



2011 CLUB OFFICERS

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

President's Corner	2
Meeting Minutes	2
April Agenda	3
Volunteers of the Month	3
New Members	3
Mentor's Column	4-5
Beekeeping Classes	6
Cookie Recipe	6
Book Review	7
Splitting a Hive	7
Calendar of Events	8

Mission Statement:

To promote interest in, and awareness of, the vital importance of the honeybee and beekeeping to agriculture, commerce, and the public at large.

Mentors' Tips for April

Queens are now available, so you may want to replace your queen if she's not laying good brood. If your queen is laying, wait until May. As the honey flow starts, add supers to provide adequate space and prevent swarming.

Ron Parsons



Ukrainian Beehives

DID YOU KNOW ?

C15H31COOC30H61 is the approximate chemical formula of beeswax. The main components are palmitate, palmitoleate, hydroxypalmitate and oleate esters of long chain (30-32 carbons). and more. How about that? Of course this means nothing to me but I thought it looked a bit impressive. As simply a keeper/observer of honey bees such things are well beyond me.

It is more in my range of understanding to know that from a bee effort point of view, bee's wax is expensive! It is estimated that bees fly 150,000 miles (6 times around the earth) to gather the nutrients to produce one pound of bees wax. The same effort devoted to the production of honey would have produced eight pounds of honey. Breaking that down; to produce one gram of bees wax (a beeswax ball larger than a pea and a bit smaller than a garbanzo bean) your bees will fly about 335 miles.

Where does that wax come from? Well again look to the amazing honey bee. Worker bees at about 12 days old begin to secrete "scales" of wax from glands on the underside of the abdomens. Each scale is about .12 in. across, slightly oval and .0039 in. thick. (It takes about 1100 scales to produce the above mentioned gram of beeswax.) The wax glands atrophy as the worker bee begins to forage at about three weeks old.

Ok, now the scale has been produced, what happens next? Well another unlikely solution, the bee stands on three of its six legs – the two middle legs and one of the rear legs. Using the large joint (plantae) on the free rear leg it hooks the wax scale and moves it forward where the two front legs can grasp it and move it along to the mandibles. Once in the mandibles it is masticated and manipulated to a needed location to build and repair a cell wall or capping.

All this is done in the dark of course. Aren't they amazing little critters!

Honey Bee Hobbyist, Norman Gary, PhD; Wikipedia

NOTICE: To ensure that you continue to receive your e-mail copy of the Bee Line, please send any change of @address to sabaeditor@gmail.com. Your information will be forwarded to the Membership Chair after our e-mail distribution list is updated. Thanks!

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

We're fortunate to have an article about splitting hives in our newsletter this month, written by Fred Stewart. To add to this important topic, Tex, our VP, has arranged for Ray Marler to speak on splitting hives at our April meeting. Couldn't be more timely given the upsurge in nectar flows at this time and the usual brood increase. Jim and I have three hives that may swarm soon and we're going to split them using a queen extractor when it warms up just a little more. We have an addition to our library - a binder of the inventory to look at for those of you about to participate in SABA events and school presentations. Since our Mission Statement is "to promote interest, awareness: to agriculture, commerce and the public at large," each member's contribution to events and presentations is to be encouraged and applauded. We can't continue to follow this great undertaking without you and want to provide guidance and support. Special thanks to Dennis and Nicki Larsen for the intriguing pictures of their African Safari at our last meeting, and for offering a slide show and presentation at their home on March 26th. Perhaps we can ask them to add another date for those of us who weren't able to attend. Looking forward to our new meeting location and to seeing you there, anticipating yummy treats from our talented Hospitality volunteer, Brenda Mock - the Honey Gingerbread treat she made last month was so good, thanks Brenda! Kate Morton

