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# NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS



## ASSOCIATION



## NEWS

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**VOL 21 ISSUE 4**

**JUNE / JULY 07**

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Happy Spring everybody!

The sun is finally here and we should all be very busy installing new packages and/or nucs, splitting colonies, checking for diseases and pests, feeding and maybe even requeening. Swarms have been reported and to make a long story short we are now beekeeping full speed!

As I told you in my first message, replacing our state apiarist is one of our priorities if not the first one. I have good news to report. Carl Schultze, Director Division of Plant Industry, invited me to be part of the panel interviewing candidates for the position. Even though the choice has not been made yet, there is a strong candidate and I am hopeful that I will be able to announce our new state apiarist at the spring meeting on June 2<sup>nd</sup>. I was assured by the Agricultural Department that they would do their best to meet that deadline. I also stopped by the short course on April 14<sup>th</sup> in Columbus to do a little PR for our organization and was amazed to see so many new beekeepers in the room (around 110 if I am not mistaken), a very diverse and interesting crowd who could not wait to get started. This is very refreshing and comforting. Kudos and very special thanks to Bob Hughes and Tim Schuler for putting that course together and for carving some time out of their busy schedule to train the next generation of beekeepers.

We have been busy answering press, radio and TV reporters, studying the NJ farmland assessment act, updating the bylaws of the association, preparing a resolution supporting the HR 1709 – Funding request to study CCD- Pollinators suggested by US representative Alcee Hastings to be presented and hopefully approved by you at our next state meeting.

Perfect segue to remind you to confirm your attendance, if you have not done so, to our next state meeting which will take place at Snyder Research Farm, Rutgers University, Pittstown NJ hosted by our Northwest branch on June 2<sup>nd</sup>.

Contact Karin Weinberg at

metricom@patmedia.net or 908 246 1403 or Charles Ilsley at c.ilsley@verizon.net or 732 469 0043. Our guest speaker will be Maryann Frazier, Mid-Atlantic Apicultural Research & Extension Consortium Website Penn State Entomology Science Education. She will try to bring some clarity on this now sadly famous CCD phenomenon.

Please find hereafter directions to get to Snyder Farm:

**From north:** Take I -78 to exit 15. Turn left at bottom of exit ramp onto Pittstown road (route 513 S). Stay on Pittstown road for approximately 6 miles (Do not turn right when 513 bears right). Turn left onto Locust Grove road at Rutgers sign. Snyder Farm is ½ mile on the left.

**From south:** Take route 202/31 north to the Flemington traffic circle.

Take Route 12 west at circle. Go approximately 5 miles to Pittstown road (second right after Texaco Gas Station). Turn right (north) and go 3.5 miles to Locust Grove road (look for Rutgers signs) and turn right. Snyder Farm is ½ mile on the left.

The agenda will be as follows:

- 9:00-9:30: Registration
- 9:30-11:00: Business meeting
- 11:00-12:00: Representative from the Honey Board
- 12:00-1:00: Pig roast
- 1:00-1:30: Bob Harvey: Pollinator- Practical effects of CCD
- 1:30-3:00: Maryann Frazier from Penn State University: Current scientific understanding of CCD + Q&A
- 3:00-4:00: Snyder Farm research wagon tour

The cost of the pig roast will be \$20 per adult, \$10 per young adult (13-18) and free for kids under 13.

I hope to see many of you there; it should be a fun, informative and gourmet meeting.

Take care

Bea

## **Tentative Recommendations for Hives Experiencing CCD**

If you think you are experiencing heavy colony losses due to colony collapse disorder (CCD), please follow these recommendations:

These recommendations will change as our understanding of this disorder changes. However as of March 1, 2007 these are our group's current thoughts.

1. DO NOT combine collapsing colonies with strong colonies.

**Why?** We do not currently know the cause of CCD. If an infectious agent causes it and you combine a collapsing colony with a healthy colony, the healthy bees may succumb to the illness and you may lose both colonies.

2. When a collapsed colony is found, store the equipment where you can use preventative measures to ensure that bees will not have access to it. Put the equipment in this storage area within TWO WEEKS of collapse to prevent robbing by neighboring colonies. CCD colonies tend not to be robbed out by colonies immediately after collapse. When you take this equipment out for reuse, wear a protective face mask to prevent the inhalation of any mold spores that may grow on the comb.

