



# *The Buzz*

*Newsletter of the Iowa Honey Producers Association*



November 2010



**Iowa Honey Queen Pg.4**  
**Beekeeper's Record & Journal Oct.—Nov. Pg.5**  
**Featured Beekeeper of the Month Ron Wehr Pg.8**



## Dates To Bee Remembered

**November 4, 2010** Board Meeting 7 pm Best Western Regency Inn, Marshalltown, IA

**November 5th & 6th** Annual Meeting Best Western Regency Inn, Marshalltown



**For Sale:** Pine Hive Components. 9 5/8" Boxes \$16, 6 5/8" Boxes \$14, reversible screened bottom boards \$14 (solid bottom boards \$13), telescoping cover \$16. Painted, handholds, and bee space compatible with commercial woodenware. Glued with Titebond II and screwed, simple butt joints.

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Raspberry powder in 5.5 lb bags

Ann Garber at  
Bus Phone 641-873-4119  
Cell Phone 641-870-2119

## Buzz Newsletter

In order to have an Iowa Honey Producers newsletter, the members of this organization need to help with the articles. I am in need of beekeepers who would like to be a featured beekeeper

of the month or know of someone who would like to be featured. Please contact: Ron Wehr, 2270 Juniper Ave., Keota, Iowa 52248 or call 319-698-7542. Thank you.

Submitted by Ron Wehr



## Emergency Beekeeping Education

This is a picture of our meeting with Washington Fire department there were about 40 present from different departments around Washington county, Ron Wehr set up this meeting for us and also helped with the presentation.. this was the first ( and only) help I have gotten from other beekeepers so it was much appreciated. Submitted by Vern Ramsey

## The Buzz Newsletter Article Submissions and IHPA Memberships

Please send submissions, classified ads, and photos to Alex W. Ebert by email to [TheBuzz@ABuzzAboutBees.com](mailto:TheBuzz@ABuzzAboutBees.com) or by mail to The Buzz, c/o Phil Ebert, 14808 S. 102<sup>nd</sup> Ave. E., Lynnville, IA 50153. **The deadline for submissions is the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month to be included in the following month's newsletter.** The Buzz is a monthly newsletter published by the Iowa Honey Producers Association which is an affiliate of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. IHPA Membership is only \$10 annually. To join IHPA and receive your complimentary member subscription to The Buzz Newsletter, please contact Melanie Bower, IHPA Treasurer, 207 S.E. Diehl, Des Moines, IA 50315, Phone: (515) 287-6542

## Greetings from the President of the IHPA

Dear Honey Producers,

Wow, I am really enjoying this weather so much more than last year. We have had fun activities going on at the orchard almost every week-end and the weather is helping bring people to enjoy them. The honey bees have been treated, given supplemental feedings, the fall garden radishes are great, the fall work in all of the gardens is almost finished, the last of the apple crop is harvested, the garlic planted, so things are going well.

Hope everyone is planning to attend the 98th Annual Meeting of the IHPA. Pat Randol has lined up some great speakers and has lots of great fellowship on the agenda.

Remember that this is your organization. Please support the activities.

Amber Connett, the 2010 Iowa Honey Queen has done a fantastic job representing the industry here in Iowa.

Please help us continue the program by bringing items for the silent auctions and for the larger live auction during the banquet. The money received from these activities helps pay for the Iowa Honey Queen to travel across Iowa promoting honey and beekeeping.

One of the highlights of the annual meeting is the friendly competition in the honey cooking, photo and Mead contests. Bring your favorite photo, foods or mead to share with fellow beekeepers. The rules have been sent to you, it is up to you to join in the fun!

One of the items to accomplish for 2011 is to promote the 100th Anniversary of the IHPA. Several members have submitted logo ideas to be used for promotional items celebrating the accomplishments of those 100 years. The membership attending the meeting will have the opportunity to offer suggestions on the kinds of promotional items you want and to help the officers and directors select the winning design.

The artists are eagerly awaiting the selection of their entry.