MARCH 15TH BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Meeting was called to order at 8:45pm with 23 members present, Quorum reached. David Ogden made motion to accept minutes as published which was seconded by Mil Sutter and passed unanimously by members present. Treasurer report: Brenda Terry reported on 2009 and 2010 audits and stated that she would have more information at SABA's next meeting. The 2011 proposed budget summary was presented and explained to members and board. Treasurer confirmed that the \$5000.00 CD was moved temporarily into a savings account. Current bank balance was reported to be \$5391.93. It was also reported that SABA currently has 281 members of which 147 are paid members and 134 are non-paid members. A brief discussion ensued about several changes to the website. A motion was made by Tom Mock and he was asked to rescind his motion. The topic was tabled until more members could have a say. Committee Reports: CLASSES: Tom Mock reported on attendance at the February 27th class and March 20th class. He stated there is space still available in remaining classes. EVENTS: Paul Newman reported on upcoming events. There are several requests for presentations in public schools. Ag Day at the Capital event needs someone to represent SABA/volunteer. BY-LAWS: Anita Winn reported that bylaws are still being updated.

Unfinished Business:

- 1. Name badges, still need volunteer to handle distribution and collection.
2. Flyers for new location were passed out at meeting.
3. Kate Morton stated she would be in charge of the December potluck as no one had volunteered.
4. Paul Newman brought in the Inventory Binder. One copy to be kept in library so that members could review and make note of what SABA has available for use when a SABA presentation is made. Event worksheets were passed out for completion after an event to be used for future reference when doing the same event in future. There was discussion regarding some of the items that perhaps should be included in the "red bags". It was determined that Ron Meluish, Howard Mann and George Bleekman were currently to be in possession of the "red bags".
5. Scholarship committee discussion was continued to April's meeting.
6. Annual picnic venue and activities discussion was continued to April's meeting.

New Business:

The sale of advertising space in the "Bee Line" was mentioned and was tabled for future discussion. 9:35 PM - Motion was made to adjourn by George Bleekman with a 2nd by David Ogden, unanimous vote of those present.

Monthly Business Meeting Agenda April 19th, 2011

- I. Meeting called to Order
- II Quorum Confirmation Approval of March Minutes as published
- III. Treasurer Report
 - a. 2009 and 2010 Audits
- IV. Committee Reports
 - a. Classes – Tom Mock
 - b. Events – Paul Newman
 - c. Bylaws – Anita Winn
- V. Unfinished Business
 - a. Still need volunteer for Name Badges
 - b. Scholarship committee
 - c. Inventory
 - d. Annual summer picnic, including venue and activities—Tex
- VI. New Business
 - a. Solicit member interest in starting advertising in Beeline newsletter
- VII. Meeting Adjournment

VOLUNTEERS OF THE MONTH

At our last meeting, we had a 'hands on' beekeeping event with four stations to share aspects of beginning beekeeping to our members. We were fortunate to have volunteers to share their knowledge, along with a few of our excellent mentors; George Bleekman, Bob Sugar and Howard Mann.

Our volunteers were Fred Stewart, who brought his device to wire frames and imbed foundation; Pete Laudi, who brought his frames of 'dead out' bees and explained his experiences this winter with his 6 hives; and Jim Russell, who brought hive boxes and telescoping hive covers. He got the design for the covers from Ernie Buda, a talented woodworker who had in the past graciously conducted a workshop at his home to show how to make these. Mil Sutter and Ceci Giacoma manned the station with nucs and package bee setup, vital information for the new beekeeper and a popular station. This event was a combined effort of many levels of beekeeping experience, and we hope our newest members came away with practical knowledge they can use when it's time to setup their first hive.

We want to thank these folks for stepping up and taking the time to share what they know. Many of our members can recount how enlightening it was to work with one of our mentors to learn the basics of beekeeping. We hope to continue the tradition of 'hands on' and one on one learning from our mentors and from our volunteer/members as it has always been, with families teaching their children and new beekeepers learning from experienced beekeepers. Thanks again to our volunteers and our mentors.

