
NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS



ASSOCIATION



NEWS

VOL 17 ISSUE 6

OCT / NOV 03

NJBA Fall Meeting, Saturday October 11, at Verona Boathouse In The Park and Honey Label Contest!!!

The Essex County chapter has put together a terrific program for us this fall. Come enjoy a hot lunch and fall foliage overlooking beautiful Verona Park Lake while you learn and socialize.

Ann Harmon, national honey marketing and labelling expert, is going to talk to us on what's legal and what works in labelling your honey and selling it. Each member should bring a one-pound jar of his or her honey, labeled. The labels (not the honey!) will be judged and Ann will explain why the winners won. There will be a minimum \$50 cash prize for the first place winner, and bee equipment prizes for the second and third place winners. Each member who brings a jar of honey will then be eligible to participate in the Honey Exchange. Instead of taking home your own honey, try someone else's! If you produce a varietal honey, please be sure to label it as such.

This meeting will also serve to introduce Dr. Mike Stanghellini, our new Rutgers Honey Bee Research and Extension Specialist. Mike comes to us from North Carolina, where he has done some marvelous work in pollination research as well as running an unbelievable extension/education

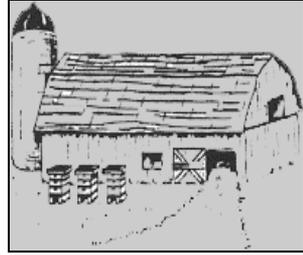
program for the NC beekeepers. Well, guys, North Carolina's loss is New Jersey's gain; Mike plans to tell us about the four level MASTER BEEKEEPER program he's setting up for us right here in the Garden State. Mike will also talk about using the new miticide, Apilife VAR, and his own plans for honey bee research in mite-killing sugar esters. For those of you who have your Pesticide Applicator's License, be sure to bring it. **The program will qualify for Continuing Education Units (CEU's).**

Program

8:30am - 9:15am Registration, coffee and Danish. Label contest entries.
9:15am - 9:30am Opening remarks by NJBA President Dan Kurela and ECBS President Joe Lelinho
9:30am - 9:45am Joseph DiVincenzo, Essex County Executive, welcomes NJBA members
9:45am - 10:30am NJBA Business Meeting
10:30am - 11:15am Mike Stanghellini: What's in Store for the Rutgers Honey Bee Research Program?
11:15am - 12:15pm Ann Harmon: Hey! Anybody Want this Honey??
12:15pm - 1:00 pm Lunch
1:00pm - 1:20 pm Mike Stanghellini: Apilife VAR: The Newest Addition to the Varroa Mite IPM Arsenal
1:20pm - 2:20pm Ann Harmon: Labels - Is This the Image you Want?

Announcement
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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Honey bees are such docile creatures, until something invades their home or attempts to steal their honey. This trait appears to be ingrained in NJBA Northeast members as a local health code committee has decided that honey bee are a dire threat to their community. This story is familiar to most beekeepers; one local resident reports honey bees attacking his family in their backyard or on their deck to the local authorities. Local health code official appears, observes nearby hives, and an ordinance is passed preventing future beekeepers the pleasures of our trade. This scene is now playing in Bergen County. Last year this action took place in Ocean County. Where will it happen next year, and the one after that? It's time to act like honey bees.

We live in the most densely populated state in the Union - with an increasing population. Unless we take measures NOW, there will be anti-beekeeping ordinances in town after town of the Garden State. It is impossible to fight this on a town-by-town basis, as there are over 700 municipalities in the state. Our battle is one against ignorance and misconceptions. Our goal should be public education, not litigation. This will take time and money, but this IS the purpose of our organization.

We can start immediately. Our Essex County Branch and been approached by the Essex County Parks & Recreation Department to set up a Beekeeping Interactive Display in their new Environmental Center. We can act by allocating funds and submitting ideas for the display. We need to reach elementary age children to teach the importance of honey bees and beekeeping in New Jersey. We need more beekeepers in classrooms or the focus of field trips. We need future health code

officials to know the difference between a wasp, yellow jacket, and honey bee.

