

2008



Hive Rights

2008 Supplement

www.honeycouncil.ca

**MINUTES OF THE 67TH
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CANADIAN BEE RESEARCH REPORTS
PROPOSED NEW BYLAWS
FINANCIAL REPORTS**

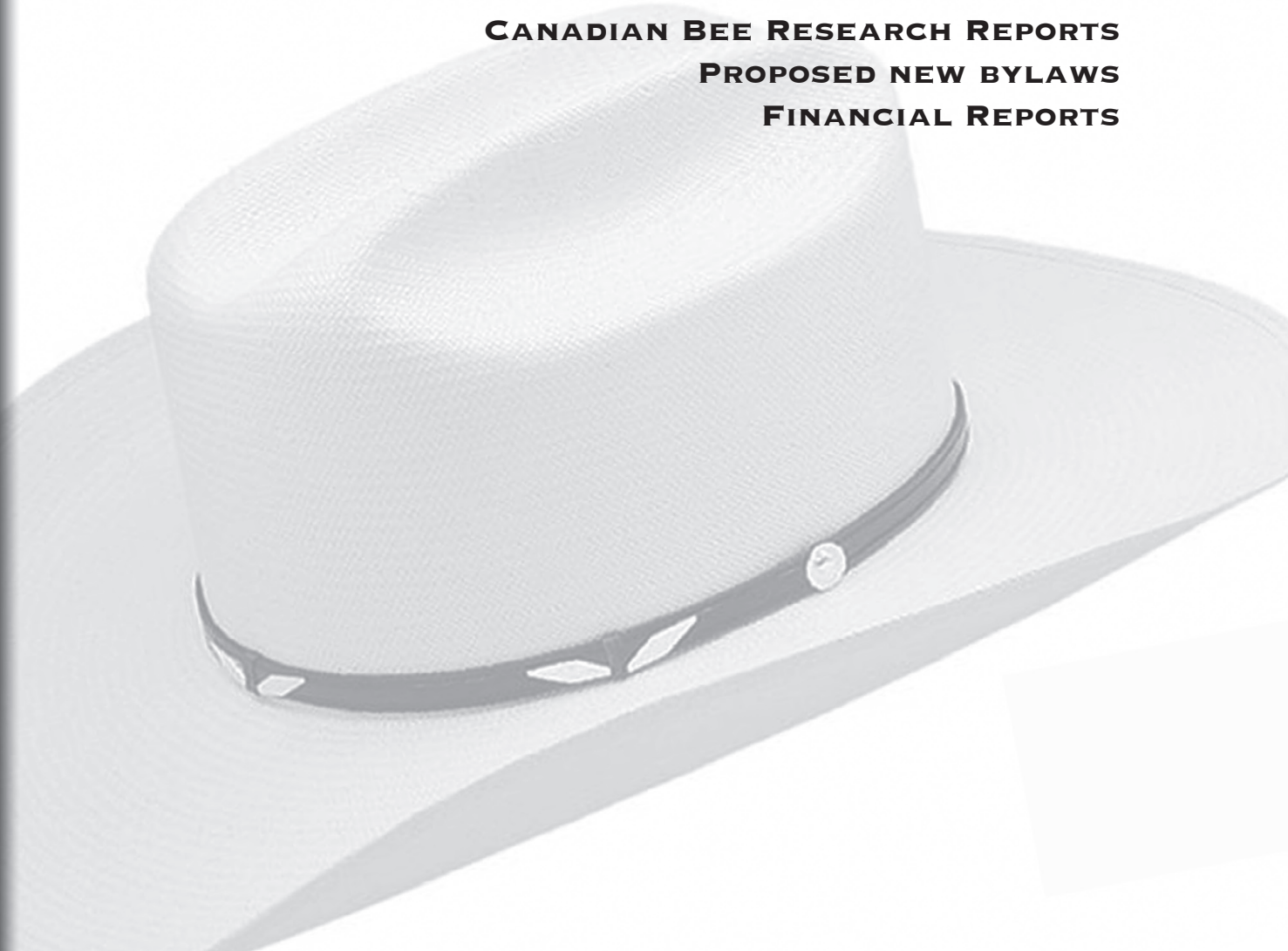


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AGMDoug Clay
Group Research presenters Don Miksha

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CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION 1940-1972

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

Year	Name	Town	Prov	Year	Name	Town	Prov
1940-41	William R. Agar*	Brooklyn	ON	1940	W.T. Patterson	Winnipeg	MB
1942	Sam M. Deschenes*	Montreal	QC	1941-48	Roy M. Pugh	Tisdale	SK
1943	J. W. Braithwaite*	Brandon	MB				
1944	P.C. Colquhoun*	Maple Creek	SK				
1945	Allan T. Brown	Peterborough	ON				
1946	W.E. Phillips*	Dauphin	MB				
1947-49	Frank Garland*	Winnipeg	MB				
1949-51	J.N. Dymont	Smithville	ON	1949	W.G. LeMaistre*	Edmonton	AB
1952	Peter Kowalski*	Edmonton	AB	1950-59	Roy M Pugh*	Tisdale	SK
1953-54	W.H. Turnbull*	Vernon	BC				
1955-56	H.C. Allen*	Toronto	ON				
1957-58	Sid J. Lye	Oakville	ON				
1959-65	Victor Mesley	Kemptille	ON	1960-62	R.M. McKay	Ottawa	ON
1966-67	Earl J. Burnett	Roland	MB	1962-69	John E. King*	Ottawa	ON
1968-69	Robert Asher	Brooks	AB				
1969-71	Lou Truscott	Creston	BC	1969-72	Hank R. Taylor	Ottawa	ON

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL 1972-2007

1971-72	Don F. Peer	Nipawin	SK				
1972-74	Robert Bird	New Westminster	BC	1972-75	Frank R. Garland*	Winnipeg	MB
1974-76	Jack M Smith*	Beaverlodge	AB	1975-82	Fred Rathje*	Bassano	AB
1976-78	Gerry Paradis*	Falher	AB				
1978-80	Tom Taylor	Nipawin	SK				
1980-82	Howard Bryans	Alvinston	ON				
1982-84	Merv Abrahamson	Pelley	SK	1982-85	Bob Douglas	MacGregor	MB
1984-86	Jerry Awram	Hines Creek	AB	1985-98	Linda Gane	Nipawin	SK
1986-88	Dale Hansen	Farmington	BC				
1988-93	Roger Congdon	Cottam	ON				
1993-95	Barrie Termeer	Rollyview	AB	NATIONAL COORDINATOR			
1995-99	Wink Howland	Yorkton	SK	1998-	Heather Clay	Calgary	AB
1999-01	Merv Malyon	Brandon	MB				
2001-02	Dave MacMillan	Thornloe	ON				
2002-04	Wink Howland	Yorkton	SK				
2005-06	Alain Moyon	Mirabel	QC				
2007	Ed Nowek	Vernon	BC				

SECTION 1:

MINUTES OF THE 67TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

24-26 JANUARY 2008, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Chair, Ed Nowek, called the 67th Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council meeting to order at 9:35 on January 24th, in the Carriage House Inn in Calgary, Alberta.

He extended a welcome to the City of Calgary and to the meeting. He commented on the challenges of recent years and reflected on the fact that bee-keeping is not an easy business: new challenges are coming all the time.

Ed added that the CHC is in a process of change and stated the future purpose of the organization:

The CHC/CCM, the national voice for the Canadian honey bee industry, is dedicated to supporting and promoting a dynamic and prosperous Canadian honey bee industry that promotes "100% Canadian" and acting as the instrument for achieving a sustainable Canadian honey bee industry in the global economy.

Ed reminded those present that producers form the base of the Canadian Honey Council. In future, CHC will become an organization of organizations, with all individual beekeepers represented through their provincial and other organizations. This new structure will provide a more effective way to tackle what has to be done. Ed noted that the increasing work and challenges, in the face of decreasing resources, resulted in hard times for

the CHC. Funding through ACAAF has helped CHC to work on solving this problem and the process of change is halfway through.

Finally Ed added that this AGM will be the last of its kind because, in future, the Board will hold the AGM for directors only. An open conference or other annual events will be planned and delivered for all Canadian beekeepers. Resolutions which come before future AGMs will be distributed to all directors well in advance, so that the directors can seek input on important CHC decisions from their respective organizations. Also the future structure will make it possible for more organizations, in addition to provincial beekeeper associations, to become part of the CHC and will bring in national groups with perspectives which are important to the Canadian honey bee industry. Associate memberships and sponsorships will also be available to other organizations that wish to support the work of the CHC. Ed explained that the Board has referred recent applications from organizations interested in the new organization to a Membership Committee that will make recommendations to the Board after February 2008.

MOTION:

That the proceedings and minutes of the 66th AGM held in Langley, BC in 2007

be adopted as distributed. Corey Bacon/Tom Trueman. **CARRIED.**

Ed then called on Corey Bacon to present the financial report for the year ending October 31, 2007.

Corey Bacon, Treasurer, reported that the Financial Statements were prepared by Parker Quine LLP of Yorkton, Saskatchewan (Mandy Price, Chartered Accountant and Business Advisor). Referring to the Statement of Financial Position he indicated that the net assets at year-end were \$125,515. He noted that the deficit in the operating accounts (\$19,862) is explained by the flow of money into and out of the project accounts, which is not aligned with the CHC's fiscal year. The income to reimburse CHC for project expenditures will address this deficit. (The CHC loans money to project accounts while awaiting payment from project funders.)

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL REPORT

Heather Clay, CEO, CHC, Calgary AB

The Canadian Honey Council (CHC) is poised to take a new path and commit to a restructure plan that will strengthen the organization. After eighteen months of discussions and negotiations, the board of directors has approved changes to the bylaws of the organization. It is a pivotal moment in the history of the CHC.

The Canadian Beekeepers Council was formed in 1940 to assist in negotiating fair practices for labeling, grading, and marketing honey at the national level. The fledgling organization was underfunded and slow to communicate. It was difficult to respond to issues or develop the international markets that the members wanted. It was clear that there was a need for a higher profile and increased international recognition. Under the presidency of Vic Mesley and Don Peer the CBC decided to change its name to Canadian Honey Council. In 1970 the newly named organization sought a higher profile and the team made inroads into the UK market. Prices began

MOTION:

That the Financial Statements provided by Parker Quine of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, be accepted. Corey Bacon/Bruce Poldolski. **CARRIED.**

MOTION:

That Parker Quine of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, be retained to undertake preparation of the financial statements for the year ending October 31, 2008. Corey Bacon/Tom Trueman. **CARRIED.**

Ed called on Wink Howland to present the year-end report on the Canadian Bee Research Fund (CBRF). Wink explained that he has served on the joint CAPA/CHC CBRF Committee for the previous years. The CBRF is invested in 2 investment funds and Wink reported on these. He noted, in addition, that it continues to

be the goal of the Committee to increase this research endowment to \$1,000,000. Currently about \$25,000 is allocated to researchers annually, from the CBRF. Additional research funds are available from some of the recently established provincial beekeeper commissions. Still, the total amounts available are modest.