**Why?** The CCD team is currently investigating various sterilization techniques that allow for comb reuse. We are hopeful that we will soon have a sterilization technique in place to treat equipment before it is reused. We DO NOT recommend burning infected equipment at this time. Keep it in storage (with necessary wax moth and SHB precautions) for the time being.

3. If you feed your bees sugar syrup, use Fumagillan.

**Why?** At this time the CCD working group does not believe that nosema

disease is the underlying cause of CCD. However, infection with nosema is a stressor that can reduce the bees' tolerance to other disease agents. Treating for nosema helps reduce colony stress.

4. If you are experiencing colony collapse and see a secondary infection, such as European Foulbrood, treat the colonies with Terramycin, NOT TYLAN.

**Why?** The effectiveness of Terramycin has been well documented, while Tylan has not been tested as an EFB control agent. We know that Terramycin works for the treatment of EFB.

5. If you observe high levels of varroa mites, treat them using soft chemicals, such as Apiguard, Apilife VAR, or MiteAway II. We DO NOT recommend the use of oxalic acid, or home made hard chemical mixtures.

**Why?** Colonies experiencing CCD have been shown to have kidney (Malpighian tubule) problems similar to those seen in colonies treated with hard chemicals. There are some reports that Oxalic acid may damage bee Malpighian tubules. Also the harder chemicals (fluvalinate, coumaphos, and amitraz) may have a sub lethal effect on bees which may add additional stress on the bees. By treating for varroa mites with soft chemicals, you are helping to keep the colonies mite population low while avoiding the potentially negative effects of hard chemicals.

This document was released on March 7 2007 and prepared by Dennis vanEngelsdorp, M. Frazier, and D. Caron in the direction of the CCD working group.

**HARVEY'S HONEY**

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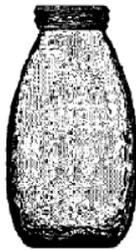
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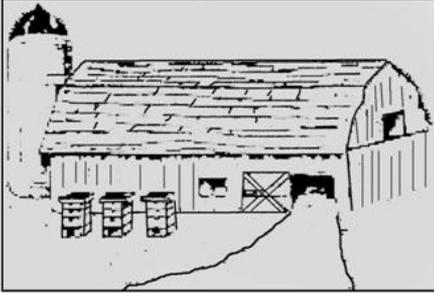
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## **BeeMovie: Your Input Is Needed for this Unique Marketing Opportunity!**

The honey industry will have an exciting and unprecedented marketing opportunity this fall when the animated "Bee Movie" is scheduled to play in movie theaters throughout the United States. "Bee Movie" is a production of DreamWorks, which has produced such popular animated movies as "Shrek" and other films. The movie was written by comedian Jerry Seinfeld, who also provides the voice of the movie's main character, Barry Bee. The movie is expected to generate positive publicity about beekeeping and highlight the important role bee pollination plays in plant production. **For more information about the movie, visit [www.beemovie.com](http://www.beemovie.com) or [www.imdb.com/title/tt0389790](http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0389790).**

## **We Need Your Ideas!**

NHB is planning a variety of honey promotions to tie into the movie, including producing promotional materials for use by small to medium sized honey producers at farmer's markets, in-store promotions, etc. These materials will likely feature graphics from the movie, along with a 100 percent pure honey message.

Some materials being considered for production include:

- Hang tags (similar to the ones currently available from NHB)
- Jar/Containers Neckers
- Stickers for Jars/Containers
- Recipe/honey tip sheets

We need your feedback! Let NHB know which of the above materials you find useful or send us your own ideas! Send your input to [honeybuzz@nhb.org](mailto:honeybuzz@nhb.org)