Speaking of the Essex Branch, they will be our host for the Fall Meeting. Their program looks really great with timely subjects. This will be NJBA members' first chance to meet our new Extension Specialist, Dr. Mike Stanghellini. He has invaluable experience in beekeeping, pollination, and public relations and some terrific ideas for our organization. Don't miss this opportunity to hear him speak.

Another issue of concern to beekeepers in New Jersey is health code certificates. While we have been encouraged to participate in Fairs and Farmers Markets around the state, selling honey and bee products, some local health code officials have been requiring a certificate from the beekeeper such as those required by restaurants and food processing plants. We will keep you abreast of developments but we encourage you to keep your product clean and pure.

Weather has certainly affected plants and honey production. Be sure to charge enough for the efforts of your bees and your hard work. Beekeepers have wonderful, in demand products. Clean, attractive marketing brings in the highest price.

Make sure your bees are ready for winter. First frost is around 17th October, and spells the end for available food and dependence on stores. See you at the October meeting.

Dan Kurela

A Quick Reflection

First, I would like to thank all of those who helped me make the picnic go so smooth, to include my daughter Joyce, Barbara & Pat Ricci, Cathy & Ken

Ardonz, Patt Schuler, Landi Simone and Jake Matthenius.

I apologize for not having the chance to talk to everyone who came, but it is a very busy day for me. I hope everyone had plenty to eat and they enjoyed themselves.

Now for the past year. When the early spring came and I started my spring management, I thought to myself how good the colonies looked. Full of bees and plenty of honey and pollen. I had virtually no colony loss. When I got done with my spring management and had honey supers on each colony, again I thought what a great year this will be (Ha, Ha, 1st mistake)

As I have done in the past several years, I made up about 25 nus to have in reserve for the summer. (2nd mistake)

As spring progressed the bees got into a nice nectar flow for about 2 weeks. Then came the 5 or 6 weeks of rainy weather, and you guessed it. I ended up picking up about 60 swarms, yes mostly my own.

Soon the honey flow was over and we began extracting our honey. Sure enough, the worst honey flow since 1992 and it was dark honey to boot.

Medication is now done, honey supers are back on the bees and I was anticipating a good fall honey flow. (Yup 3rd mistake) I have very little honey in the supers.

One good thing though, I'll have lots of young queens next spring and again strong colonies, at least I hope.

Have a great fall, looking forward to seeing you all at the next meeting.

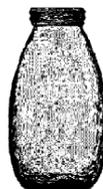
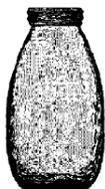
Just keep plugging along and it will all work out. (I hope that's not mistake number 4.

Bob Hughes

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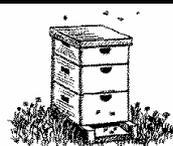
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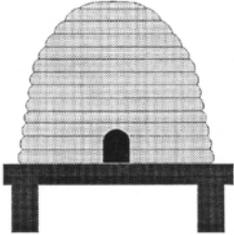
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Working with Screened Bottom Boards

When Kira and I attended EAS this past August, we had the opportunity to listen to many of the bee gurus speak and two themes dominated this year's conference. One was that we beekeepers really need to change the way we manage our colonies or we are going to be facing some serious residue problems: pesticide residues in our honey and in our beeswax. The second theme both stands on its own and is intimately related to the first. It is IPM, IPM, and more IPM.

As one who has dabbled with organic agriculture for thirty years, I took to IPM with my bees like a duck takes to water. Because of my great reluctance to put any kind of chemical in my hives, the dictum "Look before you Treat" made marvelous sense to me, and I spent my early years in beekeeping divining the nitty-gritty of an IPM program that works for me and my bees. Screened bottom boards are one of the most important components of my IPM program, so I thought I'd share exactly how I use this important piece of equipment.

