industry is currently attempting to obtain import quotas on sugar, and

WHEREAS beekeepers must compete on the international open market without subsidy or price support, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council inform the Government of Canada of the negative impact that sugar price increases would have on the Canadian Beekeeping industry and the need of Canadian Beekeepers to continue to have access to sugar at world prices. CARRIED

4) D. Tagart - D. Hansen: WHEREAS there is considerable doubt of the reliability of pollen content as indicators of the actual source of honey,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council disagrees with the proposal to include in the proposed Codex Alimentarius the microscopic inspection of honey as a means of determining floral source.

The mover and seconder agreed to have 'as' in the second line changed to 'as an'; 'indicators' changed to 'indicator'; 'Floral' added between the words 'actual' and 'source'; 'a' in the last line changed to 'the'. The resolution now reads.

WHEREAS there is considerable doubt of the reliability of pollen content as an indicator of the actual floral source of honey,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council disagrees with the proposal to include in the proposed Codex Alimentarius the microscopic inspection of honey as the means of determining floral source. CARRIED

5) B. Knox - D. Hansen: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request Statistics Canada to publish only one honey crop report for each crop year, and that it be a final crop report published in February following the year the honey was produced. CARRIED

6) D. Hansen - R. Bacon: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council strongly reiterates the need for the appointment of apiculture research scientists to the two vacant apiculture research positions within the Research Branch of Agriculture Canada. CARRIED

7) B. Woodburn - C. Meyer: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council petition Canada Agriculture to ensure the attendance of apiculture research personnel at association meetings if requested by the association. CARRIED

8) B. Woodburn - N. Vanderput: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request the Canadian Government to support the 1986 Tri-Country Symposium on Apiculture in the following areas: - Simultaneous French Translation
- Publication of the Proceedings (in Spanish, English and French)

(Note: It is anticipated that these expenses will be approx. \$2400.00 for simultaneous French Translation and approx. \$4200.00 for Publication of the proceedings in three languages - the financial quotes are in U.S. dollars)

DEFEATED

9) B. Woodburn - R. Congdon: BE IT RESOLVED that the Promotion Committee of the Canadian Honey Council do a feasibility study on fund raising for promotion. CARRIED

10) J. Grossman - D. Tagart: WHEREAS there seems to be a reduction in honey consumption in Canada which can affect the financial return to the beekeeper as well as the welfare of the entire Canadian beekeeping industry,

BE IT RESOLVED that application be made to renew the CAMDF program, for a further three year period.

K. LaForge - G. Foote: that the following amendment be made by deleting from ' application' to the end of the resolution and adding in its place 'the Canadian Honey Council Generic Honey Promotion committee apply for funding under the CAMDI program.' The resolution with the amendment now reads

WHEREAS there seems to be a reduction in honey consumption in Canada which can affect the financial return to the beekeeper as well as the welfare of the entire Canadian beekeeping industry,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council Generic Honey Promotion committee apply for funding under the CAMDI program. CARRIED

CARRIED

11) D. Hansen - R. Congdon: WHEREAS the Varroa jacobsoni contingency plan being developed only deals with the response to be given if Varroa jacobsoni is found in Canada,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Varroa jacobsoni committee develop, with input from delegates, a contingency plan that would deal with Canada's response if Varroa jacobsoni should be found in the United States.

CARRIED

12) B. Woodburn - J. Uhrin: WHEREAS Canada is a member of the Tri-Country Committee on Africanized Bees and Parasitic Mites,

BE IT RESOLVED that funds be made available for the Canadian Honey Council representative to attend the 2nd Annual Symposium to be held in Pheonix in January of 1986.

K. LaForge : Add not to exceed \$1500.00. Amendment withdrawn

CARRIED

13) BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council offer to host the 3rd Annual Tri-Country Symposium of Africanized Bees and Parasitic Mites in 1987.

B. Woodburn- R. Bacon

CARRIED

14) C. Meyer - B. Knox: WHEREAS the federal government in its most recent budget has endeavoured to uncover new sources of revenue, and

WHEREAS two important pharmaceutical products used in colony management have come under their close scrutiny,

BE IT RESOLVED that the proposed 10% federal sales tax on oxytetracycline and fumigillin be strongly resisted by the Canadian Honey Council.

CARRIED

15) D. Tagart - D. Hansen: WHEREAS ETO is apparently effective against chalkbrood and other diseases,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council urge the federal government to reassess its position on ETO.

CARRIED

16) G. Foote - C. Meyer: WHEREAS chalkbrood disease (*Ascosphaera apis*) is becoming an increasingly common occurrence and of economic importance, and

WHEREAS the honey bee pathologist position at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa has been recently vacated, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request Agriculture Canada to fill this position with a honey bee disease pathologist to carry out research on chalkbrood disease and other diseases affecting honey bees.

CARRIED

17) B. Woodburn - N. Vanderput: WHEREAS chalkbrood continues to be increasing in severity,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council strongly encourage and support at the Federal Government level, research into methods of control of this disease.

CARRIED

18) J. Grossman - B. Knox: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council negotiate with Canada Agriculture so that the present program for export certification of honey be continued.

N. Vanderput - D. Tagart: amend the resolution by striking 'be continued' and add 'continue to be available on shippers request.'

Amendment

DEFEATED

Resolution

CARRIED

19) D. Tagart - K. LaForge: WHEREAS the United States has restrictions on the importation of bees from certain countries,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian honey industry exercise care that the importation of bees does not jeopardize the current free movement of bees from Canada to other countries.

CARRIED

20) J. Uhrin - R. Bacon: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council endorse the following list as prepared by C.A.P.A.

Research Priorities:

1. Acarine - that research into the effects of acarine disease on wintering and honey production in Canada for the northern United States be continued, and
 - that research be conducted on techniques for control of acarine disease, eg. Chemical, breeding for resistance, management
2. Chalkbrood - that research be initiated into methods for prevention and control of chalkbrood disease under Canadian conditions.
3. Varroa - that a literature review be conducted to assess what is now known about the economic effects of Varroa on honey bee colonies, ie, effects of honey production, brood rearing, as well as to evaluate current control measures, and
 - that research be conducted on the economic effects of varroaosis under climatic and beekeeping conditions as similar to Canada as possible.
4. Sacbrood-like disorder - that the causative organism be identified, and that the impact of this disease be assessed and monitored to determine its severity.
5. Pesticides - that this research area be broken down into four categories:
 - sublethal effects of pesticides on pollinators
 - integrating pesticides, pollination, bee management and honey production under Canadian conditions

- native and introduced pollinator alternatives
 - selection for tolerance or resistance to pesticides
6. Queen overwintering.

21) N. Vanderput - B. Knox: WHEREAS it is desirable to have a uniform national policy regarding mite surveys and an action plan to be taken in the event of an acarine disease outbreak in Canada, and

WHEREAS should an eradication plan be implemented for the purpose of controlling acarine outbreaks in Canada, it is desirable that beekeepers should be fairly compensated for losses associated with the control procedures,

THEREFORE. BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council support the naming of *Acarapis woodi* as a reportable disease in the Animal Diseases and Protection Act.

Recorded vote of 7 FOR and 8 OPPOSED

DEFEATED

22) J. Uhrin - B. Knox: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to the government of Canada that the certification of honey bees entering Canada from the United States be based on the following criteria:

1. States wishing to export to Canada must conduct a survey for the presence of *Acarapis woodi* equivalent to the USDA National Survey of 1984 between June 1, 1985, and the commencement of the 1986 shipping season and all samples must be found free from the mite.

2. In states where the mite has been identified, such state must have an eradication scheme acceptable to the USDA.

3. Apiaries in states meeting the requirements of 1 or 2 must meet the following criteria in order to qualify to export bees (queens or packages) to Canada.

a) 100% of the cell rearing apiaries belonging to a shipper must be sampled and found free from the mite (*A. woodi*).

b) 2% of the apiaries belonging to a shipper must be sampled and found free from the mite (*A. woodi*).

c) One sample must be taken for every 100 hives.

d) At least 10 hives will be sampled per apiary and at least 10 hives will be sampled from each group of 100 hives.

e) Each sample will consist of 100 bees from which 75 will be randomly selected and sliced.

f) The term 'shipper' includes primary and secondary suppliers of bees and queens.

D. Hansen - R. Bacon: that the following amendments be made: in 2. change USDA to 'Canadian Government'; in 3.a) insert the words 'after February 1, 1986 between the words 'sampled' and 'and'; by adding a 3.g) to read 'Bees re-entering a state after June 1, 1985 must be resampled before the shipping season. The Resolution now reads as follows with the amendment.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to the government of Canada that the certification of honey bees entering Canada from the United States be based on the following criteria:

1. States wishing to export to Canada must conduct a survey for the presence of *Acarapis woodi* equivalent to the USDA National Survey of 1984 between June 1, 1985 and the commencement of the 1986 shipping season and all samples must be found free from the mite.

2. In states where the mite has been identified, such state must have an eradication scheme acceptable to the Canadian Government.

3. Apiaries in states meeting the requirements of 1 or 2 must meet the following criteria in order to qualify to export bees (queens or packages) to Canada.

a) 100% of the cell rearing apiaries belonging to a shipper must be sampled after February 1, 1986 and found free from the mite (A. woodi).

b) 25% of the apiaries belonging to a shipper must be sampled and found free from the mite (A. woodi).

c) One sample must be taken for every 100 hives.

d) No less than 10 hives will be sampled per apiary and at least 10 hives will be sampled from each group of 100 hives.

e) Each sample will consist of 100 bees from which 75 will be randomly selected and sliced.

f) The term 'shipper' includes primary and secondary suppliers of bees and queens.

g) Bees re-entering a state after June 1, 1985 must be resampled before the shipping season.

CARRIED
CARRIED

23) B. Woodburn - B. Knox: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council provide authority to the executive committee of the Canadian Honey Council to act and make decisions on matters pertaining to the importation of honey bees into Canada.

WITHDRAWN

24) K. LaForge - Bev. Woodburn: WHEREAS this council passed a motion November 21, 1985, amending the membership fee structure to a two tier flat fee basis, and

WHEREAS at that time no effective date was fixed, and

WHEREAS to minimize confusion regarding membership fees, and to facilitate membership drives, an effective date must be provided. Therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that (1) The flat fee structure, as passed, be effective for the 1985-86 fiscal period.

(2) For persons who have paid their fees prior to the close of this meeting: (a) if the amount exceeds the new structure, those persons be advised that they are entitled to a refund if they apply for it prior to March 15, 1986.

(b) if the amounts paid are less than the amount now stipulated, the members will be so advised, and told that they have the option of leaving fees as paid or making a further payment.

CARRIED

25) D. Hansen - D. Tagart: WHEREAS effective response to Acarapis Woodi in Canada should be based on a considered and workable action plan.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request that Agriculture Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Honey Council and C.A.P.A. develop an action plan to be able to effectively respond to detection of Acarapis woodi.

CARRIED

26) D. Tegart - K. LaForge: BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request statistics Canada to insure attendance of a representative to present a detailed report at future annual general meetings.

DEFEATED

27) D. Hansen - N. Vanderput: WHEREAS there is a lack of information to the producer, regarding prices of bulk honey within our country.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request Canada Agriculture to provide a phone line which would report current honey prices in different areas of our country. And that the Canadian Honey Council publish the phone number to it's members.

DEFEATED

28) K. LaForge - D. Tegart: WHEREAS it is important that delegates and members give proper consideration to election of an executive, and WHEREAS the slate of officers proposed by the nomination committee should be made known in advance of the election, and

WHEREAS there is at present no stipulation in the by-laws as to the timing of the nominations committee, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the by-laws committee be directed to amend to require that the nominations committee report to the assembly no later than the close of business on the day prior to the elections. CARRIED

29) C. Meyer - N. Vanderput: BE IT RESOLVED that we support the efforts of the Tri-Country Committee and urge the Canadian participants to be prepared for Canada to assume a significant role and effort in the leadership of the committee. CARRIED

30) N. Vanderput - D. Hansen: WHEREAS an increase in the domestic disappearance of honey would improve the lot of the Canadian Honey Industry.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Generic Honey Promotion program be continued and further that the beekeeping industry be solicited to help generate funds for the program. CARRIED

31) R. Bacon - N. Vanderput: WHEREAS the Fred Rathje Memorial Fund is now well established and

WHEREAS there appears to be lack of direction relating to the use of the funds beyond the preparation of an annual award to a worthy recipient, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that a policy be established for the utilization of interest accumulations for worthy causes and furthermore that guidelines be established for assessing such worthy causes. CARRIED

32) BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council extend sincere thanks to Dr. Trottier and his department of Agriculture Canada for their participation in this conference. CARRIED

33) BE IT RESOLVED that appreciation is extended to the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association for their efforts and involvement in hosting this excellent convention. CARRIED

Elections

On the request of Dr. Gerry Awram, Doug McCutcheon assumed the Chair to conduct the election of officers. As requested, K. LaForge presented the report of the Nominations Committee which had included K. LaForge and T. Taylor. (Appendix Z-1)

The Slate of officers proposed by the Committee included:

President: Jerry Awram
Vice President: John Uhrin
Executive Member: Bob Knox
Delegate at Large: leave vacant
Producer Packer: Jean Marc Labonte
Supplier: John Fast

President: The Chairman called three times for further nominations to the position of President. With no further nominations being forthcoming, the Chairman declared Jerry Awram to be elected President by acclamation.

