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# NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS



# ASSOCIATION NEWS



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VOL 22 ISSUE 3

APRIL/MAY 08

## President's Message

Hi,

You are probably all looking forward to spring as much as I am. I hope that your hives made it through the winter in good shape.

In case some of you don't know me, I thought that I would start off by telling you about myself. My wife Elayne and I moved to Jackson in the spring of 1978 and started a small homestead to improve the quality of food we ate. It seemed logical to include bees but, after a few years, I quit when my hives came down with foulbrood two years in a row. In 2002, after I retired from teaching biology and chemistry in Brick, I decided to try beekeeping again. So far, I have had good years and bad. Hopefully as I learn more about beekeeping, the good years will outnumber the bad ones.

Recently, with increased cost of living expenses, concerns about CCD and development encroaching on farmland, we are faced with challenges that extend beyond simple good beekeeping practices. Together, I hope that we can educate the public as well as government officials about the importance of bees, beekeepers and farmland. I am hoping that as your president, I will be able to do a good job addressing these and other issues. I know that our organization has a strong executive board whose work behind the scenes is amazing. I feel blessed to be supported by such a group and know that we are all in good hands because of their hard work.

I confess that I have one embarrassing problem. My name chip is fried, so please don't be upset if I have problems remembering names, and keep those name tags on at the meetings.

Thanks,  
Pete

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## Letter to the Governor From the N.J.B.A. President

The New Jersey Beekeepers Association opposes the Governor's proposed reorganization which redefines the status of the NJ State Department of Agriculture removing it from cabinet status.

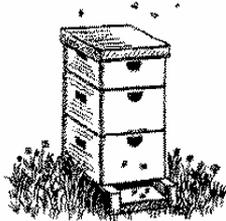
The stated goal of proposed organizational restructuring of New Jersey State Agencies is to increase the cost effectiveness of tax payer expenditures. It is a noble goal but once again the devil is in the details. Removing the Department of Agriculture from cabinet status will silence a primary voice for a sustainable lifestyle and alter the balance in favor of unsustainable development.

*Continued on page 5*

# HARVEY'S HONEY

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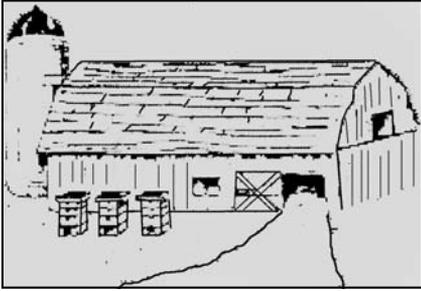
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## Membership Meeting

June 7, 2008

At the Clifford E. and Melda C. Snyder  
Research and Extension Farm  
140 Locust Grove Road  
Pittstown, N.J. 08867  
(908)- 730-9419

The Spring Meeting will be hosted by the North West Branch at the Snyder Farm.

We will again host the Spring Meeting on June 7<sup>th</sup> at Rutgers Snyder Research Farm., Pittstown, NJ. The topic will be a rather marvelous coauthored update on CCD by Diana Cox-Foster, PHD, Penn State University & Dennis Van Englesdorp of The Pennsylvania Dept of Agriculture on 'The Role of Pathogens in CCD and the Impact of Migration and Other Stressors on Bees'. The presentation will be presented by Diana Cox-Foster this time because unfortunately, Dennis will not be able to attend our gathering. Maryann Frazier will do a presentation on the 'Role of Pesticides on CCD and overall concerns impacting Honeybee Health'. We will have a short executive meeting in the morning between 09:30 & 10:00. Big John will do barbeque while we are conducting our meeting. Is there anyone who has a tripod and some real good home video experience? Let us know. We want to video these presentations to show at the Bee booths at the Fairs in summer.

We will open for the public at 9:00 with a sign in, and coffee and donuts. We will need to RSVP for lunch to C.Ilsley@verizon.net or call 732-469-0043 for a telephone answering machine, or for us on the telephone.

Regards, C.Ilsley

## Driving Directions;

**From North;** Take I-78 to exit 15. Turn left (south) at bottom of exit ramp onto Pittstown Road (route 513S). Stay on Pittstown Road for approximately 6 miles (DO NOT TURN WHEN ROUTE 513 BEARS RIGHT). Turn left onto Locust Grove Road at **RUTGERS** sign. Snyder Farm is 1/2 mile on the left.

**From South;** Take Route 202/31 North to Flemington traffic circle. Take Route 12 west at circle. Go approximately 5 miles to Pittstown Road (second right after shell gas station). Turn right (north) and go 1.5 miles to Locust Grove Road ( look for **RUTGERS** sign) and turn right. Snyder Farm is 1/2 mile on left.

# Carniolan Queens and Nucs

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Commercial crops like cranberries and blueberries add about \$20 million to New Jersey's economy and seafood millions more. The diverse local production of fruits and vegetables add \$262 million to the economy. "Small scale" agriculture, the producers of local fruits and vegetables that taste good, is the tide of the future as the cost of food transportation forces double digit increases in the food expense borne by all New Jersey families. Mixed land use "urban agriculture" is an answer to maintaining special and nutritional needs of our citizenry which must be represented and nurtured.

Let us not stop here for these activities do not fully define New Jersey Agriculture. New Jersey has become the center of the equine industry in the United States. Equine activity adds over \$115 million dollars Nursery and greenhouse industry (\$362 million/yr) has flourished as it has sought to meet the needs of its neighbors while maintaining open space. Shrubbery can no longer be economically transported to New Jersey for sale. Urban productivity is needed and cost effective.

Beekeeping is an important service sector of New Jersey Agriculture. Production of cranberries, blueberries, cucumbers, peppers, pumpkins and squash are only a few of the crops requiring the pollination services. Local honey is an important product for many families. The medicinal value of honey is being recognized yet urban activity threatens sources of pollen and nectar bees require. But there is still more. New small business is developing to provide queen bees for New Jersey apiculturists. This business must be represented and nurtured for they are the way to keep Africanized Honey Bee populations from gaining access to our state. If not, the future holds another problem to face.

We applaud the Governor's efforts to streamline state government but we oppose the removal of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture from cabinet status. New Jersey residents need a strong Agricultural representative placed in an organizational position that ensures direct access to executive decision making. According to our information the current proposal does not meet these needs.