The screened bottom board (SBB) is a multifunctional IPM tool. A correctly designed SBB will actually help reduce a colony's total varroa mite load, as some mites lose their grip and fall off. Those that fall to the bottom without grabbing onto another bee will go through the screen, never to be seen again, and Good Riddance! If the screen is not completely open but sits above a solid bottom, the mites may be able to crawl back up and find another host bee if the distance between the screen and the solid bottom is too small. I have been using SBB's of this type and like to see a minimum of 1

1/2" between the screen and the solid bottom. This distance pretty much guarantees that any mite that makes it to the bottom, stays there. I have read several articles on studies of how many mites meet their doom by falling through the screen and the estimates seem to run from 5 to 40%. My own gut feeling is that for most colonies, the numbers are nearer the low end of this range rather than the high. Certainly the SBB is part of a total IPM program which includes good queen genetics, cultural tools to reduce robbing and drifting, miticides when needed, etc., etc. Anyone seeking to rely solely on SBB's to control varroa will soon be weeping over empty hives.

The second thrust of the SBB and, in my own opinion, the more important one, is as a mite-monitoring tool. By placing a sticky board below the screen, I can trap falling mites and count them in order to approximate a colony's total mite load. This information helps me reach my critical IPM decision: to Treat or not to Treat. How well I recall my mystification (on many levels!) during my early years in beekeeping. Did my bees have varroa mites or not? How many? Should I put Apistan in? They looked alright and I didn't see any mites, but I couldn't very well examine each and every bee. How could I be sure? I now know that all my colonies have varroa all the time, and I'm okay with that. Sticky boards tell me how bad their varroa problem is so I can decide if I need to do something about it. I am no longer in the dark. I know. And believe me, knowledge is power. In this case, the power to keep my bees alive.

The other type of SBB is one which has no bottom; the screen is open to the air. Hive stands for this type must rest below the side runners of the bottom board so that the screened portion is not resting on a solid surface and can do its

job. In open SBB's, the mites fall right to the ground. I have never used this type of SBB but purchased half a dozen of them at EAS and plan to give them a try. I have spoken to several beekeepers, including some of the commercial guys, who absolutely swear by them, claiming bees kept over open screens winter better, produce more brood, more honey, and have less disease. My own reservations

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about these open screens have centered around visions of wind whipping through my poor clusters, freezing them solid. When I voiced these concerns, many of the bee gurus (including Medhat) assured me that it's not excess ventilation that kills bees, it's excess moisture. Then someone piped up, "I'll bet you don't see Tony Jadczyk putting his bees on open screens." Tony, as many of you probably know, is the Maine State Apiarist, and

commands enormous respect in the beekeeping community. Being at EAS, I had the opportunity and so I asked Tony what he thought of open screens. Tony's thoughts were that the bees survived just fine but that the queens, in the cold Maine springs, tended to lay in the upper hive bodies, well away from the screen, leaving the lower box or boxes empty. There's a pretty big difference between Maine and New Jersey. I'll let you know how my girls do on open screens next year.

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should still have a way of placing a sticky at board below the screen, and it must be far enough below the screen that the mites can't climb back up. Several years ago I tried one type that had metal straps across the bottom, and the sticky board was supposed to slide above these straps. Problem was, it was almost impossible to

get the board in there without actually removing the hive from its stand. Brushy Mountain has a new design (which I purchased) which has criss-crossed elastic strings across the bottom to hold the sticky board. Steve and Sandy Forrest assured me that this design is much easier to work with. I'll let you know.

Speaking of SBB design, there are some SBB's out there that have screens large enough for a bee to get through. To my mind, this is simply ludicrous. If the SBB is open, a bee-accessible screen is an invitation to robbing. If it has a solid bottom, the bees will be able to get to any sticky board you place below the screen where they will either a) get stuck themselves, or b) pick up a few fallen mites, or c) both. Just a bad idea. Period.

Another design flaw that I find very annoying is SBB's that have an opening in back or front to slide your sticky boards in that is large enough to admit a honey bee. I have found that, if the bees are able to get to that sticky board, that is exactly what they will do. A certain amount of pollen always falls through the screen and I imagine our industrious girls can't bear to waste it, so they go on down to get it and return, if all, with some "mity" undesirable hitchhikers.

I have made about a dozen SBB's of my own design which include an opening in the back to slip the sticky board in. The opening is covered by a piece of trim on hinges that can flip up and down. Flip it up, slide the board in, flip it down to exclude the bees. Even with this design, bees sometimes manage to make it to that sticky board, so I'm going to try to put strips of foam insulation on some of my "leaky" hinged doors to fill in those little cracks the bees always manage to find.

