NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION NEWS

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Dear fellow beekeepers,

I am very honored and very excited to have been elected president of the NJBA at the winter meeting in Columbus. The full executive board member list can be found in this newsletter. As you can see, on the state level, almost all the positions have been filled. However, the chapters still need volunteers, so please get involved. NJBA is a great association and we need every beekeeper to be involved and active if we want to be heard.

As the new president, I would like to take this first opportunity to thank Bob Hughes and the entire former executive board as well as the branches for their hard work representing, promoting and defending the NJ beekeeper's community the past two years.

During the winter meeting, a few of the issues facing honeybees were highlighted. Honeybees, and consequently beekeepers, are a necessary part of the New Jersey agricultural landscape. One of my goals will be to continue raising awareness about the critical role that honeybees are playing in agriculture, producing honey but also providing pollination to farmers. As beekeepers, our mission is to constantly remind the public that beekeeping is an integral part of the agricultural process.

Our bees are under a new attack this winter. Combined with the dwindling number of beekeepers, the severity of the colony losses from Varroa mites and the new problem, CCD (Colony Collapse Disorder), could potentially be catastrophic for the honeybee population. We will not know the national magnitude of the losses until beekeepers report them (please report your losses at http://maarec.cas.psu.edu). There is a real concern that the agricultural sector may not have enough bees to adequately pollinate the crops this season. With so many losses around the country, we could see prices skyrocketing to replace the decimated colonies or, even worse, not enough replacements.

There are several other areas in which changes would help us, hence our bees. Like other farmers, NJ beekeepers are suffering from a loss of land on which to set up their apiaries. Urban and suburban sprawl has eaten up good honeybee habitat. Some municipalities (most recently Alpine and Closter in Bergen County) have actually legislated against beekeepers, banning or limiting managed honeybee colonies within town limits.

In 2006 the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the NJBA, offered a program to promote beekeepers by financing start-up supplies for beginers. The program did generate a lot of interest and brought together seasoned mentors and beginning beekeepers. Unfortunately, the DOA resources available have decreased this year, resulting in the suspension of the free start-up supplies. The beginning beekeeper's short course is to be held in the spring (see calendar) but no other follow up program is planned. I am very concerned about the position of state apiarist, left vacant after the recent retirement of Paul Raybold. Carl Schultze, Director Division of Plant Industry, announced during our winter meeting that hiring was under way. We hope that the position will not disappear like the one held by our former Apiculture Research and Extension Specialist at Rutgers, Mike Stanghellini. We will do everything in our power to make sure this hiring will happen.

My presidency will be dedicated to add more beekeepers to the NJBA and make our association stronger to defend our right to keep honeybees, our endangered state insect.

I wish you a good spring and a strong rebuilding of your colonies.

Bea Tassot

MAAREC Report on Colony Collapse Disorder.

During 2006, an alarming number of honey bee colonies began to die across the continental United States. Subsequent investigations suggest these outbreaks of unexplained colony collapse were experienced by beekeepers for at least the last two years. Reports of similar die offs are documented in beekeeping literature, with outbreaks possibly occurring as long ago as 1896.

The current phenomenon, without a recognizable underlying cause, has been tentatively termed “Colony Collapse Disorder” (CCD), and threatens the pollination industry and production of commercial honey in the United States. Initial studies on bee colonies experiencing the die offs has revealed a large number of disease organisms present in the dying colonies, with most being “stress related” diseases and without any one disease being supported as the “culprit” underlying the deaths. The magnitude of detected infectious agents in the adult bees suggests some type of immunosuppression. Case studies and questionnaires related to management practices and environmental factors have identified a few common factors shared by those beekeepers experiencing the CCD; but no common environmental agents or chemicals were easily identified by these surveys. The search for underlying causes has been narrowed by the preliminary studies, but several questions remain to be answered.

To better understand the cause(s) of this disease and with the hope of eventually identifying strategies to prevent further losses, a group of researchers, extension agents, and regulatory officials was formed. This group represents a diverse number of institutions,

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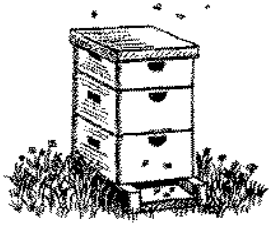

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including Bee Alert Technology, Inc. (a bee technology transfer company affiliated with the University of Montana), The Pennsylvania State University, the USDA/ARS, the Florida Department of Agriculture, and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Broadly this group has identified its mandate as: “Exploring the cause or causes of honey bee colony collapse and finding appropriate strategies to reduce colony loss in the future”.

