



Illinois State Beekeepers Association Bulletin

January/February 2016 Volume 99 Number 1

Letter from the President

Mike Mason

2016 started out very busy for me. I spent the majority of the month of January out of State and have been playing catch up ever since! Fortunately we had a mild fall and early winter. Bees seem to be doing well with only a few reported losses so far. This last cold spell may have changed all that, and will be evident as I put on sugar blocks in the next week.

A new treatment in the tool box of Varroa control was approved thanks to The Illinois Department of Agriculture. We now are approved to utilize Oxalic Acid in our colonies. There are two different methods, the drip, or drizzle method and the vaporization method. Be sure to follow the approved method if you choose to utilize this new control.

For any beekeepers out there that have never been a member of the American Bee Federation, now is your chance to sign up for a free membership that expires December 31, 2016. This will give you a chance to take advantage of all that ABF has to offer, including, live and on demand educational webinars, online beginner beekeeping courses, nationwide conferences and legislative actions and beyond. The 2016 Complimentary Membership is free to anyone who has never been a member of ABF. You will receive electronic access to our educational webinars, discounted conference pricing, the monthly ABF E-Buzz, and much more! All memberships will expire December 31, 2016. This is your chance to join the largest national beekeeping organization in America who has their Annual conference in Galveston, Texas next January. Visit https://abfnet.site-ym.com/general/register_membership.asp if you are interested.

Our Northern Region Director, Jim Belli has put together a great Summer Meeting for ISBA on June 11th at the Northern Illinois University Conference Center in Hoffman Estates.

Our keynote speaker is Jerry Hayes, the honeybee health lead for Monsanto. He was previously the Apiary Section Chief for the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, responsible for the regulatory health of 350,000 colonies. For over 25 years, Jerry has written a monthly column in American Bee Journal called "The Classroom"; he wrote a book by the same name.



Phil Craft will also speak at the Meeting. Phil served as the Kentucky Department of Agriculture State Apiarist from 1999 through 2011. He is a nationally known beekeeping instructor and lecturer, and author of the monthly question/answer column, "Ask Phil" in Bee Culture Magazine.

Dick Rogers, who has been keeping and studying honeybees for over 40 years, will also give a presentation. Dick is a Principal Scientist/Entomologist in Ecotoxicology and manages the Bee Health and Integrated Apiculture Research Program of the Bayer Bee Care Center in North Carolina. He works to identify, develop and evaluate tools, products and management for protecting and improving honeybee health. The registration form is available on the Illinois State Beekeepers Association website, www.ilsba.com. Please join us for this interesting and informative meeting.

The 2016 American Beekeeping Federation convention was held this year in Jacksonville, Florida from January 5 - 10. One thousand and thirty beekeepers from across the United States were in attendance and enjoyed the amenities at the Sawgrass Marriott at Ponte Vedra Beach.



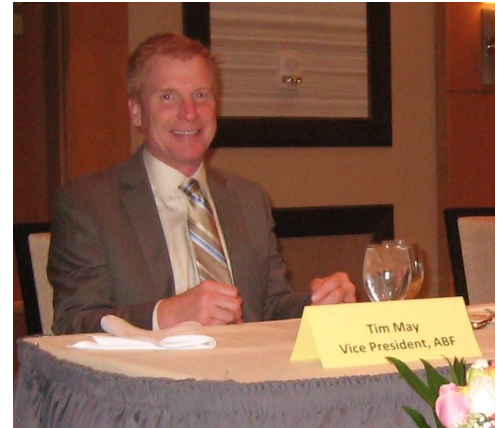
American Honey Queen and Princess

Many research speakers had presentations on issues regarding beekeeping pests, honey production, pesticides, pollination, and management techniques. The keynote speaker was Marla Spivak from the University of Minnesota Department of Apiculture.