This brings us to the subject of the sticky boards themselves. What exactly does one put down there? There are several different kinds. Most of the commercial SBB's come with a white plastic sticky board that you can use. These work fine with a layer of petroleum jelly. There are others that come with a grid already printed on them, that look like a laminated piece of white paper. These are overly flexible, though the grid is nice. A couple of years ago, Bob Hughes gave me a case of real, live commercial sticky boards with a peel-off backing. They're like a thick paper and there is absolutely nothing so sticky as one of these commercial jobs. They stick to everything. Your fingers. Your clothes. Your hive tool. God forbid there should be access for the bees to these things because if there is, you'll come back and find hundreds of dead or still-struggling bees stuck fast to your sticky board. Ugh! And of course, once you've actually touched the business side of the sticky board, the glue is on your fingers, so anything else you touch after that is permanently attached. Can you tell these are not my favorite sticky boards?

Yet another type of sticky board has an embossed pattern on it of light and dark squares, with the idea being that you only count the mites that land on the light squares, saving yourself time and energy by not having to count every mite. I don't like these. They are based on random number theory and I don't feel they are appropriate to this application because the pattern of mite fall on a sticky board is definitely not random. In my 20-year career as a consulting engineer, I designed many sampling programs using random numbers. I honestly don't think they are right for this application and therefore take the extra time to count all my mites.

The ones I like the very best are actually homemade. They're very economical and work better than any other type I've tried. I purchased a 41 x 81

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piece of 1/8" flat tileboard at Home Depot. This is a material which is a brown particleboard with one side laminated with a thin white plastic. The large sheet can be readily cut with a sabersaw into about sixteen 14" x 18" sticky boards. Because the thin plastic on the one side tends to chip when cut, I take white electrical tape and cover the edges with it for a neater look. Then I use a ruler and permanent laundry marker to inscribe a grid on the white side. A 3 x 4 grid seems to work well and really facilitates mite-counting. These sticky boards are very nice because they are rigid, making them easy to handle, durable, easy to clean, and lightweight. I like to make little electrical tape looped "handles", which facilitate pulling the sticky boards out from under the screens, and label each with the hive number. Each of my colonies has a dedicated sticky board, which I believe helps reduce the risk of spreading disease.

Now comes the fun part: making the tileboard into a real sticky board. I purchase a large tub of generic petroleum jelly at the drug store and, using an old paint brush, paint the white plastic side of my sticky board with a thin layer of petroleum jelly. The old paint brush goes into a ziplock bag, where it lives until it's time to paint the next set of sticky boards. DO NOT use Pam, oil, or any spray adhesive. The research shows that these substances simply do not trap mites the way petroleum jelly or a commercial sticky board do. So if you use them, you are under-counting mites - a good way to lose colonies. Spray

adhesives also have volatile vapors which can hurt or kill your bees.

Armed with my carload of sticky boards, stacked jelly side to jelly side, I arrive at one of my apiaries, and slip the boards in place under the screens. I usually use one of those nifty long-handled bottom board cleaners to make sure there isn't too much debris on the solid part of the bottom board where the sticky board will sit before I put it in. And I am very careful to insure that bees can't get at the boards. I jot down the time in my notebook and leave for the next beeyard.

When I am doing mite counts, I try to disturb the bees as little as possible, not opening the hives at all if I can help it. The number I'm looking for is how many adult female mites fall on that sticky board naturally (without any chemical treatment or other disturbance) over a 24-hour period. There is variation in the mite fall from day to day. A few years ago, Alex Berlin showed me some data he had collected from his colonies, counting mites daily for weeks. The variation was definitely significant, and for this reason, Dr. Dewey Caron recommends leaving the boards in place for three days and dividing the final count by three for your 24 hour count. This helps improve the accuracy of a monitoring method that is by its very nature a ballpark approximation. I am sometimes a little lazy and collect the boards anytime after 48 hours, especially if I think there may be lots of mites. Counting can get tedious!