In order to maximize limited resources, most efficiently utilize our various expertise, and deliver timely summary of our findings and thoughts, this CCD working group has agreed to:

1) Share all communication regarding our investigations into CCD with one another.
2) Establish standardized sampling protocols and collect samples for all CCD working group members whenever feasible.
3) Clearly define areas of responsibility and research effort
4) Share results of analyses with the entire working group for discussion and integration
5) Regularly distribute summary reports to the bee keeping community
6) Work together to secure emergency funding and future sustainable funding to investigate the causes of the CCD and treatments to prevent CCD
7) Deliver by meetings, reports, and publications the findings of the groups to beekeepers and appropriate scientific audiences
8) Develop an agreement on how involvement in the research will be appropriately acknowledged and cited in any oral or written presentation of the research, in order to circumvent any misunderstandings among the members and maximize the likelihood of finding answers to aid beekeepers and the health of the pollination industry.

Members of the CCD working group, meet by conference call on January 17, 2007.

At this meeting they defined the symptoms of CCD as follows:

1) In collapsed colonies
    a. The complete absence of adult bees in colonies, with no or little build up of dead bees in the colonies or in front of those colonies.
    b. The presence of capped brood in colonies,
    c. The presence of food stores, both honey and bee bread
        i. which is not robbed by other bees
        ii. when attacked by hive pests such as wax moth and small hive beetle, the attack is noticeably delayed.
2) In cases where the colony appear to be actively collapsing
    a. An insufficient workforce to maintain the brood that is present
    b. The workforce seems to be made up of young adult bees
    c. The queen is present
    d. The cluster is reluctant to consume provided feed, such as sugar syrup and protein supplement

The CCD working group identified the following as requiring immediate attention:

1) Establishment of sampling protocols
   a. Each participant will develop a sampling and storage protocol for their specific needs and will distribute to the group
2) Sample both colonies suffering from the onset of CCD as well as colonies not
suffering from CCD in as wide a geographic range as possible
3) Perform exploratory sample analysis on a sub set of these samples to identify
future direction
4) Identification of emergency funding sources to permit item 2 and 3 above

In October, continuing into December, an alarming number of honey bee colonies began to die along the East Coast of the U.S. At American Bee Federation National meetings in January, there were reports that losses may be more widespread as mid-west and west coast beekeepers begin to ready colonies for February almond pollination in California. Termed "Colony Collapse Disorder," these losses, coupled with local bee supply issues, may have a negative impact on pollination needs in Delaware and the entire Mid-Atlantic region this coming season.

In annual surveys I have documented that Delaware and Mid-Atlantic bee losses are greater than they should be with losses some winters as high as 50%. Thus DE and PA beekeepers now maintain fewer than 50% of the colony number reported just a few years ago. I will soon send a survey asking about the current winter loss situation and ask again that you share your information with others. I will continue to report the results in the NEWSY BEE and on the MAAREC website (http://www.MAAREC.cas.psu.edu) .

Losses were first noted by Dave Hackenberg, a migratory east coast beekeeper. As he usually did, he made nucs from Pennsylvania colonies moved to Florida but rather than expand they failed. As he asked other beekeepers, commonalities emerged of sudden loss of colonies, described as strong before collapse so that just the queen and handful of bees remain within a 2-4 week collapse period. Hives had brood and ample storage of pollen/honey left in the frames. Oddly, robbing was not evident and, also remarkably, the dead outs were not immediately invaded by SHB or wax moth.

Samples were taken of bees, brood, stored honey and pollen. A preliminary report of results from analysis of the samples taken from the collapsed colonies. Dennis vanEngelsdorp conducted the in-depth interviews and MAAREC (Penn state and myself), USDA, No Carolina State Univ, FL Dept Ag and U of Montana are cooperating in analysis of dead bees and hive contents.

The search for the cause(s) for these losses will follow several leads. Colony losses were found mostly in migratory operations, beekeepers used equipment from

dead outs to establish nucs, colonies had a history of stress, the colonies were managed with lots of splitting, colonies experienced a hard stress 1-2 months before collapse (not same stress) and beekeepers were chemophilic, using largely unlabeled compounds for mite control. Ruled out from interviews was queen stock (queens from multiple sources) and feeding (food source & methods also differed widely).