--

J.P. Leighton

*A suggested letter format for members to send to their local legislators is on page 9*

### Something on the lighter side

A rather cocky U.S. Department of Agriculture representative stopped at a farm and talked with an old farmer in New Jersey. He told the farmer, "I need to inspect your farm."

The old farmer said, "OK, but don't go in that field over yonder."

The Agriculture representative said, "Mister, I have the authority of the United States Government with me. See this badge? This badge means I am allowed to go wherever I wish on any agricultural land. No questions asked or answered. Have I made myself clear? Do you understand?"

The farmer nodded politely and went about his farm chores. Half an hour later, the farmer heard loud screams and saw the Agriculture Rep running for the fence and close behind was the farmer's huge-horned prize bull. The bull was gaining on the agriculture rep with every step. The Rep was clearly terrified, so the farmer immediately threw down his tools, and ran to the fence and shouted out, "**Your badge! Your badge! Show him your badge!**"



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## Report from the Apiarist

This Month I attended the 33rd Apiary Inspectors Workshop at the USDA Beltsville Bee Lab. There are over 50 in attendance from as far away as Hawaii. Many issues were discussed including CCD research, Viruses, Nosema, ect. One of the most disturbing presentations reported that of **93 samples of bee bread and pollen**, screened for 171 pesticides, collected from both CCD and non-CCD colonies, they found the following; 43 pesticides and 5 pesticide metabolites, 13 fungicides, 6 herbicides, and 14 systemic pesticides. In one pollen sample they found 17 different pesticides, and only 3 samples detected nothing. These results brought forth the following questions. How do these agents interact with in the colony? What kind of effect do they have on the development and longevity of the honey bee? How do sub lethal doses affect the colony? There is much more to do on this issue.

I would recommend using IPM principles when controlling mites in your colonies. Use cultural practices, then genetic resistance, and soft treatments and only use hard treatments as a last resort. You must follow the label for use to minimize residues in your wax. Bees wax is a chemical sponge, it will hold chemical residues for a long period of time. That is why I also recommend rotating your brood combs. The older the combs, the greater potential that they may hold chemical residues.

This last few months have been very busy. I have been privileged to speak to most of the NJBA branches about American Foul Brood disease, its identification, control and cleanup. These meetings have been well attended and I think very informative.

The Bee inspection program received a grant to help new beekeepers get started. This is similar to the program offered in 2006. The person must **not** be a beekeeper, must be a NJ resident over the age of 10, and successfully complete the Rutgers bee-ginner beekeeping class. The first 50 people to fit these criteria will be able to get a stipend to purchase their first bee hive up to \$300. This program has stimulated a lot of interest in beekeeping. The first Rutgers class (4/10-12/2008) was full at 100 students. The second class (5/15-17/2008) filled to 100 as of 3/17/08. Rutgers is now taking names on a waiting list in case there are

dropouts to either class. This is on top of the Essex county beekeepers short course that had 40 students, and the Sussex county beekeepers short course. Over all there is a lot of interest in beekeeping and that is great for the craft.

I am hearing as of 3/17/08 that the bees have wintered very well in NJ. Many people are reporting less than 10% loss last winter. The colonies I have seen are looking good. 4-6 frames of bees with feed still in the colonies. Today I saw maples blooming at route 78. Plenty of pollen is coming in in the more southern parts of NJ. Forsythia, spicebush, and skunk cabbage are busting open. Spring is almost here and the bee season is about to begin.

Janet Katz is working on an informal survey on the website to report your winter loss, mite treatments and feeding activities. It should not take any longer than 1 minuet to complete. I am trying to collect statistics on wintering in NJ. Please fill it out. If you don't have e-mail answer the following questions and mail them to me at:

**Tim Schuler**  
**State Apiarist**  
**New Jersey Department of Agriculture**  
**Division of Plant Industry**  
**PO Box 330**  
**Trenton NJ 08625**

How many colonies did you go into winter with?  
How many died over the winter?  
Did you treat for mites last summer/ winter?  
What did you use for mite control?  
Did you feed last fall?  
What did you feed?  
What is your name?  
What county do live in?  
This information will help me better serve the New Jersey beekeeping community. You can e-mail or snail mail your responses.

**Lastly, if you would like an inspection please e-mail or call the office.**

**[Tim.Schuler@ag.state.nj.us](mailto:Tim.Schuler@ag.state.nj.us)**  
**609-292-5440**

Tim





# Hivastan – the New Miticide on the Block

By Landi Simone

At the last NJBA Executive Board meeting, our state apiarist Tim Schuler asked if we were interested in obtaining a Section 18 exemption in NJ for the new acaricide, Hivastan. A Section 18 is required for any pesticide that is not licensed by the EPA and is granted on an emergency basis for individual states. The Board voted to pursue the Section 18 and I volunteered to research the new product so NJBA members could make an educated decision about whether or not to use it. After reading the available literature and talking to one of the manufacturer's research scientists, this is what I've come up with.

Hivastan is manufactured by Central Apiary, Inc. and will be distributed by Brushy Mountain, Dadant, and Walter Kelley. The active ingredient is fenpyroximate, an acaricide (mite-killing pesticide) which has a long history of use in spider mite control. As far as 'hard' chemicals are concerned, this one seems pretty innocuous – about on a par with fluvalinate (Apistan) with respect to its overall toxicity to people. The product is mildly irritating to the skin and moderately irritating to eyes, so chemical resistant (nitrile) gloves and eye protection are both recommended while applying it. The way it works is to interfere with the mites' intercellular metabolic processes. (It's a 'mitochondrial electron transport inhibitor.') This is the same thing that occurs in humans in diseases like Parkinson's and I asked about potential problems if Hivastan were accidentally ingested. The answer was reassuring; it would be virtually impossible to ingest enough of the stuff to cause a problem in humans. Bottom line, it's pretty safe for people.

## ***How Well Does it Work?***

Hivastan, used according to the label, will kill about 90 to 95% of the varroa mite population in a colony. Some test trials had kill rates as low as 85%, but in about 80% of the trials, the mite mortality was greater than 90%. These numbers are more on a par with 'soft' chemicals such as formic acid (Mite-Away II) and thymol (Apiguard) than with heavy hitters like coumaphos (Check-Mite) before resistance reduced their efficacy. Hivastan is a contact pesticide, so it works as the bees come into contact with it while they are removing it from the hive.