Arriving at your 24-hour count involves a little simple math. Say you put a board down at 10:00 am Friday morning and remove it at 10:00 am Monday. If your total count is 99 mites, then your 24-hour count is $99/3 = 33$ mites. But what if you drop the board off at 10:00 am Friday and pick it up at 5:00

pm Sunday? The total number of hours the board actually sat under the colony is 55. If you counted 99 mites, your 24-hour count is $99/55 \times 24 = 43$. In other words, take the total mite count, divide it

honeybees100@yahoo.com

by the number of hours the board was under the colony and multiply by 24. This gives your equivalent 24-hour natural mite fall. Obviously it's also important to make a note of the time you collect the boards as well as when you set them out.

Getting the boards back home to count can be a challenge. I spread them out, mite side up, on every available stable horizontal surface in my mini-van, and some not-so-stable surfaces, too, when I run out of the good spots. If a kid or two is with me, they sometimes travel with a sticky board on the lap, and stern



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admonishments of "Don't touch that!" and "Hold perfectly still!" or "No, you CANNOT spit your gum out on the sticky

board!” Eventually I make it home, unload somewhere safe (usually the greenhouse), and my resting pulse returns to normal.

Now it’s time to count mites. You will be amazed at how much stuff falls onto that sticky board. Pollen, wax cappings, especially during dearth, waxmoth droppings and sometimes moth larvae, little spiders or flies, and, of course, varroa - all make it to the board. To get my count, I work with a pair of reading glasses and a magnifying glass and look at one grid section at a time. I use a container of aduki beans, which are very small, and drop a bean on top of every mite I count. This helps me to not count the same mite twice. Plus if halfway through I hear, “MOM! Hairy Purrer’s caught a bird!” and I lose count while I go on a rescue mission, I can always count the beans.

Another important thing to know is which mites to count. Smaller, round and pale mites are males. Tan or lighter brown oval mites are immature females. Don’t count any of these. The only mites you want to count are the very dark reddish brown (sometimes almost black) oval mites. These are the reproductively mature female mites. There may be lots of immature females on your board, especially if you have hygienic bees. Your efficient bees are ripping the pupal cappings off of



parasitized brood and disposing of the immature mites. Good girls! Both Dr. Medhat Nasr and Dr. Marla Spivak have assured me that we count only the very darkest mites.

The boards are very easy to clean, and I do so as soon as I finish counting mites on a board and have recorded the number. Using a wide putty knife of the kind used for applying spackle, I scrape off the petroleum jelly plus debris and wipe the knife off on the grass or a rag. A quick wipe with a paper towel and my boards are ready to store for next time. They’ll still have a very thin film of petroleum jelly but that doesn’t hurt anything.

Now you have a number. What do you do with it? If I have counted mites in late July or August, I will use a

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miticide on any colony that has 50 or more mites fall in a 24-hour period. I do

not treat colonies with less than this number.

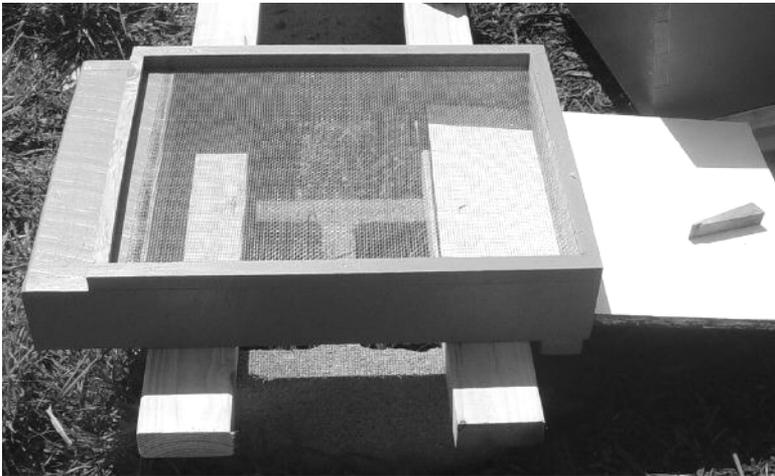
I also check my bees for varroa in spring. I have found that if there are more than 2 mites in a 24-hour count in early March, I should treat. This cut-off number rises to 10 in mid-April but by mid-April, I'm only a couple of weeks away from the major honey flows so if I have a mite problem, I should already be treating and within a few weeks of removing the medication. Remember, under no circumstances should you have miticides and honey supers on your colonies at the same time.

