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# NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS



# ASSOCIATION NEWS



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VOL 23 ISSUE 5

Aug/Sept 09

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## President's Message

Hi everyone

Well it looks like summer has finally arrived; I'm not quite sure what happened to spring. As you will read in Tim's report the winter losses were not good. I hope that those of you who were hit hard were able to make enough splits to bring your bee yards back to full strength.



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On another note I have been having a different problem this spring. Almost all eight of my hives have gone queenless at least once. I may also have a queen that was not able to get out and mate because of all the rain we have had. If you are also having unusual queen problems please let me know so I can give Tim a report about it.

Another thing that could be a concern, in many areas of the state the spring honey flow is over. This can be a problem for your bees if they don't have enough stores. I was told by Landi that she may have to start feeding some of her hives. It would be a good idea to keep a close eye on them.

On a more positive note, the number of new beekeepers continues to go up. Both the state and several local chapters have had great success with their beginner courses. Finally I want to remind everyone, especially you new members, to come out to Bob's house on August 15 for the state picnic and auction. It will be great fun and I would like to see everyone there.

Pete



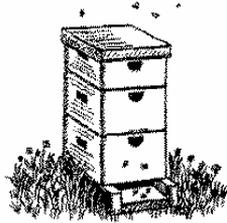
**Fall N.J.B.A. Meeting October 10,  
2009**

*Details on page 7*

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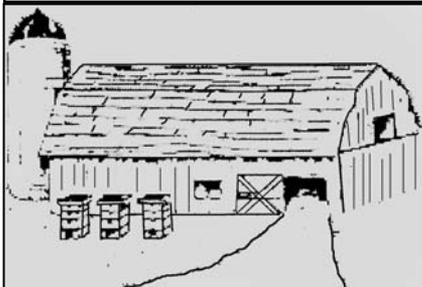
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## Important Bee Dates

Oct. 10, 2009 Fall N.J.B.A. Meeting, EcoComplex, Bordentown  
Oct. 22, 23, & 24 2009 Rutger's Bee-ginners beekeeping. EcoComplex, Bordentown.  
Feb. 13 2010 N.J.B.A. Winter Meeting

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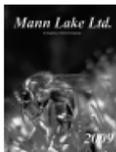
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## Report from the apiarist for NJBA

Hi everyone, well you may have noticed I did not get a report in the last news letter. Once the first Beekeeping class started in April it's been non stop since. Bob Hughes and I taught 2 beginners beekeeper classes through Rutgers continuing education. We had 160 take the class this year with another class scheduled for October 2009. We also taught some more advanced techniques to 2 classes of 30 beekeepers for a total of 60. These were mostly hands on programs; the students really seemed to enjoy the classes. The Jersey Cape branch held its first Beginner beekeeping class, 5 Friday nights and 1 Saturday work shop, they had 48 students, and their branch has grown significantly this past year. Essex and Sussex county beekeepers still conduct beginner beekeeper classes and have good turnouts. This all goes to show that there is still a very strong interest in Beekeeping. The bulk of the new beekeepers are back yard beekeepers, however there is a group of new-bees that are beginning to provide pollination services to farmers for a fee, and generate some income to fuel their beekeeping.

Well how are the bees? You know the NJBA winter loss survey showed 34% death loss over winter last winter. That is not very good. We saw some colonies that swarmed very early, mid April this year. It is very important that you get your colonies reversed and suppered when the colony is ready not when you are ready. Bob Hughes and I have seen some problems. With all the rain in June (23 out of 30 days) Bees were doing very well prior to June. In some areas we had a good Locust flow. But then the rain started. Colonies swarmed, and or consumed stored honey. Many people have called for inspection because they can't find their queen. In some instances they were not able to recognize brood. In others, the colony had swarmed and the new queen was not on line yet. Still others the colony swarmed and the new queen was not able to mate due to all the rain.

Mite populations are building. Now is the time to plan what you are going to use to control the mite population in your colonies. If your honey is removed you might want to treat now as the temps have been very moderate for July.