### **The Small Hive Beetle**

The small hive beetle (SHB), *Aethina tumida* Murray (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae), was identified from honey bee colonies (*Apis mellifera*) in Florida by M.C. Thomas of the Florida Department of Agriculture, June 1998. This was the first report of this insect in the Western Hemisphere; it was previously known only in sub-Saharan Africa. Adult beetles are 5mm long, dark brown to black and can be found within honey bee colonies. Eggs are laid in concealed areas and empty cells and larvae seek out pollen bee brood and honey to feed upon. The feeding of larvae causes honey to drip from the cells and often ferment, leaving a repellent on combs that can cause adult bees to abandon the comb and leave the hive. Beetle larvae complete their feeding on bee combs and then migrate outside to pupate in the soil. Development from egg to adult beetle takes 30-80 days. Reports from South Africa suggest that the beetle is rarely a significant pest with African bees. However, since beekeepers in the United States manage a different race of honey bee than in South Africa, the effects of this pest on U.S. beekeeping are largely unknown.

#### **Distribution in the United States**

The small hive beetle has been found in 30 states, most of which are east of the Mississippi River, as of October 2001. Migratory beekeepers transport bee colonies from areas known to be infested with the small hive beetle and the probability that this pest is more widespread is very real due to the migratory pollination demands within the U. S.

### **Nature of the problem**

The small hive beetle is considered a secondary pest in South Africa, attacking small or weak hives but rarely affecting strong hives. The honey bees in South Africa are primarily *Apis mellifera scutellata*, an aggressive bee that has excellent housecleaning and defensive traits. In contrast, the bees kept in North America are predominately *A. m. ligustica* or *A. m. carnica* and differ in behavior from African bees. The difference between races of bees coupled with different climatic and colony management styles between South Africa and the United States make it difficult to predict the impact of this new pest on the U. S. beekeeping industry. Reports from states with SHB have indicated occasional problems with beetles infesting and destroying hives in the apiary. However, more problems have been reported from damage by SHB to stored honey.

#### **Damage to colonies and stored honey**

Small hive beetle larvae affect combs of stored honey and pollen and will also infest brood combs. During the feeding action by larvae an associated repellent sticky substance is laid down on the combs and this can result in bees abandoning the hive. When honeycombs are removed from colonies, bees then no longer protect the combs allowing larvae to feed uninhibited. The management practice of removing honey and then storing it in warehouses prior to extraction will need to be changed with the introduction of this beetle. Additionally, the handling of wax cappings and honey in areas known to

have the small hive beetle will require increased sanitation. Our research has shown that reducing relative humidity below 50% where honey is stored will inhibit SHB eggs from hatching and thus reduce or eliminate larval damage in honey.

### **Tracheal Mite**

The honey bee tracheal mite, *Acarapis woodi*, or acariosis as the disease is known in Europe, afflicts only adult honey bees. The parasite was first described in 1921 in bees in Great Britain. This discovery and concern over the potential impact that this mite would have on beekeeping in the United States led to the enactment of the Honeybee Act of 1922, which restricted the importation of honey bees from countries where this mite was known to exist. There are three *Acarapis* species associated with adult honey bees: *A. woodi*, *A. externus*, and *A. dorsalis*. These mites are difficult to detect and differentiate due to their small size and similarity; therefore, they are frequently identified by location on the bee instead of morphological characteristics. However, only *A. woodi* can be positively diagnosed solely on habitat; the position of other species on the host is useful, but not infallible. *Acarapis woodi* lives exclusively in the prothoracic tracheae; *A. externus*, being external, inhabits the membranous area between the posterior region of the head and thorax or the ventral neck region and the posterior tentorial pits; and *A. dorsalis* is usually found in the dorsal groove between the mesoscutum and mesocutellum and the wing bases.

The *A. woodi* female is 143-174 um in length and the male 125- 136 um. The body is oval, widest between the second and third pair of legs, and is whitish or pearly white with shining, smooth cuticle; a few long hairs are present on the body and legs. It has an elongate, beak-like gnathosoma with long, blade-like styles (mouthparts) for feeding.

When over 30 percent of the bees in a colony become parasitized by *A. woodi*, honey production may be reduced and the likelihood of winter survival decreases with a corresponding increase in infestation. Individual bees are believed to die because of the disruption to respiration due to the mites clogging the tracheae, the damage caused by the mites to the integrity of the tracheae, microorganisms entering the hemolymph (blood) through the damaged tracheae, and from the loss of hemolymph.

