

Canadian Honey Council Conseil Canadien du Miel

Minutes and Proceedings 52nd ANNUAL MEETING

**RAMADA RENNAISSANCE
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN
JANUARY
13, 14 & 15
1993**

OFFICE:

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

1992-93

PRESIDENT	Barrie Termeer
VICE PRESIDENT	Jean-Pierre Chapleau
1st EXECUTIVE MEMBER	Lorne Peters
2nd EXECUTIVE MEMBER	Ron Bacon

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. Dymont
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.F. 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
1984-86	J. Awram
1986-88	D. Hansen
1989-93	R. Congdon

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

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

* Deceased

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*
1983-85	Bob Douglas

LIST OF DELEGATES - 1992-93

B.C. Honey Producers Association	Terry Huxter Box 2136 Grand Forks, B.C. VOH 1H0 Ph:(604) 442-5223
Alberta Beekeepers' Association	Barrie Termeer General Delivery Rollyview, AB. TOC 2K0 Ph:(403) 986-3040
Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association	Murray Hannigan P.O. Box 367 Shellbrook, SK. SOJ 3E0 Ph:(306) 747-3299
Manitoba Beekeepers' Association	Lorne Peters Box 98 Kleefeld, MB. ROA 0V0 Ph:(204) 377-4242
Ontario Beekeepers' Association	Roger Congdon R.R. # 1 Cottam, Ont. NOR 1B0 Ph:(519) 839-4499
Quebec Beekeepers - FPMQ - U.P.A	Jean-Pierre Chapleau 1282 rang 8 St-Adrien de Ham, Quebec JOA 1C0 Ph:(819) 828-2248
Maritime Beekeepers' Association	Gerry Draheim R.R. # 2 Port Howe, N.S. BOK 1K0 Ph:(902) 447-2948
Co-op Representative	Ron Bacon P.O. Box 94 Kinistino, Sk. SOJ 1H0 Ph:(306) 864-2534
Packer Representative	Jean Marc Labonte 530 rang Nault Victoriaville, Quebec G6P 7R5 Ph:(819) 758-3877
C.A.P.A. Representative	Gard Otis Dept.of Environmental Biology University of Guelph Guelph, Ont. N1G 2W1 Ph:(519) 824-4120
Supplier Representative Producer/Packer Representative	seat empty seat empty

List of Canadian Honey Council Members - January 1, 1993

PACKING PLANTS

Bee Maid Honey - Winnipeg, Manitoba
Billy Bee Honey Products Limited - Toronto, Ontario
Doyon & Doyon - Saint-Laurent, Quebec
Miel Labonte Inc. - Victoriaville, Quebec

SUPPLIERS

F.W. Jones & Son Ltd. - Bedford, Quebec

SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIPS - \$ 300.00+

Saskatchewan Gane Apiaries, Nipawin
 Hutch's Honey, Esterhazy

Ontario Roger G. Congdon
 Munro Apiaries (Howard D. Bryans), Alvinston
 Termeers Apiaries Ltd., Finch

Quebec ODEM International Inc., Montreal

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIPS - \$ 150.00+

B.C. Babe's Honey Farm, Victoria

ALBERTA Christensen Bee Ranch Ltd., Mallaig
 Bonnie and Chester Emery, Bluffton
 Alfred Hauk, Edmonton
 Tom Hegan, Winfield
 Honeybear Apiaries Ltd., Rollyview
 Stinger Apiaries, Elk Point
 Tuckey Apiaries, Edmonton

SASKATCHEWAN Busy Bee Farms, Tisdale
 Gane Honey Farms Ltd., Aylsham
 Gane Honey Producers, Nipawin
 Don Green, White Fox
 Janzen Honey Farms, Carrot River
 Knox Apiaries, Nipawin
 Moose Meadow Apiaries, Prince Albert
 Ken Salen, Ridgedale
 Wendell Honey Farms, MacNutt

MANITOBA Vanderput Honey Farm Ltd., Carman

ONTARIO Crerar's Honey Ltd., Vernon
 Paradis Honey Ltd., Girouxville

NOVA SCOTIA George B. Foote, Cambridge Station
 G.G. Smeltzer, Kentville

BASIC MEMBERSHIPS - \$ 30.00+

B.C. John N. Gates, Vernon
 Ted Hancock, Dog Creek
 Louis R. Holman, Duncan
 Jae's Honey Ltd., Fort St. John
 Joe Lomond, Ashcroft
 Angelika & Josef Lutz, Kelowna
 Bob Meredith, Lillooet
 James Honey Company, Arras
 Douglas M. McCutcheon, Delta
 Orchard Blossom Honey, Keremeos
 Alan & Meg Paulson, Merritt
 Colin Püllein, Kelowna
 Rheingold Enterprises Ltd., Langley
 Rod-Jo Moody Apiaries, Victoria
 Sheep Creek Apiaries, Skookumchuk
 Terry's Honey Farm, Grand Forks
 Trout Lake Apiaries, Trout Lake
 Van Han Apiaries, Farmington
 Professor Mark L. Winston, Burnaby
 Gilbert Wolfe, Nampa

ALBERTA Agriculture Canada Research Station, Beaverlodge
 Joe Andrae, Calgary
 Bastura Apiaries, Taber
 Remi-Michel Christensen, St. Paul
 Allen & Ellen Dick, Swalwell
 Josef Downar, Irricana
 Dunvegan Hill Honey, Fairview
 Fairview College, Fairview
 Gerry's Apiaries Ltd., Falher
 George D. Henn, Beaverlodge
 Hutterian Brethern, Barons
 Yellowhead Honey, Onoway
 Ronald W. Murphy, Lethbridge
 Don L. Nelson, Beaverlodge
 Jane Paul, Tofield
 P.F. Pawlowski, Edmonton
 Peace River Apiaries, Peace River
 Pleasant Prairie Apiaries, Wetaskiwin
 Riverbend Hutterian Brethern, Massliegh
 Riverside Honey Farm Ltd., Innisfail
 Clifford Sather, Warburg
 Peter Sporns, Edmonton
 T'N'T Apiaries, Ardmore
 Willms Honey Producers Ltd., Scandia

SASKATCHEWAN

Ron Bacon, Kinistino
Rodney Barber, Leask
Beever Apiaries, Nipawin
Bob Bee Honey Farms, Edam
Boettcher Apiaries, Christopher Lake
B & M Honey & Wax Ltd., Tisdale
Busy Bee Honey, North Battleford
Ken Childs, Tisdale
C. & L. Apiaries 1988, Fairy Glen
Ernest J. Dixon, Craik
Frederick Emde, Big River
Big River Apiaries, Big River
Ferguson's Honey Farm, Spalding
Gaudet Apiaries Apiculture, Prince Albert
Connie Gramiak, Hafford
Groot's Honey Farm Ltd., Meadow Lake
John Gruszka, Prince Albert
Ronald A. Guran, Saskatoon
Garnet Hall, Stoughton
Hannigan's Honey, Shellbrook
Howland's Honey, Yorkton
Norman Knudsen, Nipawin
LaLonde Honey Farm, Clavet
Albany Lebel, Arborfield
George Leggott, Lanigan
Robert T. Lemon, Perdue
John Marko, Tway
Dennis Mattison, Preeceville
Mohr Apiaries Ltd., White Fox
Leo Monseler, Saskatoon
Moyen Honey Farms Ltd., Zenon Park
Jerry & Clem McGrath, North Battleford
Blaine McKee, Arborfield
Leo & Bev McKee, Gravelbourg
Calvin Parsons, Meskanaw
Pineline Producers, Porcupine Plain
Allan Polinsky Apiaries, Theodore
Robertson Honey & Seed Farm, Saskatoon
Theodore Sollosy, Saskatoon
Spy Hill Apiaries, Spy Hill
Danny Valteau, Aylsham
Victor Apiaries, Nipawin
West Cowen Apiaries, Big River
Ernest G. Whelpton, Regina
Gorden Zosel, Pleasantdale

MANITOBA

Norman Bartel, Kleefeld
Bee Sweet Honey, Virden
Art Bergman, Steinbach
Fernand Bisson, Dunrea
Burnett Apiaries Ltd., Roland
Don Dixon, Winnipeg

Dwayne I. Drinkwater, Glenboro
Earl Dueck, Oak Lake
M. Dueck Apiaries, Kleefeld
Durston Honey Farms Ltd., Dauphin
Ferry Apiaries Ltd., Wawanesa
Barry Fingler, Winnipeg
Philip Froese, Morden
Albert J. Giesbrecht, Altona
Brian Jackson, Wawanesa
Harold Kehler, Steinbach
Kitson Apiaries Ltd., Portage la Prairie
Jacob Kroeker, Winnipeg
Merv Malyon, Brandon
Maple Grove Colony Ltd., Lauder
Morningstar Apiaries, Goodlands
Stephen D. Olnick, Stonewall
Peters Honey Farm, Kleefeld
Podolski Honey Farms, Ethelbert
Edwin B. Reimer, Arborg
Rocklake Apiaries Ltd., Baldur
K. Earl Rutherford, Eriksdale
Bruce Smirl, Notre Dame De Lourdes
Sunnybrook Bee Farm, Steinbach
Turnbull Enterprises Ltd., Elgin
Jacob J. Waldner, Elm Creek

ONTARIO

Beetown Honey Products Inc., Beeton
Kenneth Bell, Thornbury
Pierre Blanchette, Mallorytown
John Bryans, Alvinston
Leslie S. Byers, Mount Forest
Chatsworth Honey, Chatsworth
Tom Congdon, Cottam
James Cornwall, Sprucedale
Eagle's Nest Apiaries, Toronto
C.P. Erridge, Ottawa
Ivan J. Fidler, Elmwood
Keith B. Forsyth, Grimsby
Joseph N. Gascho, Milverton
Jeffrey C. Hemming, Mississauga
Hogan Apiaries, Bath
R.E. Ross Hopkins, North Gower
Josip Ispanovic, Mississauga
Stewart Kilbank, Brighton
Sonja Kornik, Nepean
Kouba Apiaries Inc., Manotick
Lilley Bee Apiaries, New Liskeard
MacMillan Apiaries Ltd., Copetown
Minnick Apiaries, Smithville
Doug McRory, Guelph
Gard Otis, Guelph
Parker Bee Apiaries, Beamsville

Penauta Products Inc., Stouffville
Mrs. Wendy Rebanks, Toronto
Jack Robinson, Weston
Luisa Schreiber, Harrow
Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree, Guelph
Mario Zic, Toronto

QUEBEC

Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Saint-Adrien de Ham
Peter John Keating, Alma
Miel McCaig, St-Lazare
Patrice Sabatier, Napierville

NOVA SCOTIA

Cosman and Whidden Honey Co., Wolfville
Charlie Embree, Port Williams
Jack Hamilton, Aylesford
John Murray, Truro
Dick Rogers, Truro
Harold B. Specht, Kentville
Frank Woolaver, Newport

NEW BRUNSWICK

Ralph Lockhart, Moncton

52nd ANNUAL MEETING

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

January 13, 14 & 15, 1993

- call to order** The meeting was called to order by Roger Congdon, President of the Canadian Honey Council at 2:10 p.m. at the Ramada Renaissance Hotel in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
- notice of meeting** Linda Gane read the notice of meeting as published in the December issue of Hive Lights.
- waiver of notice** Motion: Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Terry Huxter: That we waive the notice of meeting due to error in the wording. Should have been the 52nd annual meeting and not the 51st annual meeting.....carried
- thanks to C.A.P.A.** Roger Congdon gave a vote of thanks to the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists for the excellent symposium that was organized by them for the morning session.
- welcome** Roger Congdon welcomed the beekeepers and guests to the 52nd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council. The audience introduced themselves.
- Saskatchewan welcome** Calvin Parsons, President of the Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association welcomed the beekeepers, federal and provincial government persons as well as guests to the province of Saskatchewan and to the city of Saskatoon.
- area reports** Murray Hannigan reported that Saskatchewan had 1200 beekeepers with 85,000 colonies. The 1991-92 winter was very mild while the summer produced some cooler than normal temperatures. At the end of June a poor crop was anticipated, but the bees took advantage of the extended blossom and Saskatchewan beekeepers ended up with a good crop. A bit of optimism on the horizon with honey prices getting better. On September 1, 1993, 1 mite showed up in 1 colony of a beekeeper that had brought hives in for the summer from British Columbia. Saskatchewan has asked their provincial minister of Agriculture to close the border to all domestic bees except from the Island. This is awaiting Ministerial Approval.

- British Columbia Terry Huxter reported that British Columbia had an average crop. British Columbia had a cool spring and dry up to June then, it broke into an intense honey flow. Swarm traps were set up. Varroa mites found in the Langley and Vancouver areas with one confirmed find in the Osoyoos area. British Columbia is hopeful for a speedy registration of controls.
- Alberta Barrie Termeer reported that there is 733 registered beekeepers with 156,00 colonies registered in Alberta. Their crop average was 140 pounds per colony, giving them over 20 million pounds. Still 40,000 unpopulated hives in Alberta. Producers in his province are reporting insufficient numbers of queens to operate. No Varroa mites reported in Alberta. Producers from Alberta have 8,000 hives overwintering in British Columbia, with some being wintered in the Fraser Valley. Interprovincial movement of hives: these colonies must be treated prior to movement back into the province of Alberta.
- Manitoba Lorne Peters reported that summer never came to their province. The weather was cool. They have 75,000 colonies producing 12.5 million pounds of honey. The two Boards (the Manitoba Beekeepers Association and the Manitoba Honey Marketing) became one. Legislation was finally passed enabling them to do this. Varroa situation in Manitoba still with them. They expressed disappointment with the Federal Government for their delay in responsive action resulting in beekeepers affected missing out on free distribution of Fluvalinate to treat the hives.
- Quebec Jean-Pierre Chapleau reported that the crops in Quebec were fairly good. There is an increase in the demand for pollination in Quebec, especially to pollinate blueberries. The 2 tracheal mite finds that were confirmed have been eradicated. The beekeepers are working together to improve mite control and management techniques.
- Nova Scotia Gerry Draheim reported that the pollination season was good. They have increased in the number of colonies, with 9,000 being put into winter. This is up about 2,000 colonies. 3,000 queens produced in the province this past season. Mites eradicated, but suspect that there may be some feral colonies out there.
- New Brunswick Gerry Draheim reported a decline of about 300 colonies in New Brunswick. They presently have about 4,500 colonies. Some colonies that were moved in were tracheal mite infected.

P.E.I. Gerry Draheim reported that P.E.I. has 70 beekeepers with 700 colonies. This is up from last year. No tracheal or Varroa mites found. Blueberry production has been increasing in the province in the last two years.

Ontario Roger Congdon reported that Ontario has 4500 registered beekeepers with 100,000 colonies. They had a good spring and then from the end of June they experienced rainy conditions. Crops really suffered. Ottawa area had the better crop. In the western portion of the province they received about 1/3 of their normal crop with the quality being down from normal. Pollination is slowly increasing. The pollination area is also the Varroa infestation area. Varroa is a great concern to Ontario beekeepers because it is more difficult to contain. The tracheal mite infestation is less than 1% of their colonies. They still use quarantine zones for the tracheal mites. 20 colonies eradicated in the Sault Ste. Marie area this year.

Appointment of Committees Moved by Ron Bacon and seconded by Lorne Peters that the chair appoint the committees for the meeting....carried.

President's Report Roger Congdon reported on the general activities of the Canadian Honey Council for the past year. This report forms Appendix A. Roger also thanked the Executive, delegates, members of C.A.P.A. and the Federal and Provincial Government people for their excellent cooperation during the past year.
MOTION: Moved by Gerry Draheim and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau: That the President's report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Secretary's Report Linda Gane gave a report on the activities in the Canadian Honey Council office during the past year. This report forms Appendix B.
MOTION: Moved by Jean Marc Labonte and seconded by Murray Hannigan that the Secretary's report be accepted as presented.....carried.
The quality of "Hive Lights" needs to be improved. There were some suggestions put forth. L. Gane recognized that this is one weak link, but does also not have the proper time to address the total issue, but will look into it in the future.

Financial Statement Linda Gane presented the November 1, 1991 - October 31, 1992 financial statement for the general account. This forms Appendix C. Questions were asked about the statement which were responded to by Roger Congdon and Linda Gane.
MOTION: Moved by Barrie Termeer and seconded by Terry Huxter that the financial statement be accepted as

presented....carried.

Interim Statement Linda Gane presented the interim statement for the period of November 1, 1992 - January 6, 1993. This report forms appendix D. Questions were answered by Roger Congdon and Linda Gane.

MOTION: Moved by Gerry Draheim and seconded by Barrie Termeer that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

1992 resolutions The 1992 resolutions and action taken by the Canadian Honey Council during the past year form appendix E. Questions were answered by Roger Congdon, Linda Gane and the chairpersons of the committees.

MOTION: Moved by Jean Marc Labonte and seconded by Terry Huxter that this report be accepted as reported.....carried.

Research Report Merv Malyon mentioned the publication on pollination. Merv gave a final report on the money allocated to the different researchers and associations and organizations from the Federal Government under the \$200,000 self-sufficiency grant. This forms Appendix F. He also made mention about the FSAM II grant from the Federal Government. These funds will be distributed to the researchers chosen by the CHC Research Committee. This forms appendix G.

MOTION: Moved by Ron Bacon and seconded by Murray Hannigan that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Varroa Mite Control Program Dr. L. Delver, Animal Health Division, Agriculture Canada gave the report on the position of Agriculture Canada on detection and control of the Varroa Mite in Canada. This report forms Appendix H. Dr. Delver answered questions from both Industry and the Provincial Apiarists. It was pointed out that the provinces had an opportunity to enter a cost shared program.

MOTION: Moved by Barrie Termeer and seconded by Murray Hannigan that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Annual Meeting Committee Roger Congdon, President of the Canadian Honey Council presented the following appointments to committees for the meeting:

Resolutions Committee: Merv Malyon, Gerry Draheim
Nominations Committee: Jean Paradis, Calvin Parsons
Elections Chairman: Kenn Tuckey
Scrutineers: Doug McRory, John Gruszka
Budget Committee: Barrie Termeer, Ron Bacon

C.A.P.A. Report Gard Otis, President of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, gave a report from their

Annual Meeting which finished just prior to the CHC Annual Meeting. Gard also pointed out concerns that C.A.P.A. had regarding the Varroa and Tracheal mites. He explained that they were not very widely spread and that they could probably still be contained for a few more seasons. Mr. Otis pointed out to the meeting the reasons for CAPA's decisions regarding Hawaii and how they did not want precedent setting to happen. This report forms Appendix I.

MOTION: Moved by Gerry Draheim and seconded by Lorne Peters that the C.A.P.A. report be accepted as presented....carried.

Importation Committee Report Doug McRory gave us a report on the status of importations allowed into Canada from abroad. Hawaii protocol and the establishment of an on site person to supervise sampling is important. Mr. McRory reported on the type of investigation that is done when a country wants to ship bees and queens into Canada. The country of origin must be able to produce documented records of clean bees to date and then follow the protocol as set up by the committee. His committee report forms Appendix J.

The question of protocol for Hawaii and the problem with the sampling of hives from the Captain Cook operation arose. It was suggested that bees could be collected from these hives and then put into another hive for testing with fluvalinate. This would allow the bees to be tested without risk of residue.

MOTION: Moved by Barry Termeer and seconded by Terry Huxter that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Tri-Partite Stabilization Program Merv Malyon and Calvin Parson reiterated the program to date explaining the good points and pointing out the down side of the program. It was explained that a mid-term review of the program was presently being conducted by Deloitte and Touche. The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Jeff Weersink from Deloitte and Touche. Mr. Weersink gave a detailed explanation of the process that was being undertaken by his company and the progress made to date. The final report should be finished in the next month or six weeks.

MOTION: Moved by Jean Marc Labonte and seconded by Terry Huxter that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Honey Standards Mr. C.P. Erridge, Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada talked on the upcoming changes to the honey regulations. The final report will be drafted in the next few weeks.

Mr. Jacquelin Cote, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division

of Agriculture Canada, then explained the review process detailing container size, Export Certification (user pay will come into effect soon), and the violation and penalty process. These reports form Appendix K and L.

MOTION: Moved by Jean Marc Labonte and seconded by Murray Hannigan that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Health & Welfare Branch

Mr. Guenter Riedel, Health Protection Branch pointed out to the membership the Health concerns that his department must address. Residues and foreign objects (ie: hair, glass, etc) were of concern to his department. Consumer safety was a mandate. They have a number of lab centres for disease control. This list forms Appendix M.

MOTION: Moved by Barrie Termeer and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau that we accept this report as presented.....carried.

Chemicals Committee Report

John Gruszka, Chairperson for the CAPA Chemicals Committee reported on the progress to date on the registrations of Fluvalinate, Formic Acid and Amatrax. This forms Appendix N. Mr. Gruszka also read a letter that just came through from Dr. Roy Lidstone, Pesticide Directorate, Agriculture Canada. This letter forms Appendix O.

MOTION: Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Ron Bacon that the Chemicals Committee Report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Apimondia Report

Don Dixon, Chairman of the Apimondia Committee, presented the report on the bidding to host Apimondia. The funding in part for the committee to go over to Beijing, China in September will be coming from the FSAM II fund. Most of the delegates will also receive partial funding on their own or from their sponsoring association or group. It is felt by the committee that a sizeable delegation should go to help with the bidding process. It is most important that Canada present a very favourable approach to this in order to accomplish the bid. The package that will be presented with the bid will be compiled by Don Dixon, Paul van Westendorp and the representative from the City of Vancouver. The City of Vancouver will also be funding some of the trip to Beijing. If the bidding is successful, a great amount of work will need to be done in preparation for the hosting of the Apimondia meeting. It is anticipated that the bidding committee will have a response to their bid while in Beijing.

MOTION: Moved by Ron Bacon and seconded by Murray Hannigan that the Apimondia report be accepted as presented.

Stats Canada Report Mr. Gary Hergert, Agriculture Canada presented the meeting with the Statistics Canada report in the absence of Mr. Les McCartney. This forms Appendix P.
MOTION: Moved by Gerry Draheim and seconded by Ron Bacon that the Statistics Canada report be accepted as presented....carried.