Vic President: The Chairman called three times for further nomination to the position of Vice President. With there being no further nominations, the Chairman declared John Uhrin elected as Vice President by acclamation.

Executive Member: The Chairman called three times for further nominations to the position of Executive Member. With there being no further nominations, Bob Knox was declared elected by acclamation.

Delegate at Large: J. Fast, K. LaForge: that the delegate at large seat be left vacant
CARRIED

Producer Packer Representative: With their being no further nominations for the position of Producer Packer Representative after three calls by the Chairman Jean Marc Labonte was declared elected by acclamation.

Supplier Representative: With their being no further nominations for the position of Supplier Representative after three calls by the Chairman, John Fast was declared elected by acclamation.

Dr. Jerry Awram returned to the Chair. He thanked Doug McCutcheon and the committees for their help in the elections.

Position of Secretary

Neil Vanderput reported on behalf of his committee consisting of himself, Pierre Rousseau and Roger Congdon. There had been three applications for the position of Secretary-Treasurer. Of the three Linda Gane would be the applicant that this committee would recommend to the Canadian Honey Council.

MOTION

N. Vanderput - R. Congdon: that we accept the application from Linda Gane, to be the secretary-treasurer.
CARRIED

D. Hansen suggested that Linda Gane write to the other two applicants for this position, telling them that they had been unsuccessful.

Dr. Jerry Awram told the meeting that the special committees of Council would be appointed and announced in the annual minute proceedings.

Budget

K. LaForge presented a proposed budget for 1985-86. Mr. LaForge went over some of the points in the proposed budget and explained that the overage in the prepared budget would apply against the deficit that the Canadian Honey Council had from the previous year. (Appendix Y)

K. LaForge - N. Vanderput: that the proposed budget be accepted as presented
CARRIED

Appointment of Auditor

G. Foote - J. Uhrin: that Brunelle and Kneeshaw from Nipawin, Saskatchewan be appointed as auditor for the Canadian Honey Council
CARRIED

Presentations

Dr. Jerry Awram presented plaques to the retiring two executive members, Mr. William Marshall and Gerry Smeltzer. G. Foote received the plaque for Mr. Smeltzer as he was not in attendance at the annual meeting. J. Awram, thanked these two men for their support and hard work as executive members on the Canadian Honey Council.

Adjournment

With the agreement of those present, G. Foote made a motion that the meeting adjourn at 5:55 P.M.

Committees of The Canadian Honey Council

Varroa Jacobsoni Committee - Dale Hansen, Roger Congdon and Ron Bacon
Research Committee - Dave Tegart
Chemicals Committee - Roger Congdon
Bee Importation Committee - Doug McCutcheon
Finance Committee - Don Torok
Apimondia Committee - Jerry Awram
Honey Standards Committee - Pierre Rousseau
Fred Rathje Memorial Committee - 3 year term - Neil Vanderput
2 year term - George Foote
1 year term - Dale Hansen
Membership Committee - Don Torok, Dave Tegart
ByLaws Committee - Keith LaForge
Honey Promotion Committee - Carl Meyer
Resolutions Committee - Bob Knox

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APPENDIX A

October, 1985

Proposed by the Chairman of the Bylaws Committee: Keith LaForge

Proposed amendment to bylaws re:"300 Club"

The Creation of 300 Club membership as adopted by the council at the special meeting in July, 1985 necessitates amendments to the bylaws of the Canadian Honey Council. It is therefore proposed that the following amendments be presented at the 45th Annual Meeting.

1) Section 1 of the bylaws be amended by adding:

D) For the purposes of Clause VI (1) of these bylaws the aggregate of the members of the "300 Club" who reside in a province which has 15 or more 300 Club members, and the aggregate of 15 or more 300 Club members who reside in provinces that do not have 15 or more 300 Club members shall be deemed to be organizations which have interests similar to those of the Corporation, and to have been approved for membership by the delegate members of the Corporation.

Further, for purposes of Clause 1 (1)(c) of these bylaws, such deemed organizations shall be deemed to be members in good standing.

Amendment #2

Section V1 of the bylaws be amended by A) Changing the word and number "three (3)" in the preamble to 'four(4)".

B) Adding clause (4) as follows:
"300 Club" 300 Club members shall comprise of any persons who have paid the minimum membership fee, plus such further amounts as is determined by Council as the annual fee for membership in the 300 Club.

APPENDIX B

PRESIDENT'S REPORT November, 1985

The honey industry in this country has had a difficult year. Council has had a difficult year. I have had a difficult year. I think it is safe to claim that never have we faced more difficult times. We have had to deal with contentious, divisive issues. We have suffered from severe economic depression. CHC finances ran into the red. We lost the services of our secretary-treasurer part way through the year. Just about everything that could go wrong did.

In spite of the problems, Council continued to function. The details of the activities of Council in 1984-85 will unfold in various reports as the meeting progresses. However, I do want to mention those matters not likely to be covered elsewhere, and to discuss the broader problems facing the industry and this Council.

Meeting with the Minister

Ours is a national body. Our mandate is a national one. Therefore, it follows that our most significant contacts are with the federal government and of such contacts, our meeting with the federal minister of agriculture is the most important. We met with the Honourable Mr. Wise on Feb 13. Our submission dealt with two major issues: mites and the economic condition of the industry. It was important for the minister to know that the division in our industry on the mite problem was a direct result of the lack of relevant information. We were able to stress the need to retain the two apicultural research positions in Eastern Canada. We discussed most other aspects of the mite problem.

On the matter of the economic condition of the industry, we pointed out that current returns were below the cost of production for many beekeepers. Mr. Wise and his officials suggested our use of a number of programs offered by his department. Some were familiar to us, like the Advance Payment for Crops Act and the CAMDF program: others were not, such as the Crop Stabilization and Cooperatives Act. (At subsequent meetings with the administrators of these acts and programs, we were able to obtain details and offer suggestions on applicability to beekeepers.)

We were the first commodity group to be able to express our concern with the proposed user fees for inspection services. We made a good case, which I hope had an effect on his subsequent decision to postpone implementation of that program.

During the meeting we dealt with many other, less visible problems. In fact our scheduled half-hour with Mr. Wise grew to almost two hours.

We spent the rest of the three days in Ottawa with various officials of Ag Canada. All were useful and beneficial to our industry. My lasting general impression of those meetings is that we have not been taking advantage of the expertise, resources and programs that are available. Tomorrow's special Ag Canada evening is the first step toward correcting the condition. Other action is possible and necessary.

We had other meetings and contacts with the federal government as follows.

Telephone Conference Call

In early spring the FP&I Branch consulted with provincial apiarists, some beekeeper representatives and me on importation of US bees in 1985. On your behalf, I expressed the position that Council supported the proposed certification scheme and had no objection to the idea of border closure in Eastern Canada.

Special Meeting

As a result of many requests, including two from delegates, I decided to call a special meeting in mid-summer. It convened in Quebec near Ottawa, for the express purpose of dealing with the certification of US bees for 1986, the financial crisis of Council and the problem of the secretary-treasurer. The results of the meeting were published in the August newsletter.

EEC

When the problem with the proposed tariff increase arose, I alerted all provincial associations (or apiarists) and expressed our concern directly to Mr. Wise's office. In addition, Bev Woodburn acted on my behalf to present a brief directly to the Minister of Trade, Honourable Mr. Keleher.

Eastern Border Closure

Recently the FP&I Branch held a meeting in Ottawa to discuss again the problem of border closure in Eastern Canada. Roger Congdon attended on my behalf to confirm Council's support of the idea.

Membership, finances and secretary-treasurer

Details on these subjects will be covered elsewhere, however, they are so important that I feel obliged to comment of them in a general way.

Council has had a chronic problem with members: we don't have enough. The CHC is more or less under constant fire. Many of you will know that in the last dozen years or so, there have been two serious attempts to create a rival national body. In both cases the proponents have been commercial beekeepers. It seems to me that the criticisms are always more or less the same: Council is inactive, Council is not relevant, Council does not represent the industry (read commercial beekeepers). The list goes on.

A direct result of the lack of members is the chronically poor state of our financial affairs.

The introduction of the idea of the "300 Clubs" will go some way toward alleviating the complaints that are directed at Council. The current hard times will probably have the effect of strengthening Council. However, I believe that unless we make some basic changes to the way Council functions, it is only a matter of time before the old complaints and dissatisfaction surface again. Before I express an opinion on what these changes might be, let me deal with another matter which I think is part of the same problem: the position of secretary-treasurer.

For a part of the past year I functioned as the secretary of Council. It was not easy, especially for someone who doesn't even own a typewriter, and I make no claims concerning the efficacy with which the job was done. However, the experience demonstrated to me the crucial nature of the position of Secretary-treasurer. In my opinion, the secretary-treasurer should do most of the work of Council. It is inefficient and impractical for the executive and/or the delegate members to be involved directly in the day-to-day functioning of Council. Delegate members and especially the executive are birds of passage. They are usually located in wide-spread parts of the country. That inherent discontinuity must be balanced by some stabilizing, long-term force: the secretary-treasurer. The position should be the connection among all the delegates and the executive during each year and between years as well. The secretary-treasurer should have the principal responsibility of coordinating all Council activities.

This is not to say that the executive and delegate members should do nothing or have nothing to do. On the contrary, it is vital to the success of Council for delegate members to be more involved than ever. (I believe their involvement should be in two areas: policy and public relations). But the key word is involvement. If a delegate member is active throughout the year in formulating council policy on a particular issue, he will feel more useful, be more enthusiastic and will convey that feeling of utility and enthusiasm to the people he represents. The beekeepers of Canada need to know that the people who are instigating the action know and understand the problems through direct, bread and butter experience.

I want to bring up one other point. Over the years various representatives of the CHC, including me, have made the point that Council represents all aspects of the industry. I am coming to the conclusion that this philosophy can be carried too far. It may be time to stop trying to be all things to all people. Most of Council's actual and potential support comes from commercial beekeepers. Presumably that support is offered in the hope that Council will be able to influence federal government activity to benefit commercial beekeepers financially. If Council's efforts in this regard are compromised by the honest desire to satisfy all the points of view in Council, we seriously risk losing the support of our principal backers.

Suggestions

1. Over the next very few years the position of secretary-treasurer should become a full-time position. The important, central nature of the position should be formalized in policy directives or through by-law changes.
2. The delegate members must accept more responsibility and become actively involved in decision making throughout the year. A big step in this direction would be for the delegate members to accept the chairmanship of most if not all of Council committees.
3. Council should recognize and openly admit that its principal constituency is commercial beekeepers. After the needs of the constituency have been met, then Council can try to be all things to people.

APPENDIX C

Resolutions 1984

1. Federal support of Tri-country Committee. Two of the five members of the committee are federal civil servants whose costs are covered. Activities of the committee since last meeting have not involved extra cost to Council. However, next year it will be Canada's turn to host the meeting and financing will be a big problem. Subject will be dealt with later.
2. Metric containers. The subject was broached with minister of Agriculture. Touchy subject. Official government policy is that metric markings are compulsory; Imperial markings are optional.
3. Contact all registered packers and ask them to join CHC.
4. Research priorities. They were presented to the minister, ADM Research, Coordinator, Director Central Experimental Station.
5. Ottawa Research Station. The CHC request to maintain the two apicultural research positions in Ottawa was presented to the Minister, ADM Research, and the Director of the Central Ex. Stn. We visited the Station. My impression was that the pathologist position would be retained in Ottawa but that pollination-pesticide work might move further east.
6. Power of attorney to Peace Bridge Brokerage Ltd. This was granted after advice from lawyer and some minor changes.
7. Chile. No subsequent action necessary.
8. Request for chemicals for the control of mites. This was presented to the minister and Ag. Canada. We've had no response.
9. Animal feed labelling of bee feeds. Intervening changes to the relevant Act eliminated the problem.
10. Registration of methyl bromide. Request presented to Ag Canada. No response.
11. Defeated.
12. Federal Apiculturist. Request presented to Minister. No response.
13. Apimondia. No delegate sent.
14. Defeated.
15. Generic honey promotion. This is covered in a separate report.
16. HMF. Some confusion over the wording of this resolution. "Corrected" version presented to Ag Canada Research Branch and to Fruit and Veg Div.
17. Certification of bees from US, 1985. Carried out as requested.