MOTION:

That the report on the Canadian Bee Research Fund be accepted as presented. Corey Bacon/Brent Halsall for Dan Walker, **CARRIED.**

Ed then called on the National Coordinator, Heather Clay, to present her annual report .

to rise and the CHC coasted along. Over time the issues have grown with the arrival of exotic pests and diseases, greater use of pesticides and a surge in pollination services. Different proposals have been implemented in an attempt to raise funds for the organization. A levy on glass containers lasted for a few years but did not have the full support of the packers and eventually failed. The 300 club was introduced in the early 1990s but was not popular and was soon dropped. The organization has been operating on and a shoestring budget with dedicated staff and team of volunteers but the situation is not sustainable.

The need for a national organization has never been stronger. The problem was how to achieve the new organization and develop consensus across a diverse country. With the assistance of Agriculture Agri-Food Canada the CHC embarked on a process to reinvent the organization and to forge a new direction. Any ideas had to meet the Rotary International Four Way test, Is it the truth? Is it fair to all concerned? Will it build goodwill and better friendships? Will it be beneficial to all concerned? After eighteen months of hard work, the project team and steering committee gathered and honed the input from the four Future Directions committees and

from interested members of the industry and the public to develop the new plan. Industry leaders voted to unanimously support the plan in October 2007. They endorsed twenty founding principles for the new organization.

Under the new structure the CHC will be an organization of organizations. We are no longer in competition with provincial associations for members. Each of the provincial associations will be a chapter of the national organization and every member will receive the benefit of membership in the new CHC. This closer working relationship will bring benefits to beekeepers such as receiving Hivelights magazine. In the future we are hoping to achieve cost efficiencies by working with the provinces to have one magazine on a more frequent basis. As well we will be communicating via the web and e-newsletters. The change positions the CHC as the unified voice of the Canadian honey bee industry, allows it to act as the definitive unified instrument for achieving a sustainable Canadian honey bee industry and brings it nearer to more effectively promoting a dynamic and prosperous Canadian honey bee industry. It is a bold new future.



Tom Congdon (*Sun Parlor Honey*) left
and Derrick Johnston (*BeeMaid*)

QUEENS FROM CHILE

There is a need for a greater number of queens for spring. This past year the CHC has responded positively, to requests for comments from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency regarding queens from Chile. The CFIA is satisfied that Chile appears to be free of diseases of concern to the Canadian honeybee industry (Africanized honeybees, Small Hive Beetle, and oxytetracycline-resistant American Foulbrood). The country does not import honeybees from any country where Africanized honeybees are known to exist. Chile confirmed that they have strict border controls to prevent the smuggling of bees from neighboring countries and that their apiary inspectors are trained to look for signs of africanization (aggressive behaviour, swarming) during their inspection visits. The CHC board of directors agreed that they have no objections to permitting importation of queen bees from Chile under CFIA protocols. We expect that this additional supply will increase the pool of available queens for spring.

COLONY COLLAPSE DISORDER

The issue of CCD has grabbed media attention since last spring. There is a great deal of interest in what is happening to the bees. Although CCD has not been confirmed in Canada, the CHC held a meeting of stakeholders to develop a short term response and long term strategies in the event of future high losses. The CHC is urging more research dollars are spent on federal positions to assist in assessing colony health and we are seeking government support for a national diagnostic centre. We have prepared a folded poster

for beekeepers with integrated pest management recommendations for the bee year. The poster will be distributed by the CHC in the next issue of Hivelights.

ORGANIC HONEY STANDARDS

The Canadian Honey Council has been invited to be a voting member and assist in developing national standards for organic agriculture for the Canadian General Standards Board. The standards for organic honey production that are currently in use were developed without consultation of our industry. We had no vote and our recommendations in the past were largely ignored. This is an opportunity to develop meaningful standards that do not exclude us from the world marketplace and do not make higher standards than we impose on imported product.

If you have any comments on the standards or would like to participate on the CHC organic committee, please contact the CHC office.

OXALIC ACID REGISTRATION

In October 2005 the Minister of Agriculture approved the use of oxalic acid for the treatment of varroa mites in bee hives. The chemical was not officially registered as a pest control product by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency but was given ministerial approval for use. Because we had an approval for use the PMRA withdrew our application for registration. The CHC believes it is important for trade reasons to register the chemical on behalf of beekeepers. We have been informed the only way is to commence the process again

but have been assured that this time the process will be shorter and the normally high fees for registration will be reassessed for our not for profit association. We recommenced the process in July 2007 but have not as yet heard back from the PMRA.

CANADIAN BEE INDUSTRY SAFETY QUALITY TRACEABILITY (C-BISQT)

The Canadian honey industry has embarked on an On Farm Food Safety plan for beekeepers. In cooperation with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and Agriculture Agri-Food Canada, the CHC has accessed funding to help develop standards for honey production.

The CHC is now half way through a one year program to develop a good production practices manual for beekeepers. The C-BISQT committee met in Winnipeg, 16th October to review the recent rewrite of the GPP manual. There are some gaps to be addressed but the committee was comfortable that the bulk of the development work has been completed. The manual is almost ready for expert review. After completion it will be made available to beekeepers to assist them in preparing their quality assurance program.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Following the recent concerns about high colony losses the CHC held a meeting of stakeholders to determine a short term response and a long term plan in the event of future high losses. Dr Jeff Pettis, USDA-ARS lab Beltsville Maryland was our guest speaker and he presented information about the US situation along with compelling advice for the need to monitor hives. Drs Steve Pernal and Rob Currie also advised control of the major honey bee parasites and diseases - varroa mites, tracheal mites, American Foul Brood and nosema. Individually these pests and diseases are manageable but together the effect on hive health is exponential. The CHC has undertaken to produce an IPM poster for beekeepers that clearly shows steps needed to monitor colonies. We are also pursuing a hive health initiative with a request for federal funding assistance. The first step is to identify gaps and then begin developing

the necessary protocols for a national hive health database.

PROMOTION

Pierre, the "Spokesbear" for Canadian honey, continues to travel the countryside making appearance at honey shows. We have found that it is expensive shipping him to the various events and each of the provincial associations is currently deciding whether to purchase their own Pierre. We expect to have a decision soon and Pierre will be available by contacting your provincial association.

Then Ed asked Steve Pernal, president of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists (CAPA) to present his report



Pierre the Bear entertains Cory Bacon and his two boys.

CAPA PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO CHC

*Stephen F. Pernal, Ph.D.
President, CAPA*

It is a pleasure to see you all in Calgary and I thank you all allowing me a few moments to convey some of the activities CAPA has been involved with over the last year.

First and foremost, the last year can be summarized in a phrase which has now become part of the English lexicon – "Colony Collapse Disorder" or "CCD". CCD was identified as the cause of widespread losses of colonies in the U.S. and also had the effect of heightening the public's interest in bees and beekeeping. In Canada, members of CAPA documented that our 2007 national wintering losses were twice as great as usual, with specific regions and beekeeping operations suffering extremely high rates of loss. Though the symptoms by which CCD was characterized in the U.S. were not generally seen in Canada, the underlying causes of our losses may share some commonalities. One factor discovered to be present in Canada and the U.S. was the presence of a new species of parasite, *Nosema ceranae*. This parasite has been associated with adult bee depopulation in colonies in Europe and may be one of several suspected agents negatively impacting honey bee health in North America. Though no one agent has been identified as the cause of CCD, research is being conducted on many fronts that will no doubt serve to enhance bee health in the future.

Though colony losses in Canada and the U.S. may characterize the last year as one of the worst for honey bees on record, a few tangible benefits have resulted. The relentless media attention has increased the profile of honey bees in the public consciousness, and has educated the world as to the importance of bees. In the U.S. this concern has resulted in greater research funding being available through USDA with the promise of substantially more funding through legislation before the U.S. Congress. In Canada, the provinces of New Brunswick and Ontario have offered

compensation to their beekeepers and the latter has provided an injection of funds to the University of Guelph to support applied apicultural research. Out of this concern, CAPA has used opportunities with the media to highlight the critical role that bees and beekeepers fill in Canadian agriculture. In my role with the Federal Government, I have also been aware that concerns over bee health have reached the federal minister's office. This lobbying does have ramifications, and I urge you as a national organization of beekeepers to maintain these efforts for the betterment of your industry.

This June, CAPA participated with CHC in the National Bee Industry Strategy Meeting in Winnipeg. This meeting served as a forum in which information regarding colony losses in Canada and the U.S. was shared and where a strategy to assist beekeepers was plotted for the short and long term. The meeting produced a series of 23 action items in six main areas that CHC, with the assistance of CAPA, will endeavour to complete.

In October of this year, CAPA was also invited to participate in a Summit Meeting for CHC in which the new direction of honey council was discussed and ratified. In this meeting, CAPA articulated that it has valued its close and productive working relationship with CHC and that it will try to maintain a similar relationship with the new incarnation of your national beekeepers' organization. CAPA is, however, committed to retaining its independence as an organization and does not wish to hold voting delegate status in a new producers' federation. I commend you for taking this leap forward and from what I have seen, the metamorphosis you are going through will result in sustainable and improved support for your industry. Good luck with this transformation.

CAPA's import committee was kept engaged on several fronts this year. The committee was asked by CFIA to provide professional opinions regarding testing methods proposed by Chile for detecting Africanization as well as to review CFIA's

proposed import protocols for this country. CAPA was also been in close contact with CFIA over the recent finds of Varroa destructor on the Hawaiian island of Oahu. I feel confident in stating that our prompt attention to this matter enabled the safe and uninterrupted shipment of queens from the Big Island of Hawaii into Western Canada this spring. The import committee is currently evaluating changes in health status of Western Australia for the export of package bees and concerns over discoveries of *A. cerana* in the north of the country. With careful attention to all of these matters we hope to facilitate safe supplies of queens and packages from several exporting countries.

CAPA has also been redeveloping its website, www.capabees.ca, over the last year and found it particularly valuable to post a position statement about CCD along with information regarding the extent of wintering losses across the country. Another initiative that CAPA continues to work toward is the production of the 3rd edition of our Honey Bee Diseases & Pests manual. We anticipate production of the new version this year which will include information on emerging issues such as *Nosema ceranae* and Israeli Acute Paralysis Virus.

On September 6, 2007 the world lost one of the best known proponents of apiculture in the 20th century when Dr. Eva Crane (OBE, DSC) died at the age of 95 in Slough, England. For more than half a century Dr. Crane worked in more than 60 countries to study bees, sometimes traveling by dugout canoe or living with indigenous peoples to document the

human use of bees from prehistoric times to the present. In 1949, she founded the International Bee Research Association. For 20 years, beginning in 1962, Dr. Crane edited the association's Journal of Apicultural Research, as well as editing Bee World from 1949 until 1984. Dr. Crane published over 180 scientific papers and some of the most important books on bees and apiculture, including "The World History of Beekeeping and Honey Hunting" in 1999.

She never truly retired and even up to her death continued to study and write about honey bees. Eva Crane was an inspiration to many of us, surely a queen among bee experts. May she rest in peace.

In closing, I wish to emphasize that CAPA highly values its relationship with the beekeeping industry in Canada and wishes it all the success to reinvent itself in the next year. CAPA will continue to provide non-biased scientific advice to the industry and levels of government, as requested.

I sincerely hope your time in Calgary is enjoyable and productive. Thank you.