N.I.S.A. This report was given by Terry Karwady, Saskatchewan Agriculture and Food. Ms. Karwady gave the presentation which forms Appendix Q and impressed upon the membership that if they did indeed want to be part of the N.I.S.A. package that they would have to go home and approach their respective Ministers of Agriculture asking for inclusion.
MOTION: Moved by Terry Huxter and seconded by Murray Hannigan that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Packers' Association Report Mr. Jean Marc Labonte, President of the Canadian Honey Packers' Association reported on the activities of their association for the past year. This forms Appendix R.

Rathje Memorial Committee Report Mr. Howard Bryans, Chairman of the Committee reported that this year they did not receive any nominations for the award. He went on further to say that the Committee had decided to present the award to a person that had worked for the industry for a good number of years. It was at this time that they presented the award to Linda Gane for her contributions to the beekeeping and honey industry.
MOTION: Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Ron Bacon that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

FSAM II - Promotion Report Jean-Pierre Chapleau presented a report on the progress to date to line up criteria and an agenda to follow for this portion of the FSAM II funding. This forms Appendix S.
MOTION: Moved by Gerry Draheim and seconded by Ron Bacon that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Membership Committee Report Mr. Barrie Termeer presented Appendix T as a working paper for the future membership committee.
MOTION: Moved by Ron Bacon and seconded by Murray Hannigan that the Membership Committee Report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Resolutions 1. Moved by Ron Bacon seconded by Roger Congdon
Whereas interest costs are a major part of operating expenses, and
Whereas the Advance Payment for Crops is a valuable tool

for the beekeeper, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture Canada that they continue the Cash Flow Enhancement Program that provides interest free cash advances through the Advance Payment for Crops Act....carried

2. Moved by Murray Hannigan seconded by Roger Congdon
Whereas Canadian beekeepers consider Varroa jacobsoni a serious threat to the industry,
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council indicate to Agriculture Canada the importance of retaining Varroa jacobsoni as a named pest under the Federal Animal Disease Protection Act....carried
3. Moved by Barrie Termeer seconded by Terry Huxter
Whereas the damage done by the Varroa mite will be disastrous if untreated and
Whereas treatment will sometimes be unaffordable by some beekeepers, and
Whereas subsidized chemical treatments to all beekeepers will promote the use of registered chemical treatment of all infested honey bee colonies, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council approach the federal government to absorb the cost of chemicals to treat the Varroa mite.
4. Moved by Jerry Draheim seconded by Terry Huxter
Whereas the Apimondia Organizing Committee is preparing a bid to host the Apimondia Congress at Vancouver, British Columbia in 1999, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council provide a grant of \$20,000. from the FSAM II Development Fund to assist with travel and other costs associated with the bid presentation and organization of the congress for 1999....carried
5. Moved by Murray Hannigan seconded by Terry Huxter
Whereas Varroa mite finds are basically restricted to a few limited geographic areas along the Canadian/United States border, and
Whereas the incidence of honey bee tracheal mite infestations are low and regionalized in Canadian honey bee colonies, and
Whereas the africanized honeybee is likely to show up in traditional United States bulk bee and queen production areas, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request Agriculture Canada to extend the honey bee import restrictions from the continental United States for a 2 year period beginning January 1, 1994....carried
6. Moved by Lorne Peters seconded by Murray Hannigan
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council lobby the Federal Government for the immediate appointment of a federal Apiarist....carried

7. Moved by Ron Bacon seconded by Jean Marc Labonte
Whereas the marketing in standard metric containers has been of benefit to producers, packers, distributors, retailers and consumers since 1980, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend that the following Honey Regulations sections be retained: 23 (1) subject to subsection (2), prepackaged honey that is graded and classified by colour under these regulations shall be packed in one of the following container sizes:
A up to 250g
B 375g
C 500g
D 750g
E 1kg
F 1.5kg
G. 2kg
H 3kg....carried
8. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau seconded by Terry Huxter
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal Government to register the use of fluvalinate (Apistan) for use in queen shipping cages....carried
9. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau seconded by Roger Congdon
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to the Federal Government that they implement a N.I.S.A. program for the beekeeping industry that will cover all sources of beekeepers' income, and
Be it further resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to the Provincial Beekeeper Associations that they lobby their respective government to participate in such a program....carried
10. Moved by Barrie Termeer seconded by Gerry Draheim
Whereas the immediate registration or scheduling of both Fluvalinate (Apistan) and formic acid is of immediate concern to the Canadian Bee Industry, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council strongly urge the Federal Government to continue to place a top priority on the registration or scheduling of fluvalinate and formic acid.
11. Moved by Jerry Draheim seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Whereas it is not possible to import bee stock from England, and
Whereas the protocol for importation of honey bee eggs and semen from England has been established, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council support the Nova Scotia honey bee diversification program (Mitybee Project) to import Buckfast honey bee eggs subject to Agriculture Canada's importation regulations....carried
12. Moved by Roger Congdon seconded by Jerry Draheim
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council support the importation of genetic stock (eggs and semen)

originating from the University of Guelph Breeding Stock Program, in New York State to the University of Guelph. It is understood that this importation would take place under the Direction of the Bee Importation Committee and Agriculture Canada, through the quarantine facility at the University of Guelph....carried

13. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau seconded by Terry Huxter
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council warmly thank the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association for hosting the 1993 Annual Meeting....carried

14. Moved by Lorne Peters seconded by Murray Hannigan
Whereas it is desirable to have a detailed and rational review of the coordinated regulation of bee diseases between Canada and the Continental United States, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council support the establishment of a review of the bee importation policies between Canada and the Continental United States by representatives of the Federal and Provincial governments and the Canadian Honey Council. This review is to be completed during the year of 1995....carried

15. Moved by Lorne Peters seconded by Ron Bacon
Whereas Agriculture Canada did not implement effective control procedures for Varroa infestations confirmed in Manitoba during 1992, and

Whereas the beekeepers in the affected geographical area find themselves in an extremely serious predicament, therefore

Be it resolved that Agriculture Canada be requested to provide assistance to affected beekeepers to control this serious outbreak of Varroa....carried

16. Moved by Barrie Termeer seconded by Terry Huxter
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council urge Agriculture Canada to modify the Hawaii protocol to include testing of composite samples of bulk bees (removed from the colonies) with Apistan from those colonies owned by Cook Honey targeted for testing in the current protocol....carried

17. Moved by Barrie Termeer seconded by Jerry Draheim
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to the Federal Government that the Hawaii Protocol not be used as a basis to import queens from other jurisdictions....carried

18. Moved by Barrie Termeer seconded by Ron Bacon
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council communicate to Agriculture Canada that it supports the importation of queens into Canada from Hawaii, under protocol developed jointly by the Canadian Honey Council and Agriculture Canada....carried
Saskatchewan delegate M. Hannigan abstained

Elections

Mr. Kenn Tuckey, Elections Chairman took the chair for the election of officers of The Canadian Honey Council.

Elections

Mr. Kenn Tuckey, Elections Chairman took the chair for the election of officers of The Canadian Honey Council. **MOTION:** Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Terry Huxter that we have a second Executive position for this year.....carried.

Mr. Tuckey had the name of Barrie Termeer for President on their slate of officers. Mr. Tuckey called three (3) times for additional nominations and then closed nominations. **Barrie Termeer was declared President of the Canadian Honey Council.**

Mr. Tuckey had the name of Jean-Pierre Chapleau for Vice-President on their slate of officers. Mr. Tuckey called three (3) times for additional nominations and then closed nominations. **Jean-Pierre Chapleau was declared Vice-President of the Canadian Honey Council.**

Mr. Tuckey had the names of Lorne Peters and Ron Bacon for the two (2) Executive Members on their slate of officers. Mr. Tuckey called three (3) times for additional nominations and then closed nominations. **Lorne Peters and Ron Bacon were declared Executive Members for the Canadian Honey Council.**

The Chair was turned back to Roger Congdon who promptly asked Barrie Termeer to resume the position of President and preside over the balance of the meeting.

Barrie Termeer thanked Roger Congdon, Representative for the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, for assuming the job of President for the past four years.

Mr. Termeer placed priority on N.I.S.A., Hawaii, Border Closure to the Continental U.S.A., the promotion and research programs.

Appointment of Committees

MOTION: Moved by Ron Bacon and seconded by Gerry Draheim that the Chair appoint the committees of Council for the upcoming year.....carried.

Proposed Budget

Mr. Barrie Termeer presented the Proposed Budget for the 1992-93 year. This forms Appendix U. **MOTION:** Moved by Terry Huxter and seconded by Roger Congdon that the proposed budget for the 1992-93 year be accepted as presented.....carried.

Appointment of Accountants

MOTION: Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Murray Hannigan that the Accounting firm of Thibodeau Heincke be retained for another year.....carried.

1994 Annual Meeting Mr. Gerry Draheim invited the Canadian Honey Council to hold their meeting in Moncton, New Brunswick in 1994, with the Maritime Beekeepers' Association hosting it. The invitation was accepted by the delegates.

Adjourn Mr. Gerry Draheim moved that we adjourn the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council.

Committees of Council

FSAM II Committee: Barrie Termeer and Linda Gane

FSAM III Committee: Barrie Termeer, Chairman

Convention Committee: Barrie Termeer, Gerry Draheim

Research Committee: Roger Congdon (chairman), Terry Huxter

Chemicals Committee: John Gruszka, Barrie Termeer

Apimondia Committee: Linda Gane, J.P. Chapleau and Merv Malyon from Council, Don Dixon, Chairperson

Honey Standards committee: Barrie Termeer (co-chairperson), Jean Marc Labonte (co-chairperson), Lorne Peters, Ron Bacon.

Rathje Memorial: Richard Gane (3 years, Chairperson)

Jean Paradis (2 years)

Howard Bryans (1 year)

Bylaws and Membership Committee: Murray Hannigan (chairperson), Ron Bacon.

Promotion Committee: Jean-Pierre Chapleau (chairperson), Ron Bacon, Barrie Termeer and Roger Congdon

Check-off Committee: Lorne Peters

A.P.C.A. Committee: Barrie Termeer, Linda Gane

Varroa Committee: Barrie Termeer, Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Lorne Peters and Ron Bacon

Border Closure Review Committee: Barrie Termeer (chairperson), Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Lorne Peters, Ron Bacon.

Hawaii Committee: Barrie Termeer (chairperson) and Terry Huxter.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Canadian beekeepers operated 499,520 colonies of bees in 1992, producing 65,312,000 pounds of honey, for a per colony average of 131 pounds. These are preliminary Stats Canada figures. Western provinces produced an average to above average crop while eastern provinces were generally below average, due to wet cool conditions. Honey prices are strong with very good demand in areas where crops were short.

The weaker Canadian dollar has also strengthened export markets.

Varroa continues to be the dominate concern in the Canadian Beekeeping Community.

The fact that bees fly, man moves colonies great distances to provide pollination, produce honey or winter colonies in more favourable conditions, tend to add to the risk of a more rapid spread of parasitic mites.

There is an urgent need to have access to registered control products if our industry is to be able to cope with Varroa.

Over the long term, we need the development of new management systems and resistant bee stocks, that will allow us to control this pest, perhaps without the use of chemicals. This would most certainly be the optimum in controls.

Federal officials have stated that they plan to withdraw from the Varroa control program once registration of control products have occurred. Do we agree with the federal response to Varroa? If not, what action should our industry take? Should Varroa be allowed to revert to an industry management problem with little or no government intervention? These are tough questions, and tough answers many have to be applied if we are to survive the devastating effects of Varroa.

HAWAIIAN QUEENS

On December 23, 1993 we received official notification from Agriculture Canada that Hawaiian officials had accepted the latest protocol to import queens into Canada. On December 24, almost before the ink was dry on the previous letter, we were informed that the Captain Cook honey operation, who exchanges some 400 colonies with Kona Queen, would not allow testing of these colonies with Apistan. The reason being they are presently marketing their honey as an organically produced product, which does not allow the use of chemicals in its production or management. Talks during our meetings may be able to resolve this issue.

On June 24th, 1992 the Canadian Honey Council executive attended meetings in Ottawa to discuss the Current Status of Varroa in Canada. Dr. Bill Bulmer, Animal Health Division of Agriculture Canada, chaired the meeting.

Dr. Jamieson and a number of other Agriculture Canada officials were in attendance. Several Provincial Apiarists and Dr. Gard Otis, president of C.A.P.A. also attended these meetings.

On June 25th a Government Industry Working Group Meeting was held and we met with the following:

Mr. C.P. (Pat) Erridge, Food Production and Inspection Branch of

Agriculture Canada, regarding the Regulatory Review.
Dr. Larry Delver, Food Production and Inspection Branch of
Agriculture Canada, regarding the Hawaiian Queen imports
Eric Johannsen, Policy Branch of Agriculture Canada, regarding the
check-off legislation.
Gary Hergert, Danny Foster and Bill Cameron regarding the set up
for the F.S.A.M. II Development Fund.

Details of these meetings will be brought forth in committee
reports later in our meetings.

On November 22-24, 1992, Linda Gane, represented the Canadian
Honey Council at a conference in Saskatoon entitled Winning in a
Globe Market. This conference was reported on in full in the last
issue of Hive Lights.

These past months the Canadian Honey Council has focused its
attention on trying to encourage the federal government officials
to fast track the registration of control products for Varroa. We
don't have a registration at this time, however we are optimistic
that some positive word is forthcoming.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Agriculture
Canada officials who have worked closely with us and supported our
industry during this past year. In particular Mr. Gary Hergert,
who is our contact with the government in Ottawa. His assistance
in directing our problems to officials and co-ordinating meetings
has been invaluable.

I would like to thank the Provincial Apiarists and C.A.P.A.
members and their President Gard Otis, to whom we go to with
problems. They are always receptive to working with us in
resolving our problems with the betterment of the Canadian Honey
Industry in mind.

To my Executive and Delegates who have been strong supporters
of Council discussions and who work very hard to resolve issues as
they confront our industry.

To Linda Gane, our Secretary-Treasurer, on whose shoulders we
pile on endless reams of work. Linda works tirelessly for the
Canadian Honey Industry.

The past four years as President of the Canadian Honey Council
has been a challenge, frustrating, but also very gratifying. I am
going to miss the camaraderie of working closely with the persons
mentioned previously, but the time has come for me to step aside.
A new President will bring new ideas and enthusiasms to our
industry as well as keep Council strong and productive. I will do
everything possible to support this person in their new position.

Respectfully submitted by

Roger Congdon
President

SECRETARY'S REPORT

January 13, 1993

Roger has covered the many issues that were addressed during the year on your behalf, so I will not go into them again, but will highlight a few.

This past year has been very busy for the office as seems to be the case for the past few years. It has not been near as stressful in that I do not have near as many people phoning me telling me that they are in the process of losing their outfit. I never did learn how to cope with that statement.

This year we have spent many hours trying to get the Hawaii issue settled and on track for those that wish to import queens from Hawaii. We have polled the delegates many times trying to come with a compromise that would be suited to the Canadian Honey Industry. Hopefully this issue will be resolved at this meeting. We do not seem to have gained much ground in the past year, but once again it has been a big budget item and a real time consumer of all involved.

The registration of control measures for the Varroa and tracheal mite have been another drain on the time and resources here at the office. Also, we have spent a fair amount of time dealing with the federal government trying to get another national varroa survey. We also tried to get them to deal with the issue of the varroa mite infestation that Manitoba and British Columbia have at the present time.

Once again the membership numbers of the Canadian Honey Council have dropped. The influx of new people into the industry as the price of honey climbs may see us gain a few back.

We have published four newsletters over the past year. We are presently printing it in the office and I would very much appreciate your comments. It is not near the quality of newsletter that we have had in the past, but it is a bit cheaper going this route. I would like to impress upon you that this is your newsletter, so any input that you can give me, either in suggestions for content or articles themselves, will be greatly appreciated. I do not get much feedback, so am not sure if you are happy or very unhappy and just polite. You do not have to be polite on this issue, as I will readily accept input.

I again have a new assistant to help me at the office. She is my niece, Cathy Holoboff. She does not really know her way around the industry, but has been worked for me in the past when I needed help with our own business, so has an understanding of the process. She seems willing and fairly eager to learn more about our industry, so maybe she will stay with us for a few months.

The addition of the new (to me) photo copier that we purchased this past year has been a great time saver. I still have not used it to all its capabilities.

I would like at this time to mention the press releases that we have done this past year for European papers. We were approached on a couple of occasions asking if we would like to advertise in their paper with a small article about our industry. Both brought forth inquiries about Canadian Honey and requested names, etc of sources in Canada for both packed and bulk honey.

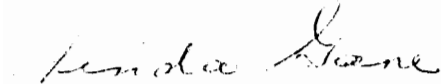
As this did not cost us anything but the amount of time that we spent getting the articles ready, we think that we may have gained an inch or two. Sometimes these things are very hard to measure at the beginning as your name and address is put on file until they need honey and then the inquiry comes. Hopefully some of you are reaping the sales that should have been forthcoming.

I would like to have more time to spend promoting our product HONEY as I think that we could gain a lot of ground for very little cost. There are ever so many opportunities if you have the time and a bit of money to capitalize on them.

I would like to thank the Provincial and Federal Government Officials for all the assistance that they have given to me this past year. I would also like to thank the C.A.P.A. members and their president, Gard Otis for all the willing help they have given. Of course, my own delegates and Executive have made my job much easier by assisting whenever possible. For this I thank you. I want to thank the membership and delegates for the opportunity of serving you this past year. I am sure that this is a very rich period of my life and that sometimes I do not appreciate all the opportunities and rewarding experiences that it offers me. Once again thanks.

I would like to say at this time, seeing as how Roger and Merv have indicated to me that they will not be seeking re-election, that it has been a joy to work under you. You have both shown me the utmost of respect and been very patient with me. I shall miss working with you, but shall also look forward to working with the new Executive.

Respectfully submitted by



Linda Gane
Secretary-Treasurer

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
BALANCE SHEET
As At October 31, 1992**

UNAUDITED

1992 1991
\$ \$

A S S E T S

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash on hand - *NOTE 2	907	138
Accounts receivable - *NOTE 3	22,781	42,141
Inventory	<u>116</u>	<u>116</u>
	<u>23,804</u>	<u>42,395</u>

CAPITAL ASSETS

Office equipment - *NOTE 4	<u>5,154</u>	<u>591</u>
	<u>28,958</u>	<u>42,986</u>

L I A B I L I T I E S

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Bank indebtedness	0	38,516
Accounts payable - *NOTE 5	169	206
Accrued accounting	1,000	1,050
Prepaid revenue	<u>0</u>	<u>150</u>
	<u>1,169</u>	<u>39,922</u>

A C C U M U L A T E D S U R P L U S

ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	<u>27,789</u>	<u>3,064</u>
	<u>28,958</u>	<u>42,986</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director

Director

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes
are an integral part of the financial statements."

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
For the Year Ended October 31, 1992**

UNAUDITED	1992	1991
	\$	\$
BALANCE, beginning of year as previously stated	(3,432)	(1,606)
Prior period adjustment - *NOTE 6	<u>6,496</u>	<u>750</u>
BALANCE, as restated	3,064	(856)
Surplus for the year - General Fund	24,701	3,870
Surplus for the year - Research Fund	<u>24</u>	<u>50</u>
BALANCE, end of year	<u>27,789</u>	<u>3,064</u>
 Made up as follows:		
General Fund Surplus	26,808	2,107
Research Fund Surplus	<u>981</u>	<u>957</u>
	<u>27,789</u>	<u>3,064</u>

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**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Year Ended October 31, 1992**

UNAUDITED

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
INCOME		
Membership fees - *NOTE 7	37,475	42,859
Annual meeting	3,277	3,112
Advertising - newsletter	575	262
CAFDI grant	0	13,733
Equipment rental	0	681
Marketing contract	25,000	11,000
Interest income	<u>0</u>	<u>21</u>
	<u>66,327</u>	<u>71,668</u>
EXPENSES		
Accounting	1,068	1,050
Annual meeting	4,360	3,097
Awards and donations	106	270
Advertising	0	210
Bank charges	971	614
Corporation filing fee	30	30
Fax and copier lease	0	648
GST expense	585	577
Insurance	200	200
Interest and penalties	57	0
Memberships and subscriptions	1,000	592
President's honorarium	2,000	1,500
Office supplies	4,993	5,592
Other	2	613
Salaries and benefits	22,791	23,341
Telephone	922	1,023
Travel	1,866	2,915
Workers compensation	37	42
Check-off expenses	<u>0</u>	<u>25,336</u>
	<u>40,988</u>	<u>67,650</u>
Operating Income	25,339	4,018
Amortization	<u>638</u>	<u>148</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	<u>24,701</u>	<u>3,870</u>

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are an integral part of the financial statements."

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Year Ended October 31, 1992**

UNAUDITED

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
INCOME		
Interest	<u>24</u>	<u>50</u>
EXPENSES	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>24</u>	<u>50</u>

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are an integral part of the financial statements."**

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
For the Year Ended October 31, 1992

UNAUDITED

	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Income for the year	24,725
Items not affecting cash:	
Amortization	<u>638</u>
	25,363
Cash provided by (applied to) operating working capital:	
Accounts payable	(38)
Prepaid revenue	(150)
Accounts receivable	19,360
Accrued liabilities	<u>(50)</u>
	44,485
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Capital asset purchase	<u>(5,201)</u>
INCREASE IN FUNDS for the year	39,284
CASH, beginning of year	<u>(38,377)</u>
CASH, end of year	<u>907</u>

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are an integral part of the financial statements."

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended October 31, 1992**

UNAUDITED

NOTE 1 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Amortization is provided on office equipment on the diminishing balance basis at 20% per annum. Net additions to capital assets during the year are amortized at one-half of the annual rate.

Inventory is valued at cost.