Seeing string-wing or deformed bees in a hive in June? Throw a sticky

board down. Wondering if your bees are still alive in late January? Put a sticky board in. If they're alive, you'll see wax cappings.

There are other methods of monitoring for varroa that are far more accurate than SBB's - laboratory techniques such as the alcohol wash. And once in a while, you'll make a wrong call based on data from an SBB. However, even though it's not the most accurate tool in beekeeping, for my money, the SBB is one of the most useful and provides a level of knowledge about conditions in the colony that sure beats, "I wonder if my bees have mites...???"

Landi Simone



This home-made SBB sits on top of the 2x4's which lay on two cedar blocks. Because of the shadows, the picture doesn't show the hole in the entrance reducer in the front. On the rear, on top of the partially pulled back board-tray, there is a wedge used to prop up the board against the underneath of the SBB, when in place. The screen itself is about 6" to 8" off the ground. The screen is 8x8 mesh galvanized wire (meaning 8

holes per inch, therefore 1/8" x1/8" holes). which is hard to find but some good old fashion hardware stores might have it in stock of they can possibly order it. Don't look for it at Home Depot. Regular mosquito screen, which is about 18 x 16 or so, is much too fine and the mites will not fall through.

Guarded Victory In Cluster

In Closter, Bergen County, there is a Town Ordinance forbidding the keeping of honey bees within the town limits. NJBA's President, Dan Kurela attended the first Board of Health meeting and met with the town officials on numerous occasions regarding this problem.

Recently, in a Board of Health meeting on this issue, which included a Public Hearing, I was amazed and enormously heartened by the outcry against this ordinance and huge show of public support for the honey bee.

First, a little background. The bees in question are actually on Closter town property and have been at the same location for well over 40 years. The apiary was originally established by a Mr. MacBain, now deceased, and taken over by John McCaffrey, NJBA member, who also farms the land. Some years ago, a portion of the original tract was acquired by the town, and some adjoining property was developed. The hives, although several hundred feet away from the new residential development, were visible, and some homeowners complained, insisting that an old ordinance forbidding beekeeping, passed in 1987, be enforced. The town consulted their attorney, who advised them that they had a liability problem if any stinging incidents occurred.

Honey bees are also kept at a town Nature Center run by Marc Gussen, also an NJBA member. If the ordinance were enforced, Marc's bees would also have to go.

Many, many people showed up and spoke last night. The Northeast chapter was out in force: Tom Fuscaldo and Karl Schoenkecht, President and Secretary-Treasurer of NE, both spoke, as did Marie Springer and Randy Zeberl.

Many other beekeepers were there as well, and spoke. I wish I could remember everyone's name but my poor old aching brain cells just aren't up to the task!

Marie designed some wonderful T-shirts with a realistic photo of a honey bee, saying "Honey Bee, NJ State Insect". Lots of people (including me!) were wearing these shirts. An entire troop of 4th grade girl scouts in full regalia was there and about half a dozen girls read poems or read statements supporting the bees. I spoke briefly, discussing the differences between honey bees and yellow jackets and emphasizing the honey bee's importance to NJ agriculture as well as its gentleness. An elderly couple got up and testified that they had lived within about 60 feet of the bee hives for 43 years and have never once been stung by a bee. Paul Raybold was there, although legally he could not represent the state, but the Board asked him several technical questions which Paul answered clearly and succinctly. Only one person spoke against the honey bee: a man who voiced his concern that his 4 month old baby might not be safe with bees so close to his home. He was followed by an elderly lady (not a beekeeper) who stated that it was clear that the gentleman's position was based on fear, and that such issues should never be decided by fear, which was a result of ignorance, but by science and reason. The lady was roundly applauded.

The Board's decision was mixed. They felt that they needed to insist that the bees be removed, at least temporarily, in order to protect themselves legally. However, it was very clear that the testimony had won over the vast majority of the board members, and the Chairman appointed a committee to rewrite the ordinance, and to do it as quickly as

possible. The bees will come back to Closter, and the law, at least in this town, will no longer forbid their benign presence.