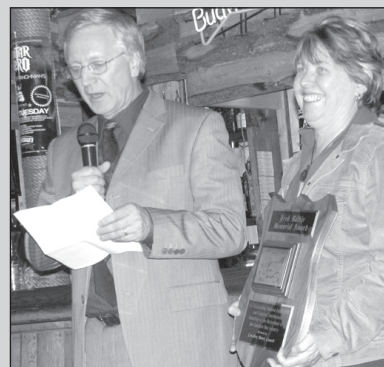
L to r. Darlene and Garry McCue (GreenIsle Consulting) with Taosha and Ed Nowek (Chair of the Board).

FRED RATHJE AWARD WINNERS

2007	Heather Clay (AB)
2006	Dale Hansen (BC)
2005	Domingo d'Oliveira (PQ)
2004	Wink Howland (SK)
2003	Mark Winston (BC)
2002	Doug McRory (ON)
2001	Don Nelson (AB)
2000	John Gruszka (SK)
1999	Doug McCutcheon (BC)
1998	Jean Pierre Chapleau (PQ)
1997	Merv Malyon (MB)
1996	Loma & Jack Robinson (ON)
1995	Gordon Kern (BC)
1994	Kerry Clark (BC)
1993	Linda Gane (SK)
1992	Babe & Charlie Warren (BC)
1991	Gerry Paradis (AB)
1990	Cam Jay (MB)
1988	Don Dixon (MB)
1987	John Corner (BC)
1986	Gerry Smeltzer (NS)
1985	Paul Pawlowski (AB)
	First year of award

HONOURARY MEMBERS

1950	Hon J G Gardiner (ON)
1950	Tom Shield (ON)
1950	Harry Jones (PQ)
1950	G. H. Pearcey (BC)
1951	P.C. Colquhoun (SK)
1951	C.G. Bishop (PQ)
1955	J.N. Dymont (ON)
1956	F.R. Armstrong (ON)
1963	C.F. Pearcey (BC)
1964	Percy Hodgson
2002	Kenn Tuckey (AB)



Ed Nowek Chair of Board presents Heather Clay with the Fred Rathje award.

RESOLUTIONS

The next item on the agenda was resolutions, and 12 resolutions were read out by Chair, Ed Nowek; moved and seconded by members of the Board; discussed by board members and others; and voted on by the directors on the Board. Corey Bacon held a proxy for the Quebec association on particular resolutions and voted accordingly.

1.

WHEREAS it is recognized that a national voice is an invaluable asset to the Canadian honey bee industry, especially in the areas of pest and disease control; food safety; import and export regulations; labelling of honey; research and honey promotion;

AND

WHEREAS Canadian Honey Council has in previous years found it difficult to meet the needs of an ever-changing and demanding Canadian honey bee industry;

AND

WHEREAS Canadian Honey Council has endeavoured to redefine its purpose and roles and to establish a sufficient and sustainable budget to accomplish these purposes and roles;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Board of Directors of Canadian Honey Council sanctions new by-laws regarding its new purpose and the future roles it will play in the Canadian honey bee Industry; who will comprise the membership of the national organization and how members will participate; and the fee structure associated with membership;

AND

The Canadian Honey Council requests Ministerial approval from Corporations Canada, Industry Canada, for approval of these by-laws effective the date of receipt by Corporations Canada of the letter requesting approval.

MOVED Ron Greidanus

SECONDED Tom Truman

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

2.

WHEREAS in 2006 more than 90% of the labels evaluated by OMAFRA did not meet regulations

AND

WHEREAS in the summer of 2006 the OBA met with OMAFRA and recommended and reviewed numerous changes

AND

WHEREAS in early 2006 the CFIA promised to deliver new labeling and grading standards and logically OMAFRA and CFIA standards should be similar and not contradictory

BE IT RESOLVED THAT :

CHC solicits CFIA for prompt completion and release of the CFIA honey labeling and grading regulations.

MOVED BY: Dan Walker/Brent Halsall

SECONDED BY: Ron Greidanus

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3

WHEREAS current import protocols of mainland USA queens reportedly increase costs of USA queens as well as discourage USA shippers from providing queens to Canadian beekeepers because of the extra labour involved to meet shipping protocol

AND

WHEREAS most jurisdictions of Canada wish to maintain strict import protocols that protect the Canadian beekeeping industry from the spread of disease/pests and/or importation of disease/pests

AND

WHEREAS a method of queen importation from the mainland USA using battery boxes could be achieved, through strict protocols, to allow for better opportunities for Canadian beekeepers to source mainland USA queens while at the same time protecting the National industry from the threat of the importation of disease/pets and help allow the Canadian government the means to better monitor and ensure that disease/pest protocols are being adhered to in the USA

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The CHC work with the CFIA and other provincial organizations to allow for the

importation of queens into Canada from (mainland) USA in battery boxes.

PROTOCOL GUIDELINES:

- ▶ 1. Minimum 100 queens per battery box.
- ▶ 2. Maximum of a 20:1 attendant/queen ratio (outside of cages) per battery box.
- ▶ 3. A guarantee for the destruction of the accompanying attendants.
 - a. Attendant bees will be randomly inspected to ensure protocol for bees entering Canada are strictly adhered to.
 - b. CFIA will be immediately notified if protocol violations are discovered.
 - c. CFIA will be regularly updated with inspection reports.
- ▶ 4. Provincial regulations regarding imports into their jurisdictions will be strictly adhered to regarding the movement of bees/equipment across provincial lines.
- ▶ 5. Battery box imports require import permit from the provincial apiculturist
- ▶ 6. Current protocols regarding the importation of mainland USA queens (3 hole cages), excluding battery boxes and attendant bees, will continue to be strictly adhered to and monitored.

MOVED Corey Bacon

SECONDED Bruce Podolsky

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

4.

WHEREAS severe death losses in mainland USA have devastated colony numbers throughout the USA **AND**

WHEREAS USA beekeepers have struggled in recent years to maintain hive numbers needed for current crop pollination

AND

WHEREAS there is a yearly increase in the amount of colonies required for crop pollination in the mainland USA

AND

WHEREAS the USA has been forced to

import bees from Australia and New Zealand to help maintain colony numbers

AND

WHEREAS Canadian sourced bees could potentially help beekeepers maintain/increase colony numbers in the USA

AND

WHEREAS such a relationship could be financially beneficial to beekeepers in both Canada and mainland USA by providing a new diversified source of income for Canadian beekeepers without negatively affecting pollination fees in mainland USA and help USA beekeepers maintain/increase colony numbers and pollination contracts to meet growing demand for pollination

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The CHC to forms a committee, working with our USA counterparts and federal government agencies, to investigate, perform and complete a S.W.O.T. analysis for the importation of USA owned bees on comb into mainland USA from Canada, with the final report to be concluded and reported on at the 2008 Convention and AGM in Ontario.

NOTE: Under this proposal, bees on comb would need to be owned by USA beekeepers in order to enter mainland USA from Canada ~ one-way movement only. This would alleviate fears by our American counterparts that Canadian beekeepers would begin trucking bees into mainland USA, causing an increase in the supply of bees and competition for pollination contracts and thus subsequently decreasing prices paid to pollinators.

MOVED Corey Bacon

SECONDED Ron Greidanus

CARRIED 5 TO 1 1 ABSTAINED

5

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The current regulations prohibiting the import of package bees from the mainland USA be maintained

MOVED Corey Bacon

SECONDED Tom Truman

CARRIED 5 TO 1 1 ABSTAINED

6.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The current prohibition against the movement of bees into Canada on comb be maintained

MOVED Corey Bacon

SECONDED Tom Truman

CARRIED 5 TO 1 1 ABSTAINED

7

BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The CHC work with CFIA to produce legislation requiring all Canadian Honey Producers to be registered and inspected according to CFIA standards so that a similar demand can be made on countries exporting into Canada

MOVED Corey Bacon

SECONDED Ron Greidanus

CARRIED 4 TO 3

8

WHEREAS the newly formed CHC may be more effective in lobbying government with a broader support base

AND

WHEREAS the new CHC may have provisions to join other groups or organizations on an ad hoc or issue basis

BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The CHC seeks membership in other National Farm Organizations such as Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Canadian Horticulture Council

MOVED Bruce Podolsky

SECONDED Ron Greidanus

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

9.

WHEREAS the American Honey Producers Association (AHPA), American Beekeepers Federation (ABF), American Association of Professional Apiculturists (AAPA) and Apiary Inspectors of America (AIA) successfully held their first joint convention in Sacramento in 2008

AND

WHEREAS there is benefit from large numbers attending a research symposium and convention

BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Canadian Honey Council invites Canadian Association Professional Apiculturists to participate with them in a joint convention in January 2010 to be held in conjunction with the AHPA, ABF, AAPA and AIA convention in Orlando Florida.

MOVED Corey Bacon

SECONDED Bruce Podolsky

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

10

WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council has changed its structure and become a union of organizations

AND

WHEREAS the organization is more correctly a federation of organizations

BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Canadian Honey Council takes the necessary steps to change the name of the organization to the Canadian Apiculture Federation , Fédération Apicole Canadienne.

MOVED Ed Nowek

SECONDED Corey Bacon

Motion to table Bruce Podolsky Second by Truman

4 TO 3 TO TABLE.

11

WHEREAS new Buckfast genetics have not been introduced in Ontario Buckfast Queen breeding stock in many years;

BE IT RESOLVED that CHC work with CFIA to re-establish import protocols for Buckfast Breeder Queens from Denmark

MOVED Dan Walker/Brent Halsall

SECONDED Ron Greidanus

CARRIED

12

WHEREAS the promotion of Canadian honey will directly result in profits for beekeepers in Alberta;

BE IT RESOLVED that Canadian Honey Council pursue having the Pierre the Bear advertising campaign tested/implemented in Alberta. The ad campaign would preferably take place during the summer months of July and August to coincide with the current honey production year.

MOVED Ron Greidanus

SECONDED Bruce Podolsky

CARRIED 4 TO 3

Following resolutions, Chair Ed Nowek told the gathering a little about himself and invited the members of the new Board to introduce themselves. Ed Nowek assured the gathering of the commitment of the Directors to the CHC and the Canadian honey bee industry. He explained that, as a governing board, the new CHC Board would focus on CEO selection, support and evaluation; strategic planning; and accountability to the members. Accordingly, the Board would organize itself into three Standing Committees.

Executive and Planning Committee would:

- ▶ retain, direct, and support the CEO
- ▶ advise the Board on strategic direction
- ▶ guide strategic planning and monitor progress;
- ▶ review issues and proposed projects that come to the Board and recommends action (or no action) in light of strategic direction

Finance Committee would:

- ▶ advise the Board on fiscal oversight, developing and monitoring financial protocols
- ▶ guide budget planning and monitor actual income/expenses
- ▶ recommend the auditor and help ensure compliance with the auditor's expectations

Membership and Events Standing Committee

- ▶ advise the Board on Board composition and numbers
- ▶ advise the Board on member benefits (e.g. Hivelights, website access and others)
- ▶ guide review and assessment of new member applications
- ▶ guide planning and delivery of major events

The Chair emphasized that these Committees exist to facilitate Board decision-making and would report regularly to the Board. He reminded everyone that the CEO is an ex officio member of all Board Committees and provides support (minutes, research), or ensures support is provided, for each Standing Committee. Finally he stated that all Committees should be aligned with the organization's stated purpose and priorities; that is, they exist to help ensure that the organization achieves its purpose.