To winter bees in NJ you need a good location, a large population of young winter bees that have not been parasitized during their development. You also need an adequate amount of stored feed.

Bob Hughes came on board in June. We have been trying to get caught up on inspection requests since. The weather, and volume of requests have made this year a bit more challenging.

Tim

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## **The Fall NJBA Meeting will be held at the Rutgers EcoComplex in Bordentown on October 10th.**

Associate Professor Nick Calderone of Cornell University's Department of Entomology will speak on Varroa Management and control of American Foul Brood. He will also address, if time permits, quality parameters to examine in local queen breeding programs. Nick teaches "Biology of the Honey Bee" and "Practical Beekeeping" at Cornell, and has been actively involved in the University's Extension and Outreach programs, serving beekeepers in New York State.

The fee for this meeting will be \$18 per person if you RSVP by October 4th, or \$22 at the door if you do not RSVP. Reservations can be made by calling Curtis Crowell at 609 651-4585. Payment in advance is greatly appreciated and will expedite registration (if you have paid in advance you can pick up your name tag without waiting on line!)

Make checks payable to "CJBA" and mail to:

Curtis Crowell  
152 Broad Street  
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Email: [Curtis.Crowell@att.net](mailto:Curtis.Crowell@att.net)

### AGENDA

8:30 am Registration  
9:00 am Coffee and donuts  
9:30 am NJBA business meeting  
10:30 am Break  
10:45 am - Assoc. Prof. Nick Calderone: Varroa management  
12 noon Lunch  
1:15 pm - Assoc. Prof. Nick Calderone: AFB management- plus if time permits what Quality Parameters to look for in locally produced queens.  
2:15 pm Q&A  
3:15 pm NJBA President closing remarks

--

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### **NICK CALDERONE'S INTERESTS:**

Apiculture is an essential component of modern agriculture in the US, providing pollination for over 90 commercial crops valued at \$15 billion annually and generating over 200 million pounds of honey annually. New York is home to a large number of migratory beekeepers who play a vital role in crop pollination. In addition, New York ranks among the top 10 honey producing states in the US and is the largest beekeeping state in the northeast, claiming more bees, beekeepers and honey production than the other 12 regional states combined. Beekeeping has suffered two major setbacks during the last decade. First, the invasions of parasitic mites decimated the honey bee population throughout the US and greatly increased the cost of managing bees. The recent development of pesticide resistant mites threatens a repeat of that experience. Second, like those in many other industries, US beekeepers face continually lower prices for their goods at the wholesale level because of foreign competition. A weakened beekeeping industry affects not only beekeepers, but fruit and vegetable growers, the homeowner, both as consumer and gardener, and numerous wildlife systems that have come to depend on honey bees for pollination.

*Continued on pages 8 &9*

## RESEARCH INTERESTS:

**Biology of honey bee pests, parasites, pathogens and predators:** During the past decade, several new honey bee pests have come on the scene, and some old ones are presenting new challenges. One of the most challenging is the parasitic bee mite, *Varroa jacobsoni*, which threatens the continuation of commercial beekeeping and those sectors of the greater agricultural community that depend on honey bees for pollination. Adult female mites are phoretic on adult bees, but reproduce exclusively on the immature stage of the bee. Mites enter the cells of immature bees just prior to their being capped. A mite's reproductive success is greatly affected by its choice of both adult and immature hosts. Mites entering drone cells can expect to produce 2.6 offspring, while those entering worker cells can expect to produce 1.3 offspring. Those entering queen cells will not produce any offspring. Similarly, mites selecting a nurse bee as an adult host will be brought to the heart of the brood nest where new immature hosts are abundant. Those that find themselves on foragers are not brought into proximity with new immature hosts as often. In addition, because foragers have a brief lifespan, mites on foragers have a high risk of dying outside the nest. Not surprisingly, host-seeking female mites exhibit considerable discrimination in their choice of both adult and immature hosts. Females are found much more frequently on nurse bees than on foragers. In addition, they are found in drone cells more often than workers cells. They are almost never found in queen cells. During the past several years, my colleagues and I have been investigating the host-seeking behavior of the adult female mite. We have been seeking to identify the chemical and physical stimuli that the mite uses to find appropriate adult and immature hosts. We have found that female mites can differentiate between nurse bees and foragers, and we are examining the behavioral responses of mites to nurse bee and forager kairomones. We are currently isolating the specific chemicals involved in each of these processes.

## RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS (PAST 5 YEARS):

- Calderone N. W. Effective fall treatment of *Varroa jacobsoni* (Acari: Varroidae) in colonies of the honey bee (Hymenoptera: Apidae) with formic acid in a northern climate (in press)
- Kuenen L. P. S. and Calderone N. W. (2000) *Varroa* mite infestations in elevated honey-bee brood cells: effects of context and caste. *J. Ins. Beh.* (in press)
- Imdorf A., Bogdanov S., Ochoa R. I. and Calderone N. W. (1999) Use of Essential Oils for control of *Varroa jacobsoni* in honey bee colonies. *Apidologie* 30: 209-228.
- Calderone N. W. and Nasr M. (1999) Evaluation of a formic acid formulation for the fall control of *Varroa jacobsoni* (Acari: Varroidae) in colonies of the honey bee *Apis mellifera* (Hymenoptera: Apidae) in a temperate climate. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 92: 526-533.
- Calderone N. W. (1999) Evaluation of formic acid and a thymol-based blend of natural products for the fall control of *Varroa jacobsoni* (Acari: Varroidae) in colonies of *Apis mellifera* (Hymenoptera: Apidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.* 92: 253-260.
- Calderone, N. W. (1998) Proximate mechanisms of age polyethism in the honey bee, *Apis mellifera*. *Apidologie* 29: 127-158.
- Calderone N. W. (1999) Evaluating subsampling methods for estimating numbers of *Varroa jacobsoni* mites (Acari: Varroidae) collected on sticky-boards. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 92: 1057-1061.
- Kuenen L. P. S. and Calderone N. W. (1998) Positive anemotaxis by *Varroa* mites: responses to bee odour plumes and single clean-air puffs. *Physiol. Entomol.* 23: 255-264
- Calderone N. W. and Turcotte R. (1998) Development of sampling methods for estimating infestation levels of *Varroa jacobsoni* (Acari: Varroidae) in colonies of the honey bee, *Apis mellifera* (Hymenoptera: Apidae) *J. Econ. Entomol.* 91: 851-863.
- Calderone, N. W., Wilson, W. T., and Spivak, M. S. (1997) Evaluation of plant extracts for control of the parasitic mites *Varroa jacobsoni* (Acari: Varroidae) and *Acarapis woodi* (Acari: Tarsoneimidae) in colonies of *Apis mellifera* (Hymenoptera: Apidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.* 90: 1060-1086
- Kuenen, L. P.S. and Calderone, N. W. (1997) Transfers of *Varroa* mites from newly emerged bees: preferences for age- and function-specific adult bees. *J. Ins. Behav.* 10: 213-228

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## *Integrated Pest Management of honey bee pests, parasites, pathogens and predators:*

Over the past several years, I have been working on optimizing the use of formic acid for control of *V. jacobsoni*. Recently, I have developed a delivery method that results in 95% efficacy as a fall treatment in the northeast. I have also found that effective treatment with formic acid in the fall does not have deleterious effects on honey bee colonies. I am working to confirm these findings and examine the effect of environmental variability on the effectiveness of this delivery system. I am also working on the development of new solid polymer delivery systems for essential oils with acaricidal activity. I have also examined various methods for estimating mite levels in honey bee colonies as part of the sampling protocol necessary to implement treatment decisions. Both 'ether rolls' and passive mite collection devices provide reasonable estimates of mite levels. I am currently working on ways to incorporate these methods into a decision making process for beekeepers.

