
NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS



ASSOCIATION



NEWS

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OCT / NOV 07

Dear All,

Believe it or not, summer is gone and fall will be here in a few days.... I do not know how all this happened? I certainly hope you had a great crop and that you and your bees are getting ready for the harsh season even though we still have beautiful days ahead of us.

It is also now time to check for mites and treat if needed and to make sure your bees have enough food, do not let them starve....

From now on, you will find a new section in this newsletter. Tim Schuler will report on a regular basis in our NJBA publication. Tim is official now so please make sure you have all his information in case you need to reach him. As a reminder, here it is:

Tim Schuler

State Apiarist

New Jersey Dep of Agriculture

Division of Plant Industry

PO Box 330

Trenton NJ 08625

Tim.Schuler@ag.state.nj.us

609-984-2263

I also would like to apologize in advance. Sudden changes in my business schedule will lead me to Europe the two first weeks of October. Consequently, I will not be able to run our Executive

Board meeting scheduled for October 3rd in Trenton nor attend the fall meeting hosted by the Central Jersey Beekeepers Association (CJBA) on October 13. However, Pete Leighton, our NJBA 1st Vice President has graciously accepted to cover for me. I am very grateful, Thanks Pete. For memory, here is the program: The meeting will run from 9:00 AM to 3:45 PM at the Rutgers EcoComplex in Bordentown, NJ. After coffee, donuts and a business meeting, the speakers will be Dr. Tom Seeley of Cornell University, who will discuss the social organization of the honey bee, and Dr. Rachael Winfree of Princeton University, who will tell us about farm crop wild bee pollination. Cost is \$20 per person, which includes lunch. Register no later than October 5, 2007 with Ed Kosenski at 732 542-6528 or ekosenski@mac.com.

During that meeting, you will also be asked to vote in order to approve the modifications of our association bylaws published in this issue. Those modifications were presented to us by Curtis at our NJBA spring meeting in Pittstown. Make sure you read them again before voting.

Have a great fall season, my favorite, and enjoy the state meeting on October 13. It should be fun and informative.

Take care

Bea

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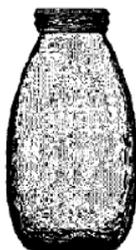
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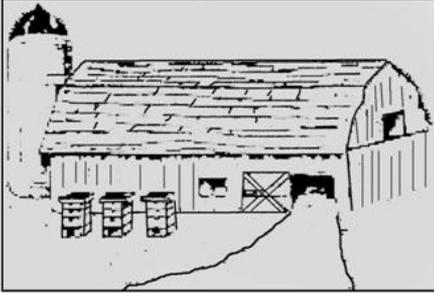
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Archaeologists digging in northern Israel have discovered evidence of a 3,000-year-old beekeeping industry, including remnants of ancient honeycombs, beeswax and what they believe are the oldest intact beehives ever found.

The findings in the ruins of the city of Rehov this summer include 30 intact hives dating to around 900 B.C., archaeologist Amihai Mazar of Jerusalem's Hebrew University told The Associated Press. He said it offers unique evidence that an advanced honey industry existed in the Holy Land at the time of the Bible.

Beekeeping was widely practiced in the ancient world, where honey was used for medicinal and religious purposes as well as for food, and beeswax was used to make molds for metal and to create surfaces to write on. While bees and beekeeping are depicted in ancient artwork, nothing similar to the Rehov hives has been found before, Mazar said.

The beehives, made of straw and unbaked clay, have a hole at one end to allow the bees in and out and a lid on the other end to allow beekeepers access to the honeycombs inside. They were found in orderly rows, three high, in a room that could have accommodated around 100 hives, Mazar said.

The Bible repeatedly refers to Israel as a "land of milk and honey," but that's believed to refer to honey made from dates and figs -- there is no mention of honeybee cultivation. But the new find shows that the Holy Land was home to a highly developed beekeeping industry nearly 3,000 years ago.

"You can tell that this was an organized industry, part of an organized economy, in an ultra-organized city," Mazar said.

At the time the beehives were in use, Mazar believes Rehov had around 2,000 residents, a mix of Israelites, Canaanites and others.

Ezra Marcus, an expert on the ancient Mediterranean world at Haifa University,

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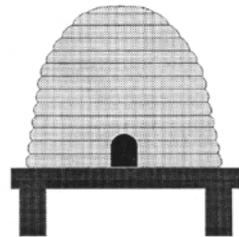
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Colony Collapse Disorder

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 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.