Ed then named the Board's Standing Committees and their members:

EXECUTIVE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

CHAIR - Ed Nowek

MEMBERS, Corey Bacon, Lorne Peters

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CHAIR - Corey Bacon

MEMBERS, Tom Trueman and Luc Desaulniers

MEMBERSHIP AND EVENTS COMMITTEE

CHAIR - Lorne Peters

MEMBERS – Ron Greidanus, Bruce Podolsky, and Dan Walker

ELECTIONS

The new executive of the board of directors will be represented by

Ed Nowek Chair of Board

Corey Bacon Vice Chair/Treasurer

Lorne Peters Secretary

Finally, Ed announced that as part of the new direction project, a governance workshop would be held in conjunction with the next Board meeting at the end of February to help the new Board implement its role.

Ed then called on Heather Clay to make some closing remarks and acknowledgements.

Heather noted this as an important meeting whereby the CHC made a monumental shift regarding its new bylaws – from if they would be implemented to when. She commended the dedication of Ed Nowek, president, to the future direction of CHC. She thanked Alain Moyen, past president, for his early support and participation in the project as well as his leadership in the founding meeting for change that was held in Quebec City in 2006. And she acknowledged Wink Howland for his foresight – and patience – as he had realized need for change almost a decade ago and has been speaking up for it ever since.

Heather went on to make the observation that with the recent assistance of project funding through ACAAF, and the involvement of many dedicated people with experience, action toward the new direction had been achieved. She thanked, specifically:

Corey Bacon for diligent work on the future organization's budget and finances, and for gaining acceptance for new funding proposals from provincial associations

Ron Greidanus, for championing a broader purpose for CHC and at the same time consistently presenting the Western viewpoint

Paul Kittelsen, for providing a Maritime perspective and hammering out a new membership concept

John van Alten, for his continuing work on conferences, including his involvement in next year's OBA meeting and the national Research Symposium in Niagara Falls (December 10 - 13, 2008)

Heather added that the changes in CHC would be ongoing for the next year and the "final outcomes" reported in Niagara Falls. Finally, Heather thanked Rhéal Lafrenière for his assistance with this year's event, and other help provided to herself and the CHC over the course of the New Direction project.

The Chair then invited retiring Manitoba delegate, Ron Rudiak, to say, "Au revoir". Ron thanked Heather, personally, and went on to reflect on four years on the CHC Board.

RON RUDIAK REFLECTIONS

The Canadian Honey Council isn't just one person. It's a team of members, delegates, a national office, a system of supports and additional expertise. The delegates from across Canada create an ebb and flow in experience and expertise. Priorities change, crises come ad go, some challenges are quickly dealt with while others create havoc until the final hour.

The sweat, midnight worry, sighs of relief, and piles of papers and documents that go with a position on Honey Council are all worth it when you step back to see the finished results performed by this assorted team of individuals working together, many times for long hours that often turn into weeks, then months and even years to finish with some projects.

Bonds form between individuals and become stronger with every project. To every one of them, thanks for four great years.

Canadian Honey Council isn't just an organization, it's a dynamic unit of people bringing many diversified talents together for the betterment of the Canadian honey bee industry. They volunteer their time to read your letters, respond to your phone calls and meet together to discuss what would be in the best interest of beekeepers across this great land of ours. Council

keeps its members and the public informed with news of our industry through Hivelights, a quarterly publication and our website at www.honeycouncil.ca.

During my four years serving with CHC as the Manitoba delegate, the projects have been diverse and many. Some have been uncomplicated, like the application for EUR of Check Mite. Many others of these projects required a great deal of time and teamwork such as the registration of Oxalic Acid by CHC. I believe that three of these many projects will ultimately have the greatest effect and could bring the longest lasting benefit for the honey industry. The first has been the development of a COFFS program for honey production. This program, called CBISQT, will soon be available for every beekeeper across Canada as a recognized system to

implement food safety and traceability. The next, and everyone's favorite, was development of the "Pierre the Bear" honey promotional program for a pilot project in Winnipeg, to brand and promote 100% Canadian honey. And the final project, one that ultimately

involved all beekeepers across Canada, was "Forging a New Direction" for Canadian Honey Council. It is this well developed project that will serve to strengthen every provincial beekeeping organization and bring all of them together into the new, restructured, sustainable and more effective Canadian Honey Council.

Yes, it's been a remarkable four years.

The Chair adjourned the meeting at 4.00 PM

Minutes prepared by Darlene McCue for Heather Clay.



Ron Rudiak

SECTION 2:

CANADIAN BEE RESEARCH REPORTS

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Back Row: (l to r) Ron Phipps, Steve Pernal, Albert Robertson, Aaron Shafer, Geoff Williams, Ernesto Guzman, Dennis van Engelsdorp, Rob Currie, Jack Hamilton.

Front Row (l to r) Dick Rogers, Rachel Richardson, Cynthia Scott Dupree, Katrina Brudzynski, Ron Fessenden

VARROA MITE RESISTANCE & TOLERANCE IN SELECTED HONEY BEES – “ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT”.

*Dr. Robert Currie, Department of Entomology, University of
Manitoba, Winnipeg MB*

When using economic thresholds producers need to be aware of the interactions caused by multiple stresses on the hive. When using thresholds for varroa, for example, it is important to also consider the levels of other pests and if these are present more conservative thresholds should be used. This is particularly true when combinations of both varroa and tracheal mites. Studies conducted at the University of Manitoba indicated that when both mites are present in the hive colony mortality rates are very high unless one or both is effectively controlled.

Damage to mites that is associated with grooming behavior has been correlated with grooming success and may be a useful indicator for screening colonies. Of the types of damage categorized such as injury to legs, mouth parts and their backs (dorsal shield) mites with a high frequency of damage to the dorsal shield were the best indicator of effective grooming behavior when it came to slowing down the Varroa. Another indicator of varroa tolerance that might provide a rapid screening is the temperature response in caged bees. Resistant stock had a higher temperature profile than unselected stock.

A three year study of varroa reproduction in winter brood indicate that up to a maximum of 8% of the varroa population can be found within brood cells where they can be protected from late fall or winter acaricide treatments. Mites that do enter these cells have very low reproduction

Treatment of high (40 mites per 100 bees) infestations of varroa using two treatments of formic acid (early and mid winter) was attempted as a "rescue" treatment to see if it would prevent excessive colony loss. Although the treatment was successful in reducing mite levels below the economic threshold in all but one colony only 5 out of 21 colonies tested survived until spring. While late fall or winter treatments can be used successfully at lower mite levels.

The results of this experiment highlight the need for beekeepers to stay on top of monitoring their mite infestation levels and apply a registered treatment of formic acid (or some other acaricide) early in fall to make sure early or late fall thresholds are not exceeded.

SHELF-LIFE, FUNCTIONAL STABILITY AND SAFETY OF CANADIAN THERAPEUTIC HONEYS

*Katrina Brudzynski and Jennie Kim
Department of Biological Sciences, Brock University,
St Catherines ON*

SUMMARY

Shelf-life and stability of compounds responsible for the antibacterial activity of honey are critical for its clinical efficacy in the treatment of wounds and burns. We have previously shown that hydrogen peroxide is an activity-associated marker for Canadian active honeys. In this study, we analyzed the effect of a short-term storage on the stability of hydrogen peroxide and on the preservation of antibacterial activity in different honeys. Daily analysis of honey solutions stored for three days in room temperature showed a reduction of both the antibacterial activity and production of hydrogen peroxide. This decline coincided with the visible growth of microbes naturally contaminating honey (bacteria, yeast and molds). A complete eradication of these microbes was achieved by UV-C irradiation as indicated by the time-kill kinetics and the standard plate count. A single dose of UV light stabilized H₂O₂ content and the activity of honeys for at least 100 days at room temperature. We concluded that honey possessing antibacterial activity and destined for therapeutic use must be sterilized and that UV irradiation dramatically improved structural and functional stability of active honeys and thus, increased their shelf-life.

THE SASKATRAZ PROJECT: SELECTION OF PRODUCTIVE HONEY BEE GENOTYPES WITH TOLERANCE TO VARROA AND TRACHEAL MITES.

Albert Robertson, Saskatraz Project, SBA, SK

SUMMARY

The on going objective of this research is to select productive honey bee genotypes with tolerance to varroa and tracheal mites and to correlate tolerance with molecular markers. Development of productive, honey bee breeding stock with mite tolerance would

financially benefit commercial beekeepers by decreasing dependency on chemical treatments, by protecting against varroa mites with resistance to current treatments and by protecting high quality Canadian honey from chemical contamination. In light of the recent massive losses of honey bee colonies in the USA and other parts of the world due to colony collapse disorder, we have initiated an extensive screening of Saskatraz selections for the presence of Acute Israeli Paralytic Virus (AIPV). RT-PCR and the procedure published in Science (Cox-Foster et al. 2007 318, p.283) would be used to screen Saskatraz colonies which died showing symptoms of Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) in the spring of 2007.

MANAGEMENT OF HONEY BEE DISEASES USING LYSOZYME

*Amanda Van Haga and Stephen F. Pernal,
AAFC Beaverlodge AB*

The overall goal of our research project was to investigate the use of lysozyme as an alternative treatment for honey bee (*Apis mellifera* L.) brood diseases. It was previously determined in 2006, using in vitro larval rearing assays, that lysozyme was effective in the control of the chalkbrood (*Ascophæra apis*), an unpredictable and widely distributed disease for which there are currently no registered chemotherapeutic agents (Hornitzky 2001). Experiments were undertaken at the colony level to establish a therapeutic dose of lysozyme for the treatment of chalkbrood disease and assess the effects of these treatments on colony production, strength, and winter survival.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGIES

The field experiment was carried out at the Beaverlodge Research Farm home apiary from April to August 2007. Forty package colonies (0.5 kg bees + queen) from New Zealand were established in early April on irradiated single brood chambers containing eight empty frames and a frame feeder. Colonies were fed 50% (v:v) sucrose: water syrup and were treated with Fumagilin-B (DIN 02231180) according to product guidelines (25 mg bicyclohexylammonium fumagillin / L). Once established, colonies were nominally rated for strength and evened-out.

One week prior to the application of treatments (8 May 2007), colonies were inspected for disease and colony strength was assessed by estimating number adult bees, sealed, and unsealed brood cells using a plexiglass grid with 2.5 x 2.5 cm divisions. Colonies were assigned to one of the following treatment groups of lysozyme (Inovapure®, Neova Technologies): 3 x 600 mg, 3 x 3000 mg, 3 x 6000 mg, or one of two control groups, using a completely randomized design with eight replicate colonies per dose. Lysozyme was formulated by dissolving designated quantities of the product in 1:1 (v:v) sucrose: water syrup. Each treatment was applied to colonies using internal frame feeders, at three weekly intervals. The two additional groups, the uninfected and infected control treatments, received sucrose syrup without lysozyme. All colonies received 113-g pollen patties comprised of 40% irradiated mixed pollen, 35% sucrose and 25% Brewer's yeast and all, except the uninfected controls, had black and white chalkbrood mummies added to their pollen patties (refer to Gilliam et al.

1988). Colonies received their first application of lysozyme in 2 L of sucrose syrup simultaneous with the provision of pollen patties on May 15, 2007; the two remaining applications were administered in 1 L of syrup during the next two successive weeks. The volume of any unconsumed treatments was measured and recorded.

To determine adult bee mortality and mummy production, dead adult bees and black and white chalkbrood mummies were counted each weekday and removed using front entrance bee traps and removable bottom boards. Colonies were inspected weekly up to 10 July and biweekly until 30 August and total mummies (black and white) were counted in the brood frames.