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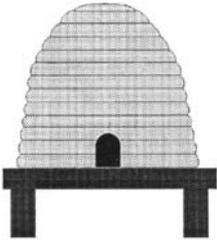
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## **New Jersey beekeepers get advanced training**

**Saturday, June 13, 2009**

Special to The News

UPPER DEERFIELD TWP. - New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture Douglas H. Fisher joined 30 beekeepers Thursday as they learned some of the more advanced techniques required to be a successful beekeeper.

The beekeepers were taking part in the hands-on portion of day one of their two-day course, "Beyond the Basics Advanced Beekeeping," held at Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center, in Upper Deerfield.

"We have seen a great deal of enthusiasm from the public in beekeeping in New Jersey, with hundreds of people being trained to be beekeepers in the last several years through Rutgers Continuing Education courses," said Fisher. "The Beyond the Basics class is the result of many of these new beekeepers requesting more advanced classes to further refine their skills to be better beekeepers."

There has been great interest in beekeeping since the Department of Agriculture offered an incentive program in 2006 and again in 2008. A requirement of receiving startup beekeeping equipment was completion of the Bee-ginners Beekeeping course through Rutgers Office of Continuing Education. Since 2006, 750 people have taken the course, with 100 of those receiving the free equipment.

Both the beginner's and more advanced classes are taught by State Apiarist Tim Schuler and Bob Hughes of the New Jersey Beekeepers Association.

"The idea behind offering an incentive was to develop sideline beekeepers, who could provide pollination services for farmers while generating income for themselves," said Schuler. "It is our hope that we can provide enough educational opportunities that these beekeepers may some day go on to the Eastern Apicultural Society Master Beekeeper Program."É

The Master Beekeeper Certification Program was developed to certify qualified beekeepers to provide education and assistance to beginning beekeepers and serve in other capacities in the community as experts in beekeeping.

Last year, membership in the New Jersey Beekeepers Association increased by 45 percent. There are currently 1,100 registered beekeepers in New Jersey.

Pollination provided to honeybees is important to many important New Jersey crops, such as blueberries, apples, cranberries and pumpkins. New Jersey has about 190 farms with 9,000 bee colonies that yielded 360,000 pounds of honey with a production value of \$569,000 in 2008. That compared with 2007 when 513,000 pounds were collected with a value of \$1 million.

For more information on the New Jersey Department of Agriculture Bee Inspection program, visit [www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/pi/prog/beeinspection.html](http://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/pi/prog/beeinspection.html).

## A NEW WAY TO CONTROL VARROA MITES ?

The *Varroa* mite, *Varroa destructor*, is only about one-sixteenth of an inch long. But that hasn't stopped the eight-legged, blood-sucking parasite from becoming the single worst pest of honey bees since first being detected in Florida in the 1980s.

Any threat to honey bees is a threat to American agriculture. Without them, the yield and quality of many flowering crops would suffer—almonds, apples, blueberries, cantaloupe, cranberries, and zucchini, to name just a few. Indeed, as the chief pollinator of these crops, the honey bee's contributions are considered a \$14 billion asset to our economy—and that's not even counting the honey and beeswax the insect produces.

So it is with quite a bit of urgency that researchers nationwide are seeking new ways to control *Varroa*, particularly methods that will diminish reliance on the chemical controls—fluvalinate and coumaphos—now used. At the [ARS](#) Chemistry Research Unit in Gainesville, Florida, research leader Peter E.A. Teal is testing a bait-and-kill approach using sticky boards dosed with natural chemical attractants, called "semiochemicals."

For patenting reasons, Teal won't reveal what the specific compounds are, other than to say they're naturally produced by honey bees and highly attractive to *Varroa* mites.

In nature, *Varroa* mites rely on the semiochemicals to locate—and then feed on the bloodlike hemolymph of—both adult bees and their brood, weakening or killing them. Severe infestations can decimate an affected hive within several months—and rob the beekeeper of profits from honey or pollinating services. But in this case, the mites encounter a more heady bouquet of honey bee odors that lure them away from their intended hosts and onto the sticky boards, where they starve.