SO what has been found to date? [NOTE: similar sudden colony losses have been reported in the past with names like fall/spring dwindling, disappearance disease, fall collapse, etc – this is the first time reasons for losses have been so intensively examined].

Pests: Varroa levels in surviving bees were high but the numbers may be an artifact of sampling adult bees from collapsing populations (the mites became concentrated on the few remaining bees). HBTM [tracheal mites] were not present, but is this an artifact of only having surviving adults bees to sample with those the mite might have affected already dead?. Curiously, SHB and wax moth, our two serious scavenger pests, had not moved into emptied hives yet and robbing bees were absent around the dead outs.

Virus: Penn State research Diana Cox-Foster found heavy virus loads: CWV [Cloudy wing virus] was especially evident with scarring in thorax. Virus levels were low in honey or bee bread but heavy in Queens and workers analyzed at Penn State by HPLC methods

Brood Disease: Chalk brood virus of brood also found in adults [which is unusual]; 1 sample had AFB. All colonies had EFB and the brood field symptoms were those we attribute to Bee PMS.

Protozoa – Nosema present, also amoeba in Malpighian tubules and a flagellate in hind gut – both very uncommon

Fungi – internal aspergillus was surprisingly abundant around some organs - this is 80% fatal in humans but we don't know how the fungus affects bees

Pesticides – some activity peaks were found in first bees checked – imidachloprid (neo-nicitoids) + fungicide mixture being checked.

So the bottom line is that investigations so far have turned up some suspects and some unusual occurrences. A follow-up meeting will be held in mid-February in FL in conjunction with an already planned review of research priority projects of National Bee Project 305. For more information see the preliminary report from Penn State researchers on MAAREC.org and the U Montana survey at beesurvey.com. And I want to emphasize the importance of filling out surveys and hope you will participate with the NEWSY BEE winter losses survey to be sent shortly to all Delaware beekeepers.

Article written by D. M. Caron, UD

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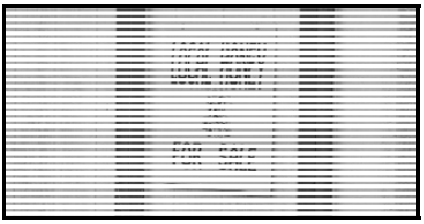

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Colony Collapse Disorder has an intentionally vague name because we still don't really know what causes it. The situation is analogous to Isle of Wight Disease, which was the old name for tracheal mite infestation before we discovered that it was caused by tracheal mites. CCD, which can occur at any time of the year, is characterized by a complete absence of bees in the hive (or, before the hive has completely collapsed, a very small cluster of young bees and a queen in a previously populous colony.) No dead bees are present in front of the hive or on the bottom board. There is usually capped brood present, and both honey and pollen.

Opportunistic scavengers that one would normally expect to find in an abandoned hive, such as wax moth, small hive beetle, or even neighboring honey bees that would normally come to rob the abandoned honey, seem to avoid CCD hives. When researchers tested the brood, pollen and comb, they found the presence of large numbers of viruses and other disease organisms but none of the pathogens taken individually would be responsible for the symptoms observed. There may even be a connection with pesticide poisoning in some cases.

To make a long story short, we really have no idea what is causing this. It does, however, seem to be stress-related in that it affects migratory beekeeping operations more than others. I don't know whether my own bees have been affected or not. As of the last warm spell in January, I had lost only one of my overwintering colonies. I will not be able to get back in them to check until we have a break in the weather.

When beekeepers move honey bee colonies from one state to another for pollination, the bees become stressed in several ways. The move itself can be stressful, killing bees

and disrupting colony activities. Confinement is always stressful as bees cannot regulate hive temperatures without free access to outside air and water. Probably the greatest stress, however, results from the monoculture crop the bees are usually set to pollinate. Like humans, bees need variety in their diet, especially in the pollen which is their sole source of protein. Some pollens are more nourishing than others and honey bees in a natural environment will forage for pollen from a variety of flowers. When a hive is pluncked down in the middle of 50 acres of blueberries, however, all they're getting is blueberry pollen (which is notoriously poor.) Most migratory beekeepers coming out of blueberries will set their bees near a field of wildflowers for a bit so the bees can recover from the nutritional stress before moving them to pollinate something else. But there's no doubt that stress takes its toll on the colony. Young bees raised during the period of poor nutrition will not be as hardy as they would otherwise.