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Nathan Amboy, Forest Hill | Jim Long, Sacramento |
| Pamela Castro, Shingle Springs | Riley Narmore, Modesto |
| David Cowles, Granite Bay | Susan Sprague, Sacramento |
| Sterling Davis, Rancho Cordova | John & Sandra Stampfl, Antelope |
| Chris & Linda Dawers, Wilton | Cindy Sutherland, Applegate |
| Dennis & Amy Dempster, Roseville | Gary Taft, Lincoln |
| Lorinda Forrest, Toulumne | Dave Tidball, Meadow Vista |
| Catherine & Jay Hanson, Wilton | Rene Worley, Sacramento |
| John Knott, Loomis | Sonya Zohar, Sacramento |

BEES' NEEDS—A MONTHLY COLUMN BY GEORGE BLEEKMAN, MENTOR

TREES & SHRUBS

Generally trees have short bloom times compared to some shrubs and annual/perennial flowers in gardens. Their overall value to pollinators shouldn't be overlooked. Those that bloom early, Willow family in particular, are sought after by honey bees looking for late winter forage-January, February, March. Some don't provide ANY nectar, just pollen, so do your homework when choosing a tree. You should look for a tree which combines the characteristics of shade, beauty, longevity, hardiness, and bee friendly. In my opinion I would add, "and produces an edible fruit" if possible. Are there other trees? Only thousands!!! When you choose any other tree try to determine if it is bee friendly. The ones below ARE bee friendly:

TREES

Tilia Americana: Basswood, Lime tree, American Linden
Catalpa speciosa: Catawba Tree, Cigar Tree
Robinia pseudoacacia: Black Locust, False Acacia
Castanea dentata: The American Chestnut
Acacia berlandieri & *Acacia greggii* Acacia
Diospyros sp. The Fuyu Persimmon

SHRUBS

Blueberries
 Bottlebrush
 Broom
 Firethorn
 Mock Orange
 Oregon Grape

AMERICAN LINDEN *Tilia Americana*. This plant is also called Lime Tree, but rarely. Other common names, Basswood and Linden, which was made famous as a wide and impressive street in Berlin, Germany entitled "Unter den Linden Strasse." When in bloom the flowers are cream-colored, nectar bearing and very fragrant. Capital Nursery has carried this plant in the past. Other Tiliacs do not have the same characteristics so make certain the one you purchase follows the Latin name. This plant is grown mostly in the Eastern portion of the U.S. and when in bloom is known to supply nectar which becomes some of the best honey (a matter of judgment) in the country. According to E.R. Root, basswood yields nectar more rapidly than any other northern honey plant. (Source: Honey Plants of North America, John H. Lovell, 1926, A.I. Root Company.)

CATALPA A tree found in "older" Sacramento (downtown off J St), but not in abundance, is the Catalpa. *Catalpa speciosa* is probably the most planted Catalpa in the West although it is native to the mid-section of the U.S. Known also as the "cigar tree" because of the elongate seed pods (capsules) or the "bean tree" because of the seeds in each mature pod and the bean-like shape of the pod. This tree blooms large clusters of off-white flowers in the spring. *Catalpa speciosa* can grow to a height of 50 to 60 ft and 20-40 feet wide providing abundant shade. A great tree for pollinators if you have the available space.

BLACK LOCUST A mid-spring to early-summer tree that is an excellent source of nectar is the fast growing Black Locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, a tree popular in Western Europe. To aid in spring brood build-up in honey bees and our other pollinators, this tree in its mature state can provide both nectar and pollen via its pink and white clusters of flowers which are very showy May through June. It does have negatives. It's "armed" (thorns), rapid growing & has brittle wood. Although it grows in almost any soil type, it has aggressive roots and can reproduce by suckers. (The plant is named for John Robin, herbalist to Henry IV of France and his son Vespasian Robin, who first cultivated the Locust-tree in Europe.)