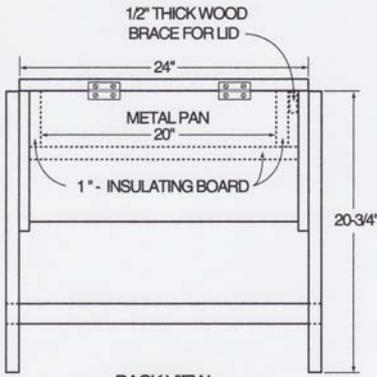
When beekeepers move honey bee colonies from one state to another for pollination, the bees become stressed in several ways. The move itself can be stressful, killing bees and disrupting colony activities. Confinement is always stressful as bees cannot regulate hive temperatures without free access to 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 plucked 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

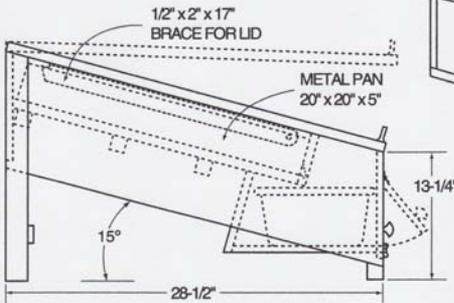
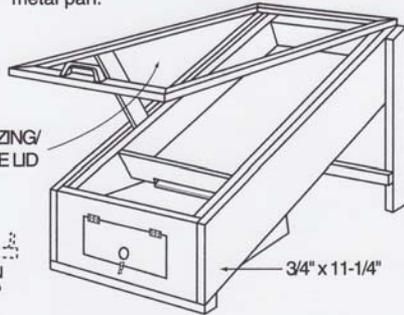
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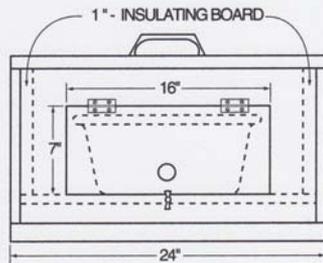


BACK VIEW

A melter of this size will handle wax rendering from 60 hives. You can modify the dimensions and design to fit your own needs. Melters come in all shapes and sizes and can be made out of just about any used material. The sheet metal pan should be 4" to 6" deep and big enough to accept excluders or at least 2 full-depth frames. Paint the entire unit black for max. heat absorption. You should put a coarse screen across the outlet of the pan to keep debris from getting into the pan of molten wax. Make a cappings basket out of "expanded" metal (wire lath) that will fit into the sheet metal pan.



SIDE VIEW



FRONT VIEW

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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 sideline 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 venomous 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-embedded 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.



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The New Jersey Beekeepers Association (NJBA) will be holding its fall meeting on Saturday, October 13, 2007.

Dr. Tom Seeley from Cornell University will make two presentations on the social organization of the Honeybee. Dr. Seeley has written [The Wisdom of the Hive, the Social Physiology of Honey Bee Colonies](#). You can see additional information on Dr. Seeley's research at <http://www.nbb.cornell.edu/neurobio/department/faculty/seeley/seeley.html>.

Dr. Rachael Winfree from Princeton University will discuss her research on farm crop wild bee pollination and how wild bees respond to human land use. You can see additional information on Dr. Rachael Winfree's research at: <http://www.ecb.princeton.edu/FACULTY/Winfree/Winfree.html>

The meeting will be at the Rutgers EcoComplex, Environmental Research and Extension Center, 1200 Florence-Columbus Rd., Bordentown, NJ from 9AM to 3:30PM. The cost is \$20 per person, which includes the complete program and lunch.

Directions to the EcoComplex at: <http://ecocomplex.rutgers.edu/>

You must register no later than Friday, October 5, 2007.

The meeting is being run by the Central Jersey Beekeepers Association, so make your checks out to CJBA and mail them to:

Ed Kosenski
113 Hope Road
Tinton Falls, NJ 07724

If you need more information, or to let CJBA know you'll be sending in a check, contact:

Ed Kosenski at 732 542-6528 or by email at ekosenski@mac.com.

(The EcoComplex is near PA and DE, so all Pennsylvania and Delaware beekeepers are welcome! Join us for a great meeting!)

Virus Implicated In Colony Collapse Disorder In Bees

Science Daily — A team led by scientists from the Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, Pennsylvania State University, the USDA Agricultural Research Service, University of Arizona, and 454 Life Sciences has found a significant connection

between the Israeli Acute Paralysis Virus (IAPV) and colony collapse disorder (CCD) in honey bees.



Honey bee worker carrying a parasitic Varroa mite.

(Credit: Image courtesy of ARS/USDA Scott Bauer)

The findings, an important step in addressing the disorder that is decimating bee colonies across the country, are published in the journal *Science*.