The tracheal mite has now been reported on every continent except Australia. Initial detections of *A. woodi* were reported in Brazil in 1974, in Mexico in 1980, and in Texas in 1984. The mites are transmitted bee to bee within a colony by queens, drones and workers. In addition, the movement of package bees and queens, as well as established colonies, has resulted in the dissemination of this mite throughout much of the United States. One of the first problems that became apparent when the tracheal mite was detected in the United States was the lack of agreement on their economic impact. The literature from Europe did not always agree and beekeepers, research scientists and regulatory

officials had differing opinions on the interpretation of the data. However, it soon became evident that the mites were having a serious impact on beekeeping and spreading faster than predicted. The level of infestation within colonies was higher than expected. It is apparent that the tracheal mite found an extremely susceptible honey bee host in the United States.

The population of *A. woodi* in a colony may vary seasonally. During the period of maximum bee population, the percentage of bees with mites is reduced. The likelihood of detecting tracheal mites is highest in the fall and winter. No one symptom characterizes this disease; an affected bee could have disjointed wings and be unable to fly, or have a distended abdomen, or both. Absence of these symptoms does not necessarily imply freedom from mites. Positive diagnosis can only be made by microscopic examination of the tracheae; since only *A. woodi* is found in the bee tracheae, this is an important diagnostic feature.

In sampling for *A. woodi*, collect moribund bees that may be crawling near the hive entrance or bees at the entrance as they are leaving or returning to the hive. These bees should be placed in 70% ethyl or methyl alcohol as they are collected. Bees that have been dead for an indeterminate period are less than ideal for tracheal mite diagnosis.

Menthol is the only material that is currently approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the control of these mites in the United States. Beekeepers can minimize the impact of tracheal mites by intensive management practices to maintain populous colonies and by using menthol.

Colonies can be treated with menthol when there is no heavy nectar flow and daytime temperatures are expected to reach at least 60 F. The best time being in the spring when the weather is warm, and in the late summer or fall of the year immediately after removing the surplus honey.

**Directions for Using Menthol:**

Fifty grams (1.8 ounce) of crystalline menthol should be enclosed in a 7" x 7" plastic screen bag or equally porous material and placed inside a colony for 20-25 days. Menthol placed on the top bars is the preferred method of treatment provided the daytime temperature does not exceed 80 degrees F. During hot weather, the menthol should be placed on the bottom board of the colony. There should be no honey supers on the hive during the treatment, and the menthol should be taken out of a colony at least one month before any anticipated flow. Before using menthol, read and follow the approved label carefully.

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# Why Enter A Honey Show By Jim Puvel

“I don’t have the time”, “I won’t win anyway”, “I don’t want to be embarrassed if I lose”. These are just a few of the excuses we use to avoid the “trouble” of placing an entry into a honey competition. But why should we enter the competition anyway?

Let me start off by sharing some of my early experiences. When I first became a beekeeper and joined the Central Jersey branch of the NJ Beekeepers Association, I remember, at our November meeting, the executive board talking about the honey show coming up early the following year and about the basic rules and categories. Bob Hughes, being my mentor, further detailed the requirements, categories and history of the show. He explained that a member of the CJBA, Vic Rush had won last year’s top prize, “The Best Of Show” award and how prestigious and difficult it was to attain the award. That year Gary Boehnke took the top prize followed by three consecutive years of the Wolfgang Kuhne. I recall the big deal that was made over the top prize winner and how, back then, the Governor of New Jersey was pictured presenting the winners plaque. It was then I decided that somehow I wanted my name on that plaque. But for now I was happy with finding out about the quality of my honey and other products.