Fall is the time to take inventory of your equipment. Look at your equipment, assess any repairs, additional items needed for next year and jot them down so that this winter when things are a little bit slower, decisions can be made on replacing items, repairing items or increasing items. My memory isn't what it used to be, so I need to keep a list of things to be completed. At the annual meeting talk to your fellow beekeepers about what works for them and maybe something will work for you also.

We have another great group of youth applications. The program is certainly adding beekeepers to the membership. Make sure that you introduce yourselves to the youth and encourage them to keep up the great work. If you would like to be a mentor, please contact Mike to let him know.

It is great to spread the work among the membership instead of just relying on a few to handle the responsibilities. The mentors are getting as much out of the program as the youth. Help us continue to provide leadership to our new beekeepers.

Our computer got hit by lightning even with a surge protector on and the computer turned off. I am using our son's computer to write this article. It is not the same as mine, but hope things turn out fine on it. Our computer still works for my programs, but we can't connect to the internet. We have both computers on one desk and it seems to get a bit crowded. Please have patience if I haven't returned your email. It might have been lost in the shuffle. I know that I am used to things going the same way all the time, change is not always wanted at the time it occurs.

Have a great Thanksgiving holiday with your family and "bee" thankful for all of your blessings. Take time to

count them and tell others in your life that they are precious to you.

Sincerely,

Donna Brahms, IHPA President

### Whipped Sweet Potatoes and Bananas with Honey

Recipe courtesy Tyler Florence  
foodnetwork.com

5 medium sweet potatoes, scrubbed  
4 bananas, unpeeled  
1 cup (2 sticks) unsalted butter, at room temperature  
1/4 cup honey  
Kosher salt  
1/2 cup all-purpose flour  
3/4 cup dark brown sugar  
1 1/2 cups pecans, chopped

Preheat the oven to 375 degrees F.

Prick the sweet potatoes all over with a fork, put them in a roasting pan and roast for 30 minutes. Toss the bananas into the pan and continue roasting for 10 to 15 minutes, until both the bananas and potatoes are very soft. Remove the pan from the oven but don't turn the oven off.

When the potatoes are cool enough to handle, scoop out the flesh into a large mixing bowl. Peel the bananas and add them to the bowl along with 1 stick of the butter, and the honey. Season with salt and beat vigorously with a wooden spoon until everything's well combined and the mixture is fluffy. Spoon into an oven-proof serving bowl and smooth the top.

In a separate mixing bowl, use your fingers to rub together the remaining stick of butter, the brown sugar, flour, and pecans until the mixture is the consistency of coarse crumbs. Sprinkle the crumb mixture over the sweet potatoes and return to the oven.

Cook for about 20 minutes, until the crumbs are golden. Serve hot.





### Iowa Honey Queen November

Greetings fellow bee enthusiasts! I know very cheesy opening but you try writing articles every month and think of something catchy to say, ha ha. Well I hope you are all as excited as I am for the month of November. Most of the honey is harvested, the bees are medicated, and of course the best part about fall besides football and Thanksgiving, its IHPA annual meeting time! This year the meeting lands on November 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, and I encourage everyone to attend. It's a great way to learn new things about beekeeping, meet new people and catch up with old friends, win equipment, talk to industry providers, and if for no other reason to come why not come and see myself and the crowning of the 2011 Iowa Honey Queen! I hope I see you there!

October was a slow month for events. I did the rolling beeswax candles event at Living History Farms on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>. There were so many kids I had to leave early the first day and spent the second day mostly talking about beekeeping to people because I ran out of supplies! It was really fun and I enjoyed it! I have an event scheduled for November with a Kiwanis group in Ames. They said a beekeeper from the area and many other people who had heard me speak talked highly of me and suggested that I come do a speech for them. So I do have one event in November planned. Since the meeting is coming up that means I will no longer be queen. I am sad to no longer represent the IHPA as the queen but I wish the new queen good luck and want

her to have a fantastic year! Make sure you schedule her to come speak to your groups. I'm not sure if this is my last article as queen or not but if it is I want to let you all know it was a pleasure representing you and I am very grateful that I was able to become a part of this association and wish you all the best in everything you do! Take care and have a Happy Thanksgiving!