Preliminary tests of the attractant have been promising. "For example, we are able to induce 35 to 50 percent of mites to drop off of bees when we present them with either of the two attractants, and more than 60 percent of free mites are attracted to these chemicals in biological tests," Teal reports. Moreover, it doesn't appear that the extra dose of semiochemicals wafting through the hive interferes with the honey bees' normal behavior or activity to any significant degree, adds Teal, who, along with postdoctoral associate Adrian Duehl and University of Florida collaborator Mark J. Carroll, reported the results this past January at the 2009 North American Beekeeping Conference in Reno, Nevada.

The researchers hope ARS's patenting of the *Varroa* attractants will encourage an industrial partner to develop the technology further for use by beekeepers as both a monitoring tool and an alternative to chemical controls.—By [Jan Suszkiw](#), Agricultural Research Service Information Staff.

*This research is part of Crop Protection and Quarantine, an ARS national program (#304) described on the World Wide Web at [www.nps.ars.usda.gov](http://www.nps.ars.usda.gov).*

*Peter E.A. Teal is in the USDA-ARS Chemistry Research Unit, [Center for Medical, Agricultural, and Veterinary Entomology](#), 1600-1700 S.W. 23rd Dr., Gainesville, FL 32608; phone (352) 374-5730, fax (352) 374-5707.*

"**Luring *Varroa* Mites to Their Doom**" was published in the [July 2009](#) issue of *Agricultural Research* magazine.

## Queen Rearing Evolution

In the summer of 2002 we experienced a massive bee die-off in our beekeeping operation. Just prior to the die off we learned that mites on our bees were resistant to the medicated strips we had been using – like all beekeepers were using at the time. So we said it was time to find a better bee as an alternative solution to using chemicals.



We attended the American Honey Producers 2003 Convention in Baton Rouge, Louisiana where we met the Russian Honey Project Cooperators (Manley Bigalk, Charlie Harper, Hubert Tubbs) who were working with Tom Rinderer at the USDA ARS Honeybee Breeding laboratory. After the meeting we decided to move our operation over to Russian bees because of their mite resistance. In the spring of that year we brought in queens and nucs from Hubert Tubbs in Mississippi and Bob Brachman in Virginia/New York.

In the following years we continued to bring in queens from Tubbs and Brachman and also brought in Russian nucs and queens from Ray Revis in North Carolina and from Kirk Webster in Vermont. In 2006 we began using instrumentally inseminated Russian queens (Harper daughters) from Glenn Apiaries.

Since 2005 we have been running a queen rearing operation using the Cloak Board method – Ed learned this method at Sue Cobey's University of Ohio queen rearing class. After we attended Sue Cobey instrumental insemination classes at the University of California, Davis in Spring 2007 and 2008 we decided to add the Carniolan race to our queen rearing operations. In 2008 we brought in two Carniolan breeder queens from Glenn Apiaries and we now have two physically separate breeding yards.

This year we brought in open-mated Russian breeder queens from Charlie Harper in Louisiana and an instrumentally inseminated New World Carniolan bee from Sue Cobey. What interested us in this bee was that Sue reared virgin queens from her New World Carniolan genetic line and inseminated these with imported German A. m. carnica semen.

This semen has come from select untreated bees located in isolated areas which have shown a resistance to mites. The bees showing more resistance are crossed and propagated to enhance this trait. Then the New World Carniolan and the German Carnica, are selected for hygienic behavior - the ability to recognize and remove diseased and varroa mite-infested brood from the hive. Sue has reported that initial test results show crossing these two lines enhances this trait.

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## Letter from the Editor



After a real wet spring it's finally stopped raining. With the bees working between the rain drops, it looks like the spring yield will be down. Looks like the honey flow has run a little longer, and the bees are finally capping the honey. With all the wet weather and cool temperatures the bees were a little late in capping the honey, so make sure that the moisture is below 18% so it won't spoil.

With summer upon us the honey flow slow down, and brood rearing should also slow down but there is a large population of bees. So make sure that you left enough food for the hive to survive when nectar is scarce. Other wise you will have to deed them.