## ***How Is It Used?***

Hivastan comes in a 25# tub and is a greasy paste. The beekeeper spreads a cup of the product between sheets of wax paper or similar material to form a pancake-like patty similar to a grease patty. This patty is placed between the brood supers close to the cluster. The dose is the same whether the bees are in one deep or two (or equivalent equipment). The patty is left in place for 6 weeks (42 days). Any product remaining at that time is removed. As with any pesticide, all material must be out of the hive before honey supers are added to avoid chemical contamination of the honey.

## ***Does It Kill Bees?***

Yes, it does. Adult worker mortality of up to 5% has been observed in the first 24 to 72 hours after application, but may not occur at all. After 72 hours, this stops. Bee mortality is more of a problem in larger colonies. In looking at Section 18 information for Texas, I saw a recommendation that the hives be broodless during application, but the manufacturer does not report any brood mortality nor do they suggest that colonies be broodless. I'm actually not too sure what 'broodless' means in Texas!

## ***How about Temperature?***

Hivastan is not too temperature sensitive. As long as the thermometer registers less than 100°, it's okay to use. It should not, however, be stored at temperatures above 90°.

## ***What about Resistance?***

Fenpyroximate, the active ingredient in Hivastan, has been used in a variety of acaricides for many years, especially as a spider mite pesticide, and spider mites have indeed developed resistance to it. There are several things you can do to minimize and delay resistance in your varroa mite populations: 1) Practice Integrated Pest Management techniques. Using screened bottom boards and resistant queens will reduce your mite populations to begin with and if you monitor varroa populations, treating only those colonies with mite levels above your critical thresholds, you will both save money (something we beekeepers are very fond of doing!) and reduce the likelihood of resistance developing. 2) BE SURE TO REMOVE ANY PRODUCT REMAINING IN THE HIVES AFTER THE 42 DAY TREATMENT PERIOD IS OVER. This step is critical. Exposure to sub-lethal doses of a pesticide is a great opportunity for an organism to develop resistance. 3) Alternate treatments with a different product. The manufacturer's website recommends using Hivastan twice a year, but in the next paragraph recommends IPM. This makes no

*Continued on page 8*

next paragraph recommends IPM. This makes no sense and when I spoke to their rep, he agreed and stated they were planning to change the website. A key IPM technique is to *alternate* chemical treatments so as to avoid development of resistance. It's like being a fighter and giving those mites the old "one-two punch." It's *not* the old "one-one punch!" Alternate treatments. And if you're considering using Apistan or Check-Mite, you'd best run a simple test for resistance (now widespread), first. It's described on the Beltsville Bee Lab's website: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/Services/docs.htm?docid=7474>.

### ***Is Contamination of my Honey a Risk?***

Of course all of us are going to be rigorous about removing any leftover Hivastan before we put honey supers on our hives. That's the best protection against possible contamination. Also, fenpyroximate is lipophilic rather than hydrophilic. That just means that the chemical has an affinity to bind with fats rather than liquids. Chemically, beeswax is a kind of fat. So the risk is greater that this chemical will contaminate our wax rather than our honey. That doesn't mean it can't get into honey, too, if the beekeeper is careless. Contamination of both honey and wax has been measured for coumaphos, which is lipophilic, and fluvalinate, which is hydrophilic. And because the product is not yet EPA registered, testing of issues like whether wax contamination affects queens has not yet been done. So if you're raising queens, this might be something you'd want to consider before using Hivastan. And for all of us, whether we raise queens or not, replacing two of the oldest frames in the brood boxes per year with fresh foundation is a good way of minimizing build-up of potentially harmful chemicals in our wax.

## **QUICK BEE FACTS**

### **CROP DEPENDENCE**

The almond crop is entirely dependent on honey bee pollination—without honey bees, there would be no almonds. California produces more than half of the world's almonds. In recent years, almond pollination in California has required more than one million bees.

Numerous other crops are 90 percent dependent on honey bee pollination, including apples, avocados, blueberries, cherries, cranberries and sunflowers. Other crops such as alfalfa, cucumbers, kiwi fruit, melons and vegetables are also pollinated by honey bees.



## **New Jersey Honey Queen 2008**

### **Emily R Schuler**

Emily is a freshman at Buena Regional High school in Buena NJ. She is active in the Marching Band, Concert Band, Drama club, School Play, and the golf team. Emily works in the summer months at Muzzarelli's farm market. She also helps her family extract, and sell honey at a few shows. Emily started getting exposed to beekeeping as a 3 year old toddler accompanying her dad moving bees. She didn't do much lifting, but did a lot of sleeping. She also got stung a few times as well. She represented the NJBA at the queens court and Ag convention last month.

Emily is available to attend your fairs and help sell honey and discuss its benefits with customers. Please contact Patty Schuler at 856-697-0483 to schedule an event. The sooner we get your event scheduled the better.

## **Suggested letter format for members to send to their local legislators:**

Dear Legislator:

As a beekeeper, I oppose the elimination of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, which is why I am writing. Beekeeping is a vital part of our Garden State heritage and without the pollination services provided by beekeepers, both our food resources and multi-billion dollar state agricultural economy are in jeopardy.

The Department of Agriculture is a small, efficient agency whose component parts function synergistically, resulting in a melding of various areas of expertise. Beekeepers benefit not only from services of the State Apiarist in disease control and pest monitoring, but also from the model Jersey Fresh marketing and quality control program, the Agricultural and Natural Resources Divisions, and even the Legal Division. In many instances, we have needed the combined efforts of staff from various Divisions with in the Department to address a single problem or issue. Breaking up the Department and transferring its various functions to other Departments would destroy this networking ability. It would also render individual postings such as the State Apiarist vulnerable to future budget cuts.

Through its many educational, quality control and regulatory programs, the Department of Agriculture is a driving force in the protection of the state's food supply, insuring it is safe for our citizens. No greater need exists in government then insuring the safety of its inhabitants.

This proposal comes at a time when honey bees and beekeepers are in crisis. We can ill afford this loss of support at a time when our bees are mysteriously disappearing and dying by the millions.

