Rototeller - Rotary Club of Forest Grove
FGRotary.org

Club Leaders

Tom Raabe
President
Blake Timm
President-Elect, Program Chair
Julia Kollar
Executive Secretary
Ken S. Cunningham
Treasurer
ClaudiaYakos
Membership Chair
Tim Pearson
Vice President
Claudia Yakos
Past President
Todd Kelley
Rotary Foundation Chair

Duties

Program

Sept 20 Forest Grove City Manager - Jesse Vanderzanden
Sept 27 - Washington County Transportation - Andy Duyck
Oct 4 Club Assembly
Oct 11 TBA

Rototeller Article

Sept 20 Julie Schmidlkofer
Sept 27 Tim Schauermann
Oct 4 John Crosley
Oct 11 Chuck Pritchard

Greeting Partners

Sept 20 Yvonne Curtis & Melinda Fisher
Sept 27 Nicki DeBuse & Ruben Orozco
Oct 4 Michael Doherty & Jeff Duyck
Oct 11 Geoff Faris & John Forysth

Though For The Day

Sept 20 Lorrie Hutchins
Sept 27 Geoff Johnston
Oct 4 Kevin Kuntz
Oct 11 Michael Doherty

We Are Meeting In The MPR At Pacific University This Week!

September 20, 2017

What Is Happening To Our Honey Bees?

While working with the Oregon State Master Beekeepers certification program, I have talked to many people while working outreach events. The three most common questions are, “What exactly is CCD?”, “What is the cause of CCD?”, and “How can I help?”

What is Colony Collapse Disorder?

CCD is when most of the bees in a colony disappear and leave only a few nurse bees to take care of the remaining immature bees and the queen. The remaining bees will likely die off without enough bees to forage for food and defend the hive from predators. In the United States, 40% of bee colonies were reported lost in 2015, 44% in 2016. While some natural loss is expected during the winter, an alarming trend is an increase in summer time losses when hives should be their healthiest.

What is the cause of Colony Collapse Disorder?

There is no one single cause, the problem is widespread among both managed honeybee colonies and wild populations. Since first reported in 2006, several theories have been investigated, including cell phone towers disorienting bees and GMO crops not providing adequate nutrition. It is currently thought that several factors are at play and when combined, weaken the colony enough to prevent them from being able to fight off pests and pathogens.

Pesticides: Chemicals designed to kill insects will, of course, kill honey bees. Some varieties, like neonicotinoids, are worse for bees than others. Plant seeds that have been treated with neonics become part of the plant and is present in the nectar and pollen that the bees collect.

Loss of Habitat: Rural areas have become urban areas and the green spaces are striped of weeds and wildflowers. Remaining rural areas do not include the field buffers of wildflowers that were present in the past.

Climate Change: Unusually warm winters cause plants to shift their schedules and when bees come out of hibernation, early flowers they need have already bloomed and died.

Varroa Destructor: A parasitic mite that spread from Florida, where it was thought to have been brought from Brazil, to other states in the mid 1980’s. Varroa mites weaken the colonies and transmit deadly viruses. An increase in backyard beekeepers that do not attempt to control varroa mites, results in colonies collapsing and spreading mites to otherwise well-managed colonies.

What can I do to help the honey bees and other pollinators?

Raffle Prize

Sept 20 Samantha Swindler
Sept 27 Doug Thompson
Oct 4 Vaughn Tidwell
Oct 11 Blake Timm

Meeting Place

Sept 20 MPR Pacific U
Sept 27 MPR Pacific U
Oct 4 MPR Pacific U
Oct 11 MPR Pacific U