Colony strength was determined biweekly (up to 10 July) using the same techniques as the pre-experimental assessment.

Weekly samples of adult nurse bees and larvae were taken during the first 4 weeks of the experiment to determine levels of infection using laboratory culture techniques (as described by Anderson et al. 1997). Larvae ($n=5$) were collected singly and frozen in sterile microcentrifuge tubes (1.5 mL) until time of analysis. Adult bees (~ 100) were collected in sterile 50 ml centrifuge tubes held overnight in a freezer. The digestive tracts from five worker bees were removed aseptically and stored frozen until time of analysis.

To determine the persistence of lysozyme in the colony, samples of honey (~ 2 mL) were sampled from the brood nest of colonies during the first 4 weeks of the experiment. Changes in the quantity or activity of the enzyme after storage in the colony were analyzed by Neova Technologies (Abbotsford, BC) using ELISA and turbidimetric techniques.

Total honey production was measured throughout the experiment by weighing honey supers before and after placement on colonies. In addition, daily changes in weight gain were monitored using load cells and data loggers for all of the colonies in the experimental apiary.

Winter survival will be assessed in the spring of 2008.

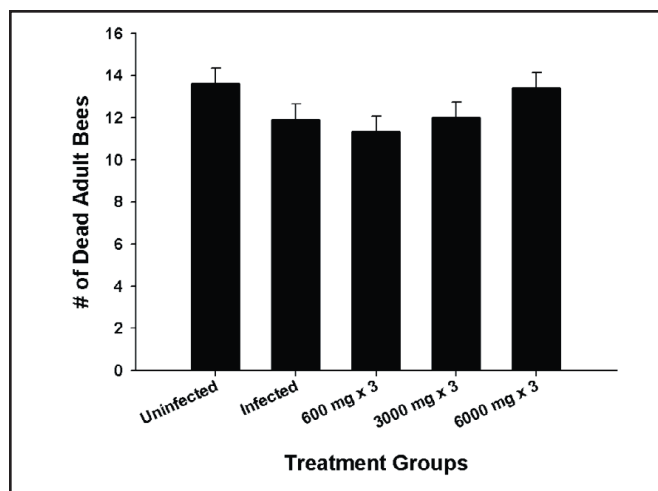
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Although laboratory work, data and statistical analysis are in progress, some preliminary results can be reported:

ADULT BEE MORTALITY

Average daily mortality was not significantly different among treatment groups ($F=1.88$; $P=0.1096$). Based on previous toxicity studies in 2005 and 2006, we did not anticipate seeing

Figure 2. Mean number of chalkbrood mummies collected daily from May 8 to August 30, 2007. Different letters indicate treatments are significantly different for total (black and white) number of mummies collected (Tukey-Kramer HSD $\alpha = 0.05$).

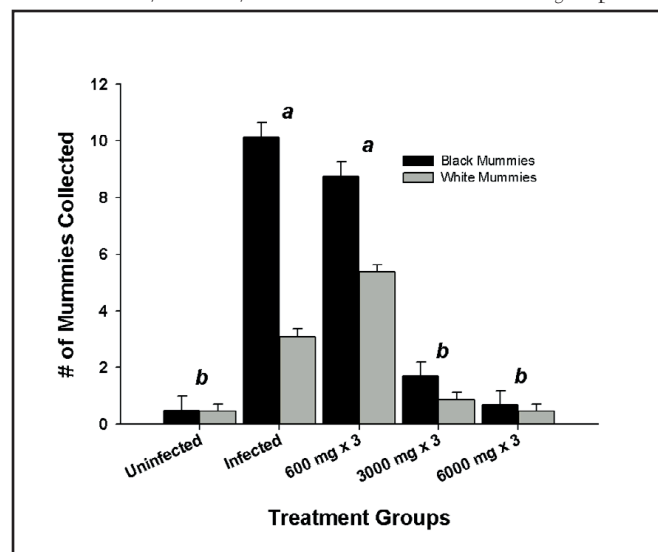


increased mortality in colonies consuming lysozyme.

Figure 1. Mean (\pm SE) daily adult bee mortality from May 8 to August 30, 2007.

MUMMY PRODUCTION

The mean number of black ($F=86.4$; $P<0.001$), white ($F=69.6$; $P<0.0001$) and total ($F=121.5$; $P<0.0001$) chalkbrood mummies collected daily significantly differed among treatment groups. The average number of total mummies collected per day were low did not differ among uninfected controls and those colonies administered the two highest doses of lysozyme (3 x 3000 mg, 3 x 6000 mg) whereas colonies treated with the lowest dose of lysozyme (3 x 600 mg) did not appear to suppress mummy production and did not differ from chalkbrood-infected controls (Figure 2). Within 2 weeks post inoculation, colonies fed pollen patties containing homogenized mummies experienced a peak in mean weekly mummy (black and white) production (Figure 3). Infected controls and the low dose treatment group produced ~ 150 mummies in week 2 compared with < 50 mummies collected in the medium and high dose treatment groups. No mummies were collected from the uninoculated control colonies. As the trial progressed, weekly mean mummy production fluctuated but remained high in the infected and low dose treatment groups, peaking once again in week 11. In the medium and high dose treatment groups' mummy production was suppressed three weeks after inoculation and treatment, however, in the medium dose treatment group there



was resurgence in mummy counts in week 11. The highest dose treatment group continued to suppress mummy production until the end of the experiment. The uninfected controls continued to produce few mummies with a small upward trend in mummy count beginning in week 8, probably due to spores entering the colonies from drifting foragers.

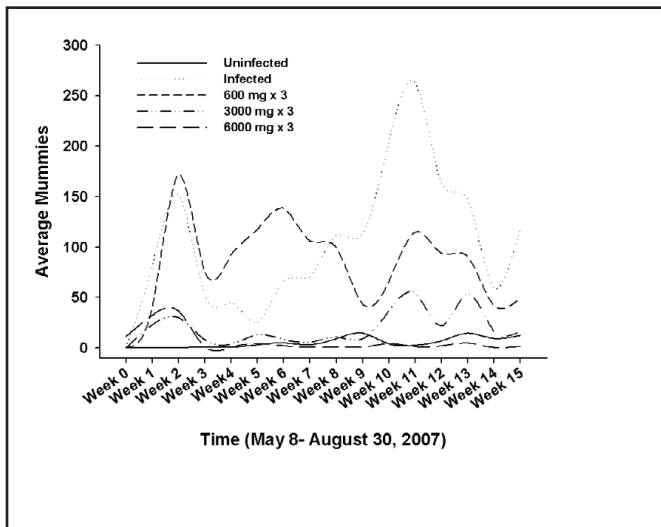


Figure 3. Mean number of mummies collected weekly from May 8 to August 30, 2007.

HONEY PRODUCTION

Chalkbrood infected colonies produced, on average, the lowest honey yield of all the treatment groups (230.71 ± 35.67 lbs) but the mean total honey yield did not differ significantly among treatment groups (F=0.2356; P=0.9161). Nevertheless, colonies treated with the highest dose of lysozyme (3 x 6000 mg) produced ≥30 lbs more honey (273 ± 35.67 lbs) than any of the other treatment groups.

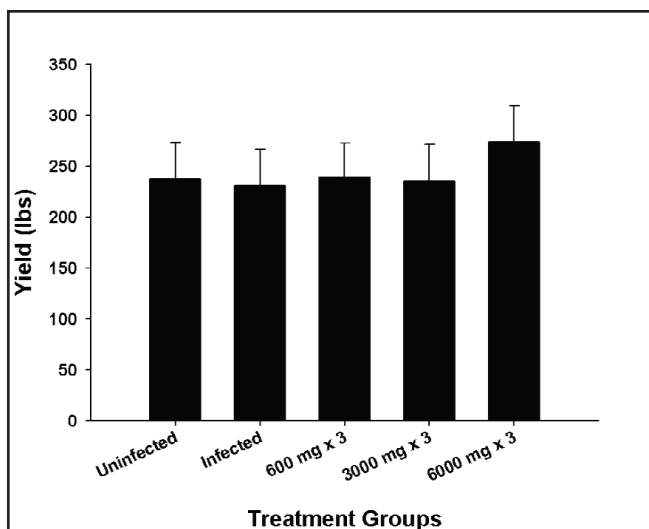


Figure 4. Mean honey production (lbs) from 8 May to 30 August 2007. (ANOVA F=0.2356; P=0.9161).

CONCLUSIONS:

Lysozyme at the highest dose tested (3 x 6000 mg) is non-toxic and effectively suppresses chalkbrood mummy production in artificially-infected colonies. The effects of chalkbrood infection on colony strength and winter survival have yet to be determined although preliminary analysis suggests that overall honey production is not significantly different from uninfected colonies (Figure 4). From a commercial production standpoint however, small differences in average yield per colony can be quite consequential.

Currently, adult bee and larval samples are being cultured in vitro to determine the levels of chalkbrood infection in each colony throughout the duration of inoculation and treatment period. Laboratory analysis to evaluate the persistence of lysozyme in the colony is currently in progress.

Although data collection and analysis is ongoing, the preliminary results suggest that lysozyme is capable of controlling chalkbrood infections in the field and demonstrates great potential as a food safe, economical treatment that is easily integrated into standard management practices.

REFERENCES CITED (WITHIN APPENDIX A):

Anderson D, Giaccon H, and Gibson N. 1997. Detection and thermal destruction of the chalkbrood fungus (*Ascospheara apis*) in honey. *J. Apic. Res.* 36:163-168.

Gilliam, M., Taber, S., Lorenz, B.J. and Prest, D.B. 1988. Factors affecting development of chalkbrood disease in colonies of honey bees, *Apis mellifera*, fed pollen contaminated with *Ascospheara apis*. *J. Invertebr. Pathol.* 52:314-325.

Hornitzky, M. 2001. Literature review of chalkbrood—a fungal disease of honeybees. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation. RIRDC Publication 01/150; Kingston ACT, Australia. Last accessed 26 Nov 2007 :http://www.hgsc.bcm.tmc.edu/projects/microbial/documents/review_Chalkb.pdf

Lysozyme Project Technology Transfer (Jan – Dec 2007)

EXTENSION ARTICLES:

Van Haga AL, Pernal SF (2007) Management of honey bee diseases using lysozyme: Progress in 2006. *Hivelights* 20(1): 16-17.

Van Haga AL, Pernal SF (2007) Can lysozyme treat honey bee diseases? *Bee Scene* 23(1):32

ORAL PRESENTATIONS:

Van Haga AL, Pernal SF (2007) The use of lysozyme for the control of chalkbrood disease in honey bee colonies. Alberta Beekeepers Commission Annual General Mtg, Nov 5-7, 2007, Edmonton, AB.

Van Haga, AL, Pernal SF (2007) Beaverlodge research update: Lysozyme for disease control. 54th Annual Beaverlodge Beekeepers' Field Day, June 22, 2007, Beaverlodge, AB.

Pernal SF, Van Haga AL (2007) Lysozyme: a possible alternative for brood disease control. 14° Congreso Internacional de Actualización Apícola, pp. 102-107, May 16-18, 2007, Boca del Río, Veracruz, Mexico.