The savings to be gained by eliminating the Department of Agriculture are minimal compared to potential losses to the state's economy. Additionally, this action will result in an unfair burden on farmers to shoulder an economic crisis that has come to pass after decades of overspending and unrealistic expectations of economic expansion. These costs should be shared proportionally by all.

As a citizen of New Jersey and one who pays taxes, votes and is a beekeeper I do not support the present proposal by Governor Corzine. I urge you to reject the Corzine Administration's proposal to eliminate New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

Respectfully,

This letter was drafted by Seth Belson and Landi Simone for Executive Board on behalf of all the beekeepers in New Jersey.

Everyone is being encouraged to write your own letter or to call your State Legislator in support of keeping the Department of Agriculture.

***For the attached list of talking points see page 13***

You can help. First, please take a minute to review the attached list of talking points. These will summarize the list of objections we have to the proposed action against the NJDA. Second, contact your state legislators and voice your opposition to the proposal! There are 40 legislative districts in the state; each one has a senator and two assembly representatives. You may call your representatives, send them a note or letter, or send them a message via fax or email. Their contact information is available in a telephone book, the NJFB website and other sources. In a pinch, call our office (609-393-7163) and we will provide that information.

Third, if you want to do more, write a letter to your local newspaper. Spread the message: "Save the Garden State-Keep the Department of Agriculture!" You may want to join a rally in Trenton we will help organize, or support another event locally. Details about any rallies or publicity events in Trenton will be sent to you when they are finalized. We will have banners and signs available to post on your farm. Let the Governor's office know of your opposition as well. (Contact: Office of the Governor, PO Box 001, Trenton NJ 08625, Phone: 292-6000, or email him through his website: <http://www.state.nj.us/governor/govmail.html>). Other individual action suggestions will appear in our local newsletter and quarterly Update newspaper.



## 2008 Honey Show

Congratulations to both Alf and Ceil Berg for their wins in both Best of Show and Best Exhibitor.

Congratulations to all of the Exhibitors who entered the show and made it a success. It took the two Judges over 8 hours to judge all of the 120 entries from 43 Exhibitors. This was an increase of 25% from last year, but there was still room for more in the display cases.

Lots of thanks to Janet, Curtis and Tim for all the hard work in making it a successful show that all the membership of the NJBA could be proud of. There wasn't one person that went by the display cases that didn't stop and look at all the Honey. We could say that we really SHINED that day because all of our local politicians were there.

PS, At the annual auction a new record was set for highest price ever paid for a show entry, which was Alf and Ceil Berg's wax bee.

Hope to see all the display cases full next year.



# 2008 Annual Honey Show Winners

**Best Exhibitor – Alf & Ceil Berg (Highest Ribbon Point Total)**  
**Best in Show – Alf & Ceil Berg (For Class 14 Novelty Beeswax Entry)**



## Extracted Honey

### Division Best – Joseph Lelinho for Light

Class 1 – Light (13 Entries)	Points
1st Joseph Lelinho	99
2nd Frank Locke	98.5
3rd John Kostiou	97.5

Class 2 – Light Amber (17 Entries)	Points
1st Landi Simone	99
2nd Joseph Treimel	98.5
3rd Alf & Ceil Berg	98.5

Class 3 – Amber (11 Entries)	Points
1st Fred Sanger	99
2nd Janet Katz	98
3rd Alf & Ceil Berg	98

Class 4 – Dark (8 Entries)	Points
1st David & Daniel Alfonso	98.5
2nd Fred Sanger	97.5
3rd Robert A. Hughes	96

## Honey Comb/Spreads

### Division Best – Janet Katz for Cut Comb

Class 5 – Sections, Ross Rounds, Cut Comb (2 Entries)	points
1 <sup>st</sup> Janet Katz	96
2 <sup>nd</sup> Georgeann Serino	88

Class 6 – Creamed ( 5 Entries)	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Joseph Lelinho	98
2 <sup>nd</sup> Jean-Claude Tassot	94
3 <sup>rd</sup> Janet Katz	92

Class 7 – Chunk (1 Entry)	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> John Kostiou	96

Class 8 – Frame of Honey (5 Entries)	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Frank Prasnal	93
2 <sup>nd</sup> Rachel & William Douglas	92
3 <sup>rd</sup> Jean-Claude Tassot	88

## Mead

### Division Best – Frank Prasnal for Dry

Class 9 – Dry ( 1 Entry)	Points
1st Frank Prasnal	98

Class 10 – Sweet ( 4 Entries)	Points
1st Alf & Ceil Berg	90
2nd Frank Prasnal	89
3rd Thomas & Joan Ippolito	88

Class 11 – With Fruit Juice	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Jean-Claude Tassot	97
2 <sup>nd</sup> Len & Cheri Klinker	96.5
3 <sup>rd</sup> Jim Morse	80

Class 12 – Sparkling	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Jean-Claude Tassot	87

## Beeswax

### Div. Best – Alf & Ceil Berg for Novelty Beeswax

Class 13 – Block, 1 pound (9 Entries)	Points
1st Alf & Ceil Berg	99
2nd Joseph Lelinho	98
3rd Frank Prasnal	97

Class 14 – Novelty Wax (5 Entries)	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Alf & Ceil Berg	99.5
2 <sup>nd</sup> Frank Prasnal	94
3 <sup>rd</sup> Landi Simone	92

Class 15 – Tapers (4 Entries)	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Alf & Ceil Berg	97
2 <sup>nd</sup> Landi Simone	96.5
3 <sup>rd</sup> Linda Osborne	95

Class 16 – Novelty Candles (6 Entries)	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Alf & Ceil Berg	100
2 <sup>nd</sup> Landi Simone	98
3 <sup>rd</sup> Frank Prasnal	97

## Cosmetics

### Div. Best – Landi Simone for Hand Cream

Class 17 – Hand Cream/Lotion (7 Entries)	Points
1st Landi Simone	98
2nd Alf & Ceil Berg	95
3rd Len & Cheri Klinker	94

Class 18 – Soap (5 Entries)	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Landi Simone	97
2 <sup>nd</sup> Jean-Claude Tassot	96
3 <sup>rd</sup> Alf & Ceil Berg	95

Class 19 – Lip Balm (5 Entries)	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Peter Leighton	97
2 <sup>nd</sup> Bernice-Marie Yates	96
3 <sup>rd</sup> Alf & Ceil Berg	95.5