18. Naming of A. woodi in ADPAct. The preliminary action plan was sent to all provincial associations and delegate members for criticism. All replies were forwarded to FP&I Branch for their consideration. No formal replies were received from east of Manitoba. Three Western groups are still adamantly opposed to naming of A. woodi.

19. Defeated

20. Withdrawn.

APPENDIX D

Canadian Honey Council
Secretary's Report
November 20, 1985

This report is in two portions as Keystone Agricultural Producers supplied the Canadian Honey Council with services until August 1, 1985. At this time I was contacted by Dr. Awram asking if I would take the job until the Annual Meeting.

Bob Douglas' portion of the report.

The office, in co-operation with representatives of beekeepers in B.C., made arrangements for the 44th Annual CHC meeting which was held in Victoria, B.C. November 21-23. The Minutes and Proceedings from the annual meeting were prepared and distributed early in 1985 to those who had been at the meeting, all other CHC members and other interested parties.

Because of the limits, both in terms of CHC budget and the availability of KAP staff, the office simply didn't do all of the work which had been specified in the previous year's agreement, or which perhaps should have been undertaken in response to problems and issues arising. For example, the federal officials based on the policy resolutions passed by the CHC's annual meeting. A more brief submission was prepared by Dr. Awram the new CHC President. The office did make arrangements for the CHC's Executive members to meet with related federal government officials, including the Minister of Agriculture. February 13-15, 1985.

Because of the limitations identified, only three newsletters were prepared and sent to the members during the past financial year: one in September of 1984, January 1985, and May 1985. It was our intention that a newsletter would be prepared following the special meeting called by the CHC on pest control concerns, held in Quebec, July 7-9, 1985. However, without any office involvement in the special meeting, and with a decision by the Board not to continue the current secretarial arrangement, it did not appear that we should be undertaking another.

During the month of March 1985, a good deal of activity was generated by threats of drastic increases in tariffs on Canadian honey entering European Economic Community countries in retaliation for quotas imposed by the Canadian government of beef entering Canada from Ireland. Representations were made to the Federal government officials on behalf of the Canadian honey industry, and the issue was eventually resolved without the threatened tariff increases being put in place. I believe one of the more significant factors in forestalling this potential problem was the role played by the CHC in co-ordinating the representations on this matter from the industry in all parts of Canada.

The office had limited involvement in arranging the special CHC meeting on pest concerns held in Mont Ste. Marie, Que., July 7-9, 1985.

During the year, KAP staffmembers continued to provide routine office services to the CHC, including administration of CHC general accounts, the CHC promotion account, and the process of keeping membership records current. Following the annual meeting of the KAP in January 1985, and a subsequent

review of staff involvements by the KAP's Executive, the CHC was informed that the KAP was not anxious to continue the arrangement under which office services were provided to the CHC. Arrangements were made for representatives from the Executives of the KAP and the CHC to meet for related discussions in Ottawa, February 15, 1985. In June 1985, the KAP again indicated to the CHC that it was not anxious to continue the arrangement, but did set out conditions under which it might go on. The CHC Executive, at the time of the special meeting on pests, July 7-9, agreed to seek other alternatives for office services, and the KAP was notified accordingly. It was mutually agreed that the KAP would complete CHC records to July 31, the end of the '84-'85 fiscal year, including the preparation of an audited financial statement.

Since taking over the position as Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Honey Council two newsletters have been sent out to all the membership. Plus the August newsletter was sent out to 200 members that were behind in their dues. This venture brought in a few renewed memberships. In the November Newsletter I decided that I would put a date that the membership was last paid. This brought in a fair response.

In addition to the regular office chores, I have answered all letters and quests for information from statistics to how the meteorological influences the bee flights.

I have found this to be a very busy office, but one that I have enjoyed. Dr. Awram has been great to work under. I thank the Council for the privilege of having me serve you in this position.

Respectfully submitted

APPENDIX E

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
August 1 - November 15, 1985

Revenue

Opening Balance Bank	\$	637.17
Term Deposits	3	500.00
Delegate fees	2	400.00
Beekeepers memberships	1	854.00
Packing Plants		600.00
300 Club	7	960.00
Bank Interest		103.24
not sure which act. to put in yet		<u>25.00</u>
		17 079.41

Expenses

Bank Service Charge	\$	10.00
Cheque Blanks		24.18
Postage		513.84
Photocopy		103.11
Membership refund		34.00
Office Supplies		126.17
Post office box		17.48
Wages	3	168.00
Wage Deduction		<198.15>
Newsletter		350.00
Telephone		<147.86>
President honorarium		<u>600.00</u>
		4600.77

\$12 478.64

Term Deposits
Bank Balance

10 500.00
1 978.64

Jimmy Aaron
Bill Marshall

300 Club Members

Hamilton Bee Ranch Limited - Sask.
St. Vincent Honey Ltd. - Alberta
Kenn Tuckey - Alberta
Termeers Apiaries Ltd. - Ontario
Turnbull Enterprises Ltd. - Man.
Russell Apiaries - Manitoba
Stephen D. Olnick - Manitoba
Rocklake Apiaries Ltd. - Manitoba
Durstons Honey Farms Ltd. - Manitoba
Ferry Apiaries Ltd. - Manitoba
Floyd Ash, Manitoba
Tremblay Apiaries - Sask.
D.F. Peer - Sask.
Moose Meadow Apiaries - Sask.
Mohr Apiaries Ltd. - Sask.
William Marshall - Sask.
Janzen Honey Farms - Sask.
Groot's Honey Farm Ltd. - Sask.
Gane Apiaries Ltd. - Sask.
Mervyn C. Abrahamson - Sask.
Tegart Apiaries - Alberta
Smith Honey Farms Ltd. - Alberta
Paradis Honey Ltd. - Alberta
North Star Honey Co. Ltd. - Alberta
M. & P. Honey Ltd. - Alberta
Horst & Elfriede Koeller - Alberta
G. A. Hachey Apiaries Ltd. - Alberta
Honey Dew Apiaries Ltd. - Alberta
Bee-Du Apiaries - Alberta

Neil Vanderput - Man.
Smiths Honey & Seed Farm Ltd. - Man
Babe's Honey Farm - B.C.
Uhrin Enterprises Ltd. - Man.
Schwarz Apiaries - Man.
Podolsky Apiaries (1979) Ltd. - Man.
Merkley's Apiaries - Manitoba
Kara-T-Apiaries - Manitoba
Dur-Bee Honey Farms Ltd. - Manitoba
Bertram Honey Co. - Manitoba
Danny Valteau - Saskatchewan
Taylor's Honey Farm Ltd. - Sask.
Calvin Parsons - Sask.
Moyen Honey Farms Ltd. - Sask.
Meyer Apiaries Ltd. - Sask.
Knox Apiaries - Sask.
Gunter Apiaries Limited - Sask.
Gane Honey Farms Ltd. - Sask.
Ron Althouse - Sask.
Stinger Apiaries - Alberta
Swan Apiaries Ltd. - Alberta
Peace River Apiaries - Alberta
Gerry Paradis - Alberta
North Peace Apiaries Ltd. - B.C.
Limoges & Son Apiaries Ltd. - Alberta
Honeyview Farm Ltd. - B. C.
Jules Enterprises Ltd. - Alberta
Bouquet Apiaries Ltd. - Alberta

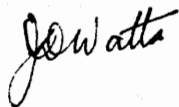
APPENDIX F

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

TO: Members of the Canadian Honey Council
Winnipeg, Manitoba

I hereby certify that I have audited the accounts of the Canadian Honey Council for the year ended July 31, 1985. My audit included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting and other supporting evidence as were considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion the statements attached herewith present fairly the financial position of the Canadian Honey Council as at July 31, 1985 and the results of its operations for the year ended on that date.



J. D. Watts, CMA, FSMAC
Auditor

September 7, 1985

Canadian Honey Council
Balance Sheet
July 31, 1985

ASSETS

Current Assets		
Bank	\$ 637.17	
Term deposit	3 500.00	\$4 137.17
Office equipment less depreciation		<u>281.01</u>
		<u>\$4 418.18</u>

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities		
Keystone Agricultural Producers	\$5 428.53	
Audit fee	<u>175.00</u>	\$5 603.53
Deferred 1986 membership fees		955.00
Reserve for King Bee membership		1 970.00

DEFICIT

Balance, July 31, 1985		<u>(4 110.35)</u>
		<u>\$4 418.18</u>

Canadian Honey Council
Statement of Revenue and expenses and Surplus
For Twelve Months Ended July 31, 1985

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1984/85 Budget</u>	<u>1984/85 Actual</u>
Memberships - Delegates	\$ 4 400.00	\$ 4 000.00
- Beekeepers	18 245.00	12 724.00
- Packing plants	1 200.00	1 200.00
- Suppliers	600.00	800.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	24 445.00	18 724.00
Annual meeting	1 500.00	3 678.00
F.W. Jones - International meeting	1 000.00	1 000.00
Interest	200.00	675.62
Miscellaneous	50.00	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27 195.00	\$24 077.62
<u>Expenses</u>		
Administration	\$10 000.00	\$ 9 000.00
Apimondia membership	600.00	574.30
Annual meeting	1 500.00	3 600.85
Audit fee	175.00	175.00
Awards and donations	185.00	186.21
Contingency fund	1 000.00	-
Corporation filing fee	30.00	30.00
Depreciation	80.00	70.25
Insurance	125.00	125.00
Legal fees	-	135.00
Miscellaneous	100.00	238.69
Newsletter and postage	1 500.00	1 842.50
President's honourium	600.00	200.00
Printing, office supplies & postage	3 000.00	2 308.03
Telephone	1 800.00	3 168.51
Translation	500.00	-
Travel - Executive	4 500.00	7 683.69
- Secretary	1 500.00	418.31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27 195.00	\$29 756.34
Net Expenses		(\$ 5 678.72)
Surplus at beginning of year		1 568.37
		<hr/>
Deficit, July 31, 1985		(\$ 4 110.35)

Canadian Honey Council
King Bee Club

Mervyn Abrahamson	\$ 300.00
Tegart Apiaries	140.00
Gunter Apiaries	300.00
Gane Apiaries	315.00
Bill Marshall, Marshall Apiaries	315.00
Ron Althouse	300.00
Smith Honey Farms	300.00
	<u>\$1 970.00</u>

APPENDIX G
CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
ANNUAL MEETING
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN
NOVEMBER 22, 1985
REPORT FROM STATISTICS CANADA

Ladies and gentlemen,

Once again, I regret that I could not be present at your meeting. I am submitting this report for your information, and ask you to direct any questions to me, either through Linda Gane, or by writing or calling. I will be glad to provide any additional information you require, or receive any comments you may have on our honey program. A more detailed statistical package is available on request.

1985 Crop

Honey production is estimated to be down somewhat from last year's record crop. An estimated 19,625 beekeepers are expected to produce 77.6 million pounds of honey, a decrease of 19% from the record 1984 crop of 95.4 million pounds. Situations reported across the country varied from dry conditions to limited supplies of packages. We received a number of complaints about bears, as we do every year. Also, there were comments from producers about aerial spraying (for grasshoppers, mosquitoes, etc.) which killed their bees.

Preliminary analysis indicates most provinces experienced lower yields per colony in 1985. Overall yield per colony for Canada was 135 pounds per colony in 1984; 1985 yield averaged 112 pounds. Colony numbers also fell from the 1984 level of 704,650 to 691,575 this year.

Per Capita Consumption

Per capita disappearance of honey in Canada is no longer available, due to a lack of data on stocks on hand. Unfortunately, stocks of honey have become a significant factor in the supply and disposition of honey in Canada. As a result, the computation of per capita disappearance without taking inventories into consideration is no longer feasible. The data series is being maintained with the figures that are available and, should stocks data be resumed, Statistics Canada will follow suit with per capita disappearance.

Exports

Canada exported 41.6 million pounds of honey in 1984; a dramatic increase of 98% over 1983 levels. The total value of 1984 honey exports was \$25.5 million. The United States continues to be Canada's major trading partner, accounting for 83% (34.4 million pounds) of honey exports last year. Other significant purchasers of Canadian honey were: West Germany (3.6 million pounds), and the United Kingdom (1.1 million pounds). Exports to Japan, though not as high as those mentioned above, have grown significantly in recent years. Sales to that country in the first half of 1985 already exceed total 1984 exports.

Imports

Imports of honey into Canada continue to decline. In 1983, some 626 thousand pounds of honey worth \$654 thousand were brought into the country. This quantity decreased by 32% to 427 thousand pounds in 1984. The United States continues to be a major source of honey, accounting for 53% of 1984 imports. Other significant suppliers to Canada are: Costa Rica (9%), Mexico (8%) and Greece (8%).

Imports of packaged bees into Canada declined marginally (2%) in 1984. A total of 317,984 packages worth \$7.6 million were brought into Canada last year. Imports for the first six months of 1985 were as follows: 248,540 packages (\$5 million).