The convention featured a trade show with over seventy purveyors of equipment and tools. The National Honey Show also featured fifty-three competitors. Several beekeepers from Illinois entered and Gene Killion, Karen and James Belli, and Charles Lorence took home ribbons. Gene Killion did a magnificent presentation on comb honey production. In addition, Gene received many top awards in the photography contest. A black and white photo of Gene and his father Carl in front of their record-breaking hive (11 supers of section box honey in 1951) was auctioned off for \$300. The

auxiliary had a luncheon to benefit the queen fund and the Foundation for the Preservation of Honey Bees sponsored a luncheon to showcase the six researchers who received \$2000 awards each for their graduate studies on honey bees.

Tim May, ABF Vice President



One of the highlights of the convention was that our own Tim May, Harvard, IL, was elected vice-president for 2016. Another excellent

outcome of the meeting was the resolution that all NEW beekeepers belonging to state organizations will be given one year complimentary memberships in the ABF with access to electronic newsletters, webinars, and information. Membership will expire on December 31, 2016. It is hoped that this will inspire new beekeepers to join on their own in the following year. Kim Kester from the State of Wisconsin was selected as the new honey queen for ABF. Contact Anna Kettlewell if you would like Kim to visit your local association.

The convention ended with the banquet on Saturday evening. A delicious dinner, auction to benefit the association, quilt raffle, association raffle, and queen crowning were highlights of the banquet.

Next year's convention will be held from January 10 - 14, 2017 in Galveston, Texas.

ISBA members at the ABF Conference



Memories and Historical Accounts of Gene Killion

Gene Killion, legendary Illinois beekeeper and patriarch of American beekeeping, gave a masterful presentation on Comb Honey at the American Bee Federation Conference in January. I was lucky enough to be invited to his home in Paris, Illinois for a follow up interview. Better than just a question-and-answer session, Mr. Killion kept me on the edge of my seat with his sharp memories and funny tales, which I am so happy to publish here in our ISBA Bulletin. ~ editor

My father started beekeeping as a young boy. He cut down a bee tree in Indiana, and kept what you would call a log hive. That's how he started. He couldn't go to high school, because he had to work in the Indiana coal mines. He cried because he couldn't go to high school, but that was customary. You got old enough to carry a lunch bucket, 12 or 13 years old. But he loved bees, and studied and read everything he could.

He married my mother and moved to Illinois. He kept bees to offset the poor miner's salary. I had my first beehive when I was five. We moved to Paris, Illinois in the 1920s. I was in the second grade. I went through grade school here. Back then, after school, there used to be a pasture we would play in. We knew some kids over on the other side of the pasture. They didn't like my brother and I. We didn't know them personally, but had sling-shot fights against them. They had BB guns and would shoot at us. For Christmas, my mother bought black leather jackets for my brother and I. We came home one day, and Mom said "What are these nicks in your jackets?" I said "BBs." She said "What do you mean 'BBs'? You'll put your eye out!" That ended our sling-shot fights. I still have that sling-shot, but the BB gun is at the Historical Society, because the boy shooting at us was Alfalfa Switzer, from the Little Rascals. He lived just one block over from here. He was a naughty kid, and we'd chase him home. He sure couldn't sing at all, but he did dance. He and his brother would sing and dance, and people would throw nickels at him, and that helped pay for the gas for his family to get out to California.

My first job in beekeeping was mashing corn cobs for Dad's smoker. My second job was to clean the comb supers. We scraped propolis from the tops and bottoms. Propolis is brittle in the winter. It would get up my nose and make me sneeze. So I decided to get that chore over with in the summer, right when I took the super off. Back then, we had to brush the bees out or smoke them out. We used oval shaped bee escapes – "Porter Bee

Escapes", with two little wires on each end for the bee to go through, like a fish trap. I hated "Bee Go". I never used it but once. We did try carbolic acid. But when we finally got a bee blower we thought it was great. "Knox Bee Blowers" – they had a control. You could speed it up or slow it down. Like a lawn mower. It had a chute, and you'd put two supers on it at an angle, and you'd face that chute back towards the entrance, and crank it up. First, you blew it at the top, then you raised it up. The bees would grab on and hold on, but then you hit them from the abdomen. We'd put the bee blower on a little skid and roll it around. We never had Bobcats or anything. I lifted all those beehives.