## Photography

### Division Best – Rachel Douglas

Class 20 – Photography (5 Entries)	Points
1 <sup>st</sup> Rachel Douglas	98
2 <sup>nd</sup> Janet Katz	97
3 <sup>rd</sup> Jean-Claude Tassot	95

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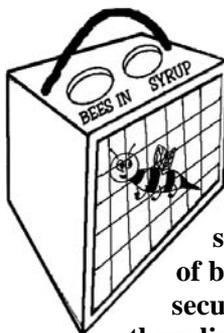


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## REASONS TO KEEP THE N.J. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

- importance of the industry and open farmland to the state demands that it have its own state agency and cabinet member. There are 1.01 million acres of farmland in the state, which constitutes 50% of the remaining undeveloped lands (open space) and 20% of the state's total land base.
- agriculture generates millions of dollars in tax receipts from sales tax on nursery products, horse industry impacts and payroll taxes from the \$200 million worth of hired labor industry-wide. Cash receipts from farm commodities produced was \$924 million in 2006, which ultimately generates a multi-billion dollar impact to the state's economy. Agriculture pulls its own weight; it in no way is a cause of the state's budget deficit problem.
- the state has invested nearly \$1.1 billion on 163,700 acres to retire development rights on farmland since 1982, some 20% of the actively-devoted farmland. Closing the NJDA removes the natural leadership for this significant state investment in open space.
- closing the NJDA saves the state budget very little money, since most of its vital services will need to be transferred to other state agencies (during the July, 2006 shutdown of state government, some 52% of the NJDA employees were deemed "essential" and were told to report to work; the average for other state agencies is 28%). In fact, savings could be as little as \$341,000 (Div. of Administration costs per year), excluding the possibility of unforeseen costs incurred when the transfers of these "essential" offices are accomplished. From a cost/benefit basis, closing the NJDA makes no sense.
- losing the NJDA undermines the industry and the production of local fresh produce, which is so counterproductive in these days of shipping food across the country and the corresponding food safety and "carbon footprint" concerns. (Tractor trailer shipping costs from Calif.-NJ is now \$6,200 per trip!). The NJDA Markets Division supports the very popular community tailgate markets. Food trends in supermarkets now emphasize "buy local."
- closing the NJDA will be viewed by many farmers as demoralizing and "the last straw" for those who have already been skeptical about the erosion of state support for farming in recent years. A Fairleigh Dickinson Univ. poll last year showed 63% of statewide respondents associated farming with the Garden State Moniker; an earlier poll in 2004 found that 69% said it was "very important" to having farming in New Jersey. What would they think of eliminating the NJDA?

## FOOD SAFETY

Food safety concerns remain an important issue to agricultural producers as more attention was given by the media to issues like salmonella poisoning and e coli bacteria. A northeast state like New Jersey with a strong emphasis on fresh market produce and direct marketing to the general public of locally produced food cannot afford to be complacent on this issue.

A rapid response to media inquiries by both NJDA and Farm Bureau must occur whenever a food safety issue arises.

The Produce Safety Task Force was formed at the end of 2006 after outbreaks of E. coli in California spinach impacted New Jersey growers. The Task Force's charge is to assist growers of fruits and vegetables in the state enact new food-safety protocols. The emphasis is on making small, family farms effective on food safety issues and ensure safe produce in the market for the consumer. New Jersey Farm Bureau shall actively participate as a member of this council, representing the interests of its members.

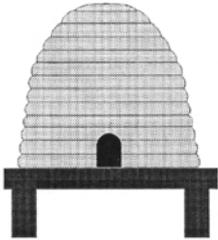
In addition to the Food Safety Task Force, The New Jersey Department of Agriculture, along with the United States Department of Agriculture, offers a voluntary farm auditing program that verifies that produce has been harvested, packed and shipped in a safe and sanitary manner.

New Jersey Farm Bureau encourages growers to participate in this voluntary program if they have concerns about food safety precautions on their farms.

New Jersey Farm Bureau will continue to represent agriculture as an industry advisor to the Office of Counter Terrorism. Farm Bureau will also work with our partners at Cook College the New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station, the Food Policy Institute, the New Jersey Food Council as well as lead staff at the New Jersey Department of Agriculture on issues related to food safety, biosecurity and general animal health. NJFB must also work to keep our members informed of policy and practice changes as they relate to food and food security issues.

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## Letter from the Editor

Well it's finally sneaking up on us, Spring. Now that winter is gone it looks like it was a short one but it was a busy one. Seems

like every winter you build more boxes and put together more frames, the pile of boxes in the barn get higher and you hope to get them filled with either Bees or Honey this year. After going over all those catalogs a few times and hoping you ordered everything you need, now's the time to start and get ready for spring. With warm weather upon us, now's the time to check your hives and see if the Bees survived the winter. If they did, are they bringing in pollen, do they have some brood, do you treat for foul brood, is it time to switch the boxes, add pollen patties or maybe you saved a few honey frames to feed them back? These are all the questions that have to be answered before your ready for that flow of nectar.

It looks like it may have been a good winter because some of the beekeepers I have spoken to said that their losses were way down compared to last year.

Tim Schuler has a survey that will be on the web site and here in the newsletter so if you get a chance try to get it filled out and then we can actually see how we are doing.

During the winter meeting on Feb. 9 we found out that we have a new president, Pete Leighton and a new 3<sup>rd</sup> vice president Charles Toth. Bea stepped down due to some personal matters, so lots of luck to her and thank you.

The meeting held at Cook Campus's Museum was very informative with all our distinguished speakers. After a short state meeting where we made some changes to the constitution, we went on to our speakers; the first one was J. Chen, PHD from the USDA Bee Lab in Beltsville, Md. Dr. Chen went over Viruses and Viral Diseases in Honey Bees. She spoke on how viruses affected bees in the colony. It was observed that the transmission of viruses was linked to the mites, the more mites the more viruses. Right now the only way to combat viruses was through good sanitation practices.

Then it was off to lunch in the nice surrounding of the museum, That's where we got in to some fun by prying out those dollars for all those winners. We even broke a record for the amount of money bid on one magnificent wax bee, which was the best in show.