For as many beekeepers there are, the incentives for entering a honey show may vary as well. As I already explained, the pride and prestige of winning the top prize is incentive enough for a group of beekeepers with a competitive zeal. Bragging rights for a year, possession of the “big” ribbon and your name engraved on a plaque with some of the finest beekeepers is the driving force for many a spirited beekeeper. However, the first few years I was more interested in learning about and perfecting my skills of harvesting, bottling and preparing honey and other products not only for a competitive show but for my future customers. When entering your prized products into a show, the judges look for what is wrong with the product. It’s not that they are being overly critical of your product, it is just that their job is to find the best of the best and the only way they can do this is to narrow the field through the process of elimination. In the annual NJBA Honey show, every entry is judged in a number of sub categories and given a score in each category. After the entry has been judged the numbers are tallied and a final score is given to the item which will determine whether the item is awarded a ribbon or not. But this also is an indication on how I was preparing my products. Was the moisture content of my honey too high or low? Was the beeswax I was using the right color, aroma and free from impurities? I felt this was the best barometer I could use to ensure a top quality product and I really wasn’t looking to compete with the big guns for the top prize yet. The judging sheets are handed back to the participant with the scores and the findings of the judge. These can be as valuable to the beekeeper as any prize. If you do have discrepancies in your product , whether it was because of harvesting or preparation you shouldn’t be offended but encouraged to fix the

problem and produce a better product for your customers, friends or next year's show. I was simply thrilled the first few years to win a third place ribbon for any of my products, especially when there was a field of five or more entries in that class.

Now as far as competitive honey shows, there are three that stand out in my mind and they all vary in levels of difficulty. Probably the easiest to compete in is your local branch honey shows that are normally held at county fairs during the summer months. The number of entries is not very numerous and many times the rules and regulations are not as restrictive. This is a great way to break into the competition of honey shows and to get a good idea of where your product ranks. Furthermore, the county fairs that do have honey shows are usually not only open to that county or branch but will accept entrants from other branches and counties. Although prize money is not usually distributed at these fairs for ribbon winners, there is always a chance and should be checked out prior to entering. After all, a few dollars along with a ribbon is not bad either.

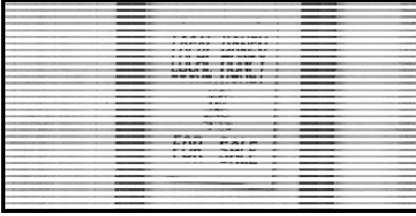
The next level of competitive honey shows is the annual NJBA Honey show held every year in late January or early February in Atlantic City during Farmers Week. Complete with some beautiful, fully lit glass enclosed display cases, all entries are put on display for all to view following the judging. This show is a bit more competitive and judging more critical because of the number of entries. It is also unique in the fact that you are requested to apply your label on the entry to identify where the product

originates. Most other shows do not allow labels however this show encourages labels to show the diversity of honey production throughout the state. This is perhaps the single most important factor to the NJ beekeeping community due to the fact that the products are displayed for agriculture representatives from all over the state to view, which correlates into political backing for beekeeping programs, projects and research funding. This show also has the added benefit of monetary prizes which increase with the level of the award.

Finally, perhaps the most competitive of shows is the one put on every summer at the Eastern Apiculture Society convention. This show has many more categories and equally more entries. To give you an example, the NJBA show has four classes of honey colors in the liquid honey division where E.A.S. has probably twice as many. You will be competing with beekeepers from all over the eastern half of the United States and to place in this show is truly an accomplishment. (For more details about this show, please contact your EAS representative listed in this publication.)

So whether you enter to test your products quality or if you are in it for the fame and fortune consider entering your products in the next honey show. Every time you enter you are advertising the honey industry in the state of New Jersey as being a viable one and worthy of attention. And remember, this is the time to start preparing for the shows, not a few days before the deadline. Give a product a chance by not procrastinating. But most of all, have fun! Although they are competitions, they are also meant for you to have some fun.

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## PARASITES DESTROY WILD BEE COLONIES

### Loss of pollinators threatens farm income

by JEFF MONTGOMERY

Parasite infestations have savaged the nation's wild bee colonies and disrupted commercial and hobby hives. The major villains are microscopic tracheal mites that set up shop in the insect's breathing tubes, or trachea, and hitchhiking varroa mites that latch onto the honeybees' bodies.

"If you wanted to make an analogy between the size of a varroa mite and the size of the bee, imagine a dinner plate-size tick attached to your body," said John Tulloch, treasurer of the Delaware Beekeepers Association.

Bees are important because they pollinate fruit and vegetable industries worth \$14 million in on-farm income across the state. Now the problem has state farm scientists scrambling to find other pollen-spreaders fit for duty in fields and orchards.