Migratory beekeepers also must deal with the potential of pesticide poisoning. This has been a huge problem very recently in the Florida citrus groves. Pesticides are being used prophylactically on blooming citrus trees and honey bees are dying. Other questions arise from use of systemic pesticides – not sprayed during bloom, which is the usual concern – but present in small doses throughout the plant, including the pollen and nectar. Some plants which have been genetically engineered for insect resistance have the potential to be a problem for honey bees as well. These are additional stressors.

And of course migratory beekeepers must deal with the issue of their colonies picking up disease organisms or pests such as Varroa mites from other honey bee colonies set for pollination near their own which are perhaps not as healthy or as well managed as theirs. It's like what happens to once-healthy kids when they start school: they bring home every virus in the book, plus a case or two of head lice! It's a shame most of the disease organisms honey bees pick up are not as innocuous as the common cold or lice. The treatment for American Foulbrood is burning. And a Varroa mite infestation can be just as deadly.

As a sideliner beekeeper, I will be maintaining about 40 colonies in the Montville-Boonton area this year. I do not put my bees in pollination, primarily because I do not want to subject them to that kind of stress. I focus on honey

production instead and on beeswax, from which I make a variety of crafts and cosmetics. (You can check out our website: www.gooserockfarm.com.) I can afford to do this because my husband is in the piano business and brings home enough to pay the mortgage regardless of the farm income. But most beekeepers that actually make a living from their bees run several thousand colonies, and these beekeepers must move their colonies from crop to crop for pollination.

It is estimated that the pollination industry in this country is worth about $14.5 billion. I believe the honey industry accounts for less than $100 million. Some of the crops dependent on bees for pollination include almonds, blueberries, cranberries, peaches, apples, pears, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, melons and certain citrus varieties. Many other crops such as strawberries benefit from pollination in production of larger, better shaped fruit even though they will produce a crop without bees. Alfalfa is pollinated primarily by honey bees, so bees are indirectly responsible for supporting both the beef and dairy industries. In short, honey bees and the migratory beekeepers who keep them alive are essential to production of nearly one-third of this nation's food supply.

The real problem, Tammy, is that the only people who really care about bees are beekeepers! And there just aren't very many of us. Let's face it, in order to truly love playing around with a bunch of venemous bugs, you've got to be more than just a little nuts. There are about 400 members of the NJ Beekeepers Association on the books, most of them hobbyists. Just imagine comparing that to the number of gardeners in our state and you'll get an idea of how small a population we really are. And a small population means a small vote. What we need is money – money for researchers, money for laboratories, money for long-term projects geared to breeding a hardier honey bee that is not so susceptible to pests like the Varroa mite and conditions like CCD. Here in New Jersey, we don't even have an Apiculture Research and Extension Specialist at Rutgers. Our last researcher, Mike Stanghellini, moved to California a couple of years back. He was being paid less than $40,000 annually. Many major universities have whole departments dedicated to apiculture. Check out the websites of the University of Georgia or Minnesota to see what a real apiculture staff with some real money can do. (Dr. Marla Spivak of the University of Minnesota discovered that propolis, a hive product, actually kills the

HIV virus!) Rutgers has not replaced Mike Stanghellini. What post-doctorate researcher wants to take on a post with no job security that pays $36,000 per year?

Fortunately, the NJ Department of Agriculture is not so short-sighted. When our State Apiarist, Paul Raybold, retired a couple of months ago, Charlie Kuperus authorized Carl Shultze to hire a replacement, even though there was a freeze on hiring. Without a state apiarist to inspect colonies coming into NJ for pollination of our cranberries, blueberries, peaches, and other crops, we risk introducing new pests and pathogens, as well as spreading old bad actors around. Mr. Kuperus knows how important honey bees are to NJ agriculture but he is limited by the size of his budget, which of course is determined by the state legislature. And legislators listen to voters. Not too many of those are beekeepers!

Of course, getting the word out that people's food supply depends on honey bees is enormously helpful. Lots of voters like to eat.

There are several other areas in which changes would help the beekeepers, and hence the bees. Like other farmers, NJ beekeepers are suffering from a loss of land on which to situate apiaries. Urban and suburban sprawl has eaten up good honey bee habitat. Some municipalities (most recently Alpine and Closter in Bergen County) have actually legislated against beekeepers, banning or limiting managed honey bee colonies within town limits. Because of the home rule versus state rule issue, beekeepers lost in these towns. The Right to Farm laws were unable to protect us. It would help if we were able to use state lands such as parks and highway right-of-ways. Power and other utility easements would be another good source of land for apiaries. These would in fact be exceptionally good sites because the weeds and wildflowers that usually thrive under power lines make great forage for bees.