It was then back to the meeting and on to H. Mattila PHD, Dept of Neurobiology, Cornell University, talk about Bee Nutrition. It was very informative on when, what and why we should

feed bees. Bees need pollen which is a mixture of 10 amino acids, enzymes, nectars, and beebread. They need pollen to nurse young bees. There should always be an abundance of pollen in the hive; it affects the growth rate of the colony. Real pollen is the most complete and attractive to the bees. If you store real pollen keep it in the freezer with a minimum amount of air in the package. You should feed bees pollen as long as bees lack an abundance and constant source of pollen, because the benefits will pay back in the long term.

She then had some test results of feeding in the fall verses the spring, the winter bees were different they had enlarged fat bodies, massive protein reserve, increased protein and increased weight. The resulting tests of feeding pollen in the fall or the spring showed that there was no difference in the hives from fall feeding ones and hives that weren't fed. Her advice was to save the diet supplement for the early spring.

Lastly Mike Madonia from the Dept. of Fish and Wildlife had a presentation on Black bears in New Jersey. Mike had a lot of great pictures in his presentation, and he spoke about how the Bears rebounded in the state from the 1970's. Beekeepers are offered a trap or can get a permit to destroy them if they damage your hives. If you have problems or question you can call (908-735-8793) or the Warren bear dept. at (877-927-6327).

Got to go lots of work to do to get ready for spring and start thinking about the up coming Fairs.

Your Editor, Angelo Trapani

Wish all of our fellow beekeepers a good honey crop.

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## Crop Profile for Honey Bees in New Jersey

### General Production Information



- In 2002, there were approximately 2.5 million managed honey bee colonies in the United States. Of these, 10,000 bee colonies were located New Jersey, ranking the State 32nd and accounting for 0.4% of the total number of registered colonies in the country.
- Approximately 171.1 million pounds of honey were produced in the United States in 2002. National sales of honey totaled more than \$221 million.
- In 2002, New Jersey produced 350,000 pounds of honey, ranking the State 44th and accounting for 0.2% of the total honey produced in the United States. Based on the 2002 national average of \$1.29 per pound, the market value of New Jersey honey was \$451,500. New Jersey ranked 41st in total value of honey production in the country.
- In 2000, the value of honey bee pollination to commercial crop production was estimated at \$14.6 billion in the United States. The value of honey bee pollination to crop production in New Jersey was estimated at \$83.6 million in 2002 (see Appendix

I), where “value” refers to increased yield, seed set, and/or fruit quality.

- The standing value of New Jersey’s 10,000 managed bee colonies (as livestock and beehives) was estimated at \$1.92 million, based on a 2002 establishment value of \$192 per colony.
- Production costs (colony maintenance) were estimated at \$25 per colony per year in 2002. New Jersey beekeepers spend approximately \$250,000 each year on colony maintenance, which is a reinvestment of 55% of their honey sales revenue back into bee management.

### Production

Honey bees in New Jersey are managed for contract pollination services, honey production, secondary hive products (beeswax, pollen, royal jelly, propolis), and as a source of bee stock (the sale of queens, “package” bees, and nucleus colonies). Crop growers rent thousands of bee colonies each year to pollinate the many crops grown in New Jersey that depend on insect pollination. These crops include apples, blueberries, cantaloupes, cranberries, cucumbers, melons, squash, pumpkins, watermelons, and vegetables grown for seed. Honey is wholesaled in bulk to packagers, redistributors, bakeries, or other companies; or is retailed to individuals through roadside stands, farmers markets,

*Continued on page 17*

or under contract to grocery stores and specialty product markets.

Beeswax is generated as a byproduct of honey production, and is typically marketed in the form of candles or as solid blocks for the commercial cosmetics industry (lotion, lip balm, etc.). Pollen, royal jelly, and propolis (plant resins collected by bees to fortify and sanitize their comb and nest cavity) are collected by some beekeepers and are profitable items in the homeopathic and health food market (as tinctures, salves, dietary supplements, etc.). Pollen is also used by beekeepers to boost bee populations in early spring or other times in which few plants are in bloom. Queens, bee packages (small wood and wire boxes containing 2 to 5 pounds of worker bees and a queen), and nucleus colonies (small wood hives containing 2 to 5 frames of adult bees, wax comb, bee brood, and a queen) produced in New Jersey are typically sold to regional beekeepers to start, expand, or replace colonies of beekeeping operations within the State and region.

Hobbyists (50 colonies or less) comprise the majority of beekeepers in New Jersey. Sideliner (50-500 colonies) and commercial (more than 500 colonies) beekeepers are not as numerous as the hobbyists, yet they provide most of the State's pollination contract services and produce most of the bulk wholesale honey.

New Jersey provides reasonably good habitat for honey bees, and offers a diversity of natural and cultivated plant species that serve as nectar and pollen sources. Some areas (e.g., the Pine Barrens) are less conducive to year-round beekeeping due to the lack of food resources in the summer and fall seasons. Sideliner and commercial beekeeping operations in New Jersey are generally located in the central and southern portions of the State, while hobbyist beekeepers are found throughout the State, including the more heavily populated northern areas. Bee colonies used for contract pollination services are moved to farmland during the crop's blooming period and are then removed one to several weeks later once pollination is completed.

Most hobbyist and sideliner beekeepers overwinter their bees within the State, having permanent or long-term apiaries, each containing 2 to 20 colonies per location. Commercial beekeepers tend to practice migratory beekeeping, and relocate their colonies to southern states (e.g., Florida) during the winter to reduce winter mortality, pollinate crops, or take advantage of seasonal nectar flows in the South.

*NJhoneybeeCP*  
11/15/04



**BEE MAIL**

## **NHB-Funded Study Finds Honey an Effective Cough Treatment for Children**

Honey has been used as a home remedy for centuries to help alleviate some of the symptoms associated with a common cold. Now researchers have found through a recent study that honey proves a better option for childhood cough than over-the-counter medicines.

Researchers from Penn State College of Medicine recently published a study, funded by NHB, comparing honey to over-the-counter medicines for relief of upper respiratory infection symptoms, such as cough. Providing a safe alternative for children more than 12 months old, honey out-performed the cough medicine in offering a better night's sleep and reducing cough severity.

In the study, the researchers enrolled 105 children between the ages of 2 and 18 at a single university-affiliated physician practice site. On the first night of the study, children received no treatment. Parents answered five questions about their child's cough and sleep quality as well as about their own sleep quality. On the second night, children received either honey, artificial honey-flavored dextromethorphan (DM) or no treatment about a half hour prior to going to bed. Parents answered the same five questions the following morning.