Amber Connett  
aconnett@iastate.edu  
(515) 460-9199

### THE BEEYARD REPORT

The Varroa mites made a resurgence. We treated in August and September in

when they winter right under the lid. The great aster flow is going to save us a few bucks on syrup. We never come out just right. We only need about 300 gallons to finish but I'm going to have to buy ½ a tanker load to get it. I hate to have all that money sitting in the tanks through the winter. It's not all bad, though. It is sometimes hard to get a tanker in here in the spring if it's wet. I won't have to worry about that.

Adam is going to buy a place south of Cedar Rapids. The queen operation is going to move that way. This creates some logistical problems but, overall, it's a good thing. By the end of the season there are huge amounts of bees in that yard. Our present queen yard is just over the hill from our extracting facility. If the bees don't have anything to do in the fall, they tend to come for the building. It can get ugly.

He's planning to add 100 mating nucs to the queen yard. This, along with everything else, depends on what our winter survival is. It takes a lot of bees to load those boxes since we want to do it on full

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most of the yards. The first trip back through, two weeks later, we were seeing 2 to 8 mites on ether rolls. I thought brood rearing was about over. That would limit the number of mites. Then we hit the good weather of October. Both pollen and nectar was coming in. Brood rearing began anew. By mid October we were seeing 20 to 40 on ether rolls. We had to treat a 2nd time in most of the yards. Most of the bees look decent even with the increasing mite levels. However, some are declining syrup even though they are not that heavy. Those will die--probably in the early winter. They won't die from lack of food but lack of vigor due to whatever is going on in there.

The bees are beginning to drop toward the bottom of the boxes. That's a good thing. They can eat up. I get nervous

size frames.

The queen business is only marginally profitable for us but the colonies we get at the end of the season are quite significant. Of course, we have to keep them alive over the winter for the whole thing to work.

We did make 80 barrels. I am not sure how many producing colonies we had. If it was 650 we averaged almost 80#. If it was 700, it was closer to 70#. It's not great but much better than the two previous years. It still not even close to what we need to fill our market.

We will be deep into winter before we know it. The schedule is set for my Marshalltown class. That will start in late January. I am looking forward to going to Galveston in early January. I think I am going to drive and come

back through Garden City, KS. Anthony is still teaching music in the school system there.

The chaos of fall is beginning to return to some sort of order but there is still a lot to clean up. I mowed the yard first the first time in, what must have been, at least two months. It looked pretty ragged. There was even too much for the horses to eat down.

A number of you have sent me friend requests for Facebook. I accepted a few at first but I'm just not a Facebook sort of guy. I never looked at the pages of the people I did accept. Maybe I'm just too private to appreciate Facebook. Anyway, please don't be offended if I fail to respond to your Friend requests. Facebook just doesn't work for me.

Let's enjoy the coming winter season!!!

Submitted by Phil Ebert

### **Beekeeper's Record & Journal**

The following was reprinted with the permission of the estate of Richard Taylor. The material is from the book, "*Beekeeper's Record & Journal*", text by Richard Taylor, and designed and illustrated by Cynthia Diamond. This book (among other items) was graciously donated to the youth scholarships' during the 2009 IHPA annual meeting in October at the Best Western Regency Inn in Marshalltown. After the meeting, this book was not taken and is now the property of the Iowa Honey Producers Association, Historian. I have enjoyed reading it, and thought the membership would also. As stated by Kim Flottum, Editor of the *Bee Culture*; "*We have a Gem*".

Peggy Ennis, IHPA Historian

### **October**

October is like the evening of the year, the last desultory stirrings of life before the long sleep of winter. The garden is

mostly a shambles, basking in a soft and fading light, a few melons still struggling in vain to ripen, many tomatoes succumbing to the few remaining cold, wet slugs, corn stalks crisp and straight, and here and there gigantic weeds that finally, from final neglect of them, reach their triumph. It is a somber time. Soon the frost will silence the few remaining insects, and the woodchucks will withdraw to wait out the cold within the protection of their incredible fat. The geese overhead, in repeated processions, announce already the impending cold. Sometimes they are almost too high to be seen, but their honking, in the case of large flocks, still reaches the earth. And sometimes they are so close, just starting their great ascent from the lake nearby that you want to reach out to them.