NOTE 2 - CASH ON HAND

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
Petty cash	271	138
Cash in bank	<u>636</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>907</u>	<u>138</u>

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

CAFDI grant	0	3,434
Due from employee	175	0
GST receivable	1,132	349
Due from National Honey Marketing Plan	21,057	37,941
Due from Tri-Country Symposium	<u>417</u>	<u>417</u>
	<u>22,781</u>	<u>42,141</u>

NOTE 4 - OFFICE EQUIPMENT

	Cost	Accum. Amort.	Net Book Value 1992	Net Book Value 1991
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	2,640			
Additions:				
Gestetner copier	4,206			
Fax machine	<u>995</u>			
	<u>7,841</u>	<u>2,687</u>	<u>5,154</u>	<u>591</u>

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended October 31, 1992**

UNAUDITED

- 2 -

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
Trade	200	210
Receiver General - Payroll remittances	(43)	(30)
Due to Fred Rathje Memorial Fund	<u>12</u>	<u>26</u>
	<u>169</u>	<u>206</u>

NOTE 6 - PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The Council has recorded a prior period adjustment in the amount of \$6,496 made up as follows:

1) Decrease in GST receivable and increase in GST expense	577	
2) Decrease payroll deductions payable and decrease salaries expense	(625)	
3) Increase accounts receivable and increase CAFDI grant income	(3,434)	
4) Decrease account payable and increase accumulated surplus	(750)	
5) Increase accounting accrual and increase accounting expense	400	
6) Increase accounts receivable and decrease interest expense \$1,230 and decrease equipment lease \$1,434	<u>(2,664)</u>	
	<u>(6,496)</u>	

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended October 31, 1992

UNAUDITED

- 3 -

NOTE 7 - MEMBERSHIP FEES

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
Sustaining	3,000	3,400
Beekeepers	5,075	5,859
Delegate	27,000	27,250
Packing Plant	0	3,150
Suppliers	0	200
Supporters	<u>2,400</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	<u>37,475</u>	<u>42,859</u>

NOTE 8 - COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year's figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -
BALANCE SHEET
As At October 31, 1992**

UNAUDITED

	1992	1991
	\$	\$

A S S E T S

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash in bank	1,406	6,851
Due from General Fund	11	26
Due from Marketing Fund	<u>5,500</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>6,917</u>	<u>6,877</u>

S U R P L U S

CAPITAL RESERVE - *NOTE 2	5,440	5,440
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	<u>1,477</u>	<u>1,437</u>
	<u>6,917</u>	<u>6,877</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director

Director

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes
are an integral part of the financial statements."

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Year Ended October 31, 1992**

UNAUDITED

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
INCOME		
Interest	<u>55</u>	<u>369</u>
EXPENSES		
Awards and donations	15	381
Bank charges	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>
	<u>15</u>	<u>403</u>
Net Income (Loss) for the Year	40	(34)
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, beginning of year	<u>1,437</u>	<u>1,471</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, end of year	<u>1,477</u>	<u>1,437</u>

**"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes
are an integral part of the financial statements."**

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
October 31, 1992**

UNAUDITED

NOTE 1 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Donations and interest earned are recorded on receipt and not accrued.

NOTE 2 - CAPITAL RESERVE

The rules of the fund prohibit the use of donations received for fund activities. Donations received during the year are transferred to a capital reserve.

APPENDIX D

- 35 -

CHC - General Account

Interim Statement

November 1, 1992 - January 6, 1993

Cash in bank \$ 907.00

Income	
from marketing	\$2,000.00
memberships	705.00
Advertising	125.00
delegate seat	3,000.00
Sub-total	5,725.00

Expenses	
wages	\$4,190.00
employee deductions	259.80
office supplies	549.98
Saskatoon registration & travel to meeting	531.18
Sub-total	5,530.96

Cash in bank \$1,101.00

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

Resolutions, Annual Meeting 1992

1. Moved by Roger Congdon, seconded by Merv Malyon

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council thank their host, the British Columbia Honey Producers Association, for all the work done in organizing and hosting the 51st Annual Meeting.....carried

This was done at the meeting.

2. Moved by Roger Congdon, seconded by Ron Bacon

Whereas interest costs are a major part of operating expenses, and

Whereas the Advance Payment for Crops is a valuable tool for the beekeeper, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture Canada that they continue the Cash Flow Enhancement Program that provides interest free cash advances through the Advance Payment for Crops Act....carried

The Canadian Honey Council wrote letters to the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Bill McKnight requesting that this program remain in place for the beekeepers to take advantage of.

3. Moved by Roger Congdon, seconded by Terry Huxter

Whereas the Varroa mite has been named as a pest under Federal Legislation and

Whereas the initial discoveries adjacent to the U.S./Canada border are only the leading edge of an infestation and

Whereas the Federal Government has not fulfilled its obligations in the Varroa mite survey, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal Government to fulfil its obligations by implementing and funding a Varroa mite Survey.

Amendment: Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Ron Bacon that the words - comprehensive National - be added between the words "funding a.....Varroa mite survey", and by adding at the end of the sentence - designed in consultation with C.A.P.A.....carried

The new resolution now reads:

Whereas the Varroa mite has been named as a pest under Federal Legislation and

Whereas the initial discoveries adjacent to the U.S./Canada border are only the leading edge of an infestation and

Whereas the Federal Government has not fulfilled its obligations in the Varroa mite survey, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal Government to fulfil its obligations by implementing and funding a comprehensive national Varroa mite survey designed in consultation with C.A.P.A.....carried

The Canadian Honey Council wrote many letters and telephoned Agriculture Canada officials trying to persuade the Federal Government to do a comprehensive National Varroa Mite Survey in 1992. They also talked to the Minister of Agriculture's office many times and wrote to the Minister regarding this issue.

4. Moved by Roger Congdon, seconded by Ron Bacon

Whereas the position of a Federal Apiculture research scientist has been established at the University of Guelph in lieu of maintaining the previous two positions at Ottawa, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council make representations regarding improved funding (support staff and operating) for this position.....carried

The Canadian Honey Council has taken every opportunity given to them to request additional support staff and funding for all our researchers in Canada.

5. Moved by Roger Congdon, seconded by Renee Beaver

Whereas, we recognize the need to improve the condition of the preparation of honey for market at all levels from the producer to the major packing plants, and

Whereas, the proposed regulations are designed to cover all processing facilities without regard to the products processed, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council pursue with Agriculture Canada a set of regulations that will recognize the uniqueness of our product and the diversity of the facilities which handle it.....carried.

The Canadian Honey Council has met with officials of Agriculture Canada, Food Production and Inspection Branch on numerous occasions regarding the upcoming changes to the Honey Regulations governing our industry. We are still exchanging dialogue regarding these new regulations.

6. Moved by Barrie Termeer, seconded by Terry Huxter

Whereas most honey sold in bulk is sold by samples exchanged between buyer and seller and,

Whereas inspection is not convient to either inspectors or sellers and often impedes expeditious shipping of product, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request that honey regulations be changed so that inspections and grading of bulk honey for transport or export only be required in the

case that a request be made in writing by a buyer or seller.

Amendment: Moved by Barrie Termeer, seconded by

That the motion be amended by adding the word - not - and deleting the word - only....no seconder

The original motion was defeated.

7. Moved by Barrie Termeer, seconded by Ron Bacon

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council investigate and possibly initiate a joint promotion program with the United States National Honey Board.....carried.

The Executive has done very little towards this end as they have just completed their final year under the CAFDI funding agreement and now making final plans for the eventual distribution of the FSAM II money that is allocated to promotion. More will be done towards that end at this meeting.

8. Moved by Barrie Termeer, seconded by Ron Bacon

Whereas the option for control programs in any Varroa Mite Action Plan is dependent upon the availability of a treatment compound, and

Whereas the success of any control program may be dependent upon immediate treatment, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture Canada that special permits for the use of formic acid be made available through all appropriate provincial departments.....carried

The Canadian Honey Council has carried out many telephone conversations with officials from the Pesticide Directorate and also Health and Welfare on the registration or use of permits for the use of Formic Acid, Apistan strips and Amatrax. An announcement is expected at this meeting from the Pesticide Directorate.

9. Moved by Barrie Termeer, seconded by Ron Bacon

Whereas the varroa mite may likely be found in areas of Canada bordering the United States where there are no natural barriers to the movement of swarms and drones carrying the varroa mite, therefore

Be it resolved that in these areas of natural migration, that varroa eradication through hive depopulation be used only as a secondary measure and control programs through treatment be the primary measurer, given the high probability of reinoculation of any restocked hives....defeated, no seconder.

10. Moved by Barrie Termeer, seconded by Ron Bacon

Whereas the federal Varroa Mite Action Plan makes reference to a market value assessment for colonies and equipment destroyed for eradication purposes, therefore Be it resolved that Agriculture Canada be urged to use the principal of a variable value for beestock that could range from a minimum of \$60.00 per hive for an overwintered colony in April up to \$120.00 per hive for a full sized colony in June, given that the beestock population ranges from 20,000 bees in spring to approximately 80,000 bees in late June.

Amendment: Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau, seconded by Terry Huxter

By adding the word, " market " between variable and value and by ending the sentence after the word, " beestock " ... carried.

The motion now reads,

Whereas the Federal Varroa Mite Action Plan makes reference to a market value assessment for colonies and equipment destroyed for eradication purposes, therefore, Be it resolved that Agriculture Canada be urged to use the principal of a variable market value for beestock...carried

This has been done both in writing and verbally with officials from Agriculture Canada. It was talked about extensively at a meeting in Ottawa in June.

11. Moved by Renee Beever, seconded by Barrie Termeer

Whereas the Canadian Honey Council Executive is often unable to pursue opportunities to promote the Honey Industry due to time and cost restraints, and Whereas the demand on the Canadian Honey Council Executive often goes beyond what should be expected of volunteers, therefore, Be it resolved that an examination of a feasibility of creating one or more paid positions be undertaken by the Canadian Honey Council...carried.

The Canadian Honey Council Executive has talked about this one and to my knowledge nothing concrete has been done. When the FSAM II funds are disbursed and a promotion program is embarked upon, this hired position could be utilized to take the pressure off the executive and delegates in these areas.

12. Moved by Barrie Termeer, seconded by Jean Marc Labonte

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council accept the protocol for importation of queens from Hawaii as presented by Dr. Wm. McElheran's report...carried

The Canadian Honey Council sent the protocol to Hawaii from the annual meeting and it came back for down sizing. It is still in the process of being accepted by Hawaii honey producers.

13. Moved by Barrie Termeer, seconded by Ron Bacon

Whereas there is a need to distribute the work load to increase the membership revenues, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council bring forward to the next annual meeting alternatives and recommendations on the means to increase the number of delegates sitting on the board...carried

Barrie Termeer and Ron Bacon will be addressing this issue later on in the meeting.

14. Moved by Merv Malyon, seconded by Renee Beever

Whereas the report on the feasibility of offering to host Apimondia in 1997 has indicated a substantial level of support and assistance to host Apimondia in Canada, and

Whereas the hosting of this conference in Canada would be of considerable benefit and interest to Canadian beekeepers, therefore

Be it resolved that the current Apimondia Organizing Committee be supported in it's recommendations to put forward a bid at the 1993 general meeting of Apimondia to host Apimondia in 1997 at Vancouver, British Columbia, and

Be it further resolved that the current organizing committee be requested to prepare an organization and work plan, including budget for the operation of this committee, to be presented at the next annual meeting of CAPA and the Canadian Honey Council (January 1993)
... carried

Don Dixon is the Chairman of this committee and will give his report later on in the meeting.

15. Moved by Terry Huxter, seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau

Whereas Canadian beekeepers have had to deal with the tracheal mite for 3 years without any registered chemical controls, and

Whereas Varroa is now being found in Canadian hives, and
Whereas eradication as a control mechanism may in time become impracticable with the increasing incidence of Varroa mite finds along the border areas, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey council continue to lobby the Federal Government to fast track

registration of chemicals for control of tracheal and Varroa mite...carried
Virtually the same as the resolution regarding formic acid. The Canadian Honey Council has lobbied the federal government continuously since the past annual meeting to fast track registration of those chemicals that will control the Varroa and tracheal mites.

16. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau, seconded by Ron Bacon

Considering that the NTSP for honey has been recommended as the vehicle for delivery of third line financial assistance, and
Considering a number of commercial beekeepers have not enrolled in the program, and
Considering that the entry of more producers in the program would help to reduce the deficit, therefore,
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council suggest to the Federal Government that all producers enrolled in the NTSP for Honey on April 1, 1992 be eligible for the assistance under FSAM II...carried

The Canadian Honey Council's recommendations were taken regarding the aspect that producers be allowed to join the program without penalty and that they would be eligible for FSAM II. I believe the date that they eventually used as a cut off was June 1.

17. Moved by Merv Malyon, seconded by Roger Congdon

Whereas retail marketing of honey is difficult in the face of stiff competition from other sweeteners and spreads, and
Whereas the proposed honey regulations severely limit the size and type of containers in which retail honey is packed, and
Whereas other products that compete with honey in the marketplace are packaged in an infinite variety of shapes, sizes and colours, and
Whereas our product, honey, often goes unnoticed beside other more attractively packaged products, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture Canada that they omit the requirements regarding container size for retail honey. The requirements for labelling under the honey regulations Part III would continue to apply...defeated

18. Moved by Jean Marc Labonte, seconded by Ron Bacon

Whereas the marketing in standard metric containers has been of benefit to producers, packers, distributors, retailers and consumers since 1980, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend

that the following Honey Regulations sections be retained: 23 (1) subject to subsection (2), prepackaged honey that is graded and classified by colour under these regulations shall be packed in one of the following container sizes:

- A up to 150g
- B 250g
- C 375g
- D 500g
- E 750g
- F 1 kg
- G 1.5 kg
- H 2 kg
- I 3 kg and
- J 5 kg

Motion carried.

The Canadian Honey Packers Association has had a meeting with Mr. C.P. Erridge regarding this resolution and the meeting that was to have taken place in November was cancelled. Our president, Mr. Roger Congdon, was to have attended this meeting on behalf of the Canadian Honey Council. Roger has since been talking with Mr. Erridge about this resolution.

19. Moved by Jean Marc Labonte, seconded by Ron Bacon

Whereas the term, "Novelty Containers" is not precisely described in the Honey Regulations, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council petition Agriculture Canada to add the following definition to the Honey Regulations:

"Novelty Container" means a container of an unusual shape or design which is not mass produced and which contains 250g or less of honey...carried.

Mr. C.P. Erridge is aware of this resolution and to my knowledge no action has been taken to date. The regulation review is still in progress.

20. Moved by Merv Malyon, seconded by Terry Huxter

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council take the necessary steps to implement AIMS (Canadian Agri-Food Export Opportunities)...carried.

Not much has been done towards this end since the last annual meeting. The Canadian Honey Council has been forwarding information sent out to us by Agriculture Canada to the appropriate people. There have been a number of inquiries coming through the system requesting information on sources of honey. The office answers these requests giving the inquirer the names, addresses and phone/fax numbers of a list of suppliers.

21. Moved by Roger Congdon, seconded by Ron Bacon

Whereas the memberships in the Canadian Honey Council are in a continual decline, and
Whereas the Canadian Honey Council has not had a review of the membership fee structure in the past five years, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council reinstate their Membership Committee and charge it with bringing in recommendations to the next annual meeting..carried.

Ron Bacon and Barrie Termeer will be addressing this later in the meeting.

22. Moved by Merv Malyon, seconded by Roger Congdon

Whereas the Canadian Honey Industry spent considerable time and effort reviewing and setting Research priorities, and
Whereas as a result of this process Agriculture Canada undertook to establish a new research position at the Beaverlodge Research Station, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council make recommendations to the Research Branch that this position be filled immediately.

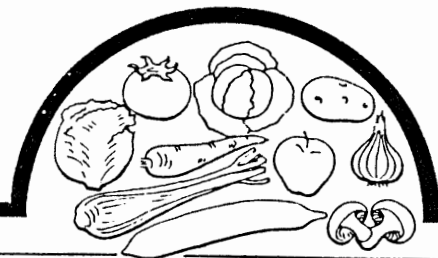
Amendment: Moved by Barrie Termeer and seconded by Ron Bacon
That the following be added, "or in the interim provide additional technical support to existing Apiculture programs", at the end of the last sentence ...carried.

Once again the Canadian Honey Council has recommended to the Research Branch of Agriculture Canada that they fill the position promised to them and that they provide technical support to the existing Apiculture programs.

23. Moved by Barrie Termeer, seconded by Terry Huxter

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council support the "Friends of the Farm" project as was described by Gary Hergert...carried.

The Canadian Honey Council has not joined the "Friends of the Farm" as of yet. It might be an excellent opportunity to combine this project into the upcoming promotion program using some of the FSAM II dollars allocated for promotion.



January, 1993

Information Leaflet 92-04

BEE STOCK IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
FOR IMPROVING
CANADIAN SELF-RELIANCE IN BEE STOCK

FINAL REPORT

Gary B. Hergert
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada

A program to aid Canadian beekeepers in greater self-reliance on domestic supplies by producing queen bees and over-wintering honeybees was announced by the then Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Don Mazankowski, on December 27, 1989. The program involved \$200,000 in funding from Agriculture Canada's "Canadian Agri-Food Development Initiative" (CAFDI), which contributed 50% of the costs of appropriate projects. Matching funds from provinces and industry boosted availability of funds to over \$400 000.00. The program was prompted by a ban on honeybee imports from the United States to reduce infestation of varroa parasitic mites. The purpose was to provide technology transfer and applied research in order to reduce beekeepers reliance on imported bee stock and to develop methods of detection and control of parasitic mites.

As of September 1, 1990, contracts totalling \$393,822.00 were established (CAFDI \$210,974). All projects were recommended by the Federal/Provincial Working Group on Honey. The working group has representation from federal and provincial governments, as well as the Canadian Honey Council.

All but one of the projects were completed in 1992. A project on incubation of queens will be completed early in 1993. Final reports are available on request to:

Commodity Officer: Honey
Horticulture and Special Crops Division
Agri-Food Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
930 Carling Ave.
Ottawa, Ontario
K2G 3C8

BEE STOCK IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM PROJECTS

TITLE: Advanced Beekeeping Workshops
RECIPIENT: Nova Scotia Beekeepers Association
TOTAL COST: \$5,710
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$ 785
CONTACT: Norm Donovan
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Gary Hergert
PROVINCIAL APIARIST: Dick Rogers

Two workshops were held; one on instrumental insemination and the other on over-wintering of honey bees. The workshop on over-wintering involved the services of a national expert, along with appropriate hand-out literature. The workshop on instrumental insemination involved training of a local expert followed by a "hands-on" seminar for provincial beekeepers. Training of a local expert ensures that technology continues to be available in the Maritimes.

FINAL REPORT:

Rogers, Dick, 1990, Instrumental insemination of honey bee queens, Final Report no. 4075/90-91/E902-166 (1) to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5.

TITLE: Beekeepers Workshop
RECIPIENT: Prince Edward Island Beekeepers Association in cooperation with the Maritime Beekeepers Association
TOTAL COST: \$3,000
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$ 780
CONTACT: Larry Cosgrave
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Gary Hergert
PROVINCIAL APIARIST: Chris Prouse

A workshop on over-wintering bees was appended to the annual Maritime Beekeepers' tour which was held in Prince Edward Island in 1990. Following the tour, beekeepers were able to attend one of two workshops presented by Margriet Wyborn from Simon Fraser University. Also involved in the project was the purchase, demonstration and testing of queen-bee over-wintering kits. Experience with the kits indicated more difficulty than the theory and company literature suggest.

FINAL REPORT:

Paynter, Geoffrey, 1991 Overwintering queen banks and Jenter cell plug transfer methodology: Feasibility for the Maritime region, Final Report no. 4075/90-91/E902-167 (1) to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5.

TITLE: Identification and Development of Canadian Honeybee Stocks resistant to Tracheal Mite.
RECIPIENT: British Columbia Bee Breeders' Association
TOTAL COST: \$33,750
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$20,000
CONTACT: Elizabeth Huxter
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Mike Southwood

Initially, 35 lines of bee stock were collected, marked and subjected to tracheal mites, in an effort to find stocks that were resistant. Resistant stocks were selected, and along with reported resistant stocks from University of Guelph and from Fairview College, were retested in the spring of 1992 to allow evaluation of overwintering ability as well as consistency of resistance. Resistant lines that appear to be capable of being managed in the presence of tracheal mites without developing mite levels beyond the threshold level were reported. The project was successful to the point of identifying relatively resistant stock from domestic sources. Field confirmation of the performance of the stock, distribution to breeders, maintenance and marketing of the stock remain to be accomplished before these benefits are realized.

FINAL REPORT:

Huxter, Liz, and Kerry Clark, 1992, Identification and development of Canadian honey bee stocks resistant to tracheal mites, Final Report no. 4075/90-91/E902-162 to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Huxter, Liz, 1991, Queen producers test for mite resistance, Alberta Beekeepers Newsletter, June 1991, 7.

TITLE: Compilation of a Manual for Bee-Keeping
RECIPIENT: Ontario Beekeepers Association
TOTAL COST: \$7,000
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$3,450
CONTACT: Pat Westlake
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Gary Hergert
PROVINCIAL APIARIST: Doug McRory

The Ontario Beekeepers Association supplied assistance to Dr. Scott-Dupree to compile a manual on bee-keeping. The manual was printed for distribution in Ontario and is available to all Eastern provinces for publication in their own formats.

FINAL REPORT:

Scott-Dupree, Cynthia, Nina Mohr and Judy Bath, 1991, Ontario beekeeping manual, Department of Environmental Biology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, N1G 2W1.

TITLE: Educational Program to Improve Bee Breeding
RECIPIENT: Ontario Beekeepers Association
TOTAL COST: \$6,500
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$2,910
CONTACT: Pat Westlake
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Gary Hergert/Chantal Sicotte
PROVINCIAL APIARIST: Doug McRory

A seminar on honeybee breeding technology was held with Dr. Susan Cobey, Ohio State University, as a guest speaker. A four day advanced course on instrumental insemination was held at the University of Guelph, a workshop on banking of queen bees was held with Margriet Wyborn, Simon Fraser University, as guest speaker.

FINAL REPORT:

Scott-Dupree, C., S. Cobey and G. Otis, 1990, Honey bee breeding symposium, Report no. 4075/90-91/E902-164 to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5.