Dad was a good craftsman. He built all our work benches and bee equipment. When I was a kid, I'd go into his saw shop, where he kept his saws and planer. He had all these sticks there, and I'd make kites out of those with newspaper and string.



ABF's Tim Tucker with Gene Killion and son Mark

Dad finally quit the mines, and increased his bees. He made his life's work in honey bees. I marveled at how he opened the hive and did all that. I see some people open the hives like a bull in a china shop. He worked smooth – he was great, and he taught me all that. I remember going to the bee meetings with Dad when I was in grade school and high school. There were few teenagers around those meetings. It was all adults.

I was a sideliner beekeeper in high school. I bought 20 hives from a master sergeant before he was shipped out. I always kept beekeeping records. I can look back and see that I sold my honey crop to my Dad for a nickle a pound. A good price, I said.

I learned all I could about beekeeping. I took a correspondence course at Ohio state from Dr. Winston

Dunham. Then I took another correspondence course from Dr. Basil Furgala at the University of Minnesota, where you'll find Marla Spivak today. That two queen system she talks about is Dr. Fugala's.

I graduated high school in 1941. Dad and I started increasing our hives. We reached 1000 hives, all dedicated to section comb honey. I bred our own queens, selecting them for their comb architecture and gentleness. One time, we were asked to talk about queen bees on TV, on John Menard's "Farm Town USA" program on WLS. I raised some queens for the show, and timed them to hatch out right there on TV. Dad carried the queen cells in a wooden cage, and there it was, Day 10, they were hatching. Two of them hatched out right on camera, and crawled across the paper. Later on, Dad and I went up north to Wisconsin, to fish. We met a man who said "I remember you from TV! You had a queen bee come right out of the cell."

Dad and I sold to two retail stores in town. We sold all our crop to other beekeepers, by the semi load. 99.9% went to honey packers and other beekeepers. This was before any plastic packaging or anything – just cellophane wrappers was all they had. Then polyethylene was invented. We put our comb honey in a bag and sold to all the chain stores around the Midwest. Then chain stores wanted our liquid honey – but we had never produced that. So we changed our operation. We converted over 800 hives for liquid production, kept 200 for comb, and began selling directly from our apiary at that point.

My dad started the America Honey Show – he and Clare Floyd, the apiary inspector for Minnesota. The first American Honey Show was held at the Minnesota State Fair. Mr Floyd told Dad, "I'll hold the first one if you hold the second at the Illinois State Fair." And they did.

Killion Honey has won 39 times at the American Honey Show. This year, in Florida, I won blue ribbon for section comb. I didn't enter my honey when Illinois hosted the American Honey Show, because my father ran the show.

I'd planned to further my studies at the University of Illinois, to study entomology under Dr. Vern Milum, but instead I enlisted in the United States Air Force. I remember Dad writing to me when I was in India. He wrote about selling pollen supplements and making patties from pollen substitutes. Dad made the first pollen trap. As a novelty, we collected pollen, but not to

sell. But we did sell pollen traps. It amazes me now, seeing all the different vendors selling pollen supplements – everywhere you turn.