The bees have become languid, and even an occasional warm fall day hardly stirs them once the golden rod has turned grey and dead. This happens sometimes long before the first frost. A few days of cold, wet weather puts the goldenrod down for good. A few bees still bring pollen, from the few remaining asters, or from the heads of goldenrod that have survived, but for the most part the bees are already marking time. There are a few drones left now. Nature has no use for them. And the worker bees still emerging in the combs have the miserable destiny of merely making it through the interminable winter, in the cold and darkness of the hive, just until new generations can arise and begin the new cycle. Of course the hive will retain the warmth necessary for its survival, drawing upon the stored honey as its source of heat, but it will still be just barely enough to sustain life.

If you are a comb honey beekeeper your crop is long since in and most of it sold, but if you spin out the honey your honey house may keep you busy to the very end of the month. The work has moved from outdoors to in, and can sometimes seem endless if you have many hives and little help. It can be onerous, as it goes on hour after hour

and the piles of supers seem to diminish so slowly, but it is doubtful whether any harvest is as rewarding in its outcome. It is the culmination of the year's work, what you finally have to show for all you have done.

### **November**

The beehives are a forlorn sight, their occupants have nothing to do but wait, and the wait has hardly begun. Still, bees will sometimes fly forth and bring back pollen on a rare warm day in November, even in northern latitudes. Where they find it is a mystery, for there is no trace of a living plant anywhere.

A beekeeper with a warm shop has no great difficulty waiting for spring. Comb honey supers can be assembled, a few at a time, and broken frames restored to use. If your shop has a wood burning stove you are doubly lucky, for you have a sense of closeness to the elements that is quite lost by any other way of keeping warm. It is hard to get along without the bees, but the thought of being back in the bee yard, and hearing the low droning hum of the honey gatherers, keeps the spirits up. Perhaps if we were not briefly deprived of these pleasures, by the enforced solitude of winter, we would enjoy them less when we finally return to them. In any case, seeing comb honey supers piling up, fitted out with the new foundation on which a new honey crop will be built, is in some ways more pleasant than seeing the same super filled with honey, months hence, for the joy of anticipation is added to the sense of achievement that can come, even in November.

Richard Taylor

Richard Taylor was born 1919 and passed away October 30, 2003 in New York. He earned his PhD at Brown University and taught principally at Brown University, Columbia, and University of Rochester. He was an American Philosopher, renowned for his dry wit and his contributions to

Metaphysics. Although it is well known he was a philosopher – he was far better known as a beekeeper. It is often said – “I have never met a beekeeper who has not heard of Richard Taylor”. He owned 300 hives and from 1970 produced mostly comb honey. His significant contributions to beekeeping are - authoring many books on beekeeping - among these are the two; “The comb Honey Book” and “The Joys of Beekeeping”, and regularly writing articles for bee journals. His near legendary honey stand at the roadside in front of his country home operated on the honor system, secured only by gentle solicitations to honesty posted on its walls.

To “bee” continued next month



## A new suspect on the trail of CCD

Condensed from a report by Dr. Jerry Bromenshenk, Montana State University

In 2007, a team composed of Montana bee specialists and fungal pathologists, and a group of virologists and chemists at the USArmy Edgewood Chemical Biological Center was formed to search for the cause of Colony Collapse Disorder. Later, specialists in insect viruses from Texas and Mexico were added.

Using mass spectrometry-based proteomics, a technique modified by the military for screening samples for pathogens, we found an insect iridescent virus (IIV) in bees from CCD colonies that is new to the U.S -- though similar to an IIV first reported in India 20 years ago -- as well as to an IIV found in moths. It probably arrived in North America in infected bees, or it crossed over to bees from another insect.

All cells from bacterial to human have DNAs as their genetic material. Viruses have either DNA or RNA (a chemical variant of DNA) as their genetic material. Viruses thus far associated with CCD have been of the RNA type. The insect iridescent virus that we have correlated with CCD is a DNA virus, a fundamental difference and takes CCD research in a whole new direction. It also caused us to seek out experts in these viruses, who quickly joined our team.