That concludes this statistical overview of the honey industry in Canada. Please contact me if you require additional information on any of the above data. Once again, I would like to thank all the producers who participated in the honey survey. I would appreciate any comments you have to offer on the new questionnaire (design, timing, etc.). Please call or write; I cannot respond to any of your concerns without your feedback.

Thank you also to the provincial apiarists who provide much valuable assistance with the honey survey. We can accomplish a lot when we all work together. Best wishes for a successful meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Andréa Mathieson

Andréa Mathieson,
Horticultural Crops Unit,
Agriculture and Natural Resources Division,
Statistics Canada,
Tunney's Pasture,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0T6

(613) 991-3854

- 35 -
CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL
RÉUNION ANNUELLE
SASKATOON (SASKATCHEWAN)
LE 22 NOVEMBRE 1985
RAPPORT DE STATISTIQUE CANADA

Mesdames et messieurs,

Encore une fois, je regrette de ne pas pouvoir assister à votre réunion. Je vous sou mets le présent rapport à titre documentaire. Si vous avez des questions à poser, vous pouvez soit vous adresser à Linda Gane, soit m'écrire ou me téléphoner. Je serai heureuse de vous donner tous les renseignements supplémentaires dont vous aurez besoin, ou de recevoir vos observations sur notre programme du miel. Les personnes qui en feront la demande pourront obtenir des statistiques plus détaillées.

Récolte de 1985

On estime que la production de miel sera quelque peu inférieure à la production record de l'année dernière. Les 19,625 apiculteurs (nombre estimatif) devraient produire 77.6 millions de livres de miel, ce qui représente une baisse de 19% en regard de la production record de 1984, qui s'élevait à 95.4 millions de livres. Les conditions signalées dans l'ensemble du pays vont de la sécheresse aux difficultés d'approvisionnement en paquets d'abeilles. Comme chaque année, nous avons reçu un certain nombre de plaintes au sujet des ours. En outre, des producteurs ont déclaré que des pulvérisations aériennes (contre les sauterelles, les moustiques, etc.) avaient causé la mort de leurs abeilles.

D'après une analyse provisoire, la plupart des provinces ont connu une diminution du rendement par colonie en 1985. Pour l'ensemble du Canada, le rendement par colonie s'établissait à 135 livres en 1984, alors qu'il se chiffre en moyenne à 112 livres en 1985. De plus, le nombre de colonies est passé de 704,650 en 1984 à 691, 575 cette année.

Consommation par personne

Il est désormais impossible de déterminer la disparition par personne du miel au Canada, en raison d'un manque de données sur les stocks. Malheureusement, depuis quelques années, les données sur les stocks de miel jouent maintenant un rôle important dans la détermination des ressources et de l'utilisation du miel au Canada. C'est pourquoi il n'est plus possible d'estimer la disparition par personne sans tenir compte des stocks. La série de données continue d'être produite avec les chiffres disponibles. Si les données sur les stocks devenaient disponibles, Statistique Canada recommencerait à estimer la disparition par personne.

Exportations

Le Canada a exporté 41.6 millions de livres de miel en 1984, ce qui représente une hausse spectaculaire de 98% par rapport aux chiffres de 1983. En 1984, la valeur totale des exportations de miel s'élevait à 25.5 millions de dollars. Les États-Unis demeurent le principal partenaire commercial du Canada; l'année dernière, ce pays a acheté 83% (34.4 millions de livres) des exportations de miel. Les autres acheteurs importants sont l'Allemagne de l'Ouest (3.6 millions de livres) et le Royaume-Uni (1.1 million de livre). Les

exportations vers le Japon, bien qu'elles n'atteignent pas celles mentionnées ci-haut, ont augmenté considérablement au cours des dernières années. Les ventes conclues avec ce pays au cours de la première moitié de 1985 dépassent déjà les exportations totales de 1984.

Importations

Les importations de miel au Canada continuent de décroître. En 1983, 626,000 livres de miel d'une valeur de 654,000 dollars ont été importées au pays. Cette quantité a chuté de 32% pour s'établir à 427,000 livres en 1984. Les États-Unis demeurent le principal pays fournisseur de miel; en 1984, 53% des importations de miel provenait de ce pays. Les autres fournisseurs importants sont le Costa Rica (9%), le Mexique (8%) et la Grèce (8%).

Les importations de paquets d'abeilles au Canada ont légèrement diminué (2%) en 1984. Au total, 317, 984 paquets d'une valeur de 7.6 millions de dollars ont été importés l'année dernière. Les importations pour la période couvrant les six premiers mois de 1985 se sont élevées à 248,540 paquets (5 millions de dollars).

Ici se termine l'aperçu statistique sur l'industrie du miel au Canada. Veuillez me joindre si vous avez besoin de renseignements supplémentaires sur les données susmentionnées. J'aimerais remercier encore une fois tous les producteurs qui ont participé à l'enquête sur le miel. J'aimerais connaître votre opinion sur le nouveau questionnaire (conception, calendrier, etc.). N'hésitez pas à écrire ou à téléphoner; j'ai besoin de vos observations pour répondre à vos préoccupations.

Je tiens aussi à remercier les spécialistes provinciaux de l'apiculture pour leur précieuse collaboration à l'enquête sur le miel. Nous pouvons réaliser beaucoup de choses quand nous travaillons tous ensemble. Je souhaite que votre réunion soit couronnée de succès.

Je vous prie d'agréer l'expression de mes sentiments respectueux.

Andréa Mathieson

Andréa Mathieson
Sous-section de l'horticulture
Division de l'agriculture et des ressources naturelles
Statistique Canada
Parc Tunney, Ottawa
Ontario K1A 0T6
(613) 991-3854

APPENDIX H

REPORT OF IMPORTATION COMMITTEE
TO CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
SASKATOON 1985

Committee: D. McCutcheon, Chairman, Dr. S. C. Jay, T. Taylor, Dr. Don Gray and Dr. Mark Winston

This committee's role is 1) in securing information on beekeeping in countries where alternative sources of queens and bees might be obtained. 2) in recommending the advisability of allowing imports from such countries. 3) In reviewing conditions in countries from which we presently allow imports.

New Zealand

Imports from New Zealand have been allowed under the permit systems for a number of years. In 1985 it is estimated 8,000 queens and 4,000 packages were imported.

The industry in Canada has expressed a number of concerns about New Zealand importations.

1) A report in the Scottish Beekeeper intimated New Zealand had recently imported queens from Israel. We are assured by New Zealand authorities they had not imported bees from any country since 1956. They have in fact exported queens to Israel for a number of years.

2) Halfmoon disorder - Dr. Shimanuki from U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Maryland, carried out a disease survey in New Zealand recently at the request of that country. He has isolated a bacterium Bacillus coagulans which is believed to be the causative organism. A literature search turned up three other references, two from the U.S.A. which report the discovery of the organism in the U.S.A.

Dr. Shimanuki assures us thus disorder is of no importance. The New Zealand officials report it is of no commercial concern. The incidence is 0.05% of hives. Field symptoms are much like those of E.F.B.

3) Mellitiphis alvearius - mites were found associated with New Zealand package bees imported to Nova Scotia. These mites are found in New Zealand, and where present are in low numbers, usually moving quickly on the top bars of frames. The New Zealanders feel the mite is quite unimportant. Usually insufficient mites are available for study. There is no information to indicate they are harmful to bees or have an economic impact.

It is recommended Canada continue to allow imports of honeybees from New Zealand.

(2)

Australia

We have established that Australia has imported breeding stock from Austria, Russia, and Italy from time to time since 1977. These queens and attendant bees were placed in a special quarantine facility completely isolated from the outside. Since 1977, 60 queens have been imported. Each consignment has been examined for diseases and mites, the attendants destroyed and replaced with Australian bees. The imported queens were retained in quarantine and after successful grafting from them were killed and examined for diseases and mites. None have been found.

The committee considers 1) The import quarantine system very adequate 2) The regulatory situation to be of high calibre 3) The disease incidence as it relates to brood diseases to be very low.

Before recommending imports from Australia the committee recommends Australian officials be asked

- 1) to supply Agriculture Canada with a complete record of imports to Australia from 1960 to present.
- 2) To supply evidence that the country is free from the mites Acarapis woodi, Varroa jacobsoni and Tropilaelaps clareae. Such evidence to include the following.

A record of surveys for these mites which would include i) dates when survey began ii) extent of surveys iii) techniques of analysis of survey samples iv) results.

- 3) Importation will be recommended if such surveys have taken place and if surveys indicate positively no mites were detected.
- 4) The committee strongly recommends an on site visit to Australia by a representative from Canada to seek first hand knowledge of the Australian situation.

Future Policy on Imports

The committee has developed a policy relating to securing appropriate information from countries which in future wish to initiate honeybee sales to Canada. Such a policy will aid in the consideration of the application and in making a decision as to the appropriateness of such importation.

The applicant country must provide Canadian officials with:

- A. General:
 - 1) A copy (or copies) of their bee disease control legislation.
 - 2) An overview of the organization and extent of their regulatory services.
 - 3) A description of their diagnostic capabilities.
 - 4) The name and address of the chief Apiculture officer.

- B. Brood Diseases:

- 1) Information on the extent of their examination of hives for brood diseases over past years.

(3)

- 2) The incidence of such diseases.
- C. Importations:
 - 1) History of honeybee importations including number and sources.
 - 2) Whether quarantine facilities are available and used for importation.
 - 3) Whether import permits are required and what such permits must specify.
- D. Other:
 - 1) Information on status of beekeeping in the country - hive and beekeeper numbers, production, distribution, operation type, (migrating, pollination, etc.)
 - 2. Research capabilities.
- E. In addition: On site inspection visits by an official Canadian representative is highly desirable and is recommended.

D. M. McCutcheon
Chairman
Importation Committee
Canadian Honey Council
November, 1985

APPENDIX I

COMMITTEE REPORT - VERROA JACOBSONI COMMITTEE

submitted by Dale Hansen, Ron Bacon, Roger Congdon

The Committee received a copy of the U.S. Varroa Contingency plans from Dr. Sterritt. That was in turn distributed to all CHC delegates. To date we have received replies from three provinces - some as late as yesterday.

Dr. Sterritt has met with the Saskatchewan Beekeeper's Association and since that meeting has been formulating a rough draft. Upon completion, he will submit the draft to the committee for recommendations.

Dr. Sterritt's report deals with the Canadian response to the Varroa mite if it should be found in Canada. It is the committee's opinion that we should look at an action plan to deal with the mite should it be found in the U.S.

APPENDIX J

The Canadian Honey Council generic Promotion Report

November 1985

Last years audited statement is available for all that would like a copy. Our year end was June 30, 1985. Expenses were \$67,854.65 and Revenue was \$82,457.60. This left us with a surplus of \$14,602.95 to put towards our 1985-86 promotion program.

The Committee members for this past term have been:
Myself Bill Marshall - Council Representative
Keith LaForge - Vice Chairman who resigned part way through the year being replace by Dale Hansen - British Columbia Representative
Paul Pawlowski - Alberta - Contact person between P.I.R. and the Promotion Committee
Bev Woodburn - Alberta
Linda Gane - Saskatchewan - who resigned July and is replaced by Gail Knox
Neil Vanderput - Manitoba
Roger Congdon - Ontario
Pierre Rousseau - Quebec

The following pledges were made to the promotion committee March 31, 1985 during a conference call.

British Columbia.....	\$1,000.00
Alberta.....	no report
Sask.....	6,000.00
Manitoba	8,000.00 plus honey
Quebec.....	The Quebec people are going to use the materials that P.I.R. publish and translate them into the French Language, thus joining the French portion of our Program in Quebec.
Packers Assoc.....	500.00
Packers.....	5,000.00 - 6,000.00
Suppliers.....	1,000.00
Government Grants.....	<u>20,000.00</u>
	\$41,500.00-42,500.00

I am not going to go into the details of this years promotion program as we have with us today Judith Jacob, from P.I.R. to present this to you. I would like to call on Judith.

Presented by William Marshall

PIR

APPENDIX K

November 21, 1985

Saskatoon

Canadian Honey Council Annual Convention

PROMOTION PRESENTATION

The Canadian Honey Council's Promotion Committee began its first major marketing communications program in 1983, selecting Public & Industrial Relations Limited to assist with planning and implementing the program. The objective of the campaign was -- and continues to be -- to increase domestic consumption of honey by developing greater awareness of Canadian honey as an appealing and versatile food product among Canadian consumers.

Program elements of the inaugural year included establishment of the Canadian Honey Information Centre; research and development of background material for media information packages; and design and production of a poster and modest recipe brochure. An attractively packaged and labelled product sample was developed for distribution at VIP functions and trade shows, often in co-operation with Agriculture Canada. A minimal advertising program consisted of placement in three consumer magazines of an advertisement featuring the poster art. The advertising component of the program was considered too costly to be continued in subsequent years.