Pernal SF, Melathopoulos AP, Van Haga AL (2007) What's new for alternative treatments for AFB? Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association Annual General Meeting, Feb. 1-3, 2007, Saskatoon, SK.

Van Haga AL, Pernal SF (2007) Management of honey bee diseases using lysozyme: Implications for chalkbrood control. 66th Annual Canadian Honey Council / Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists Meeting. Jan. 24-27, 2007, Langley, BC.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS:

Pernal SF, Van Haga AL (2007) Lysozyme: a possible alternative for brood disease control. 14 Congreso Internacional de Actualización Apícola, pp. 102-107, May 16-18, 2007, Boca del Río, Veracruz, Mexico.

Van Haga AL, Pernal SF (2007) Management of honey bee diseases using lysozyme: Implications for chalkbrood control. Proceedings of the 66th Annual Canadian Honey Council Meeting. Jan. 24-27, 2007, Langley, BC. *Hivelights* 20(5): 18-22.

Pernal SF, Melathopoulos AP, Zhang, J. (2007) Research Report. Management of honey bee diseases using lysozyme. Proceedings of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, pp. (in press), Jan 24-25, 2007, Langley, BC (Abstract).

CCD AND THE US EXPERIENCE

*Dennis Van engelsdorp
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture*

Dennis reported that there was an average of 30% losses in the USA in 2007. In Pennsylvania and some other states, the figures were much higher at 50% loss. Some beekeepers lost up to 80% of their colonies. However researchers have found that only half of the losses in the US had CCD like symptoms. A lot of things are killing bees and it is not all CCD. There is no single smoking gun. He commented that it is amazing how little we know about keeping bees healthy.

Pathogens, pesticides and environmental stress are all having an impact on honey bees. Multifactorial analysis is being done by the research team. A link between the Israeli Acute Paralysis Virus and bee deaths has been confirmed. But the virus is only one of many possible causes. Pesticides have not been ruled out as a cause but so far there is no clear link. Coumaphos residues were found in most samples of wax and there may be a synergistic effect with fungicides. A build up of ag chemicals in wax may be happening. There are lots of possible candidates for CCD, ranging from the "new Nosema," to Neonicotinoid insecticides, to Hydroxy-methyl-furfural (HMF) from bad corn syrup, even honeydew. Maybe we've got a new disease - it appears to be communicable.

Some interesting observations have been made on bees from CCD symptom colonies. Many recovering bees have been found to have nodules. Some melanization of the sting gland has been noted. It is associated with a yeast infection but no-one knows why. Researchers have noticed pebbled malpighian tubules. Another interesting find was that some colonies have a brick red-orange pollen that has been encapsulated with a black wax. This "entombed" pollen when fed to bees caused death. In Maine 37% had the condition in June and 44% were dead compared with 20% normal loss. The entombed pollen was higher in coumaphos and fluvalinate residues. It is possible that the bees have detected toxic compounds and sealed the pollen so it is off limits from feeding. The search continues for causative agents. In the meantime the recommendation is to keep varroa under control and to manage other diseases such as nosema and American foul brood. Healthy bees can withstand one but not all

CBRF GRANTS ANNOUNCED

The Canadian Bee Research Fund (CBRF) was established to counteract the problems caused by severe reductions in federal and provincial funding for honey bee research.

It is a joint project of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists and the Canadian Honey Council.

The CBRF is entirely supported by donations. Beekeepers influence the type of research that they want to support through participation of two members in the decision making by the board of directors of the CBRF. It is a unique partnership between CAPA researchers and CHC members. This year the directors are pleased to announce a total of \$20,000 has been awarded for five research projects.

Dr. Rob Currie, University of Manitoba, \$3,000. "Cultural and chemical treatments to synergize honey bee resistance mechanisms against the parasitic mite, *Varroa destructor*, and the diseases it vectors."

Dr. Steve Pernal, Agriculture Agri-Food Canada, Beaver Lodge, \$8,000. "Integrated Management of *Nosema* & Detection of Antibiotic Residues"

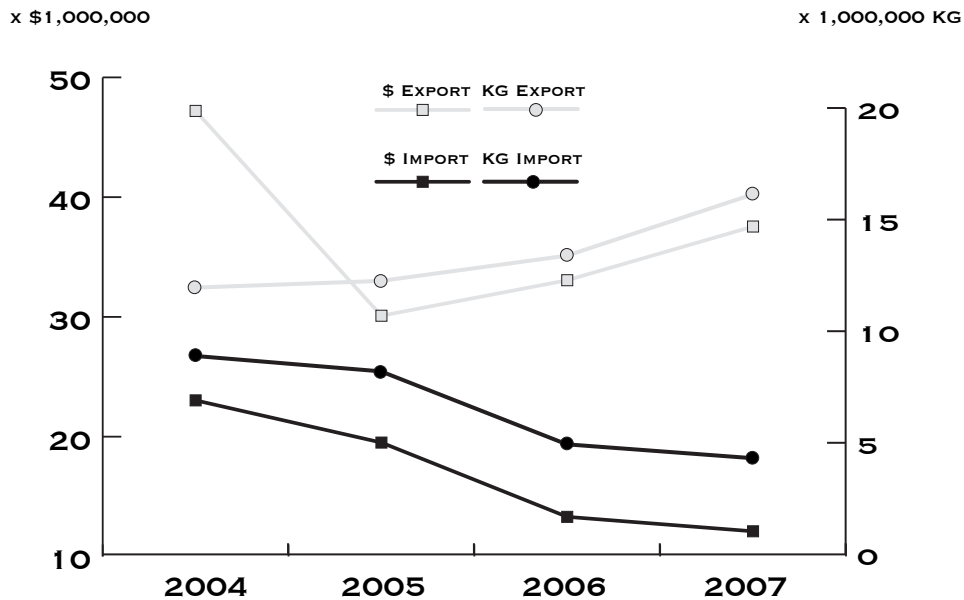
Albert J Robertson, Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association, \$3,000. "Mite Tolerance in Selected Honeybee Lines and Attempted Correlation of Tolerance or Sensitivity with DNA and Viral Markers associated with CCD"

Leonard Foster, University British Columbia, \$3,000. "*Apis mellifera* Proteomics of Innate Resistance (APIS)".

Karen Burgher-MacLellan, Agriculture Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, \$3,000. "The use of real time PCR to identify the microsporidian *Nosema* spp. and other pathogens in honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) colonies in Nova Scotia."

IMPORT AND EXPORT DATA

(SOURCE: STATS CANADA)



HONEY IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES

	VALUE (\$ CAN)				QUANTITY (KGM)			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	4,006,341	6,633,856	4,929,717	4,371,963	1,120,085	1,579,246	1,448,486	1,191,902
Argentina	5,301,825	5,407,002	3,907,470	2,305,246	2,034,336	3,109,519	2,006,134	1,177,002
China, P. Rep.	10,273,428	3,355,308	735,080	1,589,729	4,761,559	2,411,632	444,218	1,067,172
United States	1,604,177	1,926,891	1,491,240	1,493,855	480,355	574,100	444,858	430,117
New Zealand	154,686	252,181	478,390	684,549	49,584	37,571	42,962	80,912
Switzerland	228,706	250,412	150,397	277,782	54,455	26,482	28,887	45,323
Brazil	308,176	164,825	160,024	255,317	92,940	81,124	82,768	93,909
United Kingdom	228,028	204,949	234,448	68,176	38,895	30,819	42,635	7,740
Greece	131,623	73,261	216,307	218,226	16,056	9,725	20,771	20,404
India	18,809	198,326	189,506	154,786	6,784	84,129	68,533	46,432
Other	792,844	1,064,375	822,941	704,185	240,775	264,431	304,019	149,493
TOTAL	24,598,783	21,610,360	14,940,894	13,482,408	9,368,606	8,720,384	5,536,141	4,609,392

HONEY EXPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES

United States	40,703,486	24,911,687	28,711,723	32,416,682	10,171,706	10,233,496	11,575,952	13,961,108
Germany	2,059,033	1,901,764	1,948,789	1,712,498	598,566	861,176	926,526	804,034
Japan	1,794,048	965,898	784,668	975,265	458,399	338,017	354,929	434,055
France	707,169	384,325	434,378	200,187	162,295	142,521	148,595	58,501
United Kingdom	499,686	279,617	170,410	97,326	128,323	110,534	68,356	40,950
Australia	0	0	0	893,623	0	0	0	351,605
Saudi Arabia	0	284,431	86,975	440,419	0	118,905	38,624	184,212
Korea, South	16,913	326,937	182,053	149,195	3,629	72,449	46,269	68,911
Belgium	397,742	113,483	105,830	192	97,530	40,352	36,162	91
Barbados	153,012	157,294	159,371	135,184	29,984	32,844	32,487	44,994
China, P. Rep.	176,546	130,129	31,201	56,312	81,600	105,357	9,475	17,578
Other	692,828	642,340	447,945	469,980	221,466	198,288	146,056	162,424
TOTAL	48,586,119	31,382,585	33,959,233	38,486,823	12,396,430	12,650,515	13,675,543	16,453,311

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HONEY¹

	BEEKEEPERS ²	COLONIES ²	PRODUCTION OF HONEY TOTAL ³	PRODUCTION OF HONEY TOTAL ³	VALUE OF HONEY TOTAL ³
	NUMBER		1000LBS	METRIC TONNES	\$1000
CANADA⁴					
Average 2002 to 2006	8,172	598,729	83,942	38,086	122,462
2006	7,695	628,401	106,599	48,366	111,255
2007 p	5,534	555,471	61,381	27,850	..
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND					
Average 2002 to 2006	33	1,763	85	39	167
2006	20	1,191	55	25	124
2007 p	15	1,145	51	23	..
NOVA SCOTIA					
Average 2002 to 2006	374	19,256	746	339	1,476
2006	335	18,500	637	289	955
2007 p	325	18,500	700	318	..
NEW BRUNSWICK					
Average 2002 to 2006	228	5,912	260	118	419
2006	223	8,300	298	135	300
2007 p	223	3,440	123	56	..
QUEBEC					
Average 2002 to 2006	230	30,158	2,896	1,314	5,652
2006	266	35,545	3,450	1,565	6,236
2007 p	266	35,000	2,350	1,066	..
ONTARIO					
Average 2002 to 2006	2,660	74,140	8,817	4,000	15,721
2006	2,400	76,700	8,287	3,760	11,870
2007 p	2,300	75,000	5,606	2,544	..
MANITOBA					
Average 2002 to 2006	633	83,500	14,407	6,537	20,335
2006	623	85,000	18,700	8,485	14,960
2007 p	632	77,386	12,226	5,547	..
SASKATCHEWAN					
Average 2002 to 2006	1,160	100,000	19,300	8,757	27,284
2006	1,048	100,000	25,000	11,343	22,500
2007 p	1,048	95,000	12,825	5,819	..
ALBERTA					
Average 2002 to 2006	722	240,200	33,935	15,397	48,685
2006	733	254,000	46,736	21,205	46,375
2007 p	725	250,000	27,500	12,477	..
BRITISH COLUMBIA					
Average 2002 to 2006	2,133	43,800	3,496	1,586	8,687
2006	2,047	49,165	3,436	1,559	7,935
2007 p

¹ Figures are compiled by Statistics Canada from provincial data, except for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island where data are collected through a Statistics Canada mail survey.

² Beekeeper and colony numbers include pollinators that may not extract honey.

³ Production and value figures exclude inventory.