It would be nice, too, if state law recognized beekeepers as real farmers. Farmland assessment is permitted for pasturage on which cows are grazing. But a beekeeper I know who maintains a dozen colonies on her 15 acre property is not permitted farmland assessment unless she actually grows a forage crop such as clover on her acreage. According to her local tax assessor, the fact that her colonies produce a honey crop worth over $1,000 doesn't count because they fly over the fence to get at least some of it. And there are many, many beekeepers in the state, myself

included, who own less than 5 acres. These people would have to sell more than $50,000 worth of honey and wax products in order to qualify for a farmland assessment. In truth, beekeepers often farm other people's land, and we don't need a huge parcel to put bees on – just a nice 20'x50' spot in a sunny out of the way location with an electric fence around it to keep the bears out (another sore point, that.) Our bees will find the flowers. But shouldn't we be entitled to the same rights and tax breaks as other NJ farmers?

Changing the farmland assessment laws to benefit beekeepers as a group would also have the beneficial effect of encouraging property owners looking for farmland assessment to either become beekeepers themselves or to offer their property to an experienced beekeeper as an apiary site. Lord knows, we need both more beekeepers and more sites for bees.

Then there's bears. Did I mention bears? Twenty years ago, if a beekeeper in the northern part of our state wanted to establish a new apiary, he would put a few hives in the spot and see how they did for a year or so. If they thrived and made lots of honey, he'd move other hives in. If the spot wasn't a good one, he'd take his bees somewhere else. Nowadays, if I want to start a new beeyard, I don't have the option of seeing how it goes for a year or two. I must make an investment of about $300 in materials plus several days of my labor to put up a sturdy electric fence before I move in a single hive. And if my bees don't do well in that spot, well, I may be able to salvage the fencer and some of the hardware, but I'm sure not going to get those concrete-imbedded posts out of the ground! Whatever happened to the bear hunt? Why are my bees lives so much less important than the bear's? People weep over the thought of shooting a "cute, cuddly" teddy bear, but no one but the beekeeper weeps over the 30,000 small lives that bear just destroyed.

BY Landi Simone

Don't forget your dues for 2007 - your expiration date is on the mailing label of this newsletter.

Genetic diversity of honey bee populations in the US
By Debbie Delaney, Washington State University

The history of honey bee importations into the United States began in the early 17th century. Historical records show that the honey bee of Western Europe (subspecies Apis mellifera mellifera) was present in eastern North America by 1622, where it established a feral population (Sheppard, 1989). This population expanded in advance of European human settlers, such that Native Americans considered the local presence of honey bees to foretell the impending arrival of European settlers and called the honey bee "white man's flies" (Jefferson, 1788). No additional introductions of honey bees are known to have been made until 1859 (Sheppard, 1989). However, between 1859 and 1922, seven additional subspecies from Europe, Africa and western Asia were introduced into the United States, with varying measures of commercial success (Sheppard, 1989; Schiff and Sheppard, 1993). Of the eight subspecies brought into the country, only three found favor with the beekeeping community and remain available today as selected "strains" from bee breeders. These subspecies (and the commercial designations under which their presumptive descendants are commonly sold) included: Apis mellifera ligustica, (Italian honey bees), Apis mellifera carnica (Carniolan honey bees) and Apis mellifera caucasica (Caucasian honey bees).

Over a decade ago the honey bee population of the United States was composed of both feral and commercial populations. Commercial honey bee populations are maintained by beekeepers for honey, bee *roducts, pollination of crops and replacement queens. Pollination by Apis mellifera L. is crucial to current U.S agriculture. The commercial value of pollination in the United States is estimated at 14.6 billion dollars (Morse and Calderone,

2000). One third of our total diet is dependent upon plants that are pollinated primarily by honey bees (S.E. McGregor, 1976). Feral honey bee populations are not directly maintained by beekeepers. They once flourished before the arrival of Varroa destructor contributed to the genetic makeup and integrity of the commercial honey bee population. The feral population reflects the importation history of the honeybee in United States.