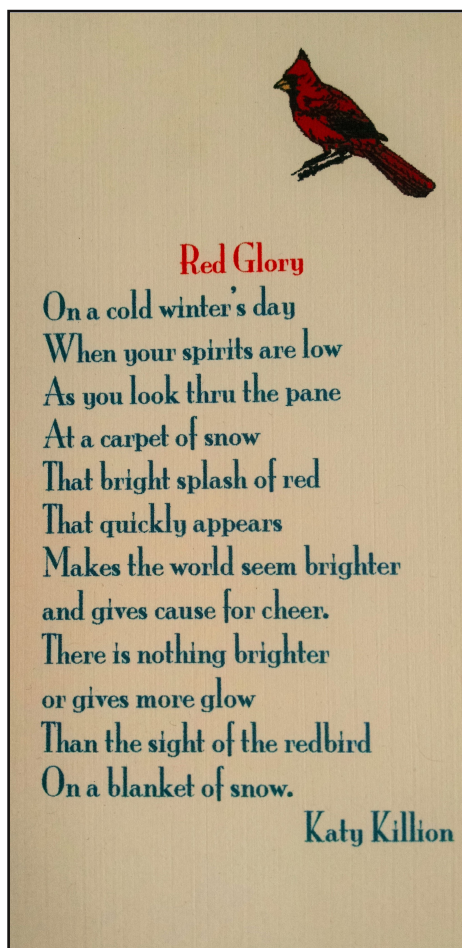
Meanwhile, Dr. Milum, who I had hoped to study with, recommended my father for replacement of Charles Duax as Chief Apiary Inspector of Illinois. That made Dad the fourth Chief Apiary Inspector of Illinois. I've forgotten who was the first Illinois Apiary Inspector. A. L. Kildow was the second. Charles Duax came after him. Mr. Duax was a famous radio personality from Chicago. He was known as "Bob White" for his whistling and bird call imitations he performed every Saturday night on WLS, a program called the "Barn Dance", in the 1930s. Mr. Duax served as inspector for 3 or 4 years, then my father, Carl Killion, came along in 1938, and kept the position for 32 years. When Dad retired, the ISBA wanted me to take it next. So I took over in 1970. I was in there for 18 1/2 years.

I served in the Airforce for three and a half years in Calcutta, India. When I came home, I married Katy. Katy was the May Queen in Paris here, in 1941. I'd had my eye on her from the 7th grade. When I went into the service, I talked Dad into hiring her as secretary. I had it all figured out. She sang in a dance band while I was overseas. She was also a poet. A fellow I was in the service with, his wife fixed Katy's poem in needle point, and I have it here on the wall, "Red Glory". This poem won a national poetry contest. I sent it to the Library of Congress, and she won "Editor's Choice Award". Also "Birds and Bloom" monthly magazine published her poem. Katy and I were married for 65 years. We had our son, Mark. He was born on my birthday, October 12.

Mark was allergic to bees. So he helped with packing and extracting. We never brought any bees home to the building. We wouldn't risk Mark's safety. The world's largest beekeeper was packing a product on the West Coast. Gamber was packing honey in Pennsylvania, and we were the Midwest. One year, the Jewel Tea Company wanted 24,000 bears just for Christmas. It took nine tons of honey to fill that one order. Mark spent his whole Christmas vacation packing bears.

Dad had one of the world's best collections of honey pots. Dad's collection had some very old honey pots. One was 200 years old, it came from Italy. He had paid \$10 for it. Now we've donated them to the Historical Society. They're on display, where people look at them during the Paris Honey Bee Festival.

This will be the 36th year of the Paris Honey Bee Festival. I started the honey fest in recognition of USPS's first issue of the honey bee stamp. Dad had worked for 25 years to get the honey bee honored by the post office. He'd write every year to the postmaster, and every year the postmaster would reply with a routine letter, saying "its on the agenda". When Dad's health was failing, he asked me to keep up with it. One of the first things I decided to do was write to a presidential cabinet member. Then the request circumvented the committee and went to the postmaster desk. In 1979, two days before Dad passed away, they called and told me they'd offer an embossed envelope featuring the honey bee. I gave Dad the news at the hospital. He was still rational, and able to understand. This inspired the first Honey Bee Fest, on October 10th, 1980, at the issuance of the envelope.



The Honey Bee Fest was a very big deal. I got a telegram from President Carter, congratulating Paris for its achievement. I also got a letter from Henry Fonda. He wrote because he was a hobby beekeeper with four or five hives, and produced "Hanks Honey". He wanted to attend the ceremony, but he was filming "On Golden Pond". Thousands of people came in to celebrate. We had

a beautiful ceremony in the high school gymnasium. The Honey Bee Fest happened to coincide with Paris High School's homecoming weekend. All of this together made for the largest parade in Paris history – 3 miles long. There were many bands: Western Illinois University, Indiana State University, Eastern Illinois University, and the Illini Marching Band did the halftime show for the homecoming. All of this was for the first Honey Bee Festival. Every church and civic organization was involved. And ISBA held the Annual

Fall Meeting the day after. We had so much fun, the community decided to do it every year, and we still have the parade every year.