The second year's promotion program included maintaining the Information Centre, as well as continued development of editorial packages and distribution of product samples. Two new elements were added: school Home Economics class information package was developed and produced to teach high school students how to use honey in cooking and baking; another new item was a seminar called "Cooking with Honey" for members of the hotel, restaurant and institutional industry. From all reports to date, the school information package has been enthusiastically received and is being used by teachers throughout Canada.

Now the program is in its third year. Almost 2,000 information requests have been serviced by CHIC. Enquiries are received daily -- usually from consumers, but also from schools, Home Economics professionals, food writers and editors. Distribution continues of promotional materials produced in the previous year, that is, The Canadian Honey Recipe Book by Canada's Honey Producers, the Home Economics package and the honey samples. However, this year, a new promotional item was designed and produced: the 1986 Canadian Honey Recipe Calendar.

The calendar was the highlight of an information package recently distributed to newspapers and magazines across Canada. The package also contained a holiday entertaining feature with seasonal recipes and profile of an award-winning hotel chef and his honey recipes.

Whenever possible, we have taken advantage of opportunities for cross-promotion with other food products. For example, honey was featured with New Zealand Lamb in cooking demonstrations, radio advertising and supermarkets' weekly recipe sheets, on television, as well as on VIP luncheon menus and in gift packs distributed at such events. These promotional opportunities are available at little or no cost to the Canadian Honey Council.

We suggest that, during almost three years of promotion program activities, gains have been made in developing consumer awareness of honey. For example, we have developed a good relationship on your behalf with leading food writers and editors. Pick-up of editorial material by numerous newspapers and magazines has resulted in exposure of Canadian honey recipes and information to millions of Canadians. Consumers continue to contact the Information Centre daily.

We offer our appreciation to you, the members of the Canadian honey industry, for your co-operation and support of the promotion program. It has been a pleasure working with you and the members of your Promotion Committee, and I look forward to the continuation of PIR's productive relationship with the Canadian Honey Council.

APPENDIX L

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

TO: Members of the Canadian Honey Council Promotion Program
Winnipeg, Manitoba

I hereby certify that I have audited the accounts of the Canadian Honey Council--Promotion Program for the year ended June 30, 1985. My audit included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting and other supporting evidence as were considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion the statements attached herewith present fairly the financial position of the Canadian Honey Council--Promotion Program as at June 30, 1985 and the results of its operations for the year ended on that date.



J. D. Watts, CMA, FSMAC
Auditor

July 20, 1985

Canadian Honey Council
Promotion Program
Financial Position
June 30, 1985

Working capital balance, June 30, 1985		\$ 653.56
Adjustment of CAMDF Grant for 1983/84		(295.00)
Net revenue		<u>16 442.83</u>
Working capital balance, June 30, 1985		<u>\$16 801.39</u>
Working capital balance represented by:		
Current Assets:		
Bank		\$ 3 081.24
Term Deposits		18 000.00
Accounts receivable - Govt. of Canada		<u>2 000.00</u>
		23 081.24
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable:		
Keystone Agricultural Producers	\$2 000.00	
Telephone account	885.86	
PIR Ltd.	724.39	
Audit fee	<u>250.00</u>	3 860.25
Deferred revenue		<u>2 419.60</u>
		<u>\$ 6 279.85</u>
Working capital balance, June 30, 1985		<u>\$16 801.39</u>

NOTE: Monies collected and held by Honey Information Centre,
Vancouver, amount to \$523.79

Canadian Honey Council
Promotion Program
Revenue and Expenses
July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985

Revenue

Alberta Beekeepers	\$15 335.27
Alberta Government	5 000.00
BC Beekeepers	1 113.00
Manitoba Beekeepers	8 370.00
Ontario Beekeepers	10 340.05
Saskatchewan Beekeepers	10 500.00
Packing Industry	6 500.00
Suppliers	3 000.00
	<hr/>
	60 158.32
Government of Canada - CAMDF	20 000.00
Interest income	1 729.72
Miscellaneous revenue	569.56
	<hr/>
	\$82 457.60

Expenses

Public & Industrial Relations Ltd.	\$59 966.81
Committee Expense - Travel	175.34
Miscellaneous (Cook books & honey facts)	1 563.85
Telephone	1 913.67
Secretarial and accounting	2 000.00
Audit	250.00
Bank charges	145.10
	<hr/>
	\$66 014.77
	<hr/>
Net Revenue	<u>\$16 442.83</u>

APPENDIX M

Canadian Honey Council - Promotion
July 1, 1985 to November 15, 1985

Revenue

Opening balance	\$3 081.24
Interest	231.62
Calendar sale	4 482.25
Term Deposit	<u>13 000.00</u>
	20 795.11

Expenses

Audit	\$ 250.00
Accountant	2 000.00
Telephone	1 858.00
P.I.R.	12 465.81
Bank Charges	27.54
Cheque Blanks	<u>24.18</u>
	16 625.53

Public & Industrial Relations Limited -

Retainer fees	\$10 000.00
Telephone	799.86
Postage	277.40
Photocopying	444.06
Couriers and messengers	291.53
H.R.I. Activity	472.50
Stationery	49.23
Chic Supplies	38.42
Printing Home Ec.	32.87
Local Transportation	59.34
Error - previous billing(May)	<u>.60</u>
	12 465.81

APPENDIX N

APIMONDIA

the XXXth, International Congress, Onc. 1985 in Aagoya, Japan - Report by U. Spitznagel

When I expected some miserable cold weather conditions in the middle of October, I certainly was mistaken: Japan presented the 1800 attendants of the thirtieth Apimondia Congress in Nagoya a sunny and warm welcome and the humidity made it quite difficult to wear the correct dress to all those official meetings and parties, which are always part of international conventions, 800 visitors from overseas countries, one third only from Europe, where the Apimondia was first founded 88 years ago, but today 65 are registered members and the membership is growing every year, thanks to VARROA and other threats to bees and beekeepers, some could say.

Besides the traditional opening speeches, there was the message from his Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu and when he mentioned: "The public benefit brought about by the honeybees is recognized throughout the world", I thought again the we, beekeepers in Canada still have a tremendous task to fulfill, to educate and convince our fellow Canadians, from the high-school student to the politician in Ottawa, to believe, what Prince Takamatsu said.

Although there was a lack of translation and communication for many visitors, because only English and French translations were available, the Congress was a well organized success. The 196 papers presented and lectured during the 8 three and four hour sessions showed again that beekeeping around the world is increasingly facing difficulty, not only in development, disease control and marketing, but in many more fields.

The themes covered in this Congress were divided into the seven groups for which the Central Executive had standing committees.

BIOLOGY: Studies on different races of apis, breeding for resistance, morphology and physiology of apis. Studies on the different varieties of Apis mellifera and Apis cerana.

BEE PATHOLOGY: Lectures on the biology of Varroa and other diseases and the different methods of control by means of chemical or biological treatment.

BEEKEEPING TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT: Studies in feeding, alteration of honey and variations of hive accessories, pollen traps and improvement of methods to gather propolis.

BEEKEEPING ECONOMY: Modernization of pollination. Comparing of marketing methods in different countries, apiculture as an employment creating factor. This subject was quite interesting, in many countries, as in Canada, beekeeping is not recognized as a profession or trade skill with the manpower or the labour board.

MELLIFEROUS FLORA AND POLLINATION: Many scientific and practical studies were presented, while several lectures dealt with the increasing need for pollination in greenhouses. In Japan the greenhouse production of strawberries is wide spread and totally dependent on honey bee pollination.

apiculture in developing countries: While the author objects to the name of this committee, because in one way or another all countries need certain developments, whether in skills and technology of beekeeping or in overcoming the increasing pollution in industrialized countries, the topics dealt mainly with studies on pollination and nectar sources in tropical and subtropical countries. The speaker from Kenya, Africa, mentioned the great help his country received from Canada by providing practical education in beekeeping.

APITHERAPY: It was not only a sum of the topics discussed at the Symposium on Apitherapy held this year in Krakow, Poland, but several new topics on this issue were brought up from speakers who did not attend the Symposium. The combination of acupuncture with apitherapeutic treatments were discussed and some new evidence was shown describing the latest results in clinical tests and new therapeutic methods for the treatment of certain non-specific acute and chronic diseases of the respiratory organs with apitherapeutic products.

Besides the many lectures on topics related to bees and beekeeping the congress also provided technical visits of apiaries and production of royal jelly, pollination of orchards and strawberries and, of course, the ladies programs on Kimono Shows, Tea Ceremonies and Japanese Handicrafts. Of course, the most enjoyable part was to see beekeepers from Iran and Iraq, or China and Taiwan gathered in discussion and laughter.

The 32 official delegates from approximately 65 member-countries elected Mr. R. Borneck, of France, as the new President. Mr. V. Hanaj retired after twenty years of service to Apimondia and was elected President of Honour of Apimondia. Mr. C. Tonsley, England, was elected Vice-President, and Dr. S. Cannamela was reelected General Secretary of Apimondia. The delegates chose Warsaw, Poland, as the location for the 31st Apimondia Congress which will be called on the 90th anniversary of Apimondia.

APPENDIX 0

BYLAWS Committee Report

Mr. Chairman, delegates and members.

When I was appointed chairman of the by-laws committee last fall, I was requested to look at two points.

1. Chairpersons voting rights - It was intimated that the chairperson did not have routine voting privileges, and that therefore the organization which the chairperson represented was deprived of its delegate vote.

I reviewed the by-laws and determined that the chairperson has the right to vote on every issue. He/she does not have a tie breaking vote, rather the by-laws stipulate that in case of a tie, the motion shall be declared defeated.

Therefore, I concluded that no action needed to be taken.

2. President's term - It was suggested that the by-laws should stipulate that no person could sit as President for more than two consecutive terms.

I conclude that there are persuasive arguments for both sides of this question - A) Such a restriction would prevent a situation in which one person held on to the presidency for a period longer could be considered healthy for the Council

B) The counter argument is that situations could arise in which the changing of the President could create a serious loss of continuity. e.g. this year in which both the vice-president and the 3rd executive member must be replaced. If we were in the position in which we were required by the by-laws to also replace the president, we would be forced to enter the forthcoming year with no continuity of executive.

A solution to the problem of perpetuity of the position, could be to require that the nominating committee report to the assembly no later than the close of business on the day before the election. Thus persons not satisfied with the slate proposed by the nominating committee would have the opportunity to organize and alternative, and we would have an election.

I will be bringing forth a resolution to have this provision incorporated into the by-laws.

The other by-law related activity this year was the drafting of changes to enable the delegates from the 300 clubs. As you are all aware, those bylaw changes were passed yesterday.

Thank you

Keith LaForge

APPENDIX P

CHC MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT - Bev Woodburn

To reply to the motion from the July meeting by LaForge - Vanderput in Quebec, re: analysis of past membership lists of CHC, I must report that with the help of Linda Gane and Keith LaForge, the following was ascertained. Much of this is interesting, but they really aren't complete enough to make any conclusive statements.

Beekeepers only	1983/84	1984/85
Alberta	55	55
Saskatchewan	48	41
Manitoba	43	38
Ontario	26	23
Maritimes	20	21
B.C.	12	19
Quebec	12	6
Yukon	1	
Totals	217	203 (lost 14)
Income	\$9800.00	\$12300.00
Average	\$45.00	\$60.00 (up \$15.00)
Packers/Suppliers	10	9
Delegates	11	11
\$7.00 - \$65.00	164	145 (lost 19)
\$75.00 - \$200.00	53	58 (gained 5)

I propose/ recommend we go to a "flat fee" schedule for beekeepers -

Basic	\$30.00
Sustaining.....	\$150.00
300 Club.....	\$300.00

RATIONALE:

- 1) Basic problem is lack of members
- 2) This is further complicated by an 'image' problem. 300 Club is first step to improve that situation.
- 3) In discussion with several beekeepers the feeling seems to be that the 6 tier fee schedule for beekeepers based on hive count must go. It hasn't been working - many people have been paying whatever they feel moved to pay. It is unenforceable and should therefore be eliminated.
- 4) I believe the present lowest fee of \$15.00 does not support the basic costs of membership - ie: Annual Report
Quarterly newsletter
Office overhead to maintain membership lists etc.
- 5) Concern expressed in Quebec that we needed one level between the basic fee and the 300 Club membership - thus, the Sustaining Membership category. This allows complete freedom of choice by members to decide to what extent they wish to support the CHC.

RESEARCH REPORT - Jerry Awram
November, 1985

Ladies and Gentlemen

In my report to you last year, I listed most of the topics being investigated in apicultural research establishments across Canada. Since most research projects do not change radically from year to year, that list is still valid and may be found in the CHC Annual Report, 1984.

However two new projects dealing with the tracheal mite need to be noted. One is the Saskatchewan project at LaRonge, details of which are covered in another report to this meeting. The other project is one supervised by Dr. Gard Otis of the University of Guelph. It involves monitoring mites and bees in infested hives located in New York State. Details may be obtained from Dr. Otis.