Events

Rotary Board Meeting
September 23, 2017

Concours Board Meeting
October 11, 2017

Rotary District Training Assembly
April 14, 2018

Rotary District Conference
May 18 - 20, 2018

Forest Grove Concours d'Elegance
July 15, 2018

Board Members

Director 2015 - 2018
Lucas Welliver
Director 2015 - 2018
Michael Hundley
Director 2015 - 2018
Stan Reasoner
Director 2016 - 2019
Pete Van Dyke
Director 2016 - 2019
Lorrie Hutchins
Director 2016 - 2019
Tim Pearson
Director 2017 - 2020
Doug Thompson
Director 2017 - 2020
Mackenzie Johnston Carey
Director 2017 - 2020
Todd Kelly
Community Outreach Chair
Mike Hundley
Fund Raising Treasurer
Jim Crisp
Club Services Group Chair
Geoff Faris
New Generations Chair
Jeannine Murrell

Limit Chemical Use: Manage the use of herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, pesticides and synthetic fertilizers to reduce the impact on pollinators. Avoid neonicotinoids completely. If you spray, do so when bees are not active, just after dawn before the bees start foraging or at dusk when they have returned to their hives. Instead of treating unused areas, plant temporary cover crops. White clover and dandelions are the honey bee's early and late season food in the Pacific Northwest. Consider letting them grow in your lawn, you don't have to do a thing and you will be helping the bees!

Plant bee friendly plants: There are many herbs, flowers, shrubs and trees that are very beneficial to honey bees. Plant nectar and pollen rich plants that bloom at different times, providing a longer food source. Nectar provides the bees with carbohydrates, pollen provides protein, and sap from some plants is used to make propolis. Propolis, also called bee glue, is a natural anti-microbial resin-like material that the bees seal their hive with. Choose bloom colors that attract honeybees. They see on a different color spectrum than we do, they do not see the color red and they see the ultra violet that we cannot see. Planting white, yellow, violet, orange and blue in clumps or clusters of the same color is attractive to bees. Single plants or blooms are not visited as much. There are many books and websites that list plants that thrive in our area.

Provide clean water sources: Bees need water to process nectar and pollen into food for the hive. Take care not to contaminate water sources when using chemicals. Place stones or sticks in bird baths to prevent drowning.

Protect Swarms: Swarming is the natural process of a colony sending out their old queen and about half the bees from a hive to find a new home. After leaving their hive, they will settle in a large cluster on a branch or building and wait for the scouts to find a good location to move to. Although swarms look and sound very intimidating, they are usually very gentle because they are not defending a hive and they do not present a threat unless disturbed. If you spot a swarm, call your friendly neighborhood beekeeper (me!) to safely move the bees to their apiary. Beekeepers love getting free bees, especially when they are in pumped up honeycomb-building mode. Oregon State Beekeepers Association has an online swarm list where you can find the contact information of beekeepers by location and the type of removals they perform.

Bee Friendly: Learn more about our honey producing pollinators. Wasps are NOT bees. If you think back to getting stung as a kid, it was likely a yellow jacket or other wasp and not a honey bee. Wasps can sting you multiple times and are happy to do so. Honeybees can only sting once and then they die, usually defending their hives. If a bee bumps into you or hovers near you, stay calm and move away to a shaded area. They do not like the smell of alcohol or leather and they do not like people in dark clothing moving around near their hive. Beekeepers wear white bee suits so they don't look like bears and use smokers to cover scents and calm the bees.

Bee Informed: Did you know that a protein produced by

honeybees could result in the first new antibiotic in 30 years? Researchers are working on Api137, an antibiotic that could combat the dangerous drug resistant bacterial strains. Stay tuned!

Julie Schmidlkofer

Sip And Small Plates Rotary Social September 24, 2017

1:00pm-4:00pm Tualatin Estate Vineyard. Get to know our newest Rotarians. Live music by fellow Rotarian Rudy Tinoco. Purchase a bottle or tasting is $10 per person. Bring your lawn chair and enjoy the company and gorgeous views!

Number of Wild Poliovirus Cases Globally as of September 13, 2017

New Cases Last 7 Days	0
YTD - 2017	10
YTD - 2016	24
Total - 2016	37
Total - 2015	74
Total - 2014	359
Total - 2013	416
Total - 2012	223
Total - 2011	650
Total - 2010	1,352
Total - 2009	1,604
Total - 2008	1,651

Source: http://polioeradication.org/polio-today/polio-now/this-week/