Landi Simone

State Honey Show Rules

The 2004 State Honey Show will be held in early 2004. Date TBA. But for now get your entries ready. We need many more people to participate. Having a strong show will demonstrate the importance of beekeeping and how widespread it is in NJ (See the last article on the previous page).

All entries must be labeled with an identifying label of person or apiary, and address. They must be the product of the entrant's apiary and must have been produced since the previous year honey show. Please note that the rules do not correspond with EAS show rules.

Honey:

- 1) Classes 1 through 4 (Extracted Honey): Entries must be in glass Queenline type jars or Gamber Classic honey jars with plain metal or plastic lids.
- 2) Classes 1 through 4 (Extracted Honey): Honey color will be graded by the show chairman.
- 3) Class 5 (Sections) Must be in window cartons, section lids, both transparent (preferred) or individually wrapped in transparent plastic.
- 4) Classes 6 (Creamed Honey) and Class 7 (Chunk Honey): Should be in clear cylindrical, 1 pound glass jars, decorated or plain.
- 5) Class 8 (Frame of honey) Must be displayed in bee proof cases, which have both sides made of transparent glass or plastic.

Mead:

All mead entries should have been produced by the exhibitor by the process of fermentation.

- 1) All entries should be exhibited in clear, non frosted wine bottles.
- 2) Natural cork stoppers should be used.

Beeswax:

- 1) All entries must be covered with clear plastic.
- 2) The optimum color for pure beeswax is light yellow.

Cosmetics:

- 1) Class 17 (Hand cream/lotion): All jars must be a minimum of 1.5 ounces. Entries will be judged on jar appearance, consistency and texture of product, and fragrance added.
- 2) Class 18 (Soap): Bars must be a minimum of 3 ounces. Soap ,will be judged on packaging, overall appearance and fragrance.
- 3) Class 19 (lip balm): Tins must be a minimum of .4 ounce. Lip balm will be judged with the same considerations as in Class 17.

Drop off points:

You may deliver your entries to any officer of the NJBA, or possibly branch president or secretary. Check with them before doing so. As we get closer to the show date more precise information will be published.

State Honey Show Classifications

Extracted Honey Division

For all classes: three 1 lb. jars

Class 1: Extracted light

Class 2: Extracted light amber

Class 3: Extracted amber

Class 4: Extracted dark

Honey Comb/Spreads Division

Class 5: Sections

Three Box or Round sections

Class 6: Creamed honey

Three 16 oz. jars

Class 7: Chunk Honey

Three 16 oz. jars

Class 8: Frame of honey

One frame

Mead Division

For all classes: one clear non frosted wine bottle

Class 9: Mead, dry

Class 10: Mead, sweet

Class 11: Mead made with fruit juices

Class 12: Mead, sparkling. Made with or without fruit juices

Beeswax Division

Class 13: Beeswax

One 1 lb. block

Class 14: Novelty beeswax

One any size, any shape beeswax item

Class 15: Candles

One to four rolled, poured or dipped tapered candles

Class 16: Novelty candles

One to four candles, any size, any shape

Cosmetics Division

Class 17: Hand cream/lotion

Three jars of beeswax hand cream/lotion

Class 18: Soap

Three bars of beeswax soap

Class 19: Lip Balm

Three tins of beeswax lip balm

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Fellow Beekeepers:

If the public calls you about honey bees living within the walls of their homes please refer my phone number to them.

Robert: (908) 730-0830

Or pager: (908) 707-7894

After the beeps enter your number followed by the # sign.

**Two worksops coming up at
Delaware Valley College**

The first one is on **Honey beer and mead, on Thursday, October 9 at 7 p.m.** at the Bee House, Delaware Valley College. Mr. Porter, Retired, Food Science Department, will speak on making honey beer and Dr. Berthold will talk on making mead. People who have homemade samples of honey beer and/or mead are encouraged to bring samples for tasting.

The second one is on **Beeswax Holiday Candle Making on Saturday, Decembert 6 at 7 p.m.** in M216, M204 and M208 of the Mandell Science Building.

DVC Apiary Sociatey in conjunction with the college will be sponsoring the workshop. It is open to eveyone interested in candle making. Beeswax is the most ideal wax for making candles, since beeswax candles burn appreciably longer than those made of paraffin, and they produce a distinct fragrance when burning. Beeswax will be used exclusively in the workshwop but the techniques demostrated could be used to make paraffin candles as well. Those attending will have the option of making a variety of different beeswax candles, and candle making supplies will be on sale.