Genetic variation is the raw material which enables an organism to adapt within a changing environment. Variation is the prerequisite for selection, both artificial and natural. Due to the introduction of small founder populations during the settlement of the U.S., the decimation of US populations by Varroa destructor and current queen breeding practices, the amount of genetic variation present in the U.S. honey bee population needs to be characterized and quantified. Queen producers provide replacement queens for more than 1/3 of all managed U.S. colonies annually. Estimates from previous studies indicated that each queen mother was used to produce 1,500 daughters or replacement queens. The past population of feral honey bees was thought to serve as a reservoir for genetic variability useful for breeding. The introduction of a parasitic brood mite, Varroa destructor, in 1987 decimated both the feral and commercial honey bee populations. Past studies using allozymes and mitochondrial DNA analysis reported measurable genetic differences between the two main queen breeding regions in the U.S. However, these studies were performed before major losses of bee populations occurred due to the Varroa mite. Previous studies also suggested that commercial populations were more homogeneous than the feral population.

The commercial queen breeding stock was re-sampled, and the current genetic composition of U.S. honey bee populations is being assessed. These results are being compared to the composition of a sample set collected in 1993-1994. Mitochondrial and nuclear DNA analysis are being used to test hypotheses related to changes in genetic variability in the U.S. commercial queen breeding populations over the past decade. Changes in haplotype frequency have been observed. The re-analysis of the feral collection reveals some haplotypes representative of the subspecies Apis meliffera meliffera, and further supports that the feral population acted as a genetic reservoir that contained remnants of subspecies brought into the U.S. during early settlement.

Microsatellite analysis is being used to assess whether commercial strains of honey bees in the U.S. retain measurable genetic affinities to their progenitor subspecies. Microsatellite analysis also shows the change in allele frequencies over the past decade within the commercial population. Quantifying the genetic variability of the U.S. queen producing populations will allow us to understand the genetic heritage of the commercial strains of honey bees and to rationally address the complex issue of the need for additional germplasm importation.

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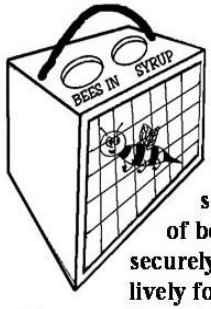

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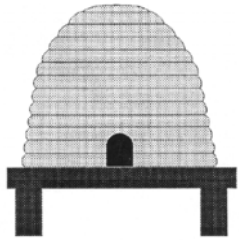

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Snyder Farm, Pittstown
Hosted by Northwest

July 7
Annual Picnic at Bob Hughes
Pending Board approval

Oct 13, Fall Meeting
Hosted by Central

CENTRAL JERSEY

July 25 – 29 Monmouth Fair

August 18 – general membership meeting

ESSEX COUNTY

Second Tuesday, Extensive schedule of events at Essex County Environmental Center. Contact Landi Simone for dates and topics.

JERSEY CAPE

Third Thursday, 7:00 PM at Cape May County Extension Office

MORRIS COUNTY

April 21 – at D'Costa's

May 18 – mead making

June 23 annual picnic at Pagano's

July 27-29 Morris County Fair

NORTH EAST

Third Friday, 678 S. Maple Ave, Glen Rock

NORTH WEST

July 29- August 4 Warren Fair
August 22 – 26
Hunterdon County FAir

SUSSEX

April 15 at Brodheckers'
May 20 at Tomlinson's
July 14 at Osborne's
July 29 set up Sussex Fair

SOUTH

May 19 at Schuler's

OTHER EVENTS

NJBA NEWS Annual Ad rates

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

Do you know new beekeepers? Sign them up today with this form!

NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Membership Form

Note: Memberships start in January and expire in December

☐ New ☐ Renewal

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ ST. _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Make checks payable to the local branch and
mail you dues to **your** Branch Secretary/Treasurer listed below

☐ Junior, $ 8 ☐ Individual, $15 ☐ Family, $20

Central Jersey - Curtis Crowell - 152 Broad St, Hightstown, NJ 08520
Essex County – Joseph Lelinho – 15 Hill St, N. Caldwell, NJ 07006
Jersey Cape - Bill Eisele - 280 Old Tuckahoe Rd, 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 - Karin Weinberg - 337 Tunnel Rd, Asbury, NJ 08802-1120
South Jersey - Patty Schuler - PO Box 228, Richland, NJ 08350
Sussex County - Marion Stickle - 12 Crystal Spring Rd. Hamburg, NJ 07419

New Jersey Beekeepers Association
Victor Ammons
685 Montgomery Rd
Hillsborough, NJ 08844

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