I'm 92 years old. I've never smoked or drank. Of course, there are people who smoke and live to be 100. Something to live by: "Just enjoy life day to day." ...and "A little work never hurt anybody." My son Mark is retired now – we love to golf, and walk the course. We golfed two days in Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, before I gave my comb honey presentation at the ABF Conference. That was a marvelous time. I got to see some old friends, like Reggie Wilbanks. It brought back memories.

I always enjoyed giving presentations. Once, Katy said "Can't you talk about anything other than comb honey? Can't you talk about anything like "The Joys of Beekeeping"?" So I created that talk. When I saw Reggie, he said he remembered seeing me at the EAS Conference back in the 90s. I had to give seven talks in two days. The last talk was "The Joys of Beekeeping." Reggie said is was one of the best talks he'd heard.

One joy for me now is seeing a lot of ladies in beekeeping. Its so great to have so many. When I stepped into the ABF Conference, I saw half of the beekeepers were ladies, and that pleased me to no end. Rita Taylor was the first lady inspector in the United States. Rita went inspecting with Hoyt all the time. I saw her work, so I hired her. I also hired Danny Wright. Danny's dad would bring him around when he started in 4H with his beehive. Danny asked me all kinds of questions about bees. When I needed an inspector, I hired Danny. I hired Chuck Lorence, and Charlie Ott. Charlie's dad Mel was an inspector. When Mel died, I watched Charlie work hives, I hired him. I may still have his card, with the top hat on it. You know, he portrayed Abe Lincoln. I said "No one in the United States could hire an inspector as famous as I have. I hired Abe Lincoln."

Here's a story about Charlie Ott. You know, he played basketball for Nebraska. One time, he was in a parade, riding in a carriage with a team of horses – it was the "surrey with the fringe on top". There was a group of civil war re-enactors with muskets. Those fellows shot the muskets, and the horses got spooked, and took off between the cars. The horses made a sharp turn, and the wheel fell off the carriage. They thought Charlie was injured, because he got dragged a long way. They put him in an ambulance, but they had to leave the back doors open for his feet to stick out.

Now I'll talk about Illinois' Apiary Inspection Program. Dad always said "He who tooteth *not* his own horn, the same shall *not* be tooted." Illinois was a model for inspection programs. The USDA thought it was. Michigan patterned its inspection service off of Illinois, and New England too. I wrote the honey house sanitation guidelines for the state of Illinois for the Health Department, way back when, I don't know what year – it had to be in the 70s. The American Honey Producers and Packers copied it for their national guidelines for honey house sanitation.

I started the Registration of Beehives Program in 1970. Registration has been mandatory and free since 1970. The Bureau of the Budget asked me, "Why don't we charge?" I told him about the value of beekeeping and the gift of bees to agriculture, and he backed off.

It was a little challenging to start that program. I went around and talked to beekeepers, and when they found out it was free, they were on board. My purpose for registering beekeepers was to provide the service of alerting beekeepers when there would be aerial spraying. If there was a spray being done on wheat, corn, or soybeans, extension offices could notify the beekeepers, and aerial sprayers could find out where the beekeepers were. That way, if they sprayed in negligence, they would get the wrath of the beekeepers. Then next time, they'd make sure they got that list of beekeepers. Other states adopted that program after we did. Looking back, it was good because you don't hear that much now about damages from spraying.

I did a great deal of traveling when I was Chief Apiary Inspector. I was collaborator for the United States Department of Agriculture, and I was asked by the USDA lab to go to Mexico and give schoolings to the veterinarians down there, because Mexican veterinarians had a prerequisite to take a class in beekeeping. I went down and showed them how to look for queens, and this and that, so they could go out and teach peasant beekeepers how to requeen. I did this all over Mexico, almost down to Guatemala. When the Africanized bee arrived, I went to Venezuela and worked with Africanized bees. Jim Tew from Ohio state, and Marion Ellis went too. There were only three commercial beekeepers left in Venezuela when we were down there. The USDA was observing where the queens were mating, and looking for Drone Congregation Areas. They tethered a queen cage with queen pheromone to a big balloon, and put it up in the air a couple hundred feet and waited and waited. They

wanted to see what time the drones would find it. I had already been out, so I knew that about three o'clock in the afternoon was the top peak. It was almost three, and I said "Here they come." They looked at me and they said "How do you know?" I said, "I know." You see, they have birds down there called "scissor tails". You could hear the birds collecting the drones, "Pop! Pop!" I knew that, and they didn't. Every time, you just had to look at the birds.