Across the board, parents rated honey as significantly better than DM or no treatment for symptomatic relief of their child's nighttime cough and sleep difficulty. In a few cases, parents did report mild side effects with the honey treatment, such as hyperactivity.

Ian Paul, M.D., M.Sc., a pediatrician, researcher and associate professor of pediatrics at Penn State College of Medicine and Penn State Children's Hospital said "Additional studies should certainly be considered, but we hope that medical professionals will consider the positive potential of honey as a treatment given the lack of proven efficacy, expense and potential for adverse effects associated with the use of DM."

The study results were published by Penn State College of Medicine researchers, led by Dr. Paul, in the December 2007 Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine. The study results have received considerable press coverage in media outlets throughout the United States.

*From national honey board "bee mail"*

# How to Reduce Bee Poisoning from Pesticides

By D.F. Mayer, Ph.D., Washington State University Cooperative Extension entomologist, Prosser;

C.A. Johansen, Ph.D., Washington State University Cooperative Extension entomologist, retired

and C.R. Baird, Extension entomologist, University of Idaho



## Part Three

### What the Beekeeper Can Do

- Do not leave unmarked colonies of bees next to orchards or fields. Post your name, address, and phone number in printing large enough to be read at some distance in all apiaries so you can be contacted readily to move the colonies when

hazardous sprays are to be applied. Several regulations concerning such marking of apiaries are in effect in the Pacific Northwest.

- Do not move hives back into fields treated with hazardous insecticides until at least 48 to 72 hours after the application. Our tests have shown that 50% to 90% percent of the killing of bees by insecticides occurs during the first 24 hours after application.

- Choose apiary sites that are relatively isolated from intensive insecticide applications and not normally subjected to drift of chemicals. Establish holding yards of honey bee colonies at least 4 miles from orchards being treated with toxic materials.

- Learn about pest control problems and programs so you can develop mutually beneficial agreements with growers concerning pollination service and prudent use of pesticides.

- Be careful how you control insect pests around beekeeping storage facilities or apiaries. Vapona "No Pest Strips" will also contaminate beeswax and kill bees when the combs are put in colonies later. Use relatively low-hazard materials, such as Sevin bait granules for ant control and pyrethrum aerosols for fly control.

- Cover honey bee colonies with wet burlap for two or three days to protect them from the initial hazards of an insecticide. Such covers should be put over the hives during the night before the crop is treated and should be kept

wet during use. This method works; however, most beekeepers find it impractical.

### POISONING OF WILD BEES

Much of the research data on the effects of insecticides on species of wild bees has been done at WSU. Our work on the effects of chemicals on the alkali bee, *Nomia melanderi*, and the alfalfa leafcutting bee, *Megachile rotundata*, has been the most extensive to date. The alfalfa leafcutting bee can be safeguarded by storing the nest units in a cool room or root cellar for a few days while the field is being treated. Nests with females in the ends of the tunnels can be moved at night. This bee is nearly inactive at 70°F and completely inactive at 60°F. Leafcutter nest shelters can be built to be covered or closed during insecticide applications to reduce the drift of dusts or sprays into the nest structures. When placing leafcutters on fields in a rotation plan, do not move nest shelters in until at least 1 week after Lorsban, Cygon, Supracide, Furadan, or malathion ULV treatments.

Do not allow insecticide dusts or sprays to drift onto alkali bee nest sites or blooming crops on which these bees are foraging. Do not spray chemicals on or burn adjacent wild land or fence rows around red clover, cranberry, or other berry crops. Such areas provide nest sites for bumble bees that aid materially in pollinating these crops.

A classification of the relative hazard of insecticides to wild bees is presented in Table 4.

### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

1. There is a special tendency for PennCap-M to adhere to bees foraging on contaminated flowers. Ultimately, this material is combed from the bee hairs and deposited with the pollen on the pollen baskets. It can be a long-term hazard when stored in pollen in beehives from one season to the next.
2. Do not use Thimet G, Di-Syston G, Phosdrin, TEPP, and methyl parathion where there is a possible fumigation hazard to alfalfa leafcutting bee shelters, alkali bee nest sites, or honey bee apiaries.
3. Undiluted or ultralow volume technical malathion spray treatments can retain a high residual

*Continued on page 15*

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toxic hazard to honey bees for at least 5 days,  
and to alfalfa leafcutting bees for at least 7  
days.

4. Bees are temporarily inactivated by direct  
contact with oil sprays and some loss may  
occur.

5. Acidified spray mixtures with Dylox are  
more hazardous to bees than nonacidified  
sprays of this material. Do not use more than  
recommended rates of acidifiers.

6. Alfalfa leafcutting bees are much more sensi-  
tive to all chemicals after they have been in the  
field for 3 weeks or more. Time late applica-  
tions to occur 6 to 7 weeks after the start of  
activity in the field to coincide with the natural  
lull between

peaks of bee emergence.

7. Specific miticides such as Kelthane and  
Comite should not be applied in mixtures with  
insecticides because this increases the hazard to  
bees.

8. Do not treat during warm evenings when  
honey bees are clustered on the outside of the  
hives.

**Note: Some of the listed pesticides have been  
discontinued and are no longer available or  
legal to use.**

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## Honey Recipes

### Honey Spice Cake

2 1/3 cups sifted cake flour  
 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder  
 1/2 teaspoon baking soda  
 1 teaspoon ground ginger  
 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon  
 1/2 teaspoon ground cloves  
 1/2 teaspoon salt  
 12 tablespoons butter

#### 2/3 cup honey

1/2 cup sugar  
 3 egg yolks  
 3/4 cup plus 2 tablespoons sour cream  
 4 egg whites

#### Honey Whipped Cream, recipe follows

Mint, for garnish  
 Powdered sugar, for garnish

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F.  
 Grease and sugar one 9-inch tube or one 8 to 10-cup fluted tube or bundt pan. Shake pan to remove excess sugar. Sift cake flour, baking powder, baking soda, ground ginger, cinnamon, cloves and salt together twice. In a large bowl beat butter until creamy. Gradually add honey and 1/4 cup sugar and beat on high speed until well mixed, for 2 to 4 minutes. Beat egg yolks in 1 at a time. Reduce speed to low and add the flour mixture in 3 parts, alternating with the sour cream in 2 parts. Beat until smooth, scraping down sides of bowl as necessary. In another large bowl beat egg whites until soft peaks form. Gradually add remaining 1/4 cup sugar, beating on high speed, until stiff. Gently fold egg whites into batter. Pour into pan and bake until tester comes out clean, about 40 to 45 minutes. Let cool in the pan on a rack for 10 minutes and then invert onto the rack and allow to cool completely.