In colony collapse disorder, honey bee colonies inexplicably lose all of their worker bees. CCD has resulted in a loss of 50-90% of colonies in beekeeping operations across the U.S. The consortium of scientists who have been studying the role of infection in this phenomenon includes Diana Cox-Foster, professor in the Department of Entomology at Penn State University, Ian Lipkin, director of the Center for Infection and Immunity at Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, Jeffery Pettis, research leader of the ARS Bee Research Laboratory, and Nancy Moran, Professor at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

Ian Lipkin, MD, professor of Epidemiology, Neurology, and Pathology at Columbia, and his team at the Mailman School's

Center for Infection and Immunity, together with a team at 454 Life Sciences, used revolutionary genetic technologies, to survey microflora of CCD hives, normal hives, and imported royal jelly. Candidate pathogens were screened for significance of association with CCD by examining samples

collected by the USDA and Penn State from several sites over a period of three years.

Using the 454 Life Sciences high-throughput DNA sequencing platform, and analytical methods developed at Columbia, Dr.

Lipkin's team searched for footprints of viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites in thousands of sequences. Candidates were further characterized by more detailed sequence analysis to ascertain their specificity for CCD and relationship to known and unknown pathogens.

IAPV, an unclassified dicistrovirus not previously reported in the U.S. that is transmitted by the varroa mite, and Kashmir bee virus were only found in CCD hives.

The researchers report that IAPV was found in all four affected operations sampled, in two of four royal jelly samples, and in the Australian sample. KBV was present in three of four CCD operations, but not in the royal jelly. One organism was

significantly correlated with CCD: finding IAPV in a bee sample correctly distinguished CCD from non-CCD status 96.1 percent of the time.

"This is a powerful new strategy for looking at outbreaks of infectious disease and finding cause. Dr. Cox-Foster recruited us into this project, making a persuasive case for applying our state-of-the-art methods for differential diagnosis of infectious disease in humans, to this challenge in agricultural epidemiology," said Dr. Lipkin. "The profound synergy within the group, bringing entomology, microbiology, and bioinformatics together, enabled us to work toward a solution to this extraordinarily complex problem." This is the first report of IAPV in the United States. IAPV was first described in 2004 in Israel where infected bees presented with shivering wings, progressed to paralysis and then died just outside the hive. Importation to the U.S. of bees from Australia began in 2004, coinciding with early reports of unusual colony declines.

IAPV was found in non-CCD hives in some cases, which could reflect strain variation, co-infection, or the presence of other stressors, such as pesticides or poor nutrition. The varroa mite, for example, absent in Australia, immunosuppresses bees making them more susceptible to infection by other organisms, including viruses. Other stressors may include chemical pesticides used on plants pollinated by bees and in hives to control pests. "Our results indicate that IAPV is

a significant marker for CCD. This discovery may be helpful in identifying hives at risk for disease. The next step is to ascertain whether IAPV, alone or in concert with other factors, can induce CCD in healthy bees," added Dr. Lipkin.

Note: This story has been adapted from a news release issued by Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health.

Colony Collapse Disorder
Research Action Plan
Announced By USDA
Science Daily —
U.S. Department of
Agriculture Under Secretary
for Research, Education and
Economics Gale Buchanan
recently announced that
USDA researchers have
finalized an action plan for



dealing with colony collapse disorder (CCD) of honey

bees.

Close-up photo of a healthy bees on a honeycomb. The ARS Bee Research Laboratory in Maryland is coordinating national efforts to identify the cause of colony collapse disorder the first step in trying to solve the problem. (Credit: Stephen Ausmus

"There were enough honey bees to provide pollination for U.S. agriculture this year, but beekeepers could face a serious problem next year and beyond," Buchanan said. "This action plan provides a coordinated framework to ensure that all of the research that needs to be done is covered in order to get to the bottom of the CCD problem."

The action plan coordinates the federal strategy in response to CCD.

It addresses four main components:

- (1) survey and data collection needs;
- (2) analysis of samples to determine the prevalence of various pests and pathogens, exposure to pesticides, or other unusual factors;
- (3) controlled experiments to carefully analyze the potential causes of CCD; and
- (4) developing new methods to improve the general health of bees to reduce their susceptibility to CCD and other disorders.

Four possible causes for CCD are identified in the plan:

- (1) new or reemerging pathogens,
- (2) new bee pests or parasites,
- (3) environmental and/or nutritional stress, or

- (4) pesticides.

Research will focus on determining which of these factors are contributing causes of CCD, either individually or in combination.

CCD became apparent as a problem beginning in the winter of 2006-2007 when some beekeepers began reporting losses of 30-90 percent of their hives. While colony losses are not unexpected during winter weather, the magnitude of loss suffered by some beekeepers was highly unusual.