TITLE: Incubator Over-Wintering of Queens in Presence of Bees
RECIPIENT: University of Laval
TOTAL COST: \$20,000
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$10,000
CONTACT: J.P. Perron
PROJECT COORDINATOR: G. Hergert
PROVINCIAL CONTACT: J. Marceau

The project is to investigate methods of over-wintering queens in incubators, in the presence of worker bees and various food preparations. The project commenced in the spring of 1991 after an extensive literature review and consultation with Dr. Tibor Szabo, Beaverlodge Research Station. Preliminary tests indicate an optimal temperature of 29°C using screened Benton cages. Queens were observed to have a higher survival rate when incubated 14 days after fecundation, and when incubated with between 20 and 30 worker bees.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Giovenazzo, Pierre, 1992 Stockage et hivernage des reines d'abeilles (apis mellifera L.) L'Abeille, Fédération des apiculteurs du Quebec, 13(2):9-12.

TITLE: Evaluation and Development of Mite Resistant Honeybees
RECIPIENT: Ontario Beekeepers Association
TOTAL COST: \$12,000
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$6,000
CONTACT: Pat Westlake/Paul Montoux
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Gary Hergert
PROVINCIAL APIARIST: Doug McRory

The Ontario Beekeepers Association, with CAFDI assistance, funded a research assistant to work with Dr. Gard Otis and Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree, University of Guelph, on developing and evaluating mite resistant honey bees. The work includes testing of quarantine methodology to allow experimental importation of bees that offer potential for mite resistance. Bees were imported from the United Kingdom and compared to domestic stains for mite resistance at a New York State Apiary. Initial results do not indicate significant mite resistance of imported bees.

FINAL REPORT:

Nasr, Medhat, G. Otis and Cynthia Scott-Dupree, 1990, 1990 Report of genetic breeding of honey bees resistant to tracheal mites, Final Report no. 4075/90-91/E902-165 to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5.

TITLE: Queen Banking and Instrumental Insemination Facility
RECIPIENT: Ontario Beekeepers Association
TOTAL COST: \$27,000
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$13,500
CONTACT: Pat Westlake/Paul Montoux
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Gary Hergert/Chantal Sicotte
PROVINCIAL APIARIST: Doug McRory

The Ontario Beekeeping Association are making modifications to a bee keeping facility at the University of Guelph to allow experimental and educational facilities for instrumental insemination and for over-wintering bees. The project includes provision of a part-time research assistant to demonstrate techniques.

FINAL REPORT:

Scott-Dupree, Cynthia, 1991, Queen banking and over-wintering facility for honeybees, Final Report no. 4075/90-91/E902-152 to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5.

TITLE: Queen Rearing Workshops
RECIPIENT: Fairview College
TOTAL COST: \$30,356
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$11,780
CONTACT: Denis McKenna
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Mike Southwood
PROVINCIAL APIARIST: Kenn Tuckey

Fairview College provided advanced hands-on training at nine locations in the Prairie provinces to educate beekeepers to produce their own queen bees. About 34 people attended the workshops with an additional 152 people attending shorter seminars. Course organizers estimate that up to 40,000 queens could be produced if participants commence queen production.

FINAL REPORT:

McKenna, Denis, 1991, The Canadian bee stock improvement program queen bee rearing training program, 1990, Final Report no. 4075/90-91/E902-160 to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5. 8pp.

TITLE: Industry Check-Off System
APPLICANT: Canadian Honey Council
ESTIMATED COST: \$30,000
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$13,773
CONTACT: Dale Hansen
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Gary Hergert

The Canadian Honey Council proceeded to establish a national check-off system to allow the industry to obtain funding for research, promotion and other costs involved with improving the honeybee industry in Canada. A representative visited all producing provinces to discuss check-off issues and representation was made to the federal government. Appropriate legislation to enable CHC to establish a mandatory industry check-off remains a problem.

FINAL REPORT:

Congdon, Roger, 1991, National Check-off Report, Final Report no. 4075/90-91/E902-195 to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5. 2pp.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Hansen, Dale, 1991, National honey agency update, Canadian Beekeeping, 16(6) pg 136.

Hansen, Dale, 1991, Draft business plan for a Canadian honey agency, Canadian Beekeeping, 16(6) pg 112-115.

TITLE: Development of a Monoclonal Detection Method, Specific to the Honey-Bee Tracheal Mite
APPLICANT: Ontario Beekeepers' Association with financial support from all producing provinces
ESTIMATED COST: \$55,500
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$29,500
CONTACT: Dr. Don Nelson
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Gary Hergert/Mike Southwood

The project is to provide assistance to develop an Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay (ELISA) process to detect parasitic mites in honey-bees. The present system of detection requires dissecting bees and microscope inspection. A successful alternative would greatly decrease analysis time for processing large numbers of samples for the presence of tracheal mites. Early identification of infested colonies will become a more important management tool as the parasitic mites become more widespread.

Two monoclonal antibodies were developed which could detect the tracheal mite without cross-reaction with healthy bee tissue. Of the two, only one did not cross react with external *Acarapis* mites but its reaction to tracheal *Acarapis woodi* (Rennie) mite samples was variable. To progress further, based on this work, would require development of many more antibodies which react against tracheal mite in order to increase chances of finding an *A woodi* specific antibody.

FINAL REPORT:

Nelson, D.L. and G.A. Grant. 1992. Development of a monoclonal antibody detection method specific to the honey bee tracheal mite. Final Report to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Grant, Gordon and Don Nelson. 1991. Immunodiagnostic techniques for detection of the tracheal mite are under development. NRG91-24 Canadian Beekeeper 16(7) pg. 165

TITLE: Development of a Colorimetric, Phenyloxidaze or Uric Acid Test Specific to Tracheal Mites
APPLICANT: Ontario Beekeepers' Association with financial support from all producing provinces
ESTIMATED COST: \$22,000
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION: \$11,250
CONTACT: Dr. Steve Liu
PROJECT COORDINATOR: Gary Hergert/Mike Southwood

The project is to provide assistance to Dr. Liu, Beaverlodge Research Station, to test and develop enzyme or metabolic products and techniques that may be suitable indicators for rapid detection of tracheal mites.

A simple colorimetric test specific to honeybee tracheal mite infestation has been developed by using a simple commercially available uric acid test kit. The test can be performed in the field using an inexpensive apparatus and chemicals worth less than 30 cents per test. The test is effective on tracheal mite infestations of 11% or more with the chemical turning a deeper red as the tracheal mite infestation increases. An automated system for office use by bee inspectors is also described.

Integrated pest management requires a management decision on whether or not to treat. This test will not provide an absolute value on the level of infestation, but can be used to indicate that treatment is necessary.

FINAL REPORT:

Liu, T.P., 1992 Development of a colorimetric test specific to honeybee tracheal mite *acarapis woodi* (Rennie) infestation, Part II, Final Report no. 4075.90-91/E902- 196 to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5.

TITLE:	<u>Self Reliant Honey-Bee Program</u>
RECIPIENT:	Alberta Beekeepers Association
TOTAL COST:	\$147,362
CAFDI CONTRIBUTION:	\$73,628
CONTACT:	James O. Smith
PROJECT COORDINATOR:	Mike Southwood
PROVINCIAL APIARIST:	Ken Tuckey

The Alberta Beekeepers Association cooperated with Fairview College and Agriculture Canada Research Station, Beaverlodge to carry out a program to improve Canadian self-reliance in honeybee stock. Work included:

1. Determination of the effectiveness of formic acid, Crisco oil patties and menthol formulations on the control of tracheal mites.
2. Evaluation of methods of nuclei separation and addition of queen cells, as a means to increase colony numbers quickly, and to decrease tracheal mite levels.
3. Evaluation of the Fairview College stock of bees for mite resistance.

Nuclei were prepared from tracheal mite-infested colonies in the spring. When tested in the fall, the nuclei prepared colonies had lower infestation levels in the fall (34%) compared to the parent colonies (60%). Nuclei had 70% survival whereas the parent colonies had only about 25%.

Evaluation of newly emerged worker bees from eight different queen lines for tracheal mite susceptibility showed major differences when done in cages as compared to colonies. The average infestation level in cages was 19% and in colonies was 43%. This difference is likely due to the difference in the ratio of infested bees to target bees, which was estimated to be 19:1 in colonies and 1:4 in cages. This difference in ratios must be determined when evaluating worker susceptibility.

One third of the queens emerging from cells into cages with tracheal mite infested worker bees became infested. Of the two queen lines used, one appeared more susceptible than the other.

Four hundred nuclei were prepared randomly in June from wintered colonies with about one-third known to be positive for tracheal mites. The nuclei were treated with either menthol, Crisco patties or 65% formic acid. There was no significant difference in tracheal mite levels to any of the treatments compared to no-treatment based on samples taken in October. October bee samples showed the percentage of tracheal mite-infested nuclei to be; Menthol 31%, Crisco 24%, formic acid 21% and control 36%. The infested bees in all treatments ranged between 3.0 and 4.3%. Because the infestation level of individual nuclei were not known initially, the data were only summarized. The project failed to provide indication that any one treatment was successful in controlling tracheal mites.

Initial trials of 85% formic acid showed heavy tracheal mite mortality, while a 65% solution caused 53 to 61% mite mortality. There was no evident queen or brood mortality due to either treatment.

Crisco patties place in hives of mite-free bees from Australia lowered the mite infestation levels by 11 to 65% when compared to untreated colonies, indicating the product may be influential in deterring mites.

Tobacco smoke was observed to kill between 18 and 58% of tracheal mites.

Solar vaporizers for menthol were shown to be effective by producing a 56% higher vaporization rate. Honey production was 42% higher in solar vaporizer equipped hives over in-hive treatments and 82% higher than the control group.

The result of electron microscope analysis of mite infested honey bees showed considerable change in the honey bee physiology. Tracheal mite infestation appears to directly affect the ovaries of the queen bee and the food glands of the worker bees. Flight muscle of infested bees are also affected. These effects would directly affect brood production. Treatment of infested hives is essential. Queen bees may be replaced to maintain viability, but food gathering and flight abilities of worker bees may also be adversely affected.

FINAL REPORTS:

Nelson, D.L., 1991, Infestation levels of nuclei from colonies infested with tracheal mites and evaluation of queen lines for susceptibility to tracheal mites. Final Report no. 4075.90-91/E902-161a to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5. 15pp.

Liu, T.P., Denis McKenna and Samantha Farrish, 1991, Integrated pest management for the control of tracheal mite infestation with natural products and pathological studies on the tracheal mite infested honey bees. Final Report no. 4075.90-91/E902-161b to CAFDI, Agriculture Canada, Agri-Food Development Branch, Ottawa, K1A 0C5. 29pp.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Clark, Kerry J., 1992, Human exposure to formic acid from applications for the control of honey bee tracheal mites, Reprinted: Canadian Beekeeper, 17(4), pg 85-89

Nelson, D. and D. McKenna. 1991. Evaluation summary of nuclei prepared from colonies infested with tracheal mites. NRG91-26. Alberta beekeepers Association Newsletter, NRG91-26, Sept. p.6

Nelson, D., G. Grant and D. McKenna. 1991. Comparison of colony with cage trials for evaluating queen lines for resistance to honey bee tracheal mites. Am. Bee Research Conference, Tuscon, Arizona, Oct 7-8.

Nelson D. 1992. An update - Tracheal mite detection and control methods. Apicultural Research Symposium. CHC and CAPA Annual Meeting., Kelowna B.C., Jan. 8.

Nelson, D., G. Grant and D. McKenna. 1993. Nuclei preparation and management procedures to reduce tracheal mite infestation levels. In preparation.

Liu, T.P. 1991, Tobacco smoke and tracheal mites, Canadian Beekeeper, 16(6), pg 140.

Liu, T.P. and M. Nasr. 1992. Effects of formic acid treatments on the infestation of tracheal mites, *Acarapis woodi* (Rennie), in the honey bee, *Apis mellifera* L. Amer. Bee J. 132(10): 666-668

APPENDIX G

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SELECTION COMMITTEE REPORT

FSAM II RESEARCH PROPOSALS

Chairperson: Mark Winston

The following applicants were accepted under the guidelines of the FSAM II Research Proposal Program:

Title of Project: Control Measures for Varroa Mites of Honey Bee Colonies in Western Canada.

Principle Investigator: Dr. Rob Currie
Department of Entomology
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Title of Project: Field Trials for Recommendation of Methods for the Management of Varroa.

Principle Investigator: Mr. Kerry Clark
B.C. Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food
Dawson Creek, B.C.

Title of Project: Breeding Bees Resistant to Honey Bee Tracheal Mites.

Principle Investigator: Dr. Gard W. Otis
Department of Environmental Biology
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario

Title of Project: Development and Distribution of a Honey Bee Stock Resistant to Tracheal Mites.

Co-Investigators: B.C. Bee Breeders Association
Elizabeth Huxter, President
Grand Forks, B.C.
Kerry Clark
B.C. Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food
Dawson Creek, B.C.

Title of Project: Identification of Microorganisms Associated With Tracheal Mite-Infested Honey Bees.

Principle Investigator: Dr. Don Nelson
Department of Apiculture and Plant
Science
Agriculture Canada
Research Station
Beaverlodge, Alberta

Title of Project: The Determination of the Natural Background Concentrations for Phenol in Honey and the Clearance Time Required for Hive Equipment Decontamination.

Principle Investigator: Dr. Phillip Oltmann
National Agri-Food Technology Centre
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

Title of Project: Investigation of Nectar and Pollen
Production and the Pollination of Borage.

Principle Investigator: Dr. Arthur R. Davis
Department of Biology
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Title of Project: Optimisation of Apple Orchard Pollination
by the Domestic Honey Bee in Eastern Canada.

Principle Investigator: Dr. Domingos de Oliveira
Biological Sciences
University of Quebec
Montreal, Quebec

Title of Project: An Investigation of the Potential
Transmission of Viruses by Acarapis woodi Rennie to Honey
Bees, Apis Mellifera L.

Principle Investigator: Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree
Department of Environmental Biology
University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario

**PRESENTATION TO THE 1993 ANNUAL MEETINGS
OF C.A.P.A. & C.H.C.**

VARROA MITE CONTROL PROGRAM

▶ As you are aware, the original program for the varroa mite, as described in the "Varroa Action Plan for Canada", was one that called for the eradication of the mite if it was detected in Canadian apiaries. The program was modelled after the planned responses for outbreaks of exotic diseases of other animal species - as are developed as part of Agriculture Canada's Foreign Animal Disease Program. A number of factors including the lack of a test that will detect one hundred percent of infested colonies at early stages of infestation, the opportunity for repeated incursions of the mite into Canada from the United States where it is widespread, the mobile nature of honeybees disseminating the mite locally, the potential of feral swarms to spread the mite, etc., led to the conclusion that varroasis is not eradicable.

▶ In the absence of mite resistant bees, the apparent long term solution to varroasis appeared to be the availability of effective chemical control agents. That is why priority was assigned by Agriculture Canada to register such a chemical at the earliest date possible. Progress on the registration of fluvalinate will be discussed elsewhere during these meetings. Activities as described in the Varroa Action Plan have, at best, delayed the spread of the mite.

▶ During the past five (5) years, budgetary constraints associated with inflationary pressures have resulted in a reduction of approximately forty percent (40%) in funds available to operationally deliver Agriculture Canada's Animal Health programs. Activities in many programs have been reduced and some cases, eliminated.

► During September of 1991, Roger Congdon, Canadian Honey Council President, participated with the leaders of other animal industry segments, in discussions related to the Review of Agriculture Canada's Disease Control and Compensation Policies. Information generated by the Review has enabled the development of criteria for the evaluation of new and existing Disease Control programs, relative to their future funding by Agriculture Canada. Animal Health programs which relate directly to the priorities of the Food Production and Inspection Branch have been assigned a preferential position for funding from within a fixed budget. This includes programs relating to (i) human health and safety (eg. Salmonella, tuberculosis, brucellosis), (ii) the prevention of entry of exotic animal diseases and pests and their eradication/control as feasible, (iii) inspection and certification required for export, and (iv) ensuring certification of agricultural and food products. For diseases that have become established in Canada and are recognized as those whose main impact is their effect on the productivity of a segment of the agricultural industry, control efforts must be assumed by the industry involved. The challenge to the continued funding of the varroa program was apparent and discussed with CAPA and CHC representatives at a December 12, 1991 meeting in Ottawa and at your annual meetings in Kelowna, B.C. last January.

► Recognizing the potential threat of the mite to Canadian beekeeping, the continued need for control of the mite prior to the availability of a chemical agent, and industry's request for survey and mite control activities beyond that which Agriculture Canada could solely fund, the Department proposed an expanded, jointly-resourced program to industry and the Provincial Apiarists on June 24, 1992. The proposed program was rejected by CHC and the provinces.

► Based on comments received subsequent to the June 24 meeting and available resources, Agriculture Canada announced a new voluntary shared program (the Varroa Mite Control Program - Fall 1992) in mid-September 1992. The provinces

of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island undertook participation in the new shared program. The program remains in effect.

▶ Following the Minister of Finance's Economic Statement in late 1992, Agriculture Canada has again been challenged to look for ways to further reduce expenditures. For the Department's Animal Health Programs, this has meant the questioning of continued funding of a number of programs. Of thirty-two (32) Animal Health Program elements (including Disease Control, Import and Export Inspections, etc.), all but eight (8) program units are being assessed for reduction or elimination. The Varroa Mite Control Program is one whose future funding is being reassessed.

▶ Agriculture Canada's intent has been to withdraw from participation in varroa mite survey and control activities when a chemical treatment is available. Given the recent progress in the registration of fluvalinate, it is probable that the chemical will be available to Canadian beekeepers for the spring of 1993. If the Department should withdraw from participation in the control of the mite, at provincial request varroasis could remain reportable under the Health of Animals Act to ensure that the known prevalence of the pest is available.

▶ Assuming fluvalinate becomes registered for the control of the mite in the very near future, a decision re future Agriculture Canada involvement in varroa mite control can be expected by early February.

January 12, 1993

VARROA COMMITTEE REPORT

Following the Annual Meeting in January 1992 at Kelowna, B.C., Council corresponded with The Honorable Bill McKnight, Minister of Agriculture, indicating concern on the following issues:

- 1) The Fall Varroa survey for 1992 - need for timely planned and funded survey
- 2) Compensation for infested colonies that are destroyed
- 3) Registration of control products

A reply was received from the Minister's office dated May 11, 1992. It stated:

- 1) That the 1991 survey was completed and no commitment has been made for a fall 1992 survey.
- 2) Compensation will be at a maximum of \$60.00 per colony.
- 3) Registration of control products is being given highest priority but further data from Zoecon is required to complete process.

Ottawa Meeting - June 24, 1992

Council executives, C.A.P.A. President Gard Otis and a number of Provincial Apiarists met with Animal Health and Agriculture Canada officials to discuss the current status of Varroa. Discussions took place regarding:

- a) Registration of control products and alternative products that should be evaluated
- b) Review of survey and control activities
- c) Future of program and alternatives

A shared cost program was presented by Dr. Bulmer and his staff. This program was subsequently rejected by Provincial Governments and Council.

On September 17, 1992 I received a fax from Dr. Bulmer of Animal Health. It indicated the following:

- a) The Varroa action plan was no longer in effect
- b) A shared cost program was offered with very limited participation by the federal government. This is due to continued government constraints.

By late September the following provinces have entered into the share program: B.C., Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P.E.I.

Numerous letters and phone calls have been made to the Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Health and Minister of Environment, as well as Dr. Jamison's office, trying to focus attention on the control program for Varroa as well as obtaining registration of control products.

Respectively submitted by
Roger Congdon
Chairman



CAPA REPORT TO CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
14 January, 1993

There are a number of items that were discussed at our annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists which will be of interest to the Canadian Honey Council. Some of these will be reported on separately in other reports to CHC (e.g., Chemicals Committee, Apimondia Committee) and will only be briefly mentioned in my report.

Apimondia

A Canadian delegation will be sent to Beijing in September to make a bid to hold the biannual meeting in Vancouver in 1999. CAPA fully supports this effort, and to assist in sending as large a delegation as possible, we have approved an expenditure of \$2500 to support attendance of the Canadian delegates. Don Dixon will be making a more detailed report later.

CAPA Publications

The third printing of our successful disease publication is now sold out. A fourth printing will be available in the immediate future.

Our next publication, on pollination, has been in the planning and preparations stages for 2-3 years now. It is nearing completion and we hope to send it off to the printers later this year.

Joint Meetings with U.S. Counterparts

For several years we have been exploring the possibilities of holding a large joint meeting of CAPA (and possibly CHC) and several U.S. groups (AAPA, ABF, AHP, Am. Bee Research Conference). It now looks like that will not be possible because of the political differences between the U.S. groups. Instead, we hope to plan a joint bee research symposium in a border city of Canada. In association with that, it may be possible for us to spin-off some special sessions for beekeepers.

Varroa Mite Situation

CAPA is extremely disappointed by the lack of leadership that has been shown by Agriculture Canada in dealing with the developing varroa mite situation. Agriculture Canada has clearly decided to be minimally involved in the future. The CAPA focus is on obtaining registration of miticides. John Gruszka and I (and numerous other CAPA members) have contacted several companies involved as well as Agriculture Canada and Ministry of the Environment individuals. We are frustrated by the slow progress, although it appears that we are nearing the end of the process for registration of fluvalinate (Apistan).

In view of the situation, we approved the following resolution:

Whereas varroa mites are becoming more common in Canada, and
Whereas beekeeping is an important economic activity in Canada, and
Whereas Agriculture Canada is no longer prepared to prevent the further spread of mites,

"Be it resolved that all departments involved in pesticide registration cooperate fully to assure that temporary registration or scheduling be in place by Feb. 15, 1993, for fluvallinate-tau and formic acid in order to allow Canadian beekeepers to control Varroa, thereby protecting both their incomes and those of producers of crops dependent on honeybee pollination, and

Be it resolved that the departments proceed with full registration or scheduling of these products along with alternative products such as amitraz."

We would like to formally recognize the extensive efforts of J. Gruszka and K. Clark in working to obtain registration of these products.

Interprovincial Movement of Bees

For several years, CAPA held meetings to discuss interprovincial movements of bees. This year we discussed this matter only briefly. The relatively consistent guidelines that had evolved are breaking down as varroa enters various provinces. Each province is adopting different guidelines in response.