⁴ Does not include Newfoundland and Labrador.

SECTION 3: PROPOSED NEW BYLAWS

The following by-laws proposed for the future national organization are derived from the Corporations Canada Model By-law (Policy Statement 13.6 May 1, 2007 – <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/site/cd-dgc.nsf/en/cs03450e.html>).

Note the disclaimer to the Model By-law: This by-law contains certain provisions that are not specifically dealt with (neither permitted nor prohibited) in Part II of the Canada Corporations Act (CCA). While it will be accepted for filing, Corporations Canada can give no assurance that a court would find the provisions of this by-law to be validly authorized by the CCA. Accordingly, you may wish to consult with legal counsel or other professional advisors before using this model.

These by-laws reflect the intent of the Agreement in Principle reached at the Winnipeg Summit Meeting (October 18, 2007) and documented in the Summit Meeting Report. They have been drafted for Board approval in accordance with current bylaw (XXX): ...The Bylaws of the Corporation may be amended or added to by the delegate members at any annual meeting or special meeting of the Corporation by a majority vote. Proposed amendments to the Bylaws shall be mailed by ordinary mail to the delegate members twenty (20) days prior to the meeting.

Once new by-laws are sanctioned by the Board, they will be forwarded to Corporations Canada. New by-laws become effective on the date they are received by Corporations Canada, pending Ministerial approval. (See Annex 1 on Corporations Canada website - Fees and Legislation for form letter.)

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- * Indemnities to Directors and Others
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BY-LAW NO. 1

A by-law relating generally to the conduct of the affairs of the Canadian Honey Council /Conseil Canadien du Miel

BE IT ENACTED as a by-law of the Corporation as follows:

CORPORATE SEAL

1. The seal, an impression whereof is stamped in the margin hereof, shall be the seal of the corporation [to be imprinted later].

HEAD OFFICE

2. The head office of the Corporation shall be situated at such address in Canada as the board may, by resolution, determine. The corporation may establish other offices and agencies elsewhere within Canada as the board of directors, by resolution, deems necessary.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

3. Membership in the corporation shall be limited to provincial beekeeper organizations (or associations of provincial beekeeper organizations) and other bee industry organizations including associations, cooperatives and companies that support the principles and purposes of the corporation, and shall consist of any organization whose application for admission as a member has received the approval of the board of directors of the corporation.

a) Provincial beekeeper organizations (or associations of provincial beekeeper organizations) shall be entitled, upon board approval of application, to a full voting membership in the corporation and will receive all general communications. Such organizations of beekeepers that contribute their full share towards the funding of the corporation, or provide appropriate intent as determined by the board, have the right to appoint one (1) director to the corporation. Such directors appointed to the corporation will be board members of their organizations, or appointed by their Board and holding the rights and privileges of their Board.

i) Each provincial beekeeper organization (or association of provincial beekeeper organizations) that is a full voting member of the corporation, in good standing, shall be eligible to appoint one (1) additional director to the board when the number of hives in its geographic area exceeds 150,000.

b) Other bee organizations including associations, cooperatives and companies also be entitled to a full voting membership and receive all general communications. The following, and other organizations, may apply for membership and such application is subject to approval by the board of directors of the corporation:

bee co-operatives
 organizations of bee pollinators
 organizations of bee suppliers
 organizations of queen bee breeders
 organizations of honey packers

i) Each such organization that contributes its full share towards the funding of the corporation, or provides ap-

propriate intent as determined by the board, may appoint one (1) director to the corporation who is a board member of the organization, or appointed by his Board and holding the rights and privileges of his Board.

c) An organization that fails to pay its dues will have its membership lapse but may apply for reinstatement.

.d) Applications for non-voting associate memberships may be approved by the board for organizations with an interest in the bee industry, who support the principles and purposes of the corporation. A non-voting associate member that fails to pay its dues will have its membership lapse but may apply for reinstatement.

4. Membership fees, unless otherwise directed by the board, shall be determined on an annual basis by the board.
5. Any member may withdraw from the corporation by delivering to the corporation a written resignation.
 - a) Membership in the corporation is not transferable without approval of the board.
6. Any member organization may be required to resign by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the voting member organizations.

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF MEMBERS, QUORUM, PROXY, NOTICE

7. The annual meeting of directors shall be held at any place as the board may determine and on such day, within 90 days of the fiscal year end, as the directors shall appoint.
 A special general meeting may be requisitioned by a majority of voting members.
8. At every annual meeting, in addition to any other business that may be transacted, the financial statements and the report of the auditors shall be presented and auditors appointed for the ensuing year.
9. Fourteen (14) days notice shall be given of any annual meeting of members. Notice of any meeting where special business will be transacted shall contain sufficient information to permit members to form a reasoned judgement on decisions to be taken. Notice of each meeting must remind members if they have the right to vote by proxy.
 Each voting member present at a meeting shall have the right to exercise one vote. A member may, by means of a written proxy, appoint a proxy holder to attend and act at a specific meeting of members, in the manner and to the extent authorized by the proxy.
10. A majority of votes cast by members present and carrying voting rights shall determine the questions in meetings except where the vote or consent of a greater number is required by the Act or these by-laws.
 A quorum is to be a majority of the number of voting members.

11. No error or omission in giving notice of any annual or general meeting or any adjourned meeting of the members of the corporation shall invalidate such meeting or make void any proceedings taken and any director may at any time waive notice of any such meeting and may ratify, approve and confirm any

or all proceedings taken. For the purpose of sending notice to any member for any meeting or otherwise, the address of the member shall be his last address recorded on the books of the corporation.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

12. The property and business of the corporation shall be managed by a board comprised of a minimum of five directors. Directors must be individuals, at least 18 years of age, with power under law to contract:
 - a) Board members, or appointees of their Board holding the rights and privileges of their Board, of provincial beekeeper organizations (or associations of provincial beekeeper organizations) who are members of the corporation, in good standing.
 - b) Board members, or appointees of their Board and holding the rights and privileges of their Board, of other bee organizations who are members of the corporation, in good standing.
13. Directors shall be appointed for up to three (3) consecutive 2-year terms, i.e. for no more than six (6) years, and full voting member organizations shall appoint their directors such that there are no vacant Board positions for longer than six (6) months.
14. The office of director shall be automatically vacated:
 1. if the director is removed by the same group that appointed or elected him;
 2. if a director has resigned his office by delivering a written resignation to the secretary of the corporation;
 3. if he is found by a court to be of unsound mind;
 4. if he becomes bankrupt or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors;
 5. on death.
15. No director shall directly or indirectly receive any profit from his position; provided that a director may be paid reasonable expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude any director from serving the corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation therefore.
16. A retiring director shall remain in office until the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting at which his retirement is accepted or his successor is appointed.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

17. The directors may administer the affairs of the corporation in all things and make or cause to be made for the corporation, in its name, any kind of contract which the corporation may lawfully enter into and, save as hereinafter provided, generally, may exercise all such other powers and do all such other acts and things as the corporation is by its charter or otherwise authorized to exercise and do.
18. The directors shall have power to authorize expenditures on behalf of the corporation from time to time and may delegate by resolution to an officer or officers of the corporation; i.e.

the chief executive office or other, the right to employ and pay salaries to employees. The directors shall have the power to enter into a trust arrangement with a trust company for the purpose of creating a trust fund in which the capital and interest may be made available for the benefit of promoting the interest of the corporation in accordance with such terms as the board of directors may prescribe.

19. The board of directors shall take such steps as they may deem requisite to enable the corporation to acquire, accept, solicit or receive legacies, gifts, grants, settlements, bequests, endowments and donations of any kind whatsoever for the purpose of furthering the principles and purposes of the corporation.
20. The board of directors may appoint agents and engage a chief executive officer and such employees who shall have such authority and perform duties as prescribed by the board of directors.
21. Remuneration for all, officers, agents, employees, and committee members shall be fixed by the board of directors by resolution.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

22. Meetings of the board of directors may be held at any time and place determined by the directors, or by teleconference, provided that 48 hours notice of such meeting shall be given by phone or email to each director. Notice by mail shall be sent at least 14 days prior to the meeting. There shall be at least two (2) face-to-face meetings per year of the board of directors. No error or omission in giving notice of any meeting of the board of directors or any adjourned meeting of the board of directors of the corporation shall invalidate such meeting or make void any proceedings taken thereat and any director may at any time waive notice of any such meeting and may ratify, approve and confirm any or all proceedings taken or had thereat. Each director is authorized to exercise one (1) vote.
 - a) A director may participate in a meeting of the board or of a committee of the board by means of a telephone conference or other communication method that permits persons participating to hear each other, and a director participating by such means is deemed to be present at the meeting.
23. A majority of directors in office but no less than five (5) directors, shall constitute a quorum for meetings of the board of directors. Any meeting of the board of directors at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions by or under the by-laws of the corporation.

INDEMNITIES TO DIRECTORS AND OTHERS

24. Every director of the corporation and their heirs, executors and administrators, and estate and effects, respectively, shall from time to time and at all times, be indemnified and saved harmless out of the funds of the corporation, from and against:
 1. all costs, charges and expenses which such director sustains or incurs in or about any action, suit or proceedings which is brought, commenced or prosecuted against him, or in respect of any act, deed, matter or thing whatsoever, made,

done or permitted by him, in or about the execution of the duties of his office or in respect of any such liability;

2. all other costs, charges and expenses which he sustains or incurs in or about or in relation to the affairs thereof, except such costs, charges or expenses as are occasioned by his own wilful neglect or default.

OFFICERS

25. The officers of the corporation shall be a chair, vice-chair, treasurer and secretary. Any two offices, except chair, may be held by the same person.
26. Officers of the corporation shall be elected by the board of directors.
27. The officers of the corporation shall hold office in keeping with their terms of office as directors or until successors are elected or appointed in their stead. Officers shall be subject to removal by resolution of the board of directors at any time.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

28. The chair shall preside at all meetings of the board of directors. He shall see that all orders and resolutions of the board are carried into effect by the chief executive officer employed by the corporation.
29. The vice-chair shall, in the absence or disability of the chair, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the chair and shall perform such other duties as shall from time to time be imposed upon him by the board of directors.
30. The treasurer shall have custody of the funds and securities of the corporation. He shall oversee the keeping of full and accurate accounts of all assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements of the corporation in the books belonging to the corporation and oversee the deposit of all monies, securities and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the corporation in such chartered bank or trust company as may be designated by the board. He shall oversee the disbursement of the funds of the corporation as may be directed by proper authority taking proper vouchers for such disbursements, and shall render to the directors at the regular meeting of the board of directors, or whenever they may require, an accounting of all the transactions and a statement of the financial position, of the corporation. He shall also perform such other duties as may from time to time be directed by the board of directors.
31. The secretary shall oversee recording all votes and minutes of all proceedings in the books to be kept for that purpose. The secretary shall give or cause to be given notice of all meetings of the board of directors, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board or chair. The secretary shall be the custodian of the seal of the corporation.
32. The duties of the chief executive officer and other agents and employees of the corporation shall be such as the terms of their engagement call for, or as the board of directors requires.