AMERICAN CHESTNUT We as beekeepers know our bees should keep their distance when it comes to the California Buckeye, a chestnut. But the "chestnuts roasting on the fire" are a different chestnut and classified in a different plant family, *Castanea dentata*, called the American Chestnut, (decimated due to the chestnut blight in the East and Midwest), is a plant producing prodigious hanging clusters of flowers containing both male and female reproductive structures. It appears to lack nectaries, hence is useless for nectar. For its short bloom time bees appear to be attracted to its showy flowers to gather pollen. An added bonus, this chestnut will produce edible chestnuts when prepared properly. Boa Vista Orchard, Apple Hill, has a large chestnut tree to the left of the main sales shed. In the fall it drops its fruit (2 or 3 sections each with a nut) which can be planted. Collect two or three and plant them. I have one 14 yrs old which produces good fruit.

ACACIA: A beautiful but "messy" tree, there are nearly 800 species, some of which grow well in many parts of California. The "Silk Tree" is relatively common in the Sacramento area and in many parts of Africa, especially Tanzania and Kenya (Serengeti). Acacias provide an impressive landscape feature for front lawns. These trees grow in almost any soil type. Some are armed (have thorns), but most don't and they produce natural gums used in foods (**Gum Arabic**). Do you eat jelly beans or Ben & Jerry's ice cream? The jelly beans (Starburst) contain the sap from the Acacia (or a close relative) and the ice cream contains natural gums from a red algae called Irish Moss. The nectar of the flowers provides a source of heavy white honey of fine quality if there are enough plants. Other pollinators find the flowers most attractive as well. Texas claims two species producing the best honey in the state? Go figure!!! One is *Acacia berlandieri* (Huajilla or Guajillo), the other is *Acacia greggii* (Cats claw). *A. berlandieri* produces white fragrant flowers in early spring and *A. greggii* creamy yellow flowers from spring through fall....off and on. *A. berlandieri* can be planted as a screen depending upon irrigation.

BEES' NEEDS—(CONTINUED)

FUYU PERSIMMON *Diospyros sp.* This is a great plant. Pleasant shape, spreading crown and best of all, it produces fine, sweet, small baseball size, firm fruit. The orange fruit looks like a slightly flattened tomato. This plant is the "standard" persimmon of Hawaii. Bees favor this plant for its nectar and pollen. Fruit polishes to a warm wax-like orange glow. The fruit is expensive in grocery stores. The Oriental persimmon, *Diospyros kaki*, produces larger fruit. It sets fruit without pollination but enjoys better production when pollinated.

SHRUBS

There are no shortages of shrubs providing an enormous array of features for the backyard gardener and beekeeper.

BLUEBERRIES Some plants are really tall (excess of 6 ft. and wide), while others will fit in a small garden ranging up to 4ft. Not only do they serve pollinators well, they produce fruit (BERRIES) high in antioxidants, as well as being attractive and flavorful. All blueberries **need an acid soil** to produce well. (Have you priced blueberries in COSTCO lately?)

- ❖ **Berkeley:** Ripens in the middle of summer. Develops into a tall plant.
- ❖ **Bluecrop:** The fruit of this plant ripens in mid-summer. Develops into a tall plant.
- ❖ **Chippewa** and **Northblue** are both plants reaching up to 4ft. Both are fine producers if the environment is conducive.

I grow **Berkeley, Duke** (a tall plant) and **Bluecrop**; they appear to enjoy the climate in Oregon better than Granite Bay, California. Our excessive heat during the summer may be the reason. Check COSTCO nursery for blueberry plants this spring.

BOTTLEBRUSH A fine shrub used generally as a border, especially if it is dense. Some plants are somewhat "rangy" but all have strikingly colorful flowers resembling "bottle brushes", hence the name of the shrub. Most have flowers in the reddish range and one with off white flowers. All bottlebrushes attract pollinators (especially honey bees) and have long bloom periods. A single plant may grow into a tree if not managed.