FSAM II

Two CAPA members, Mark Winston (Chair of Grant Review Committee) and D. Dixon, assisted CHC in reaching decisions on funding of research projects to be funded from the FSAM II monies. I believe, partly as a result of their input, the funded research is more focused on the needs of Canadian beekeepers than it would be otherwise. We recognize and appreciate their extensive efforts, and the generous contribution of these funds for research purposes.

Canadian Bee Stock Summary

A quick summary indicates that approximately 9200 nucs with queens and 64,000 queens or queen cells were produced in Canada in 1993.

Honey Bee Importations

There were two big issues that CAPA considered this year: the Hawaiian bee importation and the continued ban on importations of bees from the U.S.

We held a lengthy discussion on the current ban of imports of bees from continental U.S., because Agriculture Canada will soon require input on this matter. First, varroa is known to be present in only a small proportion of Canadian bee hives, and a small proportion of beekeeping areas. Its known distribution is still confined to areas near the U.S. border except for 2 mites found elsewhere (Nipawin and Fortage la Prairie). Second, tracheal mites are still spottily distributed in Canada. Even in operations that have mite-infested colonies, not all apiaries have tracheal mites. Additional infestations by either mite will result in increases in operating costs. To protect those beekeepers uninfested with one or both mites, we believe that the border should remain closed for an additional two years. In addition to mites, one can add the "wild card" of Africanized bees, including the perceived public health problem. Certification of Africanized-free bees is voluntary, policies are variable between states, and methods of detecting Africanized bees are not very good. We passed two resolutions on this matter, and will be advising appropriate people in Agriculture Canada on our views.

The Hawaiian bee issue raised some serious questions concerning our general bee importation policy. The original protocol has been diluted over time. We realized that the proposed importation criteria were far below what would be required of other jurisdictions. In fact, they were even below the standards set for interprovincial movement of bees between western provinces in recent years. The Importation Committee set specific criteria for the safe importation of stock

several years ago. These include mandatory beekeeper registration, long-standing records of inspection, and adequate sampling for potential pests. Hawaii fails to meet all of these.

The difficulties with the proposed importation protocol for Hawaii are:

- 1) this sets a precedent for future importations from other jurisdictions,
- 2) approving it may be interpreted as indicating that we approve of the protocol, which we do not.

We voted in opposition to the proposed importation of queens from Hawaii.

It should be clear that, while we do not approve of the protocol as proposed, if CHC votes in favour of accepting the protocol and allowing importations of queens from Hawaii, then CAPA will work cooperatively to help develop acceptable guidelines for the importations.

Finally, we should indicate that we have been collectively irritated by the process which was followed on this issue over the past few years. The failure of some beekeepers to work through the established democratic channels of communication (e.g., the Canadian Honey Council) probably led to this matter proceeding more slowly than it would have otherwise. Moreover, it has weakened the potential ability of the Canadian Honey Council in dealing with the government on other issues. We hope we will not have to deal with a similar issue in the immediate future.

Concluding Remarks

We appreciate the continuing cooperation between the Canadian Honey Council and the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists. We were pleased to have representatives of CHC at the annual CAPA meeting again this year. In addition, it is with great pleasure that I am allowed to sit at the CHC and make this presentation to the association.

We wish you all success in your future beekeeping endeavors.

Sincerely,

Dr. Gard W. Otis
CAPA President

APPENDIX J

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IMPORT COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairperson: Doug McRory

This committee considered three items this year:

- 1) Import protocol for Buckfast eggs and semen from England to Nova Scotia
- 2) Import protocol for Buckfast queens from Denmark to University of Guelph
- 3) Continuing discussion on the Hawaiian protocol

All three issues have been circulated to those interested and information returned to Agriculture Canada. The first two have been completed. The Hawaiian protocol will only be completed when queens actually arrive in Canada from Hawaii.

IMPORTATION COMMITTEE

Doug McRory, Chairperson
Dr. Larry Delver
John Gates
Dr. Gard Otis
John Gruszka
Dick Rogers
Paul van Westendorp
Kenn Tuckey
Roger Congdon

ADDRESS TO CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan January 14, 1993

For the past few years I have reported to the Council on the inspection activities, analytical tests, and other aspects of the Honey Regulations. This year, I shall be speaking about the Regulatory Review process that the Honey Regulations are currently undergoing.

You may recall that the February 1992 budget speech indicated federal departments would be instructed to review their regulations in order to determine if those regulations were an impediment to the competitiveness of Canadian business in the global marketplace. The first three departments to review their regulations were Transport, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and Agriculture.

At Agriculture Canada, the two groups whose regulations would be reviewed were the Grains and Oilseeds Branch and the Food Production and Inspection Branch (FP&I). Two areas were not involved in the review - pesticides (a review had just been completed) and supply management regulations. The review was to be completed and a report was to be delivered to the Minister of Agriculture before September 30, 1992.

The task of reviewing thousands of clauses of 58 regulations was a substantial challenge, particularly in the short period of time available. In the FP&I Branch, four teams were assigned to review specific groups of the twenty-odd regulations administered by the Branch.

Animal and Plant Health Team - reviewed the proposed new Plant Protection Regulations and the recently consolidated Health of Animals Regulations.

Animal Products Team - examined the Dairy Products Regulations, the Meat Inspection Regulations, the Processed Poultry Regulations, the Egg Regulations, the Processed Egg Regulations, and the Livestock Carcass Grading Regulations.

Input Team - reviewed regulations pertaining to Feeds, Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Fertilizers, Hay, and Straw.

Horticulture Team - O/H 1. examined the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations, the Licensing and Arbitration Regulations, the Processed Products Regulations, the Honey Regulations, the Maple Products Regulations, and the Agricultural Standards Inspectors Regulations.

The procedure for reviewing the clauses and the various parts of each set of regulations was prescribed in guidelines and criteria given to the teams. O/H 2. These criteria also helped to fashion the format for the Working Papers. The published Report demonstrates that all the teams followed the same format, beginning with the Background Information and ending with the Recommendations.

As an example, one series of questions examined the benefits of a regulation. O/H 3. Clauses related to the safety of foods benefit consumers and society as whole. However, the primary beneficiaries of certification of shipments of fruits, vegetables, honey and maple syrup are the vendors or exporters.

Other areas of evaluation related to competitiveness. O/H 4. Here are a couple of the questions under that heading.

One of the other issues addressed by the Review was compliance with international trade agreements. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Canada-U.S. Trade Agreement (CUSTA) were the two in place at the time of the review. Since then, there has been agreement in principle for a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). An area that all these trade agreements have in common is a requirement that

imported goods be treated the same as domestic goods. This is known as "national treatment". Some Canadian regulations seem to favour domestic products over imported products, so appropriate steps are being taken to resolve any apparent inequities.

The members of the Horticulture Team had a variety of training and experience in agriculture in general and in horticulture in particular. O/H 5 René Cardinal and John Vandenberg have practical experience in the fresh fruit and vegetable area, while Doug Morgan and I have experience in the processing of fruits and vegetables. Dr. Standish was trained and worked in the animal nutrition field and has had experience in the regulation of feeds, seeds, and fertilizer. For the past few years he has been in charge of the Legislation Section of our Division and has been our representative on the Canada/US Technical Working Group on packaging and labelling. Dr. Chen is a graduate in Agricultural Economics and was helpful in throwing light on situations and options.

Early in the review process, the Branch contacted over 150 national associations and all the provincial governments seeking comments on the federal regulations. Because of the time restraints, the contact was with the national associations, rather than with provincial or local groups. About half the groups responded with detailed comments, while others merely wished to be kept informed.

One of the earliest group meetings the Horticulture Team had was with a group of people from the honey industry who were in Ottawa for another meeting. This meeting was largely exploratory since it took place very early in the process and participants were not yet familiar with the criteria questions.

In mid-June all teams had sessions with employees in the six administrative regions across the country. All levels of the local offices were involved in these focus groups and the teams found the observations and suggestions very useful in developing

responses to the criteria questions.

Throughout the summer there were also meetings with the fresh and processing sectors of the horticulture industry.

The Horticulture Team spent most of its time during the summer working on three sets of regulations: the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Regulations, the Processed Products Regulations, and the Licensing and Arbitration Regulations. As a consequence, there was not time to examine the Honey Regulations and the Maple Products Regulations in depth. For this reason, the Team recommended that these two sets of regulations be examined during the six months following completion of the main report.

The final report was edited, translated and printed during the months of September and October. The Minister made his presentation to the Standing Committee on Finance in November and copies of the reports were sent to all organizations who had indicated an interest.

If you would like a copy of the the report here O/H 6 is the address and telephone number. This volume contains summarized versions of the working papers developed by the teams. Those working papers are available through Access to Information at the same address.

An interesting smaller document is also available. O/H 7 This is an overview that gives an indication of the direction in which FP&I is going. The "Economic and Fiscal Statement" delivered in the House of Commons on December 2, 1992 by the Minister of Finance also contains information relating to regulations. For those who are interested, pages 31 to 33 in the "Additional Information" booklet, which is part of the Statement, contains information on the Regulatory Review.

In a few paragraphs I have tried to give you an outline of the process of the Regulatory Review and I have tried to explain some of the mechanics involved. You should also know that,

after the report was submitted, the Canadian Honey Packers Association met with us in late October. I also was invited to speak at the Alberta Beekeepers Association meeting in Edmonton in late November and at the Ontario Beekeepers Association meeting in Oshawa in early December. Anyone who was at any of those meetings has already heard much of what I have said so far and will probably recognize a great deal of that which follows.

For the next few minutes I am going through some of the issues which are being examined. Your comments will be appreciated.

Health & Safety - Generally this part of the regulations concerns the sanitation and housekeeping in honey houses, packing and pasteurizing plants. It also covers the presence of contaminants such as drugs or other chemical residues. These types of rules are generally believed to be in the public interest so I do not propose to spend time on them right now. My colleague, Mr. Jacquelin Côté, will be speaking on these areas a little later.

Standard Containers - Standard containers is one of the most controversial subjects that the team handled. The Consumers Association of Canada favours rationalization of packaging. The glass container manufacturers are reluctant to see standard containers disappear, since there would be an effect on their ability to meet re-cycling goals.

The meeting with the six honey packers provided some justifications for retaining standard containers and these will appear in the report. However, the packers recognized that there should be more room for flexibility and agreed to reduce the number of standard containers from 10 to 8. Packages under 250 grams and over 3 kilograms will not be regulated. Support was re-affirmed for the revised definition of "novelty container" proposed at last year's meeting of the Honey Council. There is also the possibility of adding a provision for experimental packages or test marketing. Neither the ABA nor the OBA

strongly objected to these suggestions.

Optional vs Mandatory Grades - During the Regulatory Review, FP&I Branch hired the Angus Reid group to carry out a survey on the value of grades to the industry and to the consumer. The results indicated that grades were not of much importance when a consumer is making a decision whether or not to buy a particular product. In fact, consumers often were not even certain which products were graded. Honey was not an item that consumers recognized as carrying a grade.

The other fact that must be considered is the large amount of honey sold in bulk for refining and packaging. In most years, 30 to 40% of the honey produced in Canada is exported in bulk to buyers who set their own specifications for the shipment. The Canada grades are not used in the transaction. A couple of the submissions mentioned that a "Canada No. 3" designation on an Export Certificate was a negative factor. A way around the use of the grade name is to supply the inspector with a copy of the buyer's specifications. The shipment can then be inspected to the buyer's specifications rather than to the grade requirements and the certificate would show "Meets Buyer's Specifications".

Quality Standards/Grades/Names/Colour Classes

Several years ago, Canada adopted a substantial portion of the European Regional Standard for Honey. The major deviation was a lower moisture level. The European Standard was used in the 1980s as the base for the Codex Alimentarius world-wide standard for honey. So far, our consultations with industry groups have indicated that there is no desire to embrace the new Codex standard. In particular, the higher moisture level, the exemptions for Bakers Honey/Industrial Honey, and the looser HMF/diastase requirements seem to be a problem for the Canadian industry. Canadian industry feels that by adopting Codex they will be exposed to imports of inferior quality honey and the resulting consumer dissatisfaction will depress overall

sales of honey in Canada.

The grade names are clear and unambiguous. The Consumers Association of Canada prefers an A, B, C, or a 1, 2, 3, system of grading and honey fits into those schemes. However, it is rarely that one sees No. 2 honey offered at retail and I have never seen No. 3 in a store. This being the case, it is reasonable to wonder if the consumer is being offered the range of quality that the grades represent.

With respect to the colour classes, the regulations contain two tables - one for honey in bulk and a less expansive one for honey in consumer packages. The bulk colour classes are rarely used. Buyers set their own Pfund or colour requirements. If the bulk table is no longer useful, it becomes obsolete and should be removed from the regulations. There seems to be strong support for the retention of the colour classes on consumer packages because many consumers relate colour and floral source.

Labelling Requirements

The labelling requirements for consumer packages of honey are relatively simple and uncomplicated. No one has raised serious objections to them. However, there have been some comments about inadequate labelling on bulk packages. This is an enforcement problem and steps will be taken to improve the situation.

An area that receives too little attention by producers and packers is the matter of lot marking on labels or containers. In the rare circumstances of a product recall, lot identification becomes very significant. If your whole crop is packed under one lot number and one drum is found to contain a contaminant, all drums bearing that lot number are suspect. If you put only one lot number on the whole day's production of jars, the whole day's production will be suspect.

Methods of Analysis - Colour Determination

The Pfund grader is the industry standard and no one has suggested there be any changes.

Interprovincial Movement

At the present time, a section of the Honey Regulations permits bulk containers of honey to move to a registered packing or pasteurizing establishment in Canada without being classified and graded. While this section has mostly been applied to drums of honey moving to packing plants in other provinces, it could also be applied to imported honey. Under the "national treatment" sections of the various trade treaties, imported products must be given the same treatment as domestic products.

Import Control

Canada is not a large importer of honey. However, some members of the industry have indicated that they are not satisfied with the level of inspection of imports. This was a common complaint from all the horticulture groups. It is understood that a pilot project on import inspection will be launched very soon and it will be covering all commodities handled by Agriculture Canada.

Export Requirements

You will recall that a little earlier in this presentation I mentioned the "benefits" of a regulation and gave the example of certification which benefits the seller more than any other stakeholder. Present philosophy indicates that the primary beneficiary pay for any service provided by government. Many commodity groups are already paying for certification services. In the Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division the fresh fruit and vegetable trade annually pays in excess of three million dollars for licensing and inspection services. Certifications of export

shipments of dairy products and processed products are also cost-recovered. The honey and maple industries are two of the few remaining commodity groups who are not contributing to the cost of the services they are receiving. It is very likely that this will change.

Provincial Regulations Referencing Federal - Ontario & West

Five provinces have adopted or referenced the federal legislation on honey. Most of this was done under the 1955 Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act or CAPS Act. In some provinces, there have been small changes and modifications over the past 20 years and this has placed the provincial legislation in conflict with the 1988 Canada Agricultural Products Act or CAP Act. The CAP Act declares that the Canada grade names are registered trademarks and we have been advised to take steps to control the use of those trademarks. It is possible that a beekeeper or a packer operating under provincial legislation would not be allowed to use a Canada grade name or would be allowed to use it only under specified conditions, one of which might include cost-recovery.

"Administrative" Regulations

These are the regulations that say "the Minister will" or "the inspector shall" . There are very few of them in the Honey Regulations, but as time goes by, you will see fewer and fewer of these sorts of phrases.

PRESENTATION TO THE
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF
PROFESSIONAL APICULTURISTS
& CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

BY JACQUELIN COTE
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OTTAWA
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SASKATOON
JANUARY 10 - 15, 1998

TOPICS

1. Review of Honey Regulations Amendments - 1991 and 1992

2. Honeyhouse Inspections
 - *Most common infractions*

3. Honey Analysis Results
 - *Sulfathiazole*
 - *Phenol*
 - *Oxytetracycline*
 - *Pesticides*

Dairy, Fruit and Vegetables Division
Agriculture Canada

1. REVIEW OF HONEY REGULATIONS
AMENDMENTS IN 1991 AND 1992

&

IMPACT ON HONEY INDUSTRY

HONEY REGULATIONS - AMENDMENTS REGISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATION

- June 6, 1991

- ▶ Definitions of Section 2

*Producer, colour classification, operator,
registered establishments, Director, etc.*

- Registered Establishments

*Registration of Establishments
Suspension of Registration
Cancellation of Registration
Surrender of Certificate of Registration*

- ▶ Administration

*Seizure and Detention
Forfeiture and Disposal*

HONEY REGULATIONS AMENDMENTS HEALTH AND SAFETY

• September 5, 1991

▶ Definitions of Section 2

Adulterated; contaminated; edible; food additive; substitute

▶ Health and Safety

Honey prepared in sanitary manner

Meet requirements of the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations

▶ Prohibition

Honey Substitute

Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division
Agriculture Canada

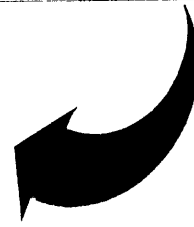
HONEY REGULATIONS AMENDMENTS IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

- December 12, 1992
- ▶ Imports requirements do not apply to a shipment of honey that:
 - weighs 20 Kg or less;
 - is part of an immigrant's effects;
 - is carried on any commercial transportation for use as food for the crew or passengers;
 - is consigned to a national or international exhibition, weighs 100 Kg or less, and is not intended for sale in Canada;
 - is imported from the United States onto the Akwesasne Reserve for use by an Akwesasne Resident.

Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division
Agriculture Canada

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**HONEY REGULATIONS
 AMENDMENTS
 IMPACT ON HONEY INDUSTRY**

- **Limited and Positive**
- **No additional costs anticipated**
- **Increase uniformity and clarity of regulations**
- **Enhance Honey Regulations and facilitate their enforcement**
 - *will increase compliance*
 - *will benefit public health and safety*
- **Positive environmental impact**
 - *unfit honey will be disposed as per all applicable environmental requirements*



Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division
Agriculture Canada

**COMPREHENSIVE FIVE-YEAR PLAN
 CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL RISK MANAGEMENT
 FISCAL YEAR 1993/94 TO 1997/98**

HONEY	CHEMICAL RESIDUE	CURRENT 1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Domestic	Tetracycline	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Phenol	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Sulfathiazole	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Pesticides	250	300	500	700	900	900
	Subtotal	1150	1200	1400	1600	1800	1800
Imported	Tetracycline	60	75	100	150	150	150
	Phenol	60	100	150	150	150	150
	Sulfathiazole	50	50	100	100	150	150
	Pesticides	50	100	200	300	400	500
	Subtotal	220	325	550	700	850	950

2. HONEY HOUSE INSPECTIONS - most common infractions

HONEYHOUSE INSPECTIONS

Most Common Infractions

- **General Sanitation**
 - *equipment, walls, floors*
 - *uncleanable food contact and non-food contact surfaces*
- **No written Sanitation Program**
- **Empty containers**
 - *not covered*
 - *improper use*
- **Improper storage of**
 - *non-food chemicals*
 - *non-food items (tools)*
- **Open sump at floor level**

HONEYHOUSE INSPECTIONS

Most Common Infractions

- **Unshielded lights**
- **Open/exposed fibreglass insulation**
- **Peeling paint**
- supers and buildings
- **Employees with no hair covering**
- **Rodent Harbourage**
- grass, old equipment, etc.