Research priorities for Council have been established once again, in conjunction with C.A.P.A. They are as follows:

ACARINE - That research into the effects of acarine disease on wintering and honey production in Canada or the northern U. S. be continued, and

- That research be conducted on techniques for control of acarine disease, eg Chemical, breeding for resistance, management.

CHALKBROOD - That research be initiated into methods for prevention and control of chalkbrood disease under Canadian conditions.

VARROA - That a literature review be conducted to assess what is now known about the economic effects of Varroa on honey bee colonies, ie, effects of honey production, brood rearing, as well as to evaluate current control measures, and

- That research be conducted on the economic effects of varroaosis under climatic and beekeeping conditions as similar to Canada as possible.

SACBROOD-LIKE DISORDER - That the causative organism be identified, and that the impact of this disease be assessed and monitored to determine its severity.

PESTICIDES - That this research area be broken down into four categories:

- sublethal effects of pesticides on pollinators
- integrating pesticides, pollination, bee management and honey production under Canadian conditions
- native and introduced pollinator alternatives
- selection for tolerance or resistance to pesticides

QUEEN OVERWINTERING

APPENDIX R

Mr. President and Members of the Canadian Honey Council:

I am privileged to present to you the report of activities of the Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada.

Part A of the report shows the number of honey registrations as of October 31 in the years 1984 and 1985. You will note increases in the numbers of each category of registration.

Part B of the report gives an account of our activities during the fiscal year April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985. In addition, it shows the activities in the period April 1, 1985 to August 31, 1985, a period of five months. I would caution you to observe that last year the 1984 figures covered a seven month period so the 1985 figures are not exactly comparable.

Part C of the report shows the detail of analytical work in fiscal 1984-85 and for the period from April 1, 1985 to October 31, 1985. The time periods are comparable to those reported at last year's convention.

Part D of the report shows the detentions for the same time periods as were covered in the report last year.

A limited number of these reports are available for the Council and I shall give them to you for distribution. I shall be pleased to respond to any questions you or members of the Council may wish to ask during the course of the next day or so.

I am also pleased to deliver to you the latest list of honey registrations. This was taken off the computer last Friday (November 15, 1985). Because of its' thickness, I was only able to bring two copies for your Council.

When we met last February, you asked me to respond to Resolution No. 16 from the 1984 Convention. In particular you asked for a literature search on the relationship of HMF and floral source. Such a search was carried out by our Libraries Division in Ottawa. The report they provided is best summarized by quoting their notation:

There is nothing which includes floral source in the printouts. The only thing I could find were methods of analysis of HMF in honey.

I have with me the printouts from the Libraries Division and they include 45 titles from around the world and in several languages. Essentially they are either methods of analyses or reports of findings. None of the titles suggest a relationship between floral source and HMF. If your Council wishes to pursue this matter further, I would respectfully suggest it is an area somewhat outside the mandate of our inspection group. Possibly Dr. Robert Trottier in the Research Branch could be of assistance to your group. I would be pleased to pass along to him the information already gleaned by the Department's Libraries Division.

My final subject concerns Codex Alimentaries. During your 1983 Convention in Quebec City I advised the Council that the Canadian position at Codex would be that our present standards and grades, with a few exceptions, were compatible with the European Regional Standard which formed the basis for the proposed Codex standard. The Codex Committee met in February of 1984 and a report of that meeting was sent to your Honey Standards Committee last year.

I regret that I was unable to be with you at Victoria last year. However, I did send the report and it was included in your published Minutes and Proceedings. A number of points were raised in that Report and I hope that your Council or the Standards Committee has considered them. The closing paragraph of the report indicated that written comments from C.H.C. would be given full consideration when developing the Canadian position for the next Committee meeting. That next meeting is scheduled for Washington, D.C. in March, 1986. In the absence of any written comments from your group, I shall use the present Canadian Regulations as the basis for any official reservations or deviations. I would remind you that Canada is an exporter of honey. If there are requirements in that proposed Codex standard which might impede your trade opportunities, by all means point them out to me. I would be pleased to discuss them with your Council or your committee on standards.

Respectfully submitted,



C.P. Erridge
Chief, Product Inspection
Processed Products Section
Dairy, Fruit & Vegetable Division
Agriculture Canada

November, 1985

REPORT TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
AT THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, NOVEMBER 1985

A. HONEY REGISTRATIONS/ ENREGISTREMENTS DE MIEL		
	<u>10/84</u>	<u>10/85</u>
Pasteurizing Plants/ Etablissements de pasteurisation	12	13
Packing Plants/ Etablissements d'emballage	68	75
Producer Graders/ Producteurs - classeurs	354	401
TOTAL	439	482
B. HONEY INSPECTIONS/ INSPECTIONS DU MIEL		
(1) <u>Export & Interprovincial</u>		
	<u>Trade/ Exportation et commerce interprovincial</u>	<u>04/85-08/85</u>
	<u>1984-85</u>	
Inspections/ Inspections	1,169	801
Units/ Unités	9,119	6,200
Honey Represented (kg)/ de miel représenté	22,992,419	13,745,995
Honey Rejected (kg)/ de miel refusé	680,262	7,617
Rejection Rate (%)/ Taux de rejet	3.0	0.1
(2) <u>Imported Honey/ Miel importé</u>		
Honey Inspected (kg) (selected samples)/ de miel inspecté (échantillons sélectionnés)	286,622	5,483
Honey rejected/ de miel refusé (kg)	791	279
Rejection rate/ taux de rejet (%)	0.3	5.1

C. HONEY ANALYSES/
ANALYSES DE MIEL

Test/ Période	Period/ Période	Total No. Samples/ No total des échan- tillons	% Accept- able	Range/ Gamme
Acidity/ Acidité	1984/85 04/85/85	21	100	6-34.5
		4	100	11-17
Moisture (%)/ Teneur en eau	1984/85	135	100	14.9-19.0
		27	100	15.7-18.9
Insoluble Solids/ Extrait sec insoluble	1984/85	27	78	<0.01-4.48
		7	100	ALL .01
Yeast Count/ Compte de levures	1984/85	239	99	< 5-780
		179	100	ALL < 5
Mould Count/ Compte de moisissures	1984/85	238	99	< 5-10
		179	95	< 5-20
Reducing sugar as Invert/ Sucres réducteur exprimé en sucre inverti	1984/85	38	87	60.3-79.5
		4	100	67.0-73.0
Fructose	1984/85	24	100	31.4-38.9
		6	100	36.1-38.3
Sucrose/ Saccharose	1984/85	41	100	ALL < 0.5
		10	90	< 0.5-5.6
Ash/ Cendres	1984/85	15	100	0.03-0.2
		4	100	0.03-0.08
HMF	1984/85	52	75	< 1-234
		10	50	6-65
Diastase	1984/85	37	89	3-60 <
		7	71	< 1-16
Colour Class/ Classe de couleur	1984/85	10	100	23-99
		1	100	ALL 45
Pollen Count/ Compte de pollen	1984/85	56	98	
		41	90	
Pesticide Residue/ Residu de pesticide	1984/85	0	-	-
		0	-	-

D. HONEY DETENTIONS/
MIEL RETENU

(1) Domestic Honey/Miel d'intérieur

<u>Period/ Periode</u>	<u>No. of Lots No. de lots</u>	<u>Quantity/ Quantité (kg)</u>	<u>Reason/Motifs</u>
1984/85	2	612	Foreign material in excess/ Trop de matériaux étrangers
1984/85	1	99,064	Damaged Containers/Contenants endommagés
1984/85	1	109	No Markings/Pas de marquage
TOTAL	4	99,785	
4/85-10/85	NONE/NUL		

(2) Imported Honey/Miel importé

1984/85	1	792	Markings/Marquage
	1	4,899	HMF
TOTAL	2	5,691	
4/84-10/85	NONE/NUL		

Processed Products Section
Dairy, Fruit & Vegetable Division

La Section des produits transformés
Division du lait, des fruits et
des légumes

Food Production & Inspection Branch

Direction générale de la production
et de l'inspection des aliments

OTTAWA

APPENDIX S
Report of the CAPA/CHC Chemicals Committee
November, 1985

The CAPA/CHC Chemicals Committee is a standing committee whose purposes are:

1. To research the use of chemical substances used in the beekeeping industry, and
2. To make recommendations on the use and proper registration of the various chemicals to ensure the safety of beekeepers and the production of a pure food product.

This committee is currently comprised of D. Murrell (Chair), D. MacDonald, D. Dixon, J. Gruszka, D. McRory, and A. Methot.

Several chemicals or groups of chemicals which are commonly used in the beekeeping industry are not registered for their purposes, and the following is a summary of the current position of each of these chemicals and a recommendation from CAPA to this committee for further action.

A. FUMIGANTS

1. Ethylene oxide

Ethylene oxide (ETO) is not available for use in comb fumigation. Quebec wishes to continue using ETO and more recently some beekeepers in Alberta have expressed a need for ETO for chalkbrood control, although it is not clear whether or not ETO is effective in controlling this disease.

The Chemicals Committee has been directed by CAPA to pursue the registration of ETO by submitting a brief on the use of ETO in the beekeeping industry to the appropriate federal agencies.

2. Methyl bromide

The Pesticide Division of Agriculture Canada is awaiting a data package on this chemical from the Great Lakes Chemicals Corporation, which is expected to be completed in 1986. Once received, Agriculture Canada will make their decision on continuing use of methyl bromide.

The Ontario Beekeepers Association is interested in pursuing a minor use registration on this chemical pending Agriculture Canada's decision on its status in Canada.

3. Calcium cyanide

Calcium cyanide is currently registered for use by the beekeeping industry. The Chemicals Committee has been asked to determine the sources of this chemical.

4. Acaricides

It may eventually become necessary to have some chemical agents available for help in controlling parasitic mites of honey bees in Canada.

Both menthol and methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen) were applied to honey bee colonies at the Beaverlodge Research Station in 1985 with adverse effects on bees, comb and beekeeper (refer to Beaverlodge Research Report, CAPA Proceedings, 1985). Also, apparently Folbex and Frow's mixture, both used in Britain for tracheal mite control, are no longer being produced there due to the presence of carcinogens in these formulations. Folbex VA is apparently still in use.

B. BEE REPELLENTS

The use of bee repellents in the honey bee industry was outlined in the 1982 Proceedings of CAPA and CHC. No further action has been taken either by CHC or CAPA. The Chemicals Committee has been asked to determine the exact procedures for registration of butyric anhydride ("Bee Go") and benzaldehyde for use as bee repellents, and if deemed appropriate to pursue registration of these chemicals. CAPA also recommends that further participation in Dr. Sporn's work with phenol be encouraged.

C. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PRODUCTS

Certain, a formulation of Bacillus thuringiensis, has been registered for some time in the United States for wax moth control. It has not as yet been registered in Canada, and the Chemicals Committee has been directed by CAPA to look into its use in the U.S. and to explore the possibility for its registration in Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy Murrell

Dorothy Murrell
Chairperson
CAPA Chemicals Committee

- 60 -

APPENDIX T

AGRICULTURE CANADA PRESENTATION

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

ANNUAL MEETING

SASKATOON

NOVEMBER 21, 1985

Robert Trottier
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa
K1A 0C5

AGENDA

"AGRICULTURE CANADA PRESENTATION"

CHC Annual Meeting, Saskatoon

November 21, 1985

- 19:30 hrs. Introduction
Dr. Robert Trottier
Research Coordination, Ottawa
- 19:35 hrs. Beaverlodge Apiculture Research
Dr. Don Nelson
Beaverlodge Research Station
- 20:00 hrs. Pollen Analysis of Honey
Dr. Clifford Crompton
Biosystematic Research Institute, Ottawa
- 20:20 hrs. Pollination Research
Dr. Charles Vincent
Saint-Jean Research Station
- 20:40 hrs. Potential economic impact of
Varroa jacobsoni in Canada
Dr. Don Gray
Research Coordination, Ottawa
- 21:00 hrs. Market Development Directorate/Canadian Honey Industry,
INTERFACE '86
Ms. Julie Mercantini-Church
Marketing and Economics, Ottawa
- 21:20 hrs. The Animal Disease and Protection Act
Dr. Bill Sterritt
Food Production and Inspection, Ottawa
- 21:40 hrs. Panel Discussion
Dr. Robert Trottier
Moderator
- 22:00 hrs. Closing Remarks
Dr. Jerry Awram
President, CHC.