BROOM *Cytisus sp.* This prolific shrub is a joy to view in bloom with an invasion of honey bees and other pollinators foraging on the abundant flowers and carrying back to the hive pollen baskets filled with brownish-orange pollen. The plants do require management or else they will grow topsy-turvy, while still maintaining their character which is gently arching, dark green, with whippy shoots up to 2ft+ in length. Every whip produces a profusion of yellow pea-like flowers emitting a very pleasing fragrance. Shop carefully because there are a large number of species from which to choose.

Common Broom: *Cytisus scoparius*. This plant has provided many cultivars (a cultivar is a cultivated variety of a plant species.)

FIRETHORN (armed) *Pyracantha sp.* (In my opinion any gardener who plants a firethorn has too much time on his/her hands = maintenance!!) Although a prolific spring bloomer and extremely attractive to pollinators with its white clusters of nectar and pollen bearing flowers, it requires maintenance and pruning on a regular basis unless it is allowed to grow "wild". Pruning is often painful to the gardener due to the long, stiff, very sharp thorns (not all *Pyracanthas* have spines) and dense growth patterns. The variety of species is numerous and in the fall all bear orange to red berries, a favorite of birds, especially the Cedar Waxwing.

This shrub is excellent to establish a border between yours and your neighbor's property line. Unfortunately the branches will grow in excess of 12 ft and arch over a fence into the adjoining property potentially initiating a confrontation. If you are a beekeeper this plant could be one of the reasons a neighbor might wish to contest your right to have bees in an urban setting.

Too many cultivars and hybrids to list in this newsletter.

MOCK ORANGE *Philadelphus sp.* This shrub is a favorite in the mid-west. Its clusters of four-petaled white flowers provide the pollinators with masses of stamens (anthers) with pollen and are fragrant along with enough nectar to satisfy even the most greedy honey bee. Without pruning, the plant tends to become quite large, but remember, pruning will also reduce the bloom in the following season.

Philadelphus microphillus. This is a "gem" of a plant with small leaves and heavily scented flowers. Honey bees will be your friend with this plant in the yard.

OREGON GRAPE *Mahonia sp.* A colorful, low growing evergreen shrub which resembles a holly. The flowers are deep primrose in color and well scented. The nectaries allow nectar to collect at the base of each petal which appears exceedingly sweet. The bloom time is relatively lengthy and occurs when other plants may not be in bloom

Mahonia aquifolium., Rich yellow flowers, low growing, tolerates shade and is often seen as plants in bark landscapes with few other plants. Maintenance is generally low. Great for honey bees and in the fall, birds. The leaves are dark green but tend to display hints of red in winter. The berries are small and dark blue. Birds consume them quickly, so the attractive berries do not last long!

GO PLANT!!

BEEKEEPING CLASSES

All classes will be held at the UCD Extension Center, 4145 Branch Center Road, off Kiefer Road west of Bradshaw Road. Classes are from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Check-in starts at 7:45 a.m.

Classes are \$35 each for SABA members, \$45 each for non-members

Raising (Propagating) Queen Bees Instructor: Serge Labesque (\$50)

- **SOLD OUT.** If you are unable to attend, please notify Ernie Buda (2211budae@att.net, or 916.761.3802) so that standby member(s) can be substituted.

Beginning Beekeeping Instructor: Serge Labesque

- Saturday, June 18th

Intermediate Beekeeping Instructor: Serge Labesque

- Saturday, July 16th

Intermediate Beekeeping Instructor: Randy Oliver

- Saturday, August 6th

Advanced Beekeeping Instructor: Dr. Eric Mussen

- Saturday, August 27th

Contact Tom Mock at tommock@comcast.net or sabaclubbees@gmail.com, or 916-487-3806 to reserve a space in one or more of the Beekeeping classes. **Checks should be made payable to SABA.** Forward payment to confirm your reservation to: Tom Mock, 1421 Elsdon Circle, Carmichael, CA 95608. Payment must be received no later than **one month** before the class unless arrangements have been made with Tom.