3. RESULTS OF RESIDUE ANALYSIS IN CANADIAN & IMPORTED HONEY

COMPREHENSIVE FIVE-YEAR PLAN CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL RISK MANAGEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1993/94 TO 1997/98

HONEY	CHEMICAL RESIDUE	CURRENT 1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Domestic	Tetracycline	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Phenol	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Sulfathiazole	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Pesticides	250	300	500	700	900	900
	Subtotal	1150	1200	1400	1600	1800	1800
Imported	Tetracycline	60	75	100	150	150	150
	Phenol	60	100	150	150	150	150
	Sulfathiazole	50	50	100	100	150	150
	Pesticides	50	100	200	300	400	500
	Subtotal	220	325	550	700	850	950

* *Estimated = 9 samples*

HF55D

ANNUAL REPORT

ON CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL
TESTING OF
AGRI-FOOD COMMODITIES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR

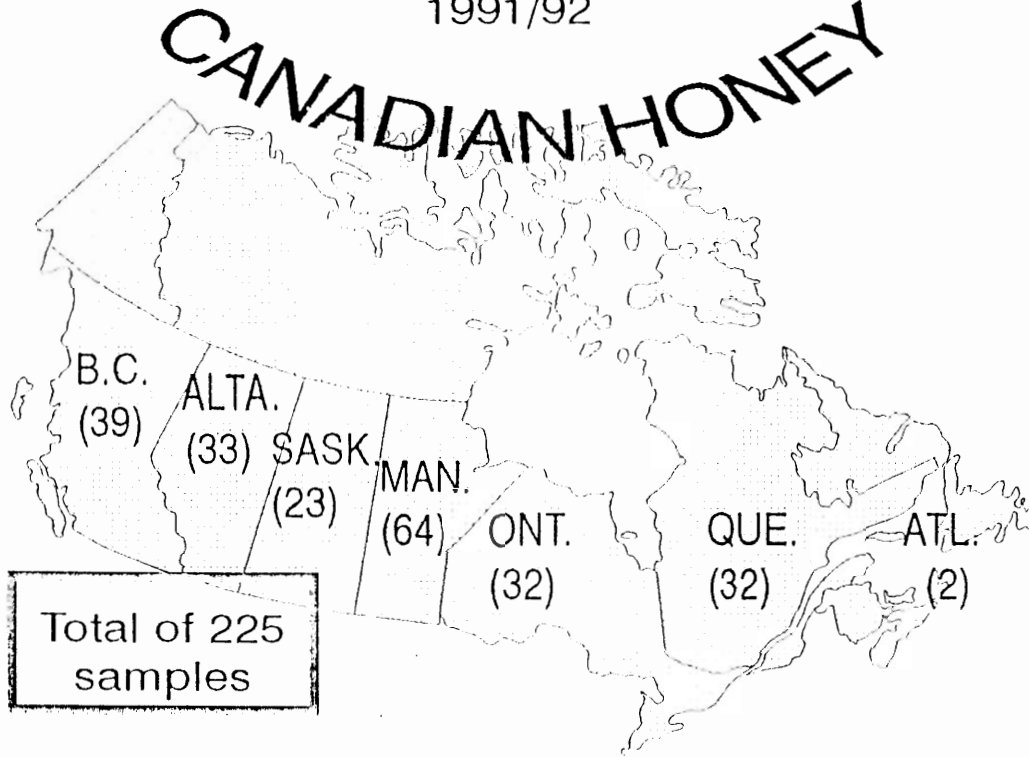
1990 - 91



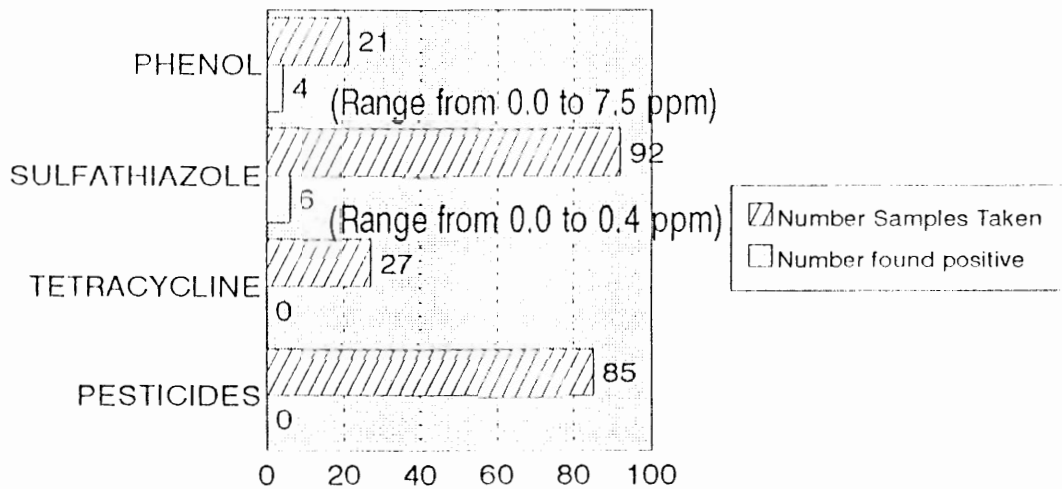
AGRI-FOOD SAFETY & STRATEGIES DIVISION
FOOD INSPECTION DIRECTORATE
FOOD PRODUCTION & INSPECTION BRANCH
AGRICULTURE CANADA

PWS

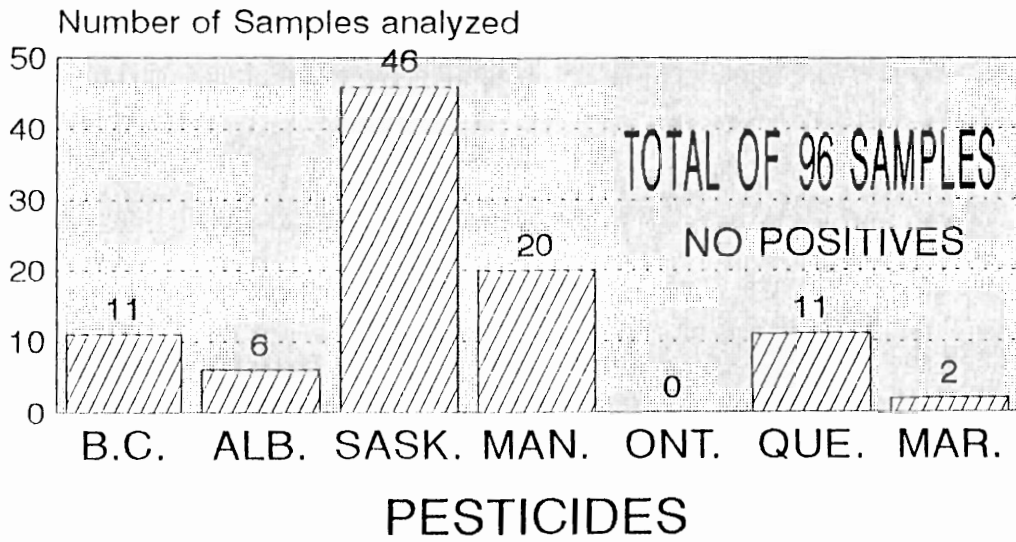
NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYZED 1991/92



RESIDUES IN CANADIAN HONEY ALL REGIONS 1991/92

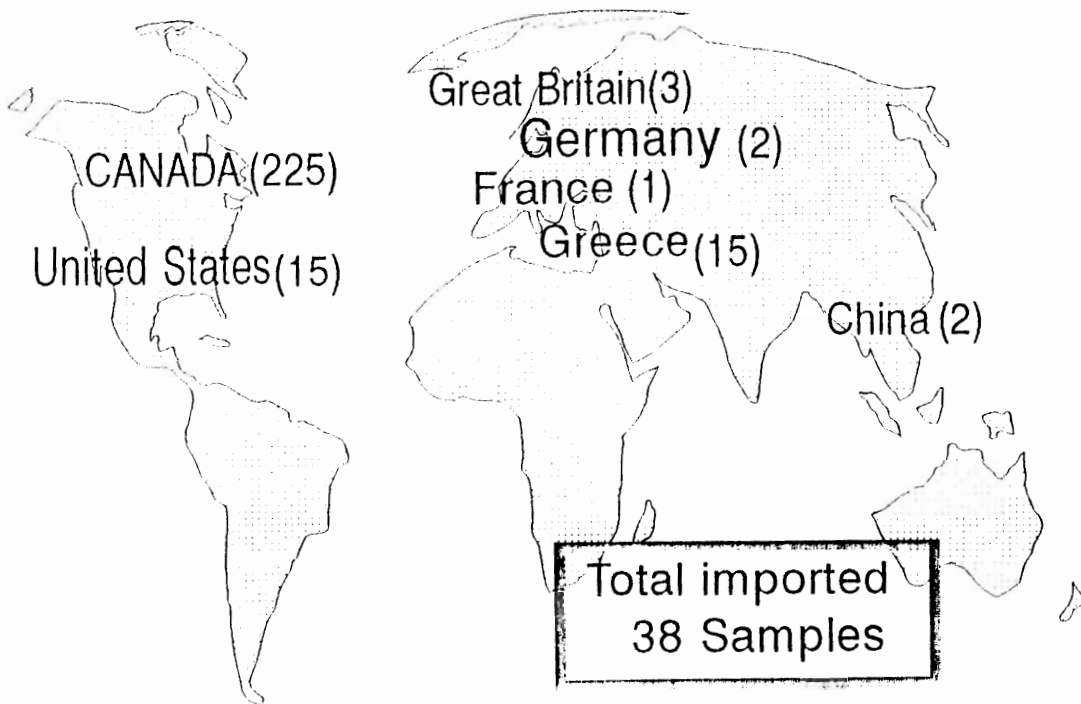


RESIDUES IN CANADIAN HONEY BY REGION 1992/93 TO-DATE



Dairy, Fruit and Vegetables Division
Agriculture Canada

NUMBER OF SAMPLES ANALYZED 1991/92 RESIDUES IN HONEY

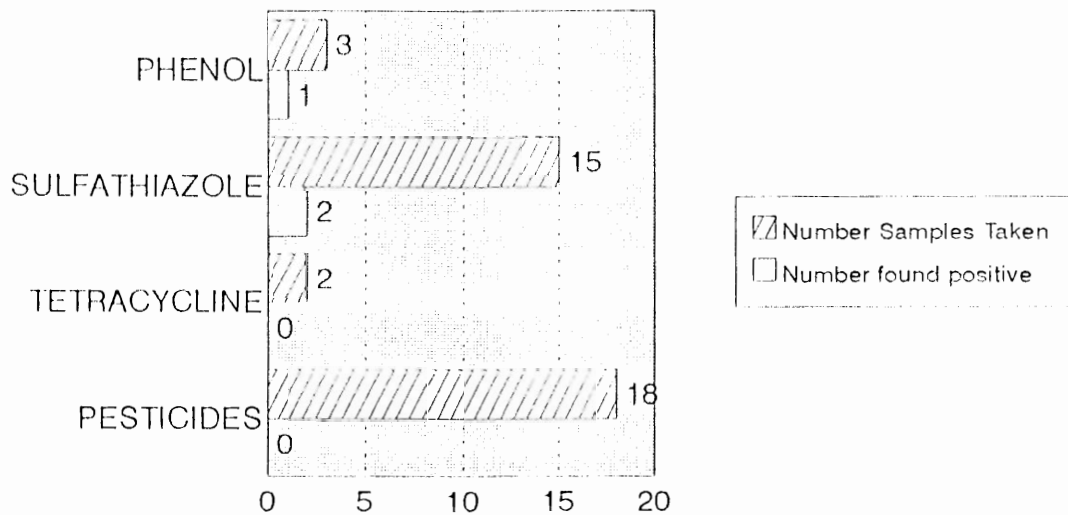


SAMPLES TAKEN FOR RESIDUE ANALYSIS IN HONEY (BY COUNTRY) 1991/92

	PHENOL	SULFATHIAZOLE	TETRACYCLINE	PESTICIDES	TOTAL
UNITED STATES	2	0	1	12	15
FRANCE	0	0	0	1	1
GERMANY	0	0	0	2	2
GREAT BRITAIN	1	1	1	0	3
GREECE	0	14	0	1	15
CHINA	0	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	3	15	2	18	38

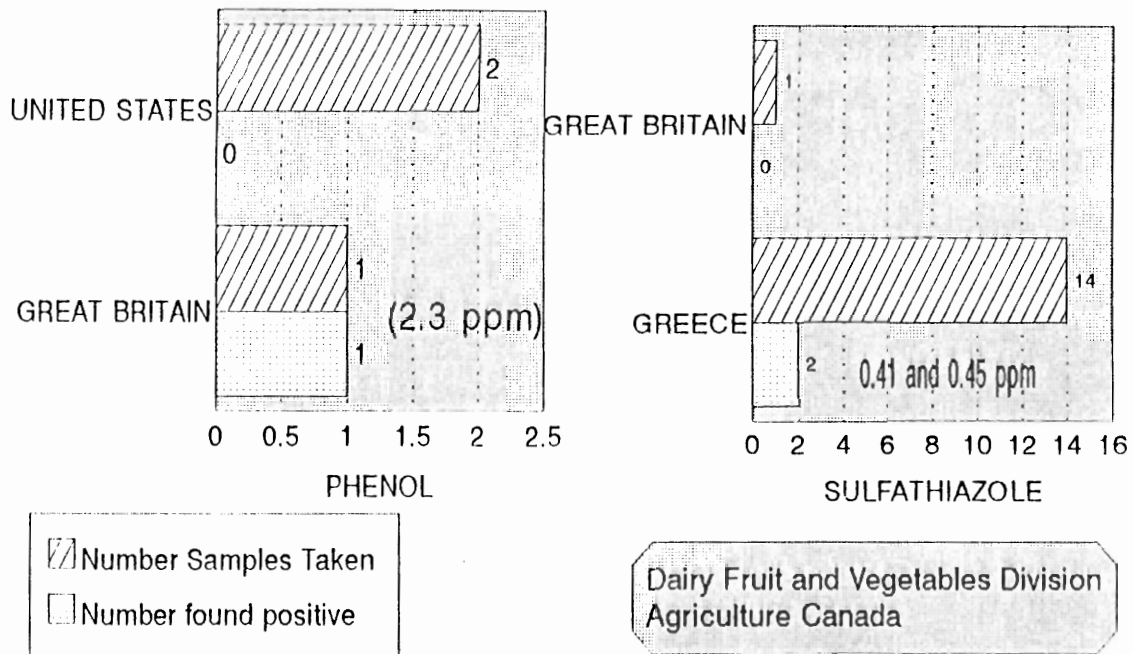
Dairy, Fruit and Vegetables Division
Agriculture Canada

HONEY RESIDUES IMPORT 1991/92

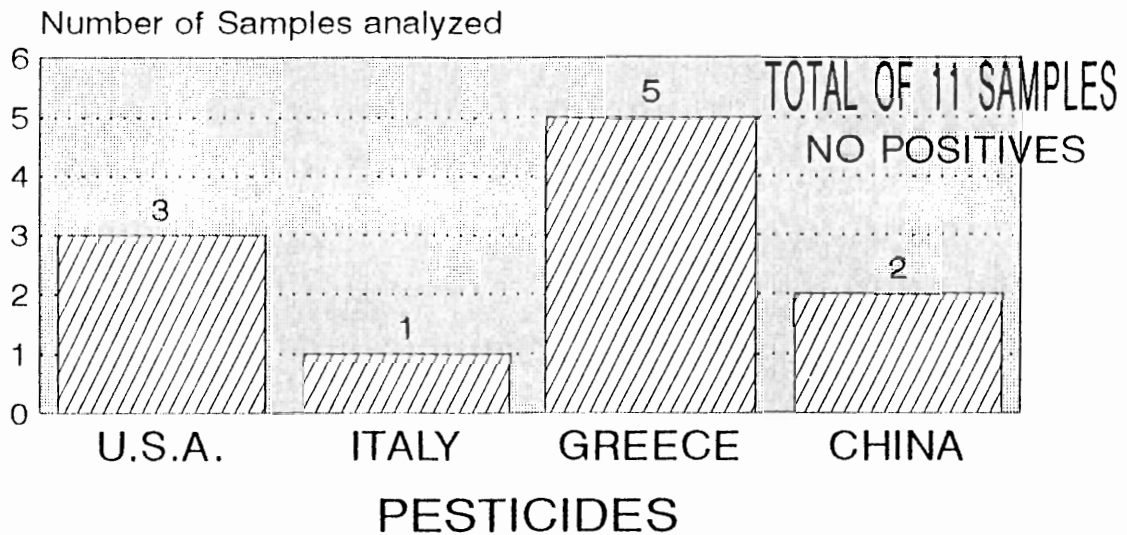


Dairy, Fruit and Vegetables Division
Agriculture Canada

RESIDUES IN IMPORTED HONEY BY COUNTRY 1991/92



RESIDUES IN IMPORTED HONEY BY COUNTRY 1992/93 TO-DATE



Dairy, Fruit and Vegetables Division
Agriculture Canada

REGIONAL ADDRESSES / ADRESSES RÉGIONALES
FIELD OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE /
DIRECTION DES OPÉRATIONS RÉGIONALES

QUEBEC REGION**RÉGION DU QUÉBEC**

Santé & Bien-être Canada
 Protection de la Santé Direction Générale
 1001 ouest, rue St-Laurent
 Longueuil (Québec)
 J4K 1C7
 (514) 646-1353

ONTARIO REGION**RÉGION DE L'ONTARIO**

Health & Welfare Canada
 Health Protection Branch
 2301 Midland Avenue
 Scarborough, Ontario
 M1P 4R7
 (416) 973-1451

CENTRAL REGION**RÉGION DU CENTRE**

- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan

Health & Welfare Canada
 Health Protection Branch
 510 Lagimodière Blvd.
 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 R2J 3Y1
 (204) 983-3004

- Manitoba
- Saskatchewan

ATLANTIC REGION**RÉGION DE L'ATLANTIQUE**

- Nova Scotia
- New Brunswick
- Newfoundland
- Prince Edward Island

Health & Welfare Canada
 Health Protection Branch
 P.O. Box 1060
 Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
 B2Y 3Z7

- Nouvelle-Écosse
- Nouveau Brunswick
- Terre-Neuve
- Ile-du-Prince-Édouard

(902) 426-7598

WESTERN REGION**RÉGION DE L'OUEST**

- British Columbia
- Alberta
- Yukon Territories
- N.W. Territories

Health & Welfare Canada
 Health Protection Branch
 3155 Willingdon Green
 Burnaby, B.C.
 V5G 4P2
 (604) 666-3359

- Colombie-Britannique
- Alberta
- Yukon
- Territoire du nord-ouest

APPENDIX N

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CHEMICALS COMMITTEE REPORT

The Chemicals Committee is currently comprised of the following members: John Gruszka (chair), Don Dixon, Doug McRory, Kerry Clarke and Denis McKenna.

A considerable amount of work has been done by members of CAPA to provide information to Pesticides Directorate of Agriculture Canada with regard to the registration of Formic Acid. Shortly after last year's meeting, a package of information was forwarded to Pesticides Directorate. This package included work by Dr. Steven Liu, Kerry Clarke, John Gates and Barry Fingler. A second package of information was forwarded this fall, mainly comprised of work performed by Kerry Clarke.

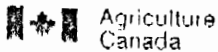
I was informed on September 25, 1992 that, as a result of our submissions, the Food Directorate of Health and Welfare Canada had no objection to the scheduling of formic acid for the control of tracheal mites in honey bees. On October 19, I received a draft note to CAPCO regarding scheduling of formic acid for the control of tracheal mites. A submission response was forwarded to Agriculture Canada on December 10, 1992. It was suggested at that time that the scheduling process also include control of varroa mites.

The current status is that Pesticides Directorate is waiting for Health Directorate of Health and Welfare to perform a review of data regarding worker exposure. Roy Lidstone has informed me that he anticipates this review to be completed very shortly and that formic acid will be scheduled and available for use for the spring of 1993.

The registration process for apistan strips appears to be proceeding and it should be available for use this spring. Health and Welfare has approved the product. Pesticides Directorate of Agriculture Canada has approved the product and the only hold up is that Environment Canada is doing an assessment of the impact of disposal of fluvalinate strips. The outcome of this assessment will be a statement on the label for disposal purposes. Lidstone indicates that this assessment will not delay the registration process so that fluvalinate will be available for the spring of 1993.

Amatraz has recently been registered for general use in the United States. I have been assured by Gordon Roger of Hoechst Canada in Regina that the company is pursuing registration with Agriculture Canada for use in Canada.

Respectfully submitted by: John Gruszka, Chairman
CAPA Chemicals Committee



APPENDIX 0

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Food Production and Inspection Branch Direction générale,
Production et inspection des aliments

Plant Industry Directorate
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Your file Votre référence

TEL: (613) 993-4544
FAX: (613) 998-1312

Our file Notre référence

January 12, 1993

3305.1 FLV, FMA

MEMORANDUM TO:

John Gruszka
Canadian Association of
Provincial Apiculturalists

SUBJECT:**Mite Control in Honey Bees**

As discussed, since I will not be able to attend the meetings in Saskatoon the week of January 11, 1993, I am providing the following status reports for the mite control products under consideration by the Plant Industry Directorate. I will contact you with new developments as they occur.

1. Fluvalinate

Our proposal to register 'Apistan' strips for Varroa mite control and detection for the 1993 use season has been accepted by Health and Welfare Canada, Environment Canada and the manufacturer, Zoecon, pending resolution of directions for the disposal of the used strips. Environment Canada is developing a label statement for appropriate disposal in consultation with Zoecon and the Provincial authorities. They expect to resolve the issue shortly. Once this is accomplished, we will approve Apistan for registration for 1993. Extension of the registration past 1993 will be possible after several non-pivotal questions around efficacy, toxicity and environmental fate have been completely resolved.

2. Amitraz

The application to register 'Miticur' strips was received in September 1992 and has received preliminary reviews by Health and Welfare Canada, Environment Canada and our Department. The review has resulted in questions which are being addressed by the applicant, Hoechst-Roussel. It is unlikely that registration can be considered for 1993.

.../

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3. Formic Acid

We have received feedback on the proposal to schedule liquid formic acid from all but one advisor. When all responses have been received, the proposal will be amended, as needed. It is our hope to follow the same approach that was used for Menthol, i.e., prescribe the quality and use directions for formic acid that would be acceptable without the necessity of product registration. We expect to issue a regulatory directive proposing the scheduling of formic acid for both tracheal and Varroa mite control which would make the practice acceptable for the 1993 use season.

R.L.

Roy G. Lidstone
Associate Director
Insecticides and Vertebrate Pest Control
Products Section
Product Management Division

*cc. Paul van Westendorp
Roger Congdon.*

W:\INSECT\COR\6116.EGL/cw



AGRICULTURE DIVISION STATISTICAL BULLETIN

DIVISION DE L'AGRICULTURE BULLETIN STATISTIQUE

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HONEY AND MAPLE PRODUCTS

HIGHLIGHTS

Honey production decreased marginally in 1992 from 1991 while the output of maple products increased 38% during the same period.

Production and Value of Honey

Canadian honey production in 1992 is estimated at 65.3 million pounds, down 6% from 1991. In the Prairie Provinces, 1992 production decreased 4% from last year. This is partly due to a 25 lbs/colony drop in Manitoba's average yield. In 1992 yields tended to be "spotty" in most prairie production areas. However, yields in the Saskatchewan parkland were consistently average to above-average and raised the provincial average yield to 210 lbs/colony, the second highest on record.

Total value of the 1991 crop is estimated at \$47.8 million compared to \$48.4 million in 1990.

Data Sources: In the nine provinces where provincial estimates are published, the estimates pertaining to total beekeepers and colonies are provided by provincial apiarists based on their registration lists and detailed subject-matter knowledge.

To confirm provincial honey production estimates and to estimate provincial value of honey and wax for the previous crop year, Statistics Canada conducts a non-probability, mail survey every July of the population of beekeepers in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Beekeepers responding to the July survey provide their total number of producing colonies, total production, total marketed volume and average price figures for honey and wax produced and sold in the previous crop year (June 1 to May 30). The survey questionnaires are manually edited and the micro data then pass through computer edits prior to tabulation. Just prior to finalization of the estimates, the raw, provincial-level, weighted average yields and prices are sent to the respective provincial honey specialists. These specialists assess the survey indicators relative to the latest market and production data available to them and finalize the estimates.

Horticultural Crops Unit,
Agriculture Division

November 1992

PRODUCTION ET VALEUR DU MIEL ET DES PRODUITS DE L'ÉRABLE

FAITS SAILLANTS

La production de miel a peu diminué en 1992 par rapport à 1991 tandis que la production de produits de l'érable a augmenté par 38% au cours de la même période.