Now is a critical time for the hive, you should be monitoring for mites by either a sticky board of a sugar roll. Because your bees may look good in your July inspection, don't guess at it. You can not see the mites that are in the cells or hidden on the under side of your bees. I always like to pull a few drone pupae out and check the cells for mites to get an idea if any mites are there.

Your bees survival depends upon the summer treatment of mites. Remember when there is a lot of brood and the weather is warm the mites population can become a real problem. You should not let the mite population to continue to grow. If you let the mites reach deadly levels in Sept. they will weaken your bees and they will not survive the winter. If you use a chemical for treatment remember to remove your supers because chemicals and honey don't mix. If you get your treatment done early you can maybe get that fall honey flow, and have a healthy colony to enter and survive the winter.

You could possibly think about requeening in late Aug. because young fall queens will lay more fall brood for the long winter, and young queens will reduce spring swarming.

Your Editor,

## Honey Recipes



### Sparkling Honey Fruit Spritzer

- 1/3 cup honey
- 1 cup frozen berries (strawberries, raspberries, etc.)
- 1 lime, thinly sliced
- 1 orange, halved and thinly sliced
- 3 cups orange juice
- 3 cups sparkling water, seltzer water or club soda
- Ice cubes

Combine honey, berries, citrus slices and orange juice in pitcher. Using a wooden spoon, press down on the fruit to juice and to mix fruit with the honey.

Cover and refrigerate for 2 hours or longer.

Add sparkling water and ice when ready to serve; stir to mix.

Note: Red or white wine may be added to spritzer if desired.

### Grilled Lemon Herb Shrimp

- 1/4 cup finely chopped green onions
- 1/4 cup oil
- 2 tsp. grated lemon zest
- 1/2 cup honey
- 3 Tbsp. chopped fresh parsley
- 2 Tbsp. chopped fresh thyme leaves
- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 1 lb. shrimp, peeled with shells left on tails

In a medium bowl,, combine all ingredients except shrimp. Stir in shrimp. Cover and chill for at least one hour.

Heat grill. Drain shrimp; thread on skewers. Grill for 5 to 7 minutes; turning once. Serve warm.

Shrimp may also be broiled. After draining, place shrimp on a broiler pan. Broil 4 inches from heat for 6 to 8 mins; turning once.

For added tartness, add an additional Tablespoon of lemon juice and a dash of salt

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## Some Practices to Consider

Hello everyone,

My bees have done very well this year, with my honey making hives producing an average of 20 lbs of honey on each foundation. In case you do not know me, my name is Tim Stewart, and my father Dave and I have been keeping a bees for a number of years. Last year we received a grant from the Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education farmer grant to study "A Middle Entrance for Beehives," and have gotten an extension to the end of the next year's honey flow.

Also in the past few years we have begun raising our own queens selectively for surviving in our South Jersey area without the use of ANY form of treatments. This lead to an in depth study of bee genetics. Through this and my own experience, I will make a few pointers that all beekeepers should take into practice. Most importantly, if you wish to raise any queens it is absolutely necessary to maintain a diverse gene pool in order to keep inbreeding to a minimum. Here are some reasons why you absolutely should not inbreed.

- inbreeding lowers brood viability to 75% by producing worthless diploid males.
  - each cell has an empty cell next to it, making it harder to keep warm.
  - bees feed diploid males for two days after they hatch before they are removed
    - research has shown that hives with %75 brood viability or less rarely survive the winter
    - lower brood viability means slower spring buildup
    - inbreeding brings out many undesired traits such as high defensiveness and low mite resistance.
      - this is caused by having the majority if the bees in the hive having the same characteristics
      - these inbred traits sometimes take several decades to breed out.

These reasons should be enough to make anyone shy away from inbreeding, but here is some more background. You are most likely aware of Africanized honeybees, which are known to be very defensive, stinging anyone who approaches them relentlessly. Two years ago 70 Mexican police officers were hospitalized because one cop accidentally shot an Africanized swarm which had taken up residence in their shooting range. The story behind this is that Brazil imported bees from Africa which swarmed. However, bees in Africa are extremely docile, and are worked without smoke whatsoever. How then, when imported to Brazil