COMMITTEES

33. The board of directors may appoint committees whose members will hold their offices at the will of the board. The board shall determine the duties of such committees and may fix by resolution, any remuneration to be paid.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

34. There shall be an executive committee composed of the chair, vice-chair, treasurer and secretary. The chief executive officer employed by the corporation shall be an ex-officio non-voting member of this committee. The executive committee shall exercise such powers as are authorized by the board of directors. Any executive committee member may be removed by a majority vote of the board of directors.
35. Meetings of the executive committee shall be held at any time and place determined by the members of the committee provided that forty-eight (48) hours written notice of such meeting shall be given by phone or email to each member of the committee. Notice by mail shall be sent at least fourteen (14) days prior to the meeting. Not less than two (2) members of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum. No error or omission in giving notice of any meeting of the executive committee or any adjourned meeting of the executive committee of the corporation shall invalidate such meeting or make void any proceedings taken thereat and any member of such committee may at any time waive notice of any such meeting and may ratify, approve and confirm any or all proceedings taken or had thereat.

EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

36. Contracts, documents or any instruments in writing requiring the signature of the corporation, shall be signed by any two of the chair, vice-chair, treasurer, secretary of the corporation and all contracts, documents and instruments in writing so signed shall be binding upon the corporation without any further authorization or formality. The directors shall have power from time to time by resolution to appoint the chief executive officer or agents or other employees on behalf of the corporation to sign specific contracts, documents and instruments in writing. The directors may give the corporation's power of attorney to any registered dealer in securities for the purposes of the transferring of and dealing with any stocks, bonds, and other securities of the corporation. The seal of the corporation when required may be affixed to contracts, documents and instruments in writing signed as aforesaid or by the chief executive officer or any agent appointed by resolution of the board of directors.

MINUTES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS (AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)

37. The minutes of the board of directors (or the minutes of the executive committee) shall be available only to members of the board, each of whom shall receive a copy of such minutes.

FINANCIAL YEAR

38. The financial year of the Corporation shall be determined by the board of directors.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

39. The by-laws of the corporation not embodied in the Letters Patent may be repealed or amended by by-law, or a new by-law relating to the requirements of subsection 155(2) of the Canada Corporations Act, may be enacted by a majority of the members at a meeting of the board and sanctioned by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast in favour of the by-law at a meeting of members duly called for the purpose of considering the said by-law, provided that the repeal or amendment of such by-laws shall not be enforced or acted upon until the approval of the Minister of Industry has been obtained.
40. The members shall, at each annual meeting, appoint an auditor to audit the accounts and annual financial statements of the corporation for report to the members at the next annual meeting. The auditor shall hold office until the next annual meeting provided that the members may fill any casual vacancy in the office of the auditor.

BOOKS AND RECORDS

41. The board shall see that all necessary books and records of the corporation required by the by-laws of the corporation or by

any applicable statute or law are regularly and properly kept.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

42. The board may prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these by-laws relating to the management and operation of the corporation as they deem necessary.

DISSOLUTION

In the event of dissolution of the corporation the assets shall be divided among the member organizations as determined by the board.

INTERPRETATION

43. In these by-laws and in all other by-laws of the corporation hereafter passed unless the context otherwise requires, words importing the singular number or the masculine gender shall include the plural number or the feminine gender, as the case may be, and vice versa, and references to persons shall include firms and corporations.

2008 CHC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Secretary

Lorne Peters

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Director

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SECTION 4: FINANCIAL REPORTS

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CALGARY, ALBERTA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT OCTOBER 31, 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	GENERAL FUND	PROJECTS FUND	FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND	2007 TOTAL	2006 TOTAL (NOTE 7)
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	(23,973)	62,412	(535)	37,904	71,477
Short-term investments	9,753	69,785	6,642	86,180	114,730
Prepaid expenses	1,431			1,431	7,193
	<u>\$(12,789)</u>	<u>\$132,197</u>	<u>\$6,107</u>	<u>\$125,515</u>	<u>\$193,400</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
General accounts payable and accrued liabilities - note 5	3,985	10,152		14,137	3,137
Deferred revenue - note 6	6,906			6,906	65,929
	<u>10,891</u>	<u>10,152</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,043</u>	<u>69,066</u>
NET ASSETS					
Reserves - future expenditures		19,384	5,440	24,824	79,736
Unappropriated	(23,680)	102,661	667	79,648	44,598
	<u>(23,680)</u>	<u>122,045</u>	<u>6,107</u>	<u>104,472</u>	<u>124,334</u>
	<u>\$(12,789)</u>	<u>\$132,197</u>	<u>\$6,107</u>	<u>\$125,515</u>	<u>\$193,400</u>

Approved on behalf of the board:

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements. The notes are available at www.honeycouncil.ca.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	GENERAL FUND	PROJECTS FUND		FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND		2007	2008
		UNAPPROP.	RESERVES (NOTE 4)	UNAPPROP.	RESERVES (NOTE 4)	TOTAL	TOTAL (NOTE 7)
Balance, beginning of year	19,699	23,778	74,296	1,121	5,440	124,334	98,261
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the year	(60,165)	59,529	(19,562)	336	(19,862)		26,073
Interfund transfer	16,786	(15,996)		(790)			
Transfer to (from) reserves		35,350	(35,350)				
Balance (deficit), end of year	<u>\$() 23,680</u>	<u>\$ 102,661</u>	<u>\$ 19,384</u>	<u>\$ 667</u>	<u>\$ 5,440</u>	<u>\$ 104,472</u>	<u>\$ 124,334</u>

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	GENERAL FUND	PROJECTS FUND	FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND	2007 TOTAL	2006 TOTAL (NOTE 7)
REVENUE					
Memberships	77,551			77,551	82,282
Project administration fee	22,824			22,824	18,096
Hivelights	21,973			21,973	16,535
Annual general meeting - net	6,274			6,274	3,025
Interest income	2,572	4,910	534	8,016	4,652
Promotion materials	30,813			30,813	1,070
Other	3,660			3,660	400
Anti-dumping project - note 6		56,561		56,561	41,274
Project to Promote Consumption of Canadian Honey		43,965		43,965	39,815
Canadian on Farm Food Safety Program - CBISQT		38,942		38,942	24,351
Oxalic revenue					5,250
Coumaphos registration		1,071		1,071	562
Website hosting	1,760				1,760
Forging a New Direction - ACAAF		229,525		229,525	
	<u>167,427</u>	<u>374,974</u>	<u>534</u>	<u>542,935</u>	<u>237,312</u>
EXPENSES					
Annual meeting	147			147	593
Anti-dumping project					41,274
Apimondia committee	1,773			1,773	1,116
Awards and donations	350		198	548	250
Canadian on Farm Food Safety Program - CBISQT	5,000	47,169		52,169	657
Coumaphos registration		262		262	562
Credit card charges	638			638	656
Interest and bank charges	154			154	179
Hivelights	25,948			25,948	30,058
Office	6,031			6,031	5,062
Oxalic project					3,922
Honorariums	2,000			2,000	2,000
Professional fees	4,063			4,063	3,128
Project to Promote Consumption of Canadian Honey	61,253	43,965		105,218	45,513
Meeting - Quebec facilitated		10,039		10,039	9,775
Rent - building	5,908			5,908	1,200
Telephone	2,384			2,384	2,145
Travel	8,391			8,391	8,788
Wages - employees	63,652			63,652	51,148
Wage benefits - C.P.P.	2,164			2,164	2,073
Wage benefits - E.I.	1,221			1,221	1,140
Consulting fees	29,821			29,821	
Forging a New Direction - ACAAF Delegates	6,694	233,572		233,572	
	<u>227,592</u>	<u>335,007</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>562,797</u>	<u>211,239</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over Expenses for the Year	<u>\$ (60,165)</u>	<u>\$ 39,967</u>	<u>\$ 336</u>	<u>\$ (19,862)</u>	<u>\$ 26,073</u>

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	GENERAL FUND	PROJECTS FUND	FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND	2007 TOTAL	2006 TOTAL (NOTE 7)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):					
Operations					
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses for the year	(60,165)	39,967	336	(19,862)	26,073
Net change in working capital	<u>6,363</u>	<u>(48,624)</u>	<u> </u>	<u>(42,261)</u>	<u>15,341</u>
	<u>(53,802)</u>	<u>(8,657)</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>(62,123)</u>	<u>41,414</u>
Investing activities					
Additions to short-term investments	(2,572)	(4,910)	(534)	(8,016)	(8,408)
Proceeds on disposal of short-term investments	<u>30,000</u>	<u>5,776</u>	<u>790</u>	<u>36,566</u>	<u> </u>
	<u>27,428</u>	<u>866</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>28,550</u>	<u>(8,408)</u>
Interfund transfers	<u>16,786</u>	<u>(15,996)</u>	<u>(790)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
NET CASH INCREASE (DECREASE) FOR THE YEAR	(9,588)	(23,787)	(198)	(33,573)	33,006
Cash position, beginning of year	<u>(14,385)</u>	<u>86,199</u>	<u>(337)</u>	<u>71,477</u>	<u>38,471</u>
CASH POSITION, END OF YEAR	<u>\$(23,973)</u>	<u>\$62,412</u>	<u>\$(535)</u>	<u>\$37,904</u>	<u>\$71,477</u>
Net change in working capital consists of:					
Decrease (increase)					
- accounts receivable					(142)
- prepaid expenses	5,762			5,762	4,425
Increase (decrease)					
- accounts payable and accrued liabilities	848	10,152		11,000	192
- other current liabilities	(247)	(58,776)		(59,023)	10,866
	<u>\$6,363</u>	<u>\$(48,624)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$(42,261)</u>	<u>\$15,341</u>

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

CANADIAN BEE RESEARCH FUND

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	GENERAL FUND	ENDOWMENTL FUND	2007 TOTAL	2006 TOTAL
REVENUE				
Donations	4,239	1,096	5,335	8,142
Investment Income	29,452		29,452	18,545
	<u>33,691</u>	<u>1,096</u>	<u>34,787</u>	<u>26,687</u>
EXPENSES				
Bank charges	7		7	10
Net loss on held-for-trading investment	16,148		16,148	
Office professional fees	63		63	55
Research grants	880		880	945
	<u>25,000</u>		<u>25,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
EXCESS(DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR				
	<u>\$(8,407)</u>	<u>\$1,096</u>	<u>\$(7,311)</u>	<u>\$5,677</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	GENERAL FUND	ENDOWMENTL FUND	2007 TOTAL	2006 TOTAL
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	781		781	7,156
Accounts receivable	750		750	18,545
	<u>1,531</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,531</u>	<u>7,156</u>
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS - note 4	0	516,566	516,566	467,566
	<u>1,531</u>	<u>516,566</u>	<u>518,097</u>	<u>474,722</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities - note 5	880	0	880	938
NET ASSETS				
Endowment fund balance		516,566	516,566	467,566
General fund balance	651		651	6,218
	<u>651</u>	<u>516,566</u>	<u>517,217</u>	<u>473,784</u>
	<u>\$1,531</u>	<u>\$516,566</u>	<u>\$518,097</u>	<u>\$474,722</u>

Approved on behalf of the board

The notes to financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements. The notes are available at www.honeycouncil.ca.



NEXT CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING
WILL BE AN EXTENDED TWO AND HALF DAY
RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM HELD JOINTLY WITH
THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL APICULTURISTS
AND THE
ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
AT THE HILTON HOTEL
10-13 DECEMBER, NIAGARA FALLS ONTARIO

MORE INFORMATION AT WWW.HONEYCOUNCIL.CA