NOTE: As classes fill, unpaid holds may be replaced by paid reservations.

(See *Calendar of Events* for additional "non-SABA" beekeeping classes.)

OATMEAL RAISIN HONEY COOKIES



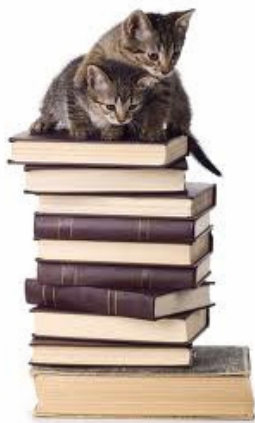
2 1/2 cups	All-purpose flour
1 teaspoon	Baking soda
1/4 teaspoon	Salt
1 teaspoon	Cinnamon
1 cup	Quick oats (not instant)
3/4 cup	Packed light or dark brown sugar
1/4 cup	Granulated sugar
1 cup	Unsalted butter, softened
1/4 cup + 1 tblsp	Honey
2 teaspoons	Vanilla extract
2	Large eggs
1 1/2 cup	Raisins
1/2 cup	Chopped walnuts or pecans (Optional: chocolate chips)

Instructions

In a large bowl, blend sugars and honey with medium speed blender ~ Add butter and mix, scraping down sides of bowl ~ Add eggs and vanilla extract, mix until light and fluffy ~ Add flour, baking soda, salt, and cinnamon; mix at low speed ~ Stir in raisins, pecans (or walnuts) ~ Drop by the teaspoonful onto ungreased cookie sheet ~ Bake for 16 to 18 minutes at 300 degrees until golden brown.

This recipe has been adapted for additional honey used.

To increase honey use and reduce amount of sugar: For each cup of honey, add 1 teaspoon additional baking soda and reduce sugars used. Estimate approximate substitution for smaller amounts.



BEE READING -

If you love bees and mysteries you'll enjoy a new (2010) book involving both: "Buzz Off" by Hannah Reed. When a successful beekeeper is found dead in his yard and covered with honey and bees, his apprentice, or "mentee" sets out to discover what happened and to save the bees from townspeople who've assumed they're the killers. The story's set in rural southern Wisconsin and includes info on bee plants and beekeeping, and several delicious-looking honey recipes, too.

So pull up a chair by the fire and enjoy what appears to be the first in a new series called "Queen Bee Mysteries." (And when I make the honey frozen custard I'll report back and send in the recipe for a future newsletter!)

Georgianna Pfost

SPLITTING A HIVE OF BEES

If you want to split your hive to create a new hive, but you're unsure if you can find the queen in the existing hive, here's an easy to follow process. You'll need the following equipment:

One empty hive body	Bee brush
5 frames to replace those you remove from the existing hive	Hive tool
Queen excluder	Smoker
	Personal protection (hat, veil, gloves, etc.)

Choose a warm, sunny day to make the division.

1. Light the smoker, have your personal protection ready to put on; arrange the equipment nearby within easy reach
2. Decide whether you are going to introduce a new mated queen to the new split or you plan to have the new split make their own queen from the eggs in one of the frames that you remove. *This description assumes the latter.*
3. Using the smoker and hive tool, open the existing hive by removing the top board. Go through the hive and select the five frames that you will use to make the split. You will want one frame of honey and four frames of brood, one of which must have uncapped eggs and larva. Gently brush the bees off the frames to be taken and place the frames in the empty hive body. Replace the selected frames with the empty frames.
4. Place the queen excluder on top of the existing hive and put the hive body containing the frames you selected for the split on top of the excluder. Replace the top board on the hive body containing the frames for the split. Leave it alone for at least 24 hours. Nurse bees from the existing hive will go up through the excluder to feed and tend to the brood frames you selected. The existing queen will not be able to go through the excluder and thus will not be on the frames in the split.
5. After at least 24 hours, place a new bottom board where the new hive will be located (you'll also need a new top board). Using the smoker, veil, and hive tool, remove the top from the existing hive. Check to see that there are lots of bees on the frames for the split. If the frames are covered with bees, the box can be removed and placed upon the new bottom board. You must add frames to fill up the box.
6. Feed the new split with syrup and pollen patty so that the nurse bees will be able to produce royal jelly to feed the larva being raised to be a new queen.