HONEY BEE MANAGEMENT

By D.L. Nelson

Research Station, Agriculture Canada
Beaverlodge, Alberta TOH OCO

1. Continuous pollen trapping - Package bee colonies used in continuous pollen trapping produced an average of 12.7 kg and 7.2 kg of pollen in 1983 and 1984, respectively. There was little effect on brood production. In 1983 colonies with pollen traps produced 30% less honey than controls (significant at $P = 0.05$) and in 1984, 18% less honey than controls (not significant). However, the gross income (*) was highest, in both years, for colonies used for honey and pollen production vs. honey production only, (1983, \$184 vs \$126) and (1984, \$172 vs \$142), respectively. Thus, in many regions pollen collection should increase the gross income per colony. (* Honey @ \$1.10/kg, Pollen @ \$7.70/kg)
2. Effect of apiary relocation on bee orientation - Relocated colonies lost a significantly higher rate of bees than either unmoved or transported colonies. There was significantly more drift in relocated colonies than in the unmoved or transported colonies.

The use of coloured boards over the entrances of colonies significantly reduced the rate of loss for bees 21-34 days old compared to placing tree branches in front of colony entrances or to colonies without orientation cues. Coloured boards also significantly reduced drifting of older bees compared to colonies without orientation cues, but tree branches significantly increased drifting compared to the use of coloured boards.

The U shape layout significantly reduced bee losses and drifting of older bees (21-45 days) compared to the straight line, offset entrance layout.

In all trials, including unmoved treatments, bee losses occurred over the duration of the tests, (which varied from 7 to 16 days) however, the rate of bee loss decreased significantly after the first day.

3. Queen storage - Queens stored in 4-frame nuclei gained weight whereas, queens stored in a queen bank or in an incubator lost weight. The use of nuclei, which allows each queen to lay to her potential, is a superior method of storage and should be used for the replacement of lost or failing queens.
4. Nectar secretion - Different BRASSICA species showed significant differences in nectar production. For example, *B. COMPESTRIS*, *B. NIGRA* and *B. HIRTA* were similar to each other, whereas, *B. NAPUS* and *B. JUNCEA* were similar to each other, but different from the former. In general, the tetraploid species produced significantly more nectar than diploid species. Hybrids of *B. NAPUS* and *B. COMPESTRIS* varieties displayed nectar production similar to *B. COMPESTRIS*. The F progenies of different *B. NAPUS* variety crosses showed significant differences with regard to nectar production.

Publications

Nelson, D.L. 1985. The effect of apiary relocation on the orientation of honey bees (*APIS MELLIFERA* L.). University of Manitoba. PhD. thesis.

Nelson, D.L., Zumwalt, E., and McKenna, D. 1985. Preliminary Report:

Continuous pollen trapping and its effect on brood and honey production. NRG No. 85-3. 5 pp.

HONEY BEE DISEASES

By T.P. Liu

Research Station, Agriculture Canada
Beaverlodge, Alberta T0H 0C0

1. Sacbrood-like disease - Symptoms of infected larvae, pupae and pre-pupae were brownish in color, full of fluid and showed extensive histolysis. Electron microscope (EM) observations confirmed the presence of virus-like particles. More work is required to determine if these particles are the pathogen of the sacbrood-like disease.
2. Bee mites, *VARROA JACOBSONI* and *ACARAPIS WOODI* - Scanning EM observations confirm that *VARROA* possess a set of well developed chemoreceptors suggests that these are used for locating brood, especially drone brood. Various microorganisms (e.g. *ASCOSPHAERA* sp, *BACILLUS* sp, other bacteria and Rickettsia-like bacteria) have been observed in the intestine, Malpighian tubules and/or hemocoel. This investigation is trying to identify possible pathogens of *VARROA* or bee pathogens that might be transmitted by *VARROA*. The effect of *A. WOODI* on honey bee organs have shown extensive histolysis in food glands and dramatic fine structure changes in the corpora allata.
3. Testing acaracides, methol and methyl salicylate - Results at Beaverlodge indicate that these two chemicals, especially methol, caused heavy mortality of worker bees and caused several colonies to swarm. Food gland degeneration was observed and methol was especially unpleasant to use.
4. Antiprotozoal drugs - Several antiprotozoal drugs were tested and found effective against both *NOSEMA APIS* and *MALPIGHAMIOBA MELLIFICA*E. At present only Fumigillin is being used but it is expensive, toxic to humans and its effectiveness is not conclusive. Thus, it is desirable to find a more effective and inexpensive drug for controlling protozoal diseases of the honey bee.
5. *NOSEMA* relationships - Bees infected with *NOSEMA APIS* and observed by EM had distinctly different structured corpora allata than healthy bees; this indicates that juvenile hormone secretion may be affected by the infection. Several intracellular microorganisms have been observed in close association with *NOSEMA APIS* indicating possible symbiotic relationships with one or more microorganisms.

PUBLICATIONS

1. Liu. T.P. 1985. Scanning electron microscopy of developmental stages of *MALPIGHAMOEBA MELLIFICA*E prell in the honey bee. *J. Protozool*, 32(1): 139-144.
2. Liu. T.P. 1985. Scanning electron microscope observations on the pathological changes of Malpighian tubules in the worker honey bee, *APIS MELLIFERA*, infected by *MALPIGHAMOEBA MELLIFICA*E. *J. Invertebr. Pathol.* 46: 125-132.

POLLEN ANALYSIS OF HONEY

By C.W. Crompton
Biosystematics Research Institute
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

A brief history of palynology and melissopalynology will be presented; techniques used by various European palynologists for honey will be discussed.

Some of the advantages to the Canadian honey industry in subjecting their honey to pollen analyses will be explored and difficulties in relating pollen identification to identification of the nectar or floral source will be considered.

In addition, a series of slides, and photomicrographs of pollen morphs and pollen grains of some plants which are important to the Canadian honey industry will be shown and the salient morphological features of these species will be explained. Recent data obtained from an analysis of southwestern Manitoba honey will be discussed with relation to possibly helping apiculturalists in hive management.

POLLINATION RESEARCH

By C. Vincent and D. Bagnara
Station de recherches, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu
C.P. 457, Québec, J3B 6Z8

Pollination is an important but often overlooked component of agricultural production and insects are of paramount importance to that respect. The presentation will focus on results obtained by several scientists of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu Research Station.

We will first discuss pollination in a general context. Then, strawberry pollination will be treated as a case study. Three mechanisms are involved in strawberry pollination: gravity, wind and insects. The latter can increase yields by as much as 20 %. Various factors are responsible for flower attractiveness to pollinators: color, shape, scent and rewards, in the form of nectar or pollen. Pesticide treatments against tarnished plant bug and the strawberry clipper can have a detrimental effect on pollinators and pollination process.

VARROA JACOBSONI
POTENTIAL ECONOMIC IMPACT IN CANADA

By D. Gray
Research Branch, Program Coordination
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C5

Varroatosis is a parasitic disease of honeybees, caused by the mite Varroa Jacobsoni. From its original range in southeast Asia, this parasite has now spread until it threatens the honey industry in all parts of the world. Canada is considered to be among those countries under threat, although it is presently free of the disease.

The damage caused by V. jacobsoni is through its feeding, especially on brood. The resultant injury induces generally weakened colonies, bees which are more subject to secondary infection, deformed bees, and outright mortality in heavy infestation.

Varroatosis is considered to be the most economically significant disease presently facing the industry.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE
CANADIAN HONEY INDUSTRY

By Julie Mercantini-Church
Marketing and Economics Branch
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C5

The objectives of the Market Development Directorate are to increase the marketability of Canadian food products and to enhance the economic viability of the food and agriculture sector. To this end, Agriculture Canada offers programs, contributions and advisory services delivered by the Market Development Directorate.

The Directorate is organized as follows:

a) Marketing Services Division

- Commodity Marketing Section
- Operating Programs and Special Studies Section
- Market Information Section

b) Food Advisory Division

- Food Communications
- Consumer Market Development

c) Market Improvement Division

- Cooperatives' and Producers' Marketing Organizations
- International Marketing
- Retail and Foodservice Industry Section

d) Food Processing and Distribution Division

- Regional Marketing Officers
- Transportation and Distribution

The personnel of the Operating Programs and Special Studies Section administer the following legislation and programs:

- Advance Payment for Crops Act (APCA)
- Canadian Agricultural Market Development Initiatives (CAMDI)
- Prairie Grain Advance Payment Act (PGAPA)
- Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act (APCMA)
- Agricultural Products Marketing Act (APMA)

The growth and stability of the honey industry are important to the Market Development Directorate. In recent years, honey producers received significant financial assistance under APCA AND CAMDI. The Food Advisory Division promotes honey and honey products by disseminating promotional information to radio stations, newspapers and magazines nationwide. It distributes a free honey publication.

Honey is promoted at trade fairs by the Market Improvement Division and at other special events by Marketing Services Division's commodity officer.

THE ANIMAL DISEASE AND PROTECTION ACT
AND THE CANADIAN HONEYBEE INDUSTRY

By W. Sterritt
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C5

Bees are included in the provisions of this legislation which is administered by the Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada. The ADPA and the regulations made under this act are designed to maintain and protect the excellent health status of Canada's livestock populations. Part of the ADPA gives the Minister of Agriculture authority to regulate those diseases of animals which are listed in the Act as "reportable". Diseases may be added to or deleted from this list as the Minister deems fit. The actions that the Branch takes against these "reportable" diseases will vary with the disease in question.

The implications of this legislation, including its provisions for compensation, will be discussed.

PENDIX U

MEMORIAL
R 1985

y has \$5,483.15 which represents the
is award was set up at the Canadian Honey
. It was originally set up so that the
ould be spent annually for an award to a
at positive contribution of innovative,
betterment of the bee industry of Canada

k of interest from the fund, as most of
the Canadian Honey Council Meetings.
esented. I would like to suggest to you
ople across the country that would
just take the time to nominate them.
with candidates for the upcoming year.
ave contributed to this memorial fund.

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FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL

Contributions January 11, 1984 to November 15, 1985

Tegart Apiaries Ltd.
Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association
Ethel Rathje
Arthur Davis
North Peace Apiaries Ltd.
William Marshall
Neil Righi
Keith Groot
Moyen Honey Farms Ltd.
Gane Apiaries Ltd.
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.
Danny Valteau
Alberta Beekeepers' Association
Alberta Beekeepers Ladies Auxilia
Tharatta Honey
Gerry's Apiaries Ltd.
William Hamilton
Kenn & Joan Tuckey
Park Apiaries Ltd.
Jean Bergeron
Gerry Smeltzer
Glenn Kreutzer
Art Meyer
Peter Heinrichs
Chris Hatt
Jerome Johnson
Paul Belisle
George Henn
Joe Cote
Joe Irwin
General Collection - A.B.A.
F.W. Jones & Son Ltd.
Manitoba Co-operative Honey Pro
Ethel Rathje
Alberta Honey Producers Co-op
Bouquet Apiaries Ltd.



530, rang Nault, VICTORIAVILLE, Qué.
G6P 7R5

La bonté même!

PRODUCER-PACKER REPORT submitted by Jean-Marc Labonté

Dear Beekeepers,

Please, be aware of what is going on in the honey industry at this time. I have seen on the shelves in Québec, a lot of small beekeepers selling their honey in many different sizes such as: 340g, 680g and even 227g.

It really hurts our sales because we sell in the usual sizes 250, 500 and 750g and their sizes are in between; and their prices are lower and the jars look bigger than ours.

In the Buffalo area, I have seen Billy Bee honey sold at a ridiculous price of \$ 0.39/pound U.S. (retail price) I could not believe it myself and I verified with some stores managers, and their was no mistake. It was sold at a "SUPER DUPER CHAIN STORE" a big chain store in that area: which I include the add.

At this price, it really kills the honey industry and will speed up the bankruptcy of beekeepers. Anyway it is done and my personal opinion, damages has already been done.


I hope that this situation will never happen in the future.


Sincerely, 
Jean-Marc Labonté

LHI/sp

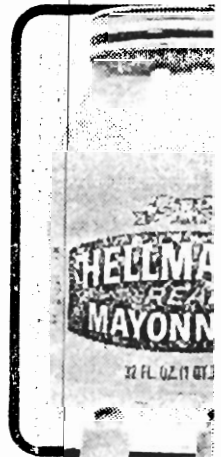


Super Duper

PRICES EFFECTIVE THRU MAY 18, 1985. 
NO SALES TO DEALERS. QUANTITY RIGHTS RESERVED.

Billy Bee Honey
1-lb. (PLASTIC SQUEEZE BTL OR JAR) **39¢**




SNOW SHOPPERS TOWELS
ABSORBENT
IT'S UNBEATABLE!