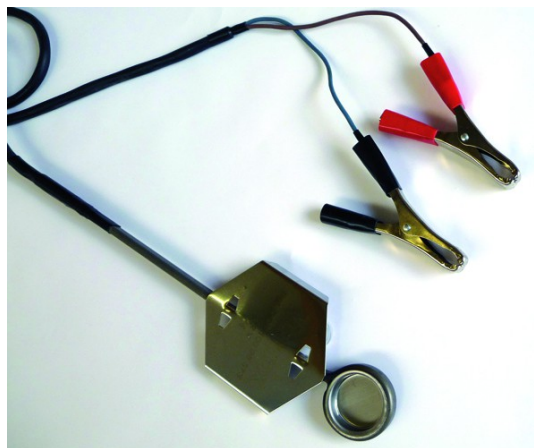
I've always looked at how birds interact with bees. I remember when I was a boy, going out to the bee yard, and finding so many decapitated bees. "What could be causing that?" Until one day, I happened up there quietly, to see a Red Tanager bird. It was the darnedest thing. That bird would stand at the entrance, switching its tail feathers inside the hive. Then the bees would come out, and that bird would snap their heads off. It didn't happen for too long, but I'll never forget that.

Of course I've been to Chicago on so many occasions. The first speech I made in Chicago, I was 23 or 24. I remember the gold dome building. One fellow said "I've been keeping bees since before you were born. You gotta take care of bees like your pet dog. You gotta make them comfortable. You cant just let them go, you gotta give them food and water." I always respected what he said. Some beekeepers will extract as much honey as they can, and kill their bees every fall. Then buy packages in the spring. I never liked that. Then, some beekeepers move hives for pollination while the bees are foraging. The workers come back and their hives are gone. Morally, I always thought that was wrong. I never did like to leave bees in the field without a home. They're the ones making my living for me. So I left one hive on a stand, in the middle of the field. They'd all go to that one little place, and I'd come back for them later.

I've been so many places, and met so many people. I remember I was with the University, in a booth at the McCormick Center in Chicago. A fellow came up, and we talked for an hour. He came the next day. He came every night, after working downtown in the loop. He would come and look at those bees and ask me questions. About four years later, Ron Fischer got his first beehive, and I got him registered. And I remember talking to the Cook Dupage beekeepers. 300 beekeepers came to that. Chuck and Karen Lorence, with Chuck carrying his baby on his back, like a papoose. I remember hiring Udell Meyer, and I remember Norma and their kids calling me "Genie Weenie". I've gotten a lot of letters from them. And I

Safe, Legal Use of Oxalic Acid

A third, long awaited “soft chemical” option for controlling Varroa mites is at last legal, thanks to Brushy Mountain Bee Farm. Oxalic acid is a naturally occurring, plant derived substance. However, in the concentration available to beekeepers, it is extremely dangerous, and has to be used with eye and skin protection, and great caution. Already, some beekeepers are stepping forward with stories about trips to the emergency room. One beekeeper told about using the vaporization technique, when his 12 year old son walked up just in time for a breeze to waft a light vapor cloud his way. This beekeeper drove his son to the emergency room, because the whiff of acid sent him into a coughing spell so violent, he “thought he would die.” Beekeepers attempting to vaporize oxalic acid without wearing a respirator risk going to the emergency room by ambulance.



With the gloomy warnings out of the way, lets look at the safe and legal process of applying oxalic acid to beehives. Oxalic acid is not approved for use during the honey flow. There are three application methods listed on the Brushy Mountain label.