Serve topped with whipped cream and garnished with mint and powdered sugar.

### Honey Whipped Cream:

2 cups heavy cream

#### 2 tablespoons honey

Whip ingredients with hand-held or stand mixer until thick.

### Honey oatmeal Cookies

3 tablespoons butter, room temperature  
 1/2 cup brown sugar

#### 1/4 cup honey

1 egg  
 1 tablespoon water  
 1/2 cup flour  
 1/2 teaspoon salt  
 1/4 teaspoon baking soda  
 1 1/2 cups rolled oats



Any amount of the following: chopped dates, figs, raisins, currants, chocolate chips, chopped nuts

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Grease a cookie sheet. Using a mixer with the paddle attachment, mix together the butter, brown sugar, honey, egg and water thoroughly. Sift together the dry ingredients then stir in the oats. Add the dry ingredients to the wet and mix. Add any additional ingredients you've chosen. Drop by heaping teaspoonfuls onto the cookie sheet. Bake 12 to 15 minutes. Cool on a wire rack.

## Last chance to sign up Bee--ginners Beekeeping

A three day course will provide the necessary information needed for new beekeepers to start and care for a honey bee colony. It will be at the Rutgers's EcoComplex in Bordentown N.J.

**Course code: # AE0401CA08**

#### Daily schedule;

Date	Start time	End time
4/10/2008, Thu.	9:00am	3:30pm
4/11/2008, Fri	9:00am	3:30pm
4/12/2008, Sat	9:00am	3:30pm

Early registration fee-\$150.00

Fifty N.J. residents will be offered a subsidy to start. TO QUALIFY FOR THE \$300.

- 1) Be a first time beekeeper.
- 2) Be one of the first 50 to successfully complete the 2008 course.
- 3) Be a resident of N.J.
- 4) Be over 10 years old.
- 5) Register your apiary with the Dept. of Agriculture's Div. of Plant Industry.



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## “Megabee” Nourishes Beleaguered Honey Bee



Feb. 14, 2008

[http://www.agprofessional.com/show\\_story.php?id=50853](http://www.agprofessional.com/show_story.php?id=50853)

Bees busily ferrying pollen from one cream-white almond blossom to another in California orchards this winter might get some of their zip from a new food called MegaBee: The Tucson Diet.

Agricultural Research Service entomologist Gloria DeGrandi-Hoffman created the research and development agreement that led to this new, convenient source of proteins, vitamins and minerals that bees need for good health. Bees can eat MegaBee as a meal or snack when days are too cold for venturing outside of their warm hive, for example, or when flowers -- bearing pollen and nectar, the staple foods for adult bees -- aren't yet in bloom.

Better nutrition might be a key to reversing the decline of honey bees, *Apis mellifera*, in the United States. A mostly mysterious colony collapse disorder is blamed for losses of once-thriving colonies, as are problems caused by mites, beetles, Africanized honey bees, diseases and pesticides.

DeGrandi-Hoffman, at the ARS Carl Hayden Bee Research Center in Tucson, Ariz., sought the expertise of Gordon I. Wardell, entomologist and owner of S.A.F.E. R & D, LLC, in Tucson, to develop a new, nutritious food for bees. The resulting MegaBee has now been on the market for about six months. It's manufactured by Castle Dome Solutions, LLC, in Yuma, Ariz., and sold by Dadant & Sons, Inc., of Hamilton, Ill., which supplies honey producers, beekeepers and candlemakers.

Tests conducted in California by Wardell and ARS scientists in the winter of 2007 showed that bees ate MegaBee at about the same rate as natural pollen. But MegaBee-fed bees helped produce more brood, or young, than did their pollen-fed hivemates.

Ongoing research, in orchards and in laboratories at the Carl Hayden center, should reveal even more about bees' year-round nutrition needs.

Nutrition investigations, a special emphasis at the Carl Hayden laboratory, are part of a new, nationwide program of ARS-led scientific research on honey bee health.

SOURCE: USDA news release

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**Northeast Jersey** -Tom Fuscaldo, 973-942-5066, tomfuscaldo@aol.com  
**Northwest Jersey** -John Peterson, 908-638-8224, j.phoneyfarm@yahoo.com  
**South Jersey** -Seth Belson, 856-285-0074, snakesrb@comcast.net  
**Sussex County** -Linda Osborne, foxhill4@embarqmail.com

## Branch Club Dates:

<b>Central Jersey</b>	May 16	Membership Meeting at Jackson Conservation. Center
<b>Essex County</b>	April 8	Meeting, ECEC
	April 19	Earth Day Celebration, ECEC
	May 13	Meeting, ECEC
<b>Jersey Cape</b>	Third Thursday,	7:00 PM Cape May County Extension
<b>Morris County</b>	April 19	Spring hive inspection
	May 16	Lecture program at Chester Library
	June 21	MCBA Summer picnic
	July 25, 26, 27	Participation in Morris County Fair
	Sept. 13	Fall hive inspection
	Oct. 17	Lecture program at Chester Library
	Dec. 7	Holiday party at the Lamplighter Inn
<b>North East</b>	Third Friday,	678 S. Maple Ave. Glen Rock
<b>North West</b>	July 27-Aug. 2	Warren County Fair
	Aug. 22-28,	Hunterdon County Fair

**Do you know any 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Send Newsletter by Email Only (pdf file)

Publish Contact information in local newsletter (some branches publish a member directory in their newsletter once a year) - if you don't want to be listed check here:

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 - John Vnenchak - 29 Dogwood TR, Kinnelon, NJ 07405



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**NJBA NEWS Annual Ad rates**

<b>Ad size</b>	<b>Location of ad</b>	<b>Price</b>
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

New Jersey Beekeeper Association  
Angelo Trapani  
Olde Noah Hunt Rd.  
Clarksburg, N.J. 08510

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