The workshop will be under the direction of Dr. Berthold, the college's beekeeping expert and an authority of beeswax and candlemaking. Assisting him will be members of their Beekeeping club. For outsiders, there will be a minimal charge for the materials used. Participants eill be able to take their finished candles home with them that evening.

Delaware Valley College is located on Route 202 about one mile south of Doylestown, PA. For further information on either workshop call Dr. Berthold at 215 489-2285.



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NJBA MEETING DATES

>> **from cover page**
of Label Contest Winners, and
Awarding of Prizes
2:20pm - 3:00pm Mike Stanghellini:
A NJ Master Beekeeper Program and
Other Extension Opportunities

Program cost \$17.00; \$10.00 for
children under 12. **Please RSVP by
Saturday October 6**, preferably by e-
mail to Marian or Art Chandler at
MChan79865@aol.com or call
973 226-5542.

Directions to the Verona Boathouse:
>From the west:
Rt. 78 East to
Rt. 287 North to
Rt. 80 East to

Rt. 280 East to
Exit #7, Pleasant Valley Way,
North towards Verona.
Stay on this for about 3 miles and the
road will end at a traffic light on
Bloomfield Ave.
Make a right on Bloomfield Ave go about
400 ft, and make the first right
into Verona Park and proceed to the
parking lot near the Boat House.

>From the South:
Garden State Parkway North to Exit
#145
Route 280 West to Exit 7 towards Verona
Follow directions above from Exit 7 to
Boat House

>From the North:
Garden State Parkway south to Exit #145

Follow directions above "From the South"

Ad size	Location of ad	Price
Full page	1st 25% of newsletter	\$150
1/2 page	1st 25% of newsletter	\$100
1/4 page	1st 25% of newsletter	\$75
1/8 page	1st 25% of newsletter	\$50
Full page	rest of newsletter	\$100
1/2 page	rest of newsletter	\$75
1/4 page	rest of newsletter	\$50
1/8 page	rest of newsletter	\$25

ESSEX COUNTY

Meets usually at 7:30 p.m. on the 2nd Monday of the month. Contact Marian Chandler 973 226-5542.

MORRIS COUNTY

Friday, October 17th, Speaker - Jake Matthenius - topic TBD

NORTH WEST

November 14, 7 - 10 pm at the Hunterdon Arboretum, Rte 31. Speaker P. Raybold. December 21, Christmas Party at Echo Hill. 1 - 4 pm.

SUSSEX COUNTY

Oct. 4 & 5, Millbrook Days
Nov. 15, Holiday dinner at Glennbrook

Source for FGMO

There was some interest among members at the picnic about fogging with Food Grade Mineral Oil for controlling mites. I provide here a source to buy the right oil my mail, phone or the internet.

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www.steoil.com

They produce one of the recommended products with the right density for the beekeeping application namely **Crystal Plus 70**.

1 gallon shipped to NJ used to be \$21.78 (12.16 + 9.62 for standard shipping.)

The fogger itself can be bought at Home Depot or Lowes. They cost about \$60.

If you want to review the information on FGMO application, and kept the older issues, go back to the Feb/Mar 03 issue of this newsletter.

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Essex County - Marian Chandler - 85 Deerfield Rd., West Caldwell, NJ 07006

Jersey Cape - Bill Eisele - 310 Old Tuckahoe Road, Petersburg, NJ 08270

Morris County - Janet Katz - 460 Route 24, Chester, NJ 07930

North East - Karl Schoenknecht - 683 Summit Ave, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417

North West Jersey - A. Berlin - 431 Stamets Rd., Milford, NJ 08848

South Jersey - Patty Schuler - PO Box 228, Richland, NJ 08350

Sussex County - Marilyn Cosh - 175 Salley Harden Rd., Wantage, NJ 07461

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New Jersey Beekeepers Association
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JERSEY FRESHTM
FROM THE GARDEN STATE

October 11th
Fall Meeting

See cover page
and page 18

RSVP

by October 6th