The size, shape, and stacking of these DNA viruses inside cells alters light in a way that causes iridescence. Viruses and infected host tissue may have a bluish green or purplish hue. Insect iridescent viruses have also been shown to contain a protein that causes host cells to self destruct in a process called apoptosis which can be a viral attack mechanism or a host defense strategy. In addition, there is a significant statistical link between CCD, the iridescent virus and a fungal parasite of the genus *Nosema*. We don't know if (1) these two pathogens cause CCD or (2) whether CCD colonies are more likely to succumb to these two pathogens. We are trying to isolate the specific strain of iridescent virus in U.S. bees so that we can characterize it alone and in combination with *Nosema*.

There are more than two dozen known insect iridescent viruses. Generally, the impact of these viruses is variable, ranging from covert infections with relatively minor effects to highly virulent and lethal ones in some cases. This lethality is one of the reasons that this group of viruses has been scrutinized as potential biopesticides for applications such as mosquito control. This is not good news for beekeepers. In India, an iridescent virus, called IIV-24, has been implicated in high losses of honey bee colonies.

We know that in an Asian honey bee, *Apis cerna*, a combination of parasites and pathogens co-exist, including: (1) *Nosema ceranae*, (2) an iridescent vi-

rus, (3) parasitic and predacious mites, and (4) two other RNA-type viruses, Kashmir and a Sacbrood virus. Kashmir bee virus and *Nosema ceranae* have been in North America a decade or more. How similar is the CCD strain of iridescent virus to the IIV-24 from *A. cerana*? It is possible that US bees acquired IIV from the Asian bee along with *Nosema ceranae* and Kashmir bee virus or it may be a variant of a strain prevalent in other insects..

Once fully identified and proven to be linked with CCD, the potential exists to use IIV presence as an indicator of CCD. With an inexpensive and rapid assay, we'd then have the ability to screen for IIV. In the short term, the possibility of developing treatments against the IIV seems remote.

Finally, in a bee collapse in the northeastern part of the U.S. some years ago, an IIV was seen in varroa mites that prey on bees. Varroa may act as a vector for the dispersal of the virus among bee colonies, just as mosquitoes transmit West Nile virus or malaria to humans. Varroa is known to increase damage caused by other viruses, and beekeepers who fail to control varroa levels are likely to sustain high colony losses. In all cases, management practices that reduce *Nosema* and mite loads and try to reduce long term exposures to cool, damp environmental conditions are likely to reduce colony susceptibility to IIV. The entire paper is published in the online Journal Plos One at <http://www.plosone.org/home.action>

Western Apicultural Society  
November 2010

## Hints for Successful Backyard Beekeeping

Eric Mussen, Extension Apiculturist, Entomology Department,, UC Davis. CA

Beekeeping can be an interesting and pleasant pastime. However, besides the enjoyment, beekeeping comes with responsibilities. Beekeepers should have

Before obtaining colonies, potential beekeepers should check on federal, state, and municipal ordinances. While being extremely devastating to many beekeeping operations, colony collapse disorder (CCD) has generated public concern for, and better acceptance of honey bees. Now would be an ideal time to try to loosen restrictions on beekeeping, as has been done in New York City (and, apparently, Washington, DC!).

1. a young, prolific queen
2. a quality hive
3. adequate water and food
4. freedom from diseases and parasites.

# November

queens from supercedures may have mated in the back alley with disreputable drones and can produce difficult to manage colonies. Beehives come in a number of sizes and materials. All will work well in the hands of experienced beekeepers. The most important concern is maintenance of the "bee space" so that the frames can easily be removed for inspection without injuring many bees or the queen. Although exterior dimensions of standard Langstroth hive boxes from various manufacturers are identical, the frames and rabbets are cut to different dimensions, so that they do not work well mixed together. Once you select a beekeeping supply line, stick with it.