Habitat loss also may have aggravated the problem across the nation, according to a report released this week by the National Research Council, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences. [consult website: [www.nap.edu/catalogue/11761.html](http://www.nap.edu/catalogue/11761.html)].

The report cautioned that population trends for birds, bees and bats that play a part in plant reproduction are "demonstrably downward," and encouraged "discovery surveys" to build up knowledge about different species. About 75 percent of all flowering plants are helped by pollen-spreading animals and insects, including many food crops and many plants important to industry. About 1.4 million colonies of honeybees now visit California's almond orchards each year to keep 550,000 acres of trees producing at peak rates.

Parasites alone ruined Delaware's wild honey bee population during the 1980s and 1990s, leaving only 10 percent of previous in-the-wild numbers, according to Robert Mitchell, state apiary inspector for the Department of Agriculture.

Although a handful of commercial beehive businesses have survived in Delaware, the state's wild hives now tend to last only about a year before parasites sweep through. That has brought worries about the region's main bee-pollinated crops, including tree fruits, melons, lima beans, cucumbers and other supermarket staples.

"There certainly needs to be more research. At this point in time there isn't any crisis. However, we are concerned," Mitchell said. Mitchell's agency began an inventory of other types of local pollinators this year, hoping to take pressure off both honey bees and farmers. Likely candidates include bumble bees, other bee varieties, moths and beetles. "What we want to try to do is see how much of an impact it will have if we set aside areas that are normally tilled" for habitat, Mitchell said. "Would it be cost-effective to allow a portion of a field to lay fallow so these things can establish nests the year before?"

Tulloch said many of Delaware's fields are pollinated by bees from carefully tended hives trucked in from Maryland or other states. Some larger commercial hives begin their season

in Florida and move steadily northward, ending the year in Maine blueberry. "Delaware doesn't have sufficient numbers to meet the need," Tulloch said.

In the United States, farmers have started importing honey bees from outside North America for the first time since 1922. The United States should collaborate with Canada and Mexico to form a network of long-term monitoring projects, the council recommended. The National Research Council report described the "pollinator crisis" as an issue largely overlooked in recent public accounts of other ways that humans might be changing ecosystems and the environment.

"Ironically, despite its apparent lack of marquee appeal, pollinator decline is one form of global change that actually does have the credible potential to alter the shape and structure of the terrestrial world," the report noted. Property owners can help to reverse the trend by adopting "pollinator-friendly" farming and land-management practices that include growing native plants and wildflowers on open land, according to the report.

The News Journal - Friday, October 20, 2006

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New Jersey Beekeepers to Address  
Problem of Dying Hives*

(BRIDGETON) – Assemblyman Douglas Fisher today voiced concern that a massive and mysterious die-off known as colony collapse disorder will not leave an adequate number of insects to pollinate many of the crops that are critical New Jersey's agricultural economy and dinner plates.

"We must figure out the reason for this calamitous bee die-off to shore up a critical link in our food supply," said Assemblyman Fisher (D-Bridgeton), chairman of the Assembly Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee. "The current wave of honeybee die-offs poses a serious threat to our state's agricultural economy that could reverberate in stores across the state."

Beekeepers throughout New Jersey have reported record losses in honeybee populations over the past

months, and researchers are working to determine the exact cause of the epidemic. First reported in the fall, colony collapse disorder has spread to 27 states, Brazil, Canada and parts of Europe. There have been tens of thousands of hives killed nationwide, with commercial beekeepers in New Jersey recording devastating losses – in one case a beekeeper reported the loss of 100 million honeybees.

Honeybees – New Jersey's state insect – are responsible for pollinating more than ninety kinds of fruits and vegetables including apples, broccoli, peaches, blueberries, and cranberries. It is estimated that honeybees play a direct role in the production of approximately \$200 million in state crops. Honeybee-pollinated crops account for nearly one-third of the human diet.

Fisher noted that honeybees are of particular importance to farmers in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Legislative District, home to many peach orchards. South Jersey is also home to many of the state's cranberry and blueberry businesses. The assemblyman said that farmers could lose nearly 50 to 75 percent of crops due to the honeybee die-off.