“The Solution Method” (a.k.a the dribble method)

Completely dissolve 35g of Oxalic Acid Dihydrate in 1 liter of 1:1 warm sugar water (weight:volume). Smoke bees down from the top bars. With a syringe or an applicator, trickle 5 ml of this solution directly onto the bees in each occupied bee space in each brood box. The maximum dose is 50ml per colony, regardless of size or population.

“The Vaporizer Method”

Apply only to outdoor colonies with a restricted lower hive entrance. Seal all upper hive entrances and



cracks with tape to avoid escape of Oxalic Acid vapor. Smoke bees up from the bottom board. Place 1g Oxalic Acid Dihydrate powder into vaporizer. Follow the vaporizer manufacturer’s directions for use. Insert the vaporizer apparatus through the bottom entrance. Apply heat until all Oxalic Acid has sublimated.

“The Spraying Package Method”

Ensure bees are clustered before applying. Spray broodless package with 1:1 sugar water solution (without Oxalic Acid mixed) at least 2 hours before spraying with Oxalic. This fills their stomachs to reduce ingestion of Oxalic Solution.

Mix 1:1 ratio warm sugar water with 35 grams of Oxalic Acid (same ratio as Solution Method). For a 2 lb package, use 21mL of solution. For a 3 lb package use 31mL solution.

Store bees in a cool darkened room for 72 hours before hiving.

Randy Oliver has a few essential articles to guide beekeepers through the safe use of oxalic acid. Search for these articles on his website www.scientificbeekeeping.com:

“The Learning Curve Part 3, The Natural Miticides”

“Oxalic Acid Questions, Answers, and More Questions, Part 1 of 2”

“Oxalic Acid Heat Vaporization and Other Methods, Part 2 of 2”

Brushy Mountain also has a helpful FAQ in their blog:

<http://blog.brushymountainbeefarm.com/2015/09/oxalic-acid-faqs.html>

Keep it safe out there!

Editor's Letter

After four years of serving as your ISBA Bulletin editor, I bid you “adieu!” I'm going on to pursue my Master's degree in Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences, with a focus on Pollination Ecology. Creating this Bulletin with the help of so many ISBA members and friends was a great

experience for me that I'll always be grateful for. If anyone wants to keep the conversation going, don't be shy. Feel free to email me: bubblebubb@gmail.com. We can talk about bees until the cows come home.
~ Eleanor Schumacher

Waxing Philosophical, LIVE!

"You Wanted to Know... but were Afraid to Ask"

Waxing Philosophical enjoyed the balmy climes and fantastic lecture line-up of the ABF Conference in January. In this issue, we hear from some famous beekeepers and researchers, as well as some influential behind-the-scenes bee innovators. Congratulations for your winning answer, Gene Killion!

Question: What's something you know about bees that no one else knows?

Answer 1: I would not say - no one else knows, just an interesting fact:

Each healthy, mature drone produces about 7 to 10 million sperm, all of which is identical. Consider drones are haploid (have one set of chromosomes) because they develop from unfertilized eggs.

~ Sue Cobey, Whidbey Island, CA ~ 3 votes

Answer 2: Did you know that you can have 5 hives of bees of the same race but each one can cap the honey in the cells differently? When I operated 1, 000 colonies for comb honey production, I chose a certain pattern of capping that I preferred and raised all my queens from those colonies that had that certain trait to produce the exquisite pattern. Some bees are better architects than others. There are the Frank Lloyd Wright's of honeybees that produce beautiful mosaic cappings and then there are the Frank Lloyd Wrong's that form wet and shoddy looking cappings. I always tried to avoid the Wrong's.

~ Gene Killion, Paris, IL ~ 7 votes

Answer 3: Two things:

One: The only way a honey bee gets nectar from a cleome flower is by chewing a hole in the base of the tubular flower.

Two: A queen will stop moving when she is "piping". I have observed the queen stopping and piping near other queen cells. It was great to see.