JUMBO DECORATOR DESIGNER



Cottoneau
★WHITE★BEIGE/BLUSH





APPENDIX W

*Canadian Association
of
Professional Apiculturists*

911 - 401 York Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0P8

President's Report To The Annual Meeting Of The Canadian Honey Council

November 20 - 22, 1985 - Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

The annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists (CAPA) was held on November 18, 19, 1985 just before the CHC meetings in Saskatoon. The meeting was well attended with 18 members representing most of the provinces, Beaverlodge Research Station, the University of Manitoba, the University of Guelph, Simon Fraser University, Fairview College and Agriculture Canada. In addition, several invited guests were present including the following:

Dr. Eric Mussen (President - American Association of Professional Apiculturists)

Drs. B. Sterritt and B. McElheran (Agriculture Canada)

Dr. J. Awran (President - CHC)

As a result of elections that were held at the beginning of this year's annual meeting, the following new executive was elected:

President - Don Dixon (Manitoba)

Vice President - Doug McCutcheon (British Columbia)

Secretary/Treasurer - Lorne Crozier (Nova Scotia)

The new executive assumed office at the beginning of the 1985 annual meeting.

During 1985 the President, John Gruszka, represented CAPA at several industry related meetings. He was an active participant at the Tri-Country meeting held in conjunction with the American Beekeeping Federation Annual Meeting in Tampa, Florida during January, 1985. It was at this meeting that a final agreement was reached on the certification requirements for U.S. bees entering Canada during 1985. In addition, Mr. Gruszka attended the CHC interim meeting held at Mont Ste. Marie, Quebec, July 7 - 9, 1985 which was called primarily to develop recommendations for certification requirements for the 1986 shipping season.

During this year's annual meeting the Provincial Apiarists presented provincial reports on activities and concerns in their respective provinces and the Research Scientists presented reports on activities at their institutions.

Reports on activities and recommendations were also received from the following committees.

Importation - Chairperson D. McCutcheon
Chemicals - Chairperson D. Murrell
Research - Chairperson D. Murrell
Stock Development - Chairperson J. Gruszka

Reports from the Importation and Chemicals committees have already been presented by the respective chairpersons of these committees and your President has already presented the recommendations from the Research Committee so I will not elaborate further on the activities of those committees except to say that Dr. D. Nelson has been appointed as the new chairman of the Research Committee.

The Stock Development Committee was formed at last year's meeting for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of information and research initiatives between Canadian individuals and institutions involved in queen rearing and stock development. During the course of the year it became apparent that there was already a high level of communication between these groups and therefore this committee was not needed. This committee has not been continued in 1986.

The concern about Acarine disease was discussed at length during the meeting. The current and proposed certification requirements for the importation of U.S. were discussed in relation to a recent publication by F. Robinson et al which analyzed various sampling procedures for Acarine. As a result of these discussions, CAPA wishes to recommend that the following procedures be followed for the certification of bees imported from the U.S.

1. Importation be restricted to states that have conducted a state-wide survey for Acarapis woodi of at least 10% of apiaries in the state (at the level of the National Survey) and that this survey be conducted between August 1, 1985 and the 1986 shipping season.
2. If a survey reveals a tracheal mite infestation in the state, then bees will only be accepted from that state if the state has an acceptable action plan of containment and control. Bees can only be shipped from outside of the control area.
3. Further to the state-wide survey, each shipper who produces package bees and/or queens for shipment to Canada must be sampled according to the following procedures:
 - (a) 100% of apiaries from which bees coming to Canada under certification be sampled.
 - (b) an apiary be defined as 50 hives of bees or less.
 - (c) that 50% of the colonies in an apiary be sampled from
 - (d) that each sample consist of a minimum of 500 bees.
 - (e) that a minimum of 100 bees from each sample be examined for the presence of A. woodi.

Regarding the Canadian Acarine Survey activities it was decided that these surveys should be continued and since past surveys had not indicated the presence of Acarine in Canada, future emphasis should be placed on imported bees. In addition it was decided that Dr. Otis would be responsible for compiling and publishing the results of the surveys that had already been completed. We also heard reports from Dr. D. Peer and Mr. J. Gruszka on the research project on Acarine currently underway in Saskatchewan and from Dr. Otis on a similar project in New York State.

Dr. E. Mussen reported on the activities of the American Association of Professional Apiculturists and the Tri-Country Commission on Africanized Bees and Parasitic Mites. The Tri-Country Commission plans to hold closed meetings and an open symposium in conjunction with the ABF annual meeting to be held in Phoenix, Arizona in January, 1986.

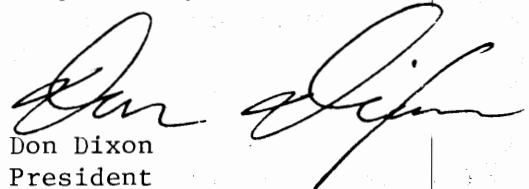
CAPA currently has two member representatives on the Tri-Country Commission and it was decided that CAPA would continue to support the activities of the commission and send the two representatives to the meetings in Phoenix.

Historically, CAPA has participated in a beekeeping industry research workshop chaired by the Agriculture Canada Research Co-ordinator and held every 4 or 5 years. The purpose of these workshops has been to review the state of the industry and make recommendations regarding personnel, extension and research requirements of the industry over the next five years. Since the last workshop was held in 1981 it was decided to recommend to Agriculture Canada that another workshop be held in conjunction with the 1986 annual meeting of CAPA.

A committee of CAPA has been working over the last year on a national honey bee disease publication; a first draft of this publication has now been prepared and it is hoped that the finished pamphlet will be available for distribution before the next beekeeping season.

In closing I would like to take this opportunity to extend a hearty thank you to our out going President, John Gruszka. John has been President for the past six years during a very difficult and demanding time in the Canadian beekeeping industry. During this period John has energetically worked on behalf of CAPA and for the Canadian beekeeping industry in general.

Respectfully submitted



Don Dixon
President

APPENDIX X

REPORT of Canadian Honey Packers Association
Annual Meeting held November 22, 1985 - 7 a.m.

New Executive: President J. Marc Labonte
 Vice-President H. Bryans
 Acting Secretary/Treasurer P. Pawlowski
 and Executive Member

We wish to convey message to Council of our desire to see the generic promotion continued and motion was passed to donate \$500.00 to the 1986/87 promotion fund subject to the program being continued.

Some concern was expressed re the proposed change in need for export inspection and motion passed requesting Council to have the program continued as in the past.

All registered honey packers will be invited to join the Association and support Council.

Respectfully submitted,



P.F. Pawlowski
Secretary/Treasurer

APPENDIX Y
CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

PROPOSED BUDGET

1985 - 1986

REVENUE

Delegates					\$4400.00
Packing Plants					\$1400.00
Suppliers					\$600.00
Beekeepers Members					
- 300 Club Members	60 @	300	\$18,000.00		
- Sustaining	60 @	150	\$9,000.00		
- Basic	140 @	30	\$4,200.00		\$31200.00
					<hr/>
					\$37600.00
Annual Meeting					\$1500.00
Interest					\$100.00
					<hr/>
					\$39,200.00

EXPENSES

Annual Meeting					\$1,500.00
Administration (salary or contract)					\$12,000.00
Apimondia					\$600.00
Audit Fee					\$200.00
Awards & Donations					\$200.00
Contingency Fund					\$1,000.00
Corporation Filing Fee					\$30.00
Depreciations					\$80.00
Insurance					\$125.00
Miscellaneous					\$300.00
Newsletter & Postage					\$1,500.00
Presidents Honorarium					\$1,000.00
Printing, office & postage					\$4,000.00
Telephone					\$3,500.00
Travel - Executive					\$7,600.00
- Secretary					\$1,500.00
300 Club - recognition			\$850.00		
- travel			\$600.00		\$1,450.00
Membership drive					
- 300 club			\$1,000.00		
- General			\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$38,585.00
					<hr/>
Excess of revenue over expenses					\$615.00
-to be applied to deficit					

APPENDIX Z

THE INTRODUCTION OF MELLITIPHIS ALVEARIUS
INTO NOVA SCOTIA

It is not often that one gets a chance to be first at finding or doing something. I was given this dubious honour this spring as I became involved in the discovery of the mite Mellitiphis alvearius in North America.

This mite was brought to my attention by a beekeeper who had noticed them in the queen cage in a package of bees he had purchased from New Zealand. This package was part of a shipment of 495 packages which arrived in Nova Scotia on April 25, 1985.

I would now like to outline a bit about this mite and elaborate on the incident which I have previously alluded to.

Mellitiphis alvearius is a little known mite which is found in honey bee colonies. This mite was first reported in 1896 from Naples, Italy. It was further reported from Germany in 1930, Great Britain in 1966 and Czechoslovakia in 1972. This mite was found in New Zealand in 1977. Little is known about the biology of this mite. One researcher showed that the mouth parts and other morphological characters are similar to those of parasitic mites such as Varroa jacobsoni.

It has not been demonstrated that this mite is a parasite of honey bees. It may rather be a parasite or predator of other mites or insects that live in beehives. Most honey bee colonies contain other organisms living either as parasites or commensals. Most of these go largely unnoticed by the beekeeper. I was very surprised at the variety of other insects that I found in the samples I took this summer.

Mellitiphis is large enough to see with the unaided eye. They are reddish brown in colour and can be easily spotted against a light background. They move about quite quickly. Information I have from New Zealand states that they are often seen on the top bars of hives.

Mellitiphis is smaller than Varroa but superficially resembles it in shape.

As mentioned earlier, the first sample was brought in by a hobbieist beekeeper. This emphasizes once more the importance of training all beekeepers whether commercial or hobbieist to recognize honey bee diseases and other abnormal situations in the hive.

Upon receiving the sample of mites, I was able to ascertain that they were not Varroa or Tropilaelaps which was somewhat of a relief.

A sample of mites was sent to Dr. E. Lindquist at the Biosystematics Research Institute in Ottawa. They were identified as Mellitiphis alvearius. This was the first time this mite had been recorded in North America. Dr. Lindquist suggested that I contact the Beltsville Bee Laboratory in Maryland.

As a result of discussions with Dr. H. Shimanuki and with the Animal Health Division, it was decided that this mite did not appear to represent a threat to honey bee colonies. Therefore, no eradication program was needed.

Correspondence which I received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in New Zealand corroborated this. The mite is fairly common in New Zealand and is not of economic concern to beekeepers there.

In order to determine if other packages contained the mite, a survey was carried out.

I decided on using a technique developed in Holland for sampling for Varroa. This consists of placing a sheet of paper in the bottom of the hive and smoking the colony with tobacco smoke. The tobacco smoke dislodges the mites but does not harm the bees. After placing a paper tray in the hive, each hive is smoked through the entrance for several seconds. The paper tray is left in the hive for about 24 hours. The paper is then folded and placed in a Ziploc bag and stored in a freezer until it can be examined for the presence of mites.

A total of 106 colonies were sampled. Fifty-four hives were sampled in mid June and fifty-two about one month later. Analysis of the first fifty-four showed the mites apparently present in over 90% of the colonies. This compares with just over 60% in the later sampling.

Had the mite been found in only a few hives, an attempt at eradication may have been made. Since it was widespread, destruction of about 500 colonies was not warranted for an organism which was apparently not causing any economic loss.

This incident does demonstrate once more how easily organisms can be transported in package bees and queens.

It was fortunate that this mite is not of economic importance. To my thinking, this demonstrates once more how careful we must be in selecting where we import honey bee stock.

It also illustrates the need to be prepared to carry out the contingency plans that have been drawn up on paper. For example, it may not always be easy to find materials for carrying out surveys or laboratory materials for preparing samples. We must, therefore, be prepared in advance. To date, we have gotten off very easily; our good fortune may not continue for much longer.

Prepared by: Lorne Crozier
Nova Scotia Dept.
of Agriculture and
Marketing, Truro.

Lorne contacted the CHC office and asked that this be used as a footnote to his report.

'the figures given are not based on actual identification of the mites collected. It has come to my attention that several species of mites may be involved. These figures are, therefore, inaccurate and do not reflect the actual infestation levels'.

November 12, 1985
LC/maj

APPENDIX Z-1

Nominations Committee - report by Keith LaForge

Mr. Chairman, delegates, members

Tom Taylor and I were appointed as the nominating committee for this meeting. We have talked to delegates and others and assembled a slate of officers which we will now present.

Before I unveil the names, I would like to make a few comments on some items that entered into our deliberations.

- 1) We believe that the role of a nominations committee is to ensure that there is at least one candidate for each position. It is not an election committee, therefore every opportunity should be given for members and delegates to propose alternative nominees.
2. There are several excellent persons seated in delegates seats and thus qualified to serve on the executive. The persons who we are nominating have all agreed to serve, but all have stated they feel that there are other well qualified persons available. They and I encourage members and delegates to bring forth additional nominations either before, or during the election process.
3. The elected executives are accepting positions that are often time consuming, demanding, and disruptive of normal work and life style routines. They are definitely underpaid. In order to fulfill the obligations undertaken, the executive must be made to feel that they have the support and confidence of the delegates and members of this Council. A democratic election with full and informed participation by delegates and members is an essential element in showing that support.

The slate of officers which Tom and I propose is

President - Jerry Awram
Vice-President - John Uhrin
3rd Executive Member - Bob Knox
Producer Packer - Jean Marc Labonte
Supplier - John Fast.