Production et valeur du miel

On estime la production canadienne de miel en 1992 à 65.3 millions de livres, en baisse de 6% par rapport à 1991. Cette année, la production dans les provinces des Prairies a diminué de 4% par rapport à l'an dernier. Ce recul est en partie attribuable à la baisse de 25 livres par colonie du rendement moyen au Manitoba. En 1992, les rendements ont beaucoup varié d'une région à l'autre des Prairies. Toutefois, en Saskatchewan, les rendements ont été de moyen à supérieurs, ce qui a poussé le rendement provincial moyen à 210 livres par colonie, le deuxième plus haut rendement jamais mesuré dans cette province.

La valeur globale de la récolte de 1991 est évaluée à \$47.8 millions, comparativement à \$48.4 millions en 1990.

Sources de données. Dans les neuf provinces où des estimations provinciales sont diffusées, ce sont les apiculteurs provinciaux qui fournissent les données ayant trait au nombre total d'apiculteurs et de colonies, en se fondant sur leurs listes d'inscription et sur leurs connaissances exhaustives du domaine.

Chaque année en juillet, Statistique Canada mène une enquête postale non probabiliste auprès des apiculteurs de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan, en vue de confirmer les estimations provinciales relatives à la production de miel et d'estimer la valeur, à l'échelle provinciale, du miel et de la cire pour l'année-récolte antérieure. Les apiculteurs qui remplissent le formulaire de l'enquête de juillet doivent indiquer le nombre total de colonies productives, la production totale, le volume total vendu et les prix moyens du miel et de la cire produits et vendus au cours de l'année-récolte antérieure. (1^{er} juin au 30 mai). Les questionnaires d'enquête sont contrôlés à la main et les microdonnées font ensuite l'objet d'un contrôle informatique, avant d'être mises en tableau. Toute juste avant d'établir les estimations finales, les rendements et les prix moyens pondérés, bruts, à l'échelle provinciale, sont transmis aux spécialistes en la matière des diverses provinces. Ces derniers évaluent les indicateurs d'enquête en fonction des données les plus récentes relatives au marché et à la production et ils fixent définitivement les estimations.

Sous-section de l'horticulture,
Division de l'Agriculture

Novembre 1992

To estimate current-year honey production, a separate non-probability, mail survey is conducted of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan commercial beekeepers. Beekeepers are simply asked to report as of September 15 their total producing colonies and their average yield/colony this year. The provincial, weighted average yield is multiplied by the total provincial colonies to arrive at an estimate of total provincial production. Again, the provincial average yield is confirmed by the provincial apiarists in P.E.I., Manitoba and Saskatchewan just prior to publication. The current-year honey production estimates for N.B. and N.S. are non-survey based. These estimates are based on informally-gathered information collected by Maritime provincial honey specialists.

List frames are based on provincial registration lists. Using these lists, the frame for the September survey of commercial beekeepers is updated annually while the frame for the July survey is updated every three to four years. Beekeepers, indicating on the July questionnaire that they are permanently out of beekeeping, are dropped from both survey frames on an on-going basis.

There are approximately 2500 beekeepers on the population frame for the five provinces receiving Statistics Canada questionnaires and about 350 on the commercial frame in P.E.I., Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Response rates vary from 35 to 40 % in the July survey and from 60 to 65 % in the September survey.

The provincial agriculture departments in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia carry out their own surveys to independently estimate all honey variables published in this annual SIC statistical bulletin. Each of the honey specialists in these provinces conducts an annual, non-probability, mail survey. Response rates are generally about 40 %. While these surveys cover the same subject-matter as the two Statistics Canada surveys, each province customizes its questionnaire to request supplementary data on a topic relevant to its apiculture industry. For example, most of these questionnaires also request data on beekeeper revenue derived from pollination services.

Revisions: The provincial value estimates are preliminary when first published and subject to revision in the following year's publication. There are relatively few revisions made in the following year; mainly because most of the necessary check data is already reflected in the value estimates when they are initially released.

The primary source of check data regarding provincial average yields and average prices is tripartite stabilization data tabulated for administrative purposes. In non-stabilization provinces there is a dearth of formal marketing information to use in the comprehensive validation of the published estimates.

Pour établir les estimations de la production de miel pour l'année courante, on mène une autre enquête postale non probabiliste auprès des apiculteurs commerciaux de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan. Ces derniers sont tout simplement priés de déclarer, en date du 15 septembre, le nombre total de colonies productives et le rendement moyen par colonie pour l'année en cours. Le rendement moyen pondéré provincial est multiplié par le nombre total de colonies dans la province en vue d'obtenir une estimation de la production provinciale globale. Encore une fois, les rendements moyens provinciaux sont confirmés par les apiculteurs de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan, juste avant qu'ils ne soient diffusés. Pour le Nouveau-Brunswick et la Nouvelle-Écosse, les estimations de la production de miel de l'année en cours ne sont pas fondées sur une enquête. Ces estimations découlent de renseignements recueillis de façon informelle par des spécialistes en la matière des Maritimes.

Les listes sont fondées sur les listes d'inscription provinciales. Grâce à celles-ci, on procède chaque année à la mise à jour annuelle de la base de l'enquête de septembre menée auprès des apiculteurs commerciaux et à la mise à jour triennale ou quadriennale de la base de l'enquête de juillet. Les noms des apiculteurs qui ont indiqué sur le questionnaire de juillet qu'ils avaient définitivement abandonné l'apiculture sont rayés pour toujours des deux bases de sondage.

Environ 2 500 apiculteurs forment le groupe de répondants des cinq provinces qui reçoivent le questionnaire de Statistique Canada, et approximativement 350 d'entre eux font partie de la base commerciale à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan. Pour l'enquête de juillet, les taux de réponse varient de 35 à 40 pour cent et, pour celle de septembre de 60 à 65 pour cent.

Les ministères provinciaux de l'agriculture du Québec, de l'Ontario, de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique mènent leurs propres enquêtes pour en arriver à des estimations indépendantes de toutes les variables du miel diffusées dans le bulletin statistique annuel de Statistique Canada. Les spécialistes du miel de chacune de ces provinces mènent une enquête postale annuelle non probabiliste. Les taux de réponse sont généralement d'environ 40 pour cent. Bien que ces enquêtes portent sur le même secteur spécialisé que les deux enquêtes de Statistique Canada, chaque province établit son propre questionnaire en vue de recueillir des données supplémentaires au regard de domaines pertinents aux yeux de l'industrie apicole. Par exemple, la plupart de ces questionnaires fournissent également des renseignements sur les recettes des apiculteurs découlant des services de pollinisation.

Révisions: Lorsqu'elles sont diffusées pour la première fois, les estimations de la valeur à l'échelle provinciale sont provisoires et peuvent faire l'objet de révision au cours des années qui suivent. Le nombre de révisions apportées l'année suivant la diffusion initiale est relativement faible, surtout en raison du fait qu'on a déjà tenu compte, dans les estimations de la valeur, au moment où celles-ci sont diffusées pour la première fois, des données de vérification essentielles.

En ce qui a trait aux rendements et aux prix moyens à l'échelle provinciale, on utilise surtout à des fins de vérification les données de stabilisation tripartites calculées à des fins administratives. Dans le cas des provinces qui ne participent pas au programme de stabilisation, on constate une pénurie de données de commercialisation officielles pouvant servir aux fins de la validation exhaustive des estimations diffusées.

The preliminary (current-year) production estimates are the most subject to revision. Revisions to these preliminary production estimates are made in the following year when check data become available. Differentials between the preliminary and final production estimates are shown in Table 1. Review of these differentials indicates that the preliminary estimates for the major production region, the Prairies, are the most reliable.

Les estimations provisoires (de l'année en cours) de la production sont celles qui font le plus souvent l'objet de révisions. Ces révisions sont effectuées l'année suivante lorsque les données de vérification sont disponibles. Les écarts entre les données provisoires et les données définitives figurent au tableau 1. L'étude de ces écarts révèle que les estimations provisoires pour la principale région de production, soit les Prairies, sont les plus fiables.

Table 1. Differentials Between Preliminary and Final Estimates of Honey Production, 1981-1990

Tableau 1. Différences entre les estimations préliminaires et finales de production de miel, 1981-1990

Region	Root mean square error(1)	Percentage differences			Number of years estimate-	
		Average(2)	Range-Étendue		Below final	Above final
Région	Erreur quadratique moyenne(1)	Moyenne(2)	Max	Min	Inférieures à l'estimation finale	Supérieures à l'estimation finale
Maritimes	10.1	7.5	21.1	(11.3)	4	6
Québec	15.5	13.0	31.2	(17.8)	4	6
Ontario	17.5	14.8	28.8	(29.3)	5	5
Prairies	3.5	2.7	2.5	(6.5)	7	2
Manitoba	4.0	2.2	2.9	(9.4)	2	8
Saskatchewan	4.6	2.7	7.5	(11.7)	3	7
Alberta	6.2	3.6	0.9	(14.6)	2	8
S. C./C-B	18.3	12.7	47.7	(19.3)	3	6
Canada	4.4	3.6	4.4	(10.3)	5	5

1 Computed by expressing the differences between the Preliminary estimates and the final estimated production as a percentage of the final estimate, averaging the squared percentage differences for the years 1981-1990, and taking the square root of the average.

1 On calcule la différence en pourcentage entre l'estimation de superficie projetée et l'estimation finale de production; ensuite, on établit la moyenne de ces différences au carré puis on extrait la racine carrée de cette moyenne pour les années 1981 à 1990.

2 Based on absolute differences between the preliminary and final production estimates taken as a percentage of the final estimates.

2 D'après les différences absolues entre l'estimation de superficie projetée et l'estimation finale de production exprimées en pourcentage de l'estimation finale.

Note: This report has been prepared by the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada in collaboration with provincial departments of agriculture and the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. Grateful acknowledgement is also made to agricultural producers and producer organizations for their co-operation.

Nota: Le présent rapport a été rédigé par la Division de l'Agriculture de Statistique Canada, en collaboration avec les Ministères provinciaux d'agriculture et le Bureau de la statistique du Québec. À eux ainsi qu'aux producteurs agricoles et à leurs associations, nous adressons toute notre reconnaissance.

Note: Statistics Canada publishes honey estimates just once a year, in the fall. The latest honey estimates, shown in Table 2, were released Oct. 26, 1992. Certain provinces (for example Ontario and B.C.) have revised their honey production estimates since Oct 26th.

TABLE 2. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada (1), by Province, 1991 and 1992 with Five-year Averages, 1986-1990
 TABLEAU 2. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada(1), par province, 1991 et 1992 et moyenne quinquennale, pour 1986-1990

Province and year Province et année	Beekeepers Apiculteurs	Colonies	Honey - Miel	
			Average yield per colony(2) Rendement moyen par colonie(2)	
	number nombre		pounds livres	kilograms kilogrammes
Prince Edward Island - Île du Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	95	774	99	45
1991	66	690	35	43
1992P	70	720	65	29
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	414	6,000	62	28
1991	400	7,000	66	30
1992P	430	9,000	49	22
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	412	5,000	70	32
1991	400	4,300	55	25
1992P	400	4,500	50	23
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	2,410	73,210	85	39
1991	1,000	37,800	122	55
1992P	1,030	37,800	99	45
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	5,000	113,000	79	36
1991	4,500	100,000	94	42
1992P	4,500	100,000	68	31
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	1,210	95,400	158	72
1991	1,000	76,300	190	86
1992P	800	75,500	165	75
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	1,580	105,000	151	73
1991	1,400	85,000	200	91
1992P	1,400	94,000	210	95
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	1,203	165,700	136	62
1991	830	147,000	143	65
1992P	750	145,000	140	64
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	4,090	53,500	80	36
1991	3,500	40,500	60	27
1992P	3,700	43,000	85	39
CANADA				
AVERAGE/MOYENNE 1986-1990	17,014	618,214	121	55
1991	13,096	493,780	140	63
1992P	13,080	499,520	131	59

(1) Does not include Newfoundland. - Sans Terre-Neuve.

(2) Figures based on the commercial beekeepers' survey.

2) Chiffres fondés sur l'enquête auprès des apiculteurs commerciaux.

P. Preliminary figures - Nombres provisoires

Note: 1 pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram; 2,204.622 pounds = 1 metric tonne.

Note: 1 livre = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme; 2,204.622 livres = 1 tonne métrique.

TABLE 2. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada, (1) by Province, 1991 and 1992 with Five-year Averages, 1986-1990
 TABLEAU 2. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada(1), par province, 1991 et 1992 et moyenne quinquennale, pour 1985-1990

Province and year Province et année	Honey - Miel		Total Value Valeur totale	Value of honey and wax Valeur du miel et de la cire
	Total production Production totale			
	thousands of pounds milliers de livres	metric tonnes tonnes métriques	thousands of dollars milliers de dollars	
Prince Edward Island - île-du-Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	77	36	110	110
1991	65	29	97	97
1992P	47	21	..	..
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	372	169	466	476
1991	463	210	520	526
1992P	437	198	..	..
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	351	159	469	480
1991	264	120	303	309
1992P	225	102	..	..
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	6,294	2,855	7,273	7,404
1991	4,623	2,097	4,210	4,225
1992P	3,750	1,701	..	..
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	8,948	4,059	7,903	8,068
1991	9,363	4,247	10,412	10,625
1992P	6,781	3,076	..	..
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	15,107	6,852	7,109	7,335
1991	14,440	6,550	8,332	8,531
1992P	12,458	5,651	..	..
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	17,054	7,736	7,885	8,115
1991	17,000	7,711	9,707	9,937
1992P	17,640	8,001	..	..
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	22,568	10,237	11,290	11,513
1991	21,032	9,540	12,150	12,472
1992P	20,300	9,208	..	..
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1986-1990	4,285	1,944	3,849	3,952
1991	2,430	1,102	2,083	2,128
1992P	3,674	1,666	..	..
CANADA				
AVERAGE/MOYENNE 1986-1990	75,058	34,046	46,354	47,453
1991	69,680	31,606	47,814	48,850
1992P	65,312	29,624	..	..

(1) Does not include Newfoundland. - Sans Terre-Neuve

(2) Figures based on the commercial beekeepers' survey.

(2) Chiffres fondés sur l'enquête auprès des apiculteurs commerciaux.

P Preliminary figures / Nombres provisoires

Note: 1 pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram; 2,204.622 pounds = 1 metric tonne.

Nota: 1 livre = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme; 2,204.622 livres = 1 tonne métrique.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS, 1988-92* (JAN-OCT)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*
	(KG)	(KG)	(KG)	(KG)	(KG)
United States	5395020	10402963	3454226	6407649	6001481
United Kingdom	1426053	837504	1099556	790735	556318
Belgium-Luxem.	76985	137200	119815	138483	
Denmark	439391	178760	19278	38556	
France	892313	436077	433776	235216	
Germany	3064447	2281743	2062519	1947094	1224581
Netherlands	295064	245134	54095	166057	
Sweden	809182	552493	180261	86298	
Japan	1256231	1610710	338051	290712	177210
Other Countries**	228771	311035	190884	143338	722655
Total	13883457	16993619	7952461	10244138	8682245

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

* See footnotes below - Voir footnotes a la fin de la page.

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS, 1988-92 (JAN-OCT)*

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*
	(LBS)	(LBS)	(LBS)	(LBS)	(LBS)
United States	11893983	22934608	7615265	14126448	13231001
United Kingdom	3143909	1846380	2424106	1743272	1226471
Belgium-Luxem.	169723	302474	264147	305303	
Denmark	968691	394098	42501	85001	
France	1967213	961385	956312	518563	
Germany	6755949	5030382	4547076	4292607	2699739
Netherlands	650505	540428	119259	366093	
Sweden	1783941	1218039	397407	190255	
Japan	2769515	3551008	745275	640910	390681
Other Countries**	504354	685715	420827	316006	1593182
Total	30607783	37464517	17532175	22584458	19141074

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

* 1992 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY AND CUMULATIVE TO THE END OF OCT.

** IN 1992 "OTHER COUNTRIES" MAY INCLUDE COUNTRIES
IN THE ABOVE TABLE STUB SHOWING A BLANK.

Jan 12, 1993

TABLE 2. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY IMPORTS, 1988-OCT 1992*

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*
	(KG)	(KG)	(KG)	(KG)	(KG)
United States	287757	337852	354902	259800	298428
United Kingdom	26316	8426	5063	17059	27780
Greece	31945	19244	24305	12935	10599
China P. Rep.	21805	28501	10126	30140	63373
Australia	26129	12822	10121	27248	0
Argentina	0	0	38100	0	99601
Hungary	9000	27400	35616	721	0
Other Countries	56591	202024	65577	48847	33933
Total	459543	636269	543810	396750	533714

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

** MAY INCLUDE COUNTRIES IN THE ABOVE STUB THAT SHOW BLANKS.

TABLE 2. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY IMPORTS, 1988-OCT 1992*

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992*
	(LBS)	(LBS)	(LBS)	(LBS)	(LBS)
United States	634396	744836	782425	572761	657921
United Kingdom	58017	18576	11162	37609	61244
Greece	70427	42426	53583	28517	23367
China P. Rep.	48072	62834	22324	66447	139714
Australia	57605	28268	22313	60072	0
Argentina	0	0	83996	0	219583
Hungary	19842	60407	78520	1590	0
Other Countries	124762	445387	144573	107689	74809
Total	1013119	1402733	1198896	874684	1176638

Source: Statistics Canada, International Trade Division

* 1992 DATA ARE CUMULATIVE TO OCT AND ARE PRELIMINARY



Planning for your farming future

Canada



Alberta
Nova Scotia



Saskatchewan

Manitoba



Ontario

Québec

Prince Edward Island

Newfoundland

NISA

Allows farmers to deposit money into individual accounts to draw on in future years.

Producer Matchable Deposits

- up to 2 % of eligible net sales
- matched by governments at 1% each

NISA Account

- interest bearing account
- divided into two separate funds

Interest Bonus

Producer deposits earn an interest bonus of 3% above competitive rates

Additional Non-matchable Deposits

- up to 20% more
- not matched
- 5 years carry forward option

Eligibility

Anyone reporting farm income or loss for Canadian income tax purposes.

Participation allowed through a corporation, co-operative, or communal organization.

Land owner involved in a crop share rental agreement also eligible.

Qualifying Commodities

- most grains, oilseeds, specialty crops and edible horticultural crops
- farm fed grain for cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs
- extension to other commodities

Additional Commodities

(applies in some provinces)

- ranch fur
- apples
- non-edible horticulture
(including bedding, plants, flowers and ornamental foliage, shrubs, cultivated Christmas trees, ornamentals and fruit trees and seedlings, fruits and vegetables for non-edible purposes, sod and seeds and bulbs)

Eligible Net Sales

Qualifying sales minus purchases of qualifying agricultural commodities.

Sales	\$55,000
Seed	<u>(5,000)</u>
E.N.S.	\$50,000 -

Eligible Net Sales Limit

Eligible net sales for an individual may not exceed \$250,000 per year.

Eligible Expenses

Most expenses deductible in determining farm income for tax purposes.

Exceptions

- interest
- capital asset acquisition costs
- payments on machinery
- land rental and property taxes
- non-arm's length wages and salaries
- inventory adjustments
- purchases of like commodities

Withdrawal Triggers

Money can be withdrawn when:

- farm's gross margin (net sales minus expenses) falls below previous five-year average; or,
- net income as filed with Revenue Canada falls below \$10,000.

NISA Account

Fund #1

producer matchable
deposits

non-matchable deposits

Fund #2

government matching
contributions

interest at 90% of the
average three month T-bill
rate for the immediate
preceding month on both
matchable and non-
matchable deposits

3% interest bonus on
producer deposits
calculated annually in
arrears on the average
monthly balance in Fund #1

interest compounded tax-
free until withdrawn

Account Balance Limit

Account balances
limited to:

one and a half times
average eligible net
sales in the most recent
five-year period ending
with the current year (or
since the account was
opened).

Withdrawal Triggers

- two methods of
triggering
withdrawal
- method resulting in
larger payout
applies

Stabilization Trigger

Example:

Net sales	\$200,000
Eligible expenses	<u>(150,000)</u>
Gross margin	\$50,000

IF:

5-yr avg gross margin \$70,000

THEN:

NISA withdrawal **\$20,000**

(Note: Accounts may not be overdrawn)

Minimum Income Trigger

Example:

Net income floor	\$10,000*
Farmer's income	<u>(6,000)</u>
Eligible NISA payout	\$4,000

(plus producer deposits)

***may be doubled for a family.**

Taxation of Withdrawals⁻¹¹³

Fund #1 producer

- not taxable upon withdrawal

Fund #2 governments

- money withdrawn from this fund first
- taxable upon withdrawal

Refusing Withdrawals

- Triggered withdrawals may be left in the account as long as balance does not exceed account limit. (5 year average E.N.S.)
- If an account is above this threshold, account holder may decline a triggered withdrawal once every five years.

Opt-out Provisions

- Participants may opt out of the program at any time.
- Account balances are paid out immediately or over a five-year period.

Rejoining

Once participants have withdrawn from the program, they may rejoin, but only after three years.