~ Kathleen Prough, Indianapolis, IN ~ 4 votes

Answer 4: If you accidentally remove a bee's hind leg when collecting her load of resin/propolis (I know...silly researcher problems), she'll continue to forage, but put the resin on her middle leg. So bees need to forage, and even if they've lost a leg, they'll use the ones that they still have to the best of their ability.

~ Michael Simone-Finstrom, Baton Rouge, LA ~ 6 votes

Answer 5: I know "crap" about bees. When we looked at the contents of their rectum, we realized that bees can get constipated.

~ Dennis vanEngelsdorp, College Park, MD ~ 4 votes

Gene Killion

always knew the Dadants. Gabe and Gabe's brother – Nick's boys. Nick worked the bees, and Tim worked the

office. And Chuck, and Chuck's daughter. I knew Chuck's father, and grandfather.

When I retired from the Illinois Department of Agriculture, I became University of Illinois



Carl and Gene Killion ~ summer of '51
On their way to breaking a world record

Extension Specialist in Beekeeping. My contract said I was Associate Research Scientist. I wrote the beekeeping newsletter at University of Illinois.

Eventually, I retired from that too. When I wrote my retirement letter to the University of Illinois, I wrote something that I always say: "When you see a bee on a blossom, think of me. When you're out using your sweep net, and you see a honey bee, think of me."

continued



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The Buzz About Town

University of Illinois Bees and Beekeeping Short Course April 16, 2016

Lectures, hands-on workshops, and informal discussions on:

- Bee Anatomy
- Bee Breeding & Genetics
- Bee Diseases, Parasites and Pests
- Bee Health
- Bee Learning
- Bee Nutrition
- Colony Collapse Disorder
- Pesticides & Bees
- Pollination
- Sting Allergies
- Swarm Control
- Wintering in the Midwest

*Beginners Track: introduction to beekeeping and colony management
*Advanced Track: queen rearing

INSTRUCTORS: Prof. Gene Robinson, Prof. May Berenbaum, and Members of the University of Illinois Bee Research Facility staff

GUEST INSTRUCTOR: Jennifer Berry, Apicultural Research Coordinator and Lab Manager for the University of Georgia Honey Bee Program

LOCATION: Bee Research Facility and Carl R. Woese Institute for Genomic Biology—both new, state-of-the-art buildings. The Bee Research Facility has specially designed flight cages that will allow us to do hands-on bee work indoors regardless of the weather. Those choosing to participate in the hands-on activities must bring and wear **their own** protective veils, suits, or gloves. Non-participants can view from outside the flight cages.

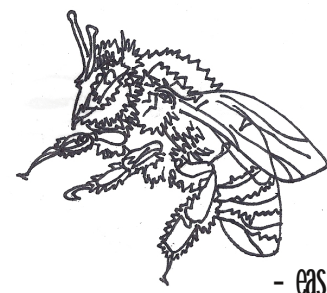
FEE: \$100 includes course materials and refreshments

DATES & TIMES: Saturday April 16, 2016, 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM

REGISTRATION: Email: lcundiff@illinois.edu
Phone: (217) 265-7614

Or mail your check to:
Tish Cundiff, Carl R. Woese Institute for Genomic Biology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1206 W. Gregory, Room 2414, Urbana, IL 61801 (include your name, address, phone number, and email address)

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Membership in the Illinois State Beekeepers Association is open to all persons interested in bees and beekeeping. Beekeepers are urged to join through their local Associations or individually if no local Associations are available. Dues are \$10 for the calendar year January 1 through December 31 only. Dues include a subscription to this newsletter, the ISBA Bulletin. Beekeeping journals are available to ISBA members at about 25% discount. Mention membership in ISBA when sending your subscription payment to the publishers. Rates are subject to change without prior notice.

Make checks for membership payable to: Illinois State Beekeepers Association and mail to: Illinois State Beekeepers Association, Membership, P.O. Box 21094, Springfield, IL 62708.

Address Changes: Send old and new address six weeks prior to date of change when practical to the Association Secretary. At large members can send the changes to the ISBA Membership Director via email.

Reduced Journal Rates for 2016 (members only)

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