The new queen will hatch and leave the hive to mate and then will begin to lay fertile eggs. This will take about 4 to 5 weeks.

Courtesy of Fred Stewart

C A L E N D A R O F E V E N T S

- ❖ **Olivarez Honey Bees**—3rd Annual Small Scale Beekeepers & Hobbyist Day **April 9th, 8:30—3:00**. Guest speaker: Randy Oliver. Also: Mann Lake booth, package bee demo, hands-on bee hive manipulation. Free donuts & coffee, GREAT BBQ! 6398 County Rd. 20, **Orland, CA**. Phone 530.865.0298 / 877.865.0298
- ❖ **April 9th**, 5:30—8:30, Family Fun Fest Carnivale at Fairy Tale Town, 3901 Land Park Drive
- ❖ **April 16th**, 11:00—3:00: Orangevale Grange Family Fair; 5807 Walnut Ave., Orangevale. Vendor space available: e-mail Cindysu3@comcast.net, or 988.0806 / 988.4810. Opportunity to set up SABA booth and sell your honey.
- ❖ **APRIL 19th, 7:00 p.m.** SABA Monthly Meeting. Ray Marlar will be talking about hive splitting. **NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION:** second module behind Town and Country Lutheran Church, 4049 Marconi Ave. (Enter from Norris Ave.)
- ❖ **EARTH DAY EVENTS: April 20th**, 11:00 - 2:00 at Point West Medical Office, 1650 Response Rd., Sacto. **April 22nd**, Main Event 11:00 - 2:00 at Medical Center, 2025 Morse Ave. Earth Day 2011 will provide displays and information about recycling, energy conservation, waste reduction and other environmentally friendly practices. There will also be a farmers' market.
- ❖ **Sierra Foothill Beekeepers Association** (www.sierrafoothillbeekeepers.org) is sponsoring Beginning (**April 30th**) and Intermediate (**June 4th**) beekeeping classes, both taught by Serge Labesque, in **Sonora, CA**. Course fee is \$35 each. Early registration is encouraged. Contact Lorinda Forrest, at **209.782.7322**, or lorforr@gmail.com.
- ❖ SABA is looking for volunteers for the **3rd Annual Girl Scouts AgAdventure Day**, on **May 14th**. If you're interested, contact Tex Winn at sabavp01@gmail.com. Additional details to follow.
- ❖ **Steiner College** in Fair Oaks is offering classes on natural beekeeping: **May 14th**, "Care of the Hive;" and **September 24th**, "The Harvest." Details at: www.steinercollege.edu
- ❖ **May 26th-30th:** Sacramento COUNTY Fair at Cal Expo; entry times vary
- ❖ **June 11th, 10:00—2:00:** SABA Picnic at the UC Davis Apiculture Center (Henry Laidlaw Bee Garden). SABA will furnish the meats, bread, drinks and condiments; members should bring side dishes (e.g., salads, beans, desserts, etc.). Free for members.
- ❖ **July 14th—31st:** California STATE Fair at Cal Expo. Volunteers requested: contact Sacramento Beekeeping Supply.
- ❖ **August 6th:** Fair Oaks Harvest Day
- ❖ **September 8th—11th:** Gold Country Fair, Auburn; times vary. George Bleekman is the coordinator of this event.

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Address Correction Requested



Bees on Male Corn Tassels