In climates where summer rains are infrequent or non-existent, honey bee colonies can suffer from lack of water. Water or nectar is used to dilute honey and glandular secretions before they are fed to the brood. Water or nectar is used to liquefy pollen pellets so that the nurse bees can drink the pollen grains. Water is used to maintain the proper humidity in the brood nest. Bees fanning over droplets of water, strategically placed in the hive, produce evaporative cooling to prevent melt downs on hot summer days. In desert locations, honey bees forage only for water at temperatures much above 100° Fahrenheit.

place BEFORE the bees establish watering holes elsewhere. Leaky faucets, water gardens, fish ponds, dog dishes, cattle troughs, hanging laundry, irrigated lawns and foliage, and swamp coolers are just a few of the places where honey bees will collect water. Around swimming pools, honey bees will collect water from wet footprints on the pool apron, along the edges of floating objects, and along the water line. The bees do not stand in or on the water. Bees found in the pool water usually are spent foragers that have fluttered into the pool as they ran out of gas. However, they can and do sting swimmers who contact them.

Information on these topics can be found at various sites on the Internet, including my Bee Briefs at (no www) [entomology.ucdavis.edu/faculty/mussen.cfm](http://entomology.ucdavis.edu/faculty/mussen.cfm). Each colony of honey bees has its own level of defensive responses to stimuli. You can't do much to tone down their natural level, but many things can make the colony much touchier. Nightly visitations by skunks; daily visitations by yellow jackets, vandals or overly-zealous beekeepers; continuous commotion around the hive entrance; contact with insecticides; inspecting colonies without the use of smoke; and clumsy or careless, rough hive manipulations all set the bees on edge. Manipulating the hives and frames without gloves encourages beekeepers to be more careful. If the hives are kept way out in the open, a strategically placed flag or two will keep the bees used to a little movement in front of the hives.

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honey and invite them to join you when working the bees or harvesting the crop. Be sure they are properly protected!

*(Editor's Note: Dr. Mussen can be contacted at [ecmussen@ucdavis.edu](mailto:ecmussen@ucdavis.edu) or at (530) 752-0472. His web page is at: (no www) [entomology.ucdavis.edu/faculty/mussen.cfm](http://entomology.ucdavis.edu/faculty/mussen.cfm).)*

Western Apicultural Society  
November 2010

## Featured Beekeeper of the Month

This month I decided to be the beekeeper of the month. I am Ron Wehr from near Washington, Iowa. I live with my wife, Carol and farm for a living. We have 2 adult boys, Sean and Bryan, and raise sheep, honeybees, corn and soybeans.



**Ron and Carol Wehr stand amongst some of the colonies used for pollination in a wintering yard.**

About 25 years ago I needed a different project so I started beekeeping with 2 colonies purchased from Paul Goossen. I now manage around 280 colonies. Carol helps me and we market extracted honey, comb honey, sell nucs, queens and do pollination for melon and truck gardens in the area. We also spend time catching swarms now and then.

After I learned how to manage colonies, my next goal was to learn to raise queens. I felt the need to learn how to raise queens because the ones I purchased had to travel many miles in changeable weather and endure layovers in post offices so they arrived stressed. Also a number of them are superseded shortly after they reach their new colony. I feel raising queens from my strongest surviving colonies that produce a good crop of honey might be my answer to better and stronger colonies.

Of course by the time I took time to put things together to start the project, my eyes weren't quite good enough to graft so I talked Bryan into doing it for me. Bryan hates bees, but does a great job of grafting. Now my goal is to over-winter my summer queens so I can use them in the spring as we work with colonies for the new season. Raising queens requires timeliness and some work, but you can save money and get a lot of satisfaction doing it.

I help out the Iowa Honey Producers at the State Fair booth and attend the Annual Meeting in Marshalltown.

I am the secretary, treasurer of the South



east Iowa Beekeepers. We have 45 members. Our group meets in March and has three field days during the summer. Field days seem to be one of the best ways to teach new beekeepers the art. I hear and I forget, I see and I remember, I do and I understand what works for us. There are many years of experience and a wealth of information to be exchanged at our group meetings and we want to teach and stay on top of things. We have been mentoring several kids who want to learn about beekeeping, helping them out with equipment and information to get them going. Our field days end with a potluck meal and more time to get to know other families and exchange ideas.