1992 Stabilization Year

- more reflective of original NISA design
- improved form and guide package
- less information required

Deposits & Contributions

% eligible net sales

Producer	2.0
Federal	1.0
Provincial	1.0
Total	4.0

Maintaining Account

- submit completed NISA Deposit/Withdrawal form Statement A and administrative cost share
- plus producer matchable and non-matchable deposits if applicable

NISA Toll-free Line

1-800-665-NISA (6472)
(English)

1-800-665-CSRN (2776)
(français)

National Committee

- monitors the operation of the program and makes recommendations related to the NISA agreement to federal and provincial ministers
- advises the NISA Administration on issues that relate to the ongoing operation of the program

National Committee

Includes:

- minimum of six and maximum of ten producers representing commodity groups and regions of Canada
- provincial government representatives (one per province)
- federal government representatives (four)

NISA - 1990 STABILIZATION YEAR

SASKATCHEWAN STATISTICS

FORMS RECEIVED: 65,300

ACCOUNTS FINALIZED: 65,160

CHEQUES ISSUED: 59,339
\$155,889,256

FARM-FED GRAIN DECLARATION FORMS

FORMS RECEIVED: 6,646

ACCOUNTS FINALIZED: 3,745
\$ 90,000

**NISA - 1991 STABILIZATION YEAR
NATIONAL STATISTICS**

FORMS RECEIVED: 142,452

**DEPOSITS INCLUDED: 67,894 (48%)
\$63,682,197**

**INTERIM PAYMENTS: 42,910
\$25,046,434**

PARTICIPANT TYPE:

**INDIVIDUAL - 68%
PARTNERSHIP - 27%
CORP/CO-OP - 6%**

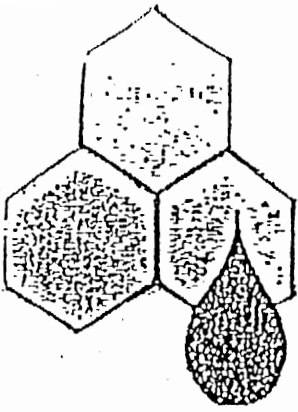
NISA - 1991 STABILIZATION YEAR
SASKATCHEWAN STATISTICS

FORMS RECEIVED: 57,046

DEPOSITS INCLUDED: 26,874 (47%)
\$20,929,849

INTERIM PAYMENTS: 21,072
\$12,356,438

APPENDIX R



CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
ASSOCIATION DES EMBALLEURS DE MIEL DU CANADA
Member of Canadian Honey Council
Membre du Conseil Canadien du Miel...

PROFESSIONAL HONEY PACKER'S REPORT PRESENTED AT THE
CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL IN SASKATOON on January 15th 1993.

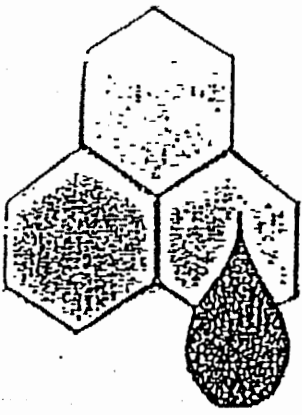
Mr. Chairman, Delegates,

During the past year, we have been approached by Agriculture Canada to discuss about Honey Regulations. We had a meeting with Mr. Pat Erridge and Mr. Devau on October 21st 1992. Agriculture Canada has been asked by the U.S. officials to get standard sizes containers; U.S. considered metric sizes as a free-trade barrier. After discussions, all the honey packers present agreed that the current packaging regulations should not be changed. Also we all feel that Export Certification should stay to keep the image that Canadian Honey has on the International market.

We met with Health & Welfare officials to clarify their position towards Agriculture Canada. We have been told that their role was to work very closely with Agriculture Canada, and they only react when a consumer complaint happens. There is no duplication with Agriculture Canada.

There was discussions about residues and it is why we urge C.A.P.A. to work with the Veterinay branch to register antibiotic or chemical for the treatment of mite in the bee industry. As you all know, the honey packers are fully responsible when they buy honey from the beekeepers; and there is no method to eliminate such things in honey after it is in the packing plant. We have to destroy that product, It is up to the beekeeper to produce a 100% Pure Honey and this way, it will keep up the high image of honey on the market.

Prices for bulk houey have gone up towards the fall due to the European demand; also a lot of honey has been sold to U.S. because of the exchange. Anyway it is good for the beekeepers; they had low prices before and now I am glad for them because, I feel that the actual prices are very good.



CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
ASSOCIATION DES EMBALLEURS DE MIEL DU CANADA
Member of Canadian Honey Council
Membre du Conseil Canadien du Miel...

2/

But, I must tell you that if they increase prices of honey too much, it will make the product too expensive on the retail shelf, and the consumers will reduce to buy it. It has to stay a product which is used on a daily basis.

I must compare that to the maple industry: 4 year ago, prices of a can (540ml maple syrup) was selling at \$ 2.75 . At the beginning of 1991 , the same can was selling at \$ 6.00 In January 1992, they had 30 millions pounds in hand and because of the high price, sales have dropped dramatically. Now , since april 1992, the same can sells at \$ 3.98 and I can assure you that the consumers are buying maple syrup on a regular basis.

As you all know, the shelf space for honey is still reducing. If we sell it too expensive, we will loose market share. I wish that the bekeeping industry will stay competitive, and hope so that the mite problem will be solve rapidly, because we have worked too hard to be where we are now. As you know, some other sweet products are there and many of them offer more profit to the retailers. I know some chain stores who have eliminated up to 1600 products (listing) in 1992. Who is next. They need profitability. Times are tough for everybody. I thank you very much for you attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jean-Marc Labonté". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Jean-Marc Labonté
President Honey Packer's Association

APPENDIX S

Dec. 22 1992

From: Jean-Pierre Chapleau
phone and fax (819) 828-2248

to: all delegates
Gary Hergert

RE: USE OF FSAM II PROMOTION FUND

After consultations with all the executive members, I put together the following proposal.

The proposal is twofold. It consists in managing some of the money from the national level by hiring an executive director who would have a special mandate to look after promotion, and allowing some of the money for high impact credible regional projects with local funding.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Beside promotion, the person would be asked to coordinate research projects, work on product registration, safety nets, apimondia congress, etc. The person should work in close relation with the executive committee.

On the promotion side, this person would be asked to establish links with the NHB and coordinate all the promotion actions. She may eventually propose more structured national initiatives. For the promotion portion of her work, she could work in close relation with the promotion committee.

The executive director would be hired for two years. His salary and expense budget would have to be negotiated. Since his mandate concerns not only promotion, his salary and expense budget would be taken from the top of the global FSAM fund. We could expect something around 80,000 \$ to 100,000 \$. The director would probably not need an office as such but he could be provided with the fax machine and photocopier we already have on hand.

This is subject to the availability of a qualified candidate knowing well the industry.

PROJECTS

Projects are a way to maximise the efficiency of our promotion money by the addition of exterior funds. These projects will put to work local and regional resources. Nevertheless attention should be paid not to accept projects that do not meet the criteriae. Please refer to the attached initial proposal for objectives, criteriae and technical informations concerning the projects.

Concerning the point "F" of the third section, there was not unanimity. Although a majority felt that the promotion as such should be only generic, it was expressed by Roger that not allowing promotion of provincial honeys would cut access to matching funds from the provincial governments. Without this input it would be difficult to put provincial asociations to work on provincial promotion projects, mostly if the local packers do not get involved. I will tentatively propose that such projects have access to a limited funding provided the matching money represents 50% of the cost of the project or more. The maximum amount per province could be a percentage of the global projects envelope not exceeding half of the province share of the total canadian production. The projects would still have to meet all other criteriae.

It has been clarified that projects from private organisms could access funding provided we have a reasonable guarantee that producers will benefit. Nevertheless no brand promotion would be accepted.

THE PROMOTION COMITTEE

As suggested in my initial proposal, the comittee would be composed of the following persons:

one representant of Agriculture Canada
 " executive member from a eastern province
 " " " " western province

the executive director would also participate to the work of the comittee.

The comittee would be responsible of selecting the projects and discussing the executive director's promotion action plan before recommending approval by the executive comittee. It would recommend wich portion of the total promotion money would be allowed for projects.

The comittee could meet at the beginning of March for discussing the projects as well as the executive director proposals.

CHC HONEY PROMOTION FUND

I. OBJECTIVE:

THE PURPOSE OF THE CHC HONEY PROMOTION FUND IS TO ENCOURAGE ACTIONS AIMED AT INCREASING THE SALES AND/OR THE VALUE OF CANADIAN HONEY

Projects could be of different natures (promotion, education, development of new products or new uses of honey, packaging, quality programs, etc.) but they should be oriented towards increasing the producer's net income.

II CRITERIA:

The criteria for the judgement of the projects will be the following:

- A. the projects should meet the objectives defined in I;
- B. projects having the maximum impact for the dollars invested will be preferred. Impact will be measured in terms of potential increase in sales and/or value of sales, long or short term effect, multiplying effect, etc;
- C. projects in partnership will be preferred;
- D. ability of the applying organism(s) to accomplish successfully the project;
- E. projects with substantial monetary participation of applicants and/or other parties will be preferred;
- F. the projects should bring benefits to as many Canadian beekeepers as possible. Brand related or provincial oriented projects will not be eligible. efforts will be made to support projects from the different parts of the country;
- G. projects aimed at developing the domestic market will be preferred to export development projects.

III. PROPOSALS:

The proposals should include information on the following points:

- title of the project
- principal investigator
- collaborators
- money needed
- description of the project:

- . objectives of the project
- . actions to be taken to meet the objectives
- . expected benefits
- . available human and technical resources
- . any other useful information
- responsibilities of the different partners if any
- timetable
- detailed budget
- funding from investigators, partners and/or other parties

APPENDIX T

- 127 -

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

PROPOSAL # 1) Improve communication to both the delegates and directly to members through the delegate's organization.

Methods: a) Copies of all significant correspondence (incoming and outgoing) must be sent to all delegates on a regular basis.

b) There should be at least one (perhaps two) scheduled teleconferences of the 9 primary delegates during the year to maintain communication, poll members and complete business. The costs for this proposal need to be reviewed by Linda.

c) Reduce " Hivelights" to an annual report distributed within four to six weeks after the annual general meeting - essentially the minutes and proceedings. In it's place have the CHC office (Linda) issue monthly (or quarterly?) releases, approved by the president, to go to all delegates to be included in their newsletters. The benefits of this would be to reduce costs and duplication of services and improve timeliness of CHC news.

PROPOSAL # 2) Increase General membership and number of delegates (at the same time).

Preface: The minimum delegate seat is now \$ 3000.00.

Method: Any Delegate that has generated \$3000.00 by CHC year end (or multiples thereof) in general memberships (supporting, sustaining and basic) from his constituency will be able to appoint or elect another voting delegate (who may sit at the Annual Meeting). If the delegate is unable to attend (costs) then the vote will be carried by proxy. This delegate will receive appointments to committees and will substitute for the Provincial Elected Representative if he is unable to attend a specific meeting, function, phone call, etc.

STATISTICAL REVIEW - 1992 MEMBERSHIP

	<u>Association Fees</u>
B.C - \$ 690.00	\$3000.00
Alta.- \$ 2460.00	\$3000.00
Sask.- \$ 3000.00	\$3000.00
Man. - \$ 1500.00	\$3000.00
Ont. - \$ 2520.00	\$3000.00
Que. - \$ 450.00	\$3000.00
Maritimes - \$ 780.00	\$3000.00
-----	-----
\$11,400.00	\$21,000.00

[Basic be increased to \$50.00 ?]

Co-op - \$3000.00
Packer- \$3000.00
CAPA - complimentary

\$6000.00

Respectfully submitted by Barrie Termeer

APPENDIX U

- 128 -

1992-93 PROPOSED BUDGET

INCOME	
Annual Meeting	\$ 3,700.
Delegate	27,000.
Packing Plants & Suppliers	200.
Memberships	12,000.
Newsletter	300.
Administration FSAM II	13,500.

	TOTAL \$56,700.
EXPENSES	
Accounting	\$ 1,200.
Annual Meeting	3,500.
Awards & Donations	500.
Bank Charges	200.
Corporation Filing Fee	30.
Insurance	400.
Memberships & Subscriptions	700.
President's Honorarium	2,000.
Office Supplies	3,000.
Miscellaneous	600.
Salaries & Benefits	25,000.
Telephone	4,000.
Travel	7,500.
Workers' Compensation	50.

	TOTAL \$48,680.
Surplus	\$ 8,020.
Repay Rathje Memorial	5,500.
(reserve for office supplies contingent on "Hivelights")	2,520.

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
BALANCE SHEET
As at March 31, 1992**

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
A S S E T S		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	10,857	(56,100)
Accounts receivable - *NOTE 2	<u>54,064</u>	<u>69,268</u>
	<u>64,921</u>	<u>13,168</u>
FIXED ASSETS		
	<u>7,935</u>	<u>7,935</u>
	<u>72,856</u>	<u>21,103</u>
LIABILITIES AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advance repayable - *NOTE 3	26,407	125
Accounts payable / accrued liabilities - *NOTE 4	<u>10,573</u>	<u>900</u>
	<u>36,980</u>	<u>1,025</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
	<u>35,876</u>	<u>20,078</u>
	<u>72,856</u>	<u>21,103</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director

Director

"The Auditor's Report dated January 8, 1993 and accompanying notes
are an integral part of the financial statements."

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
For the Year Ended March 31, 1992**

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
BALANCE , at beginning of the year as previously stated	15,078	12,967
Prior period adjustment - *NOTE 6	<u>5,000</u>	<u>(2)</u>
BALANCE , as restated	20,078	12,965
Surplus for the year	<u>15,798</u>	<u>7,113</u>
BALANCE , at end of the year	<u>35,876</u>	<u>20,078</u>

"The Auditor's Report dated January 8, 1993 and accompanying notes
are an integral part of the financial statements."

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES
For the Year Ended March 31, 1992**

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Contributions - Provincial Associations	48,500	48,500
- Market Research	0	6,000
- Packer Association	7,500	0
Grants - Government of Canada	29,220	48,873
Interest	0	483
Other	150	76
	<u>85,370</u>	<u>103,932</u>
EXPENSES		
Advertising	100	0
Audit	874	900
Bank charges	92	128
Consultant / contract	20,000	25,506
Insurance	150	0
Interest	1,983	75
Legal	0	4,280
Marketing and promotion projects - *NOTE 5	32,993	52,708
Miscellaneous	0	14
Office expenses	1,677	1,663
Rent - copier and fax	2,770	2,485
Rent - office	0	378
Telephone	2,213	2,501
Translation	270	2,640
Travel	6,450	3,541
	<u>69,572</u>	<u>96,819</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	<u>15,798</u>	<u>7,113</u>

"The Auditor's Report dated January 8, 1993 and accompanying notes
are an integral part of the financial statements."

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
For the Year Ended March 31, 1992**

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	15,798	7,113
Cash provided by (applied to) operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	15,204	(29,350)
Accounts payable	9,673	(26,971)
Prepaid contributions	0	(6,500)
Advances repayable	<u>26,282</u>	<u>0</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FUNDS FOR THE YEAR	66,957	(55,708)
CASH, at beginning of year	(56,100)	(392)
CASH, at end of year	<u>10,857</u>	<u>(56,100)</u>

"The Auditor's Report dated January 8, 1993 and accompanying notes
are an integral part of the financial statements."

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 1992**

NOTE 1 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except in the case of fixed assets. Fixed assets are not depreciated nor are they reduced by government assistance.

NOTE 2 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
Provincial contribution	22,500	8,500
Grant - CAMDI	29,220	59,570
Due from employee	39	93
GST input tax credit recoverable	<u>2,305</u>	<u>1,105</u>
	<u>54,064</u>	<u>69,268</u>

NOTE 3 - ADVANCES REPAYABLE

Is an advance from the Canadian Honey Council - General Fund of \$20,907 and the Fred Rathje Memorial Fund of \$5,500. These amounts bear no interest and are not subject to specific repayment terms.

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE / ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
Account payable		
Food Focus - Promotion	9,653	0
Accrued liability		
Thibodeau Heincke - audit	<u>920</u>	<u>900</u>
	<u>10,573</u>	<u>900</u>

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 1992**

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NOTE 5 - MARKETING AND PROMOTION PROJECTS

	1992	1991
	\$	\$
Recipe leaflets	0	117
Customer and store research	7,500	7,500
Honey brochures	84	10,575
Public relations kits	10,756	7,597
Cookbooks	0	7,625
Posters	14,421	11,794
Logo development	<u>232</u>	<u>7,500</u>
	<u>32,993</u>	<u>52,708</u>

NOTE 6 - PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

A prior period adjustment is recorded to reduce marketing and promotion projects by \$5,000.00 and to increase cash by \$5,000.00. Prior year's figures have been restated to reflect this adjustment.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - MARKETING PLAN

Interim Statement

April 1, 1992 - January 6, 1993

Cash in Bank \$10,857.

INCOME

Quebec posters postage \$6,000.
332.

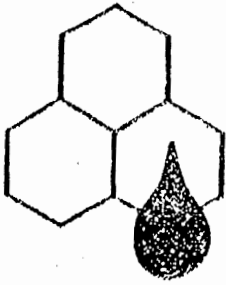
SUB-TOTAL \$6,332.

EXPENSES

outstanding bills \$17,153.
CHC Contract #2 6,000.
lease fax copier 725.
poster postage 438.

SUB-TOTAL \$17,153.

Cash in Bank \$(9,990.)



Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel

P.O. Box 1566
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Phone (306) 862-3844
Fax (306) 862-5122

NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN REPORT

for the year ending March 31, 1992

The Canadian Honey Council has completed the third year of a four-year project to develop and implement a marketing strategy for Canadian Honey. The project is funded in part by the Canadian Agri-Food Development Initiative (CAFDI) from Agriculture Canada. Two of the principal objectives of the project are:

- 1) to increase sales of honey and build a stronger and stable market for honey.
- 2) to structure the Canadian Honey Industry so that it can collect a compulsory levy to support the marketing activities on a permanent basis.

The Canadian Honey Council has had to down size the project for this year, due to some of the provinces not participating. We expect that Quebec for one, will be sending in additional money that will be targeted into the next year due to the lateness. The Maritimes, we are not to expect money from at all. They have not indicated that they plan to send it even at a later date. The money that was to come through from the University to match grant did not materialize due to cutbacks.

In 1991-92 the Canadian Honey Council undertook a number of projects that the Council felt were of a benefit to the Canadian Honey Industry, and that were recommended by the Market Research conducted by Coopers & Lybrand at the start up of this project.

1) **In-Store Demonstration Program**

The Canadian Honey Council carried out a cooperative in-store demonstration program again this year in conjunction with some of

the major packing plants. The demos are targeted at selling brand name packaged honey as well as some of the value added products that the packing plants are selling. It is felt that if we are to maintain our portion of the grocery store shelf space, that we will have to continually have demos and other advertising that will keep honey up front in the minds of the consumer. The packaging plants put up 50% of the money spent on the demos that qualified for this portion of the program. It is felt that by doing these demos the honey sales do increase for a period of time, then it seems as if the consumer puts honey in the back of their minds until they come across something like direct advertising or another demo. Thus the cycle goes on. In-store demos create an immediate increase of honey disappearance that will diminish if demos and direct advertising are not continued.

2) Reprint Brochures

Last year the Canadian Honey Council had two (2) brochures designed and printed. The one was targeted to the every day consumer and the other was targeted at the institution user. The consumer brochure has gone over real well with the individual honey producer who gives them away with his farm gate sales or the Farmers' Market sales. Also we have a number of producer packers who are using these to take to trade shows, etc. The brochure targeted to the institution has been sent out to a number of hotel and restaurant owners along with hospitals, nursing homes, etc. We were having calls for more of these brochures, so had a reprint done.

3) Press releases

A request for more press releases came from some of the newspapers from across Canada. As well, the consumer response was excellent to the recipes that were printed. The consumers, in letters and phone calls to the office, requested additional information on honey and its uses in the home. We felt that with such an enthusiastic response, that we should have two more press releases done. The more that we give the consumer to think about in creative, simple, easy and quick ways to use honey, the more honey we should sell. (We are still working with Statistics Canada to develop a more accurate method of tracing the domestic use of honey. It is difficult for the Council to trace the domestic consumption of honey with the present method that Statistics Canada has for calculating the per capita consumption).

4) Posters

The Canadian Honey Council hired a firm to develop and do colour separations and print a series of six (6) brochures. The

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final stage of this poster is being done. It has been a long drawn out process coming up with the series that would best fit the honey industrys' need for posters. It was felt that we should do a quality poster that can be used by producer packers, beekeepers that do some advertising on their own, as well as posters that would fit into the promotion of the major packing plants and institutional users of honey. This series targets all these groups. It is felt that as time goes on we may be looking at an additional printing of these posters as more and more people are recognizing the pure, natural qualities of honey depicted in these posters.

5) The Honey Logo

Work on the logo was done this past year by the office staff and the executive of Council as it delved into the criteria that was to be developed for the industrial use of the logo. As additional funds were not available for the completion of this project it was left at this stage and will be picked up again in the next fiscal year. The logo in the next year will have to go through the legal process to word the legalities of the stated criteria. A massive publicity campaign will then have to be done to advertise for industrial users to apply for use of our logo. If we can experience the same level of reception to our logo as our role model "The National Honey Board", then we will really see some long range uses of honey come into being. We have been approached by some of the multi national companies to ask about our equivalent to the United States' HONEY BEAR LOGO. It is with anticipation and eagerness that we will approach the final stages of getting our logo into the focus of the industrial honey user.

We are at a stand still with our research into new product. It was anticipated that we would have additional funding and some matching money to continue into the research of new uses for honey. As we continue on with our promotion program, we envision that the research will be taken up and completed and even newer uses for honey researched.

The Canadian Honey Council after having Mr. Dale Hansen employed to get the Check-off in place, is waiting for the federal legislation and the companion legislation in the provinces to be passed so as to enable us to continue towards the implementation of a National Check-off program. We are a bit closer this year than we were last year, but still have to get it passed at the government levels prior to calling a vote of the producers that will be involved. The ultimate goal of the Canadian Honey Council has been to have the check-off come on line as the CAFDI grant

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phases out.

It is felt by the delegates and the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council that the CAFDI grant has been very timely in allowing us to promote our product at a point in time that sees our producers strapped for cash to put into promotion. This past few years have been very difficult indeed for the producer to create enough of a cash flow to continue in business and keep his family fed, warm and clothed, let alone find money for advertising and promotion. It is felt that this grant came at probably the most desperate time in the history of our honey producers. It is with sadness that some of the producers have left us because of the downfall in the financial return to the beekeeper. But, it is with determination that we continue to strive for a better market and increased returns for those producers that are still struggling.

It is with renewed vigour that we enter each new year of the promotion program. We endeavour to do the best to our ability to continue to create increased per capita consumption of honey in Canada. The prospects this upcoming year seem a bit brighter for the honey producer as the price of honey is increasing slowly, but it is inching its way up. We still have a long way to go to get our honey producers to once again own a viable beekeeping outfit.

Respectfully submitted on behalf
of the Canadian Honey Council by

Roger Congdon
President