There is currently no recognizable underlying cause for CCD. The main symptom is finding no or a low number of adult honey bees present with no dead honey bees in the hive. Often there is still honey in the hive and immature bees (brood) are present.

Pollination is a critical element in agriculture, as honey bees pollinate more than 130 crops in the United States and add \$15 billion in crop value annually.

The research action plan was developed by a CCD Steering Committee, chaired by Kevin Hackett, USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) national program leader for bees and pollination; H.J. Rick Meyer, national program leader for plant and animal systems for USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES); and Mary Purcell-Miramontes, national program leader for biobased pest management, entomology and nematology for CSREES. The committee also included other federal and university experts. The plan can be read at:

http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/br/ccd/ccd_actionplan.pdf Even before the completion of this research plan, considerable research efforts have begun to be redirected to deal with CCD.

Note: This story has been adapted from a news release issued by United States Department of Agriculture.

Grilled Honey-Glazed Pork Tenderloin with Onions

(Makes 4-6 servings)

1/2 cup Buckwheat honey
1/4 cup extra-virgin olive oil
1/4 cup cider vinegar
1 Tablespoon minced garlic
2 teaspoons Herbes de Provence seasoning mixture
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
2 lbs. pork tenderloin
3 medium onions

Combine honey, oil, vinegar, garlic, herbs, salt and pepper in a shallow pan. Add pork and turn to coat it well. Cover and refrigerate 2 to 4 hours. Turn pork occasionally. Remove pan from refrigerator 30 minutes before grilling.

Prepare grill for a medium-hot fire with an indirect heat area. Slice onions in rounds 1/2 to 3/4-inch thick.

Remove pork from marinade and boil marinade 1 minute. Taste and add more salt if needed.

Grill pork over indirect heat, covered, until the middle is about 145°F, 25 to 30 minutes.

Brush pork generously with the marinade; turn every 10 minutes to evenly cook.

Put onions over direct heat and brush with marinade. Turn

frequently, brushing with marinade, until well marked and soft, 8 to 12 minutes.

Move onions off direct heat to finish cooking.

Let pork rest 5 minutes before slicing into 3/4-inch thick slices. Serve with grilled onions.

Raw Fresh Applesauce

(makes 1-1/2 cups)

3 apples, pared, cored and diced

1/4 cup honey

1/4 cup apple juice, orange juice or pineapple juice

Place all ingredients in blender or food processor. Puree to desired smoothness.

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NJBA MEETING DATES

Oct 13, Fall Meeting

Agenda:

09:00am - 09:30am:

Registration & Coffee/Donuts

09:30am - 10:30am:

Business Meeting

10:45am - 11:45am:

Dr. Seeley Social

Organization of Honey Bee Part 1

12:00pm - 1:00pm:

Lunch

1:30pm - 2:30pm:

Dr. Rachael Winfree

Wild Bee Pollination

2:45pm - 3:45pm:

Dr. Seeley Social Organization of Honey Bee Part 2

CENTRAL JERSEY

Oct 6 Fall Conservation Day

ESSEX COUNTY

October 22 7:00pm – 9:30pm

Lifestyles of the Airborne and Infamous: These Insects are NOT Honey Bees!" Dewey Caron

November 13 6:30 – 9:30

Honey Show and Judging

December - Christmas Party at a volunteer member's home

JERSEY CAPE

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

MORRIS COUNTY

Oct 12 – The History of Beekeeping

Dec 2 – Holiday Party

NORTH EAST

Third Friday, 678 S. Maple Ave, Glen Rock

NORTH WEST

Dec 8 Winter Meeting. Christmas Party - Echo Hill Park

SUSSEX

Nov 12 Holiday Party – Mountain Brook Inn

SOUTH

Nov 3 Putting bees to bed for winter. Elections

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
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1/2 page	rest of newsletter	\$75
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NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Membership Form

New

Renewal

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

- Check here if you agree to have your name, town, phone and email published and made available to other NJBA members only

Make checks payable to the local branch and mail the dues to ***your*** Branch Treasurer or Secretary/Treasurer
(See list below)

Junior \$8

Individual \$15

Family \$20

Central Jersey: Curtis Crowell, 152 Broad St., Hightstown, NJ 08520

Essex County: Joe Lelinho, 15 Hill St., N. Caldwell, NJ 07006

Jersey Cape: Bill Eisele, 310 Old Tuckahoe Rd., Petersburg, NJ 08270

Morris County: Janet A. Katz, 460 Old Route 24, Chester, NJ 07930-2903

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: John Vnenchak, 29 Dogwood Tr., Kinnelon, NJ 07405

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

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