I have been teaching a beginning beekeeper class through Kirkwood at Washington, Iowa. Vernie Ramsey helps out and sometimes we have Tim Wilbanks speak. He is from Georgia and the son of Reg Wilbanks one of the largest bee producers in the United States.

I guess one of the greatest satisfactions in beekeeping is the challenge of working with and for mother nature.

Submitted by Ron Wehr



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SOAPMAKING EQUIPMENT  
PACKAGE BEES  
QUEENS  
UNIQUE CONTAINERS  
EXPERT INFORMATION**

**HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP**

**FREE CATALOG ON REQUEST**

## **B & B Honey Farm**

**5917 Hop Hollow Road  
Houston, Minn. 55943**



**Information 1-507-896-3955  
Order Line 1-800-342-4811  
Fax 1-507-896-4134  
Email [bbhoney@acegroup.cc](mailto:bbhoney@acegroup.cc)**

Your Beekeeping Fun Doesn't Have To Stop With the First Frost!

## Lip Balm Accessories

- (A) Pots - 12 ct. — M019301 ..... \$6.95
- (B) Tubes - 12 ct. — M019302 ..... \$5.85
- (C) Shea Butter 4 oz. — M019303 ..... \$4.95
- (D) Almond Oil Sweet 4 oz. — M019304 ..... \$3.95
- (E) Tangerine Oil - 1 Dram — M019305 ..... \$1.50
- (F) Peppermint Oil - 1 Dram — M019306 ..... \$1.50
- (G) Pineapple Oil - 1 Dram — M019307 ..... \$1.50
- (H) Tropical Punch Oil - 1 Dram — M019308 .. \$1.50

All Items Above - Ship Wt. 1 lb. Ea.

Accessories Available Only Through  
the Dadant Corporate Office in Hamilton, IL.  
To order any of these items  
please call 1-888-922-1293.

## LIP BALM KIT

With ingredients such as natural beeswax, almond oil and shea butter you have a spa treatment for the lips. Kit includes 12 pots, 12 tubes, beeswax, 4 oz. almond oil, 4 oz. shea butter, four 1 dram bottles of gourmet flavoring oils (tangerine, pineapple, tropical punch and peppermint), stir sticks, decorative labels and instructions. Makes enough for 24 containers.

### M01930 LIP BALM KIT

Ship Wt. 3 lbs. \$17.95  
plus shipping



A Great  
Holiday Gift  
Idea!

## CANDLEMAKER BEGINNER'S KIT



Here is all you need to begin making your own candles. The kit includes an aluminum melting and pouring pot, the book "Basic Candle Making", 3 lbs. ivory beeswax, 6 cup metal votive mold, 100 metal tea light cups, 100 pre-assembled votive light wicks, 100 pre-assembled tea light wicks, thermometer, 1 can of mold release spray and 1 can of wax remover.

### M03200 CANDLEMAKER BEGINNER'S KIT

Ship Wt. 18 lbs. \$87.50  
plus shipping



## BEGINNER'S SOAP MAKING KIT

Everything you need except lye to make your own all natural soap. The kit includes a deluxe digital scale with mixing bowl, thermometer, 2 soap molds, coconut, palm and olive oil, 2 soap fragrances, 2 soap dyes, and soap making book "The Natural Soap Book".

### M04182 STANDARD BEGINNER'S SOAP MAKING KIT

Ship Wt. 13 lbs. \$80.00  
plus shipping



# Dadant

WWW.DADANT.COM

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# The Buzz Newsletter

Iowa Honey Producers Association  
207 S.E. Diehl  
Des Moines, IA 50315

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

ISSUE 11 – November 2010



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### Central Iowa Beekeepers Association

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### Des Moines Backyard Beekeepers

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### Iowa Beekeeper Clubs

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### Additional Links and Emails

**IDALS website**  
www.agriculture.state.ia.us

**National Honey Board**  
www.honey.com

**American Beekeeping Federation website**  
www.ABFnet.org

**Robert Haxton**  
**Food Processing Plants**  
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rhaxton@dia.state.ia.us