"New Jersey is one of the largest producers of cranberries and blueberries in the nation, and the potential crop losses

could cripple a large segment of our agricultural economy,” Fisher. “Efforts are being made to work with Department of Agriculture Commissioner Charlie Kuperus as well as the state’s beekeepers to address the issue, and develop a proper plan of action to tackle this problem.”

Colony collapse disorder typically involves the disappearance of adult bees from their hives, causing colonies to turn into ghost towns. Recent studies point to some kind of disease or parasite as the cause of the die-offs, but this could also be due to pesticides, or a combination of any of these potential sources.

“New Jersey literally cannot afford to sit idly by and watch our state insect disappear,” said Fisher.

**Assemblyman Douglas H. Fisher**

**Assistant Majority Whip**

(856) 455-1011

[AsmFisher@njleg.org](mailto:AsmFisher@njleg.org)



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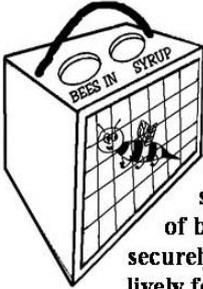
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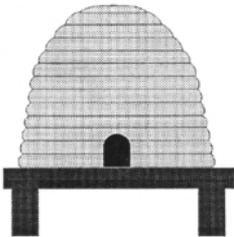
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## HONEY CHEESECAKE COOKIES **- Makes 16 servings -**

### Ingredients

1/3	cup Butter or margarine
1	cup Flour
1/3	cup brown sugar
3/4	cup chopped walnuts
1	package (8 oz.) cream cheese, softened
1/4	cup honey
1	egg
2	Tablespoons Milk
1	Tablespoon lemon juice
1/2	teaspoon vanilla extract
3/4	cup fruit pie filling or jelly

## School or Group Presentation Live Bees Honey Taste



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In small bowl, cut butter into flour and sugar until crumbly. Mix in nuts. Press dough into lightly greased, 8-inch square baking pan. Bake at 350°F for 12 to 15 minutes or until lightly browned. Meanwhile, in medium bowl, beat together remaining ingredients, except pie filling, until smooth. Remove crust from oven, spoon filling over crust; top with pie filling or jelly. Stir slightly to create swirl pattern. Bake at 350°F for 25 minutes or until set. Cool and cut into 2-inch squares.

Nutritional Information Per Serving (2-inch cookies) **Calories: 194 Carbohydrates: 18 g**  
**Cholesterol: 39.4 mg Fat Total: 12.7 g**  
**Protein: 3.27 g Sodium: 90.9 mg**

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## NJBA MEETING DATES

### June 2

Summer Meeting at Snyder Farm, Pittstown is hosted by Northwest  
The agenda will be as follows:  
9:00-9:30: Registration  
9:30-11:00: Business meeting  
11:00-12:00: Representative from the Honey Board  
12:00-1:00: Pig roast  
1:00-1:30: Bob Harvey: Pollinator-Practical effects of CCD  
1:30-3:00: Maryann Frazier from Penn State University: Current scientific understanding of CCD + Q&A

3:00-4:00: Snyder Farm research wagon tour  
The cost of the pig roast will be \$20 per adult, \$10 per young adult (13-18) and free for kids under 13.

### 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

**June 12 6:30pm – 9:30pm**  
Varroa Workshop

**July – August** No meetings

## JERSEY CAPE

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

## MORRIS COUNTY

**June 23** annual picnic at Pagano's  
**July 27-29** Morris County Fair  
**Sep 15** Fall Hive inspection @ Mary Moser & Bob Phillips'

## NORTH EAST

**Third Friday**, 678 S. Maple Ave, Glen Rock

## NORTH WEST

**July 29- August 4** Warren Fair  
**August 22–26** Hunterdon Fair

## SUSSEX

**July 14** at Osborne's  
**July 29** set up Sussex Fair  
**Aug 4-13** Sussex County Fair

## SOUTH

**May 19** at Schuler's  
**Sep 8** Mounier's, Franklinville

## 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
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Note: Memberships start in January and expire in December

New  Renewal

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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

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Robert "Beeman" Simonofsky  
(member of the North West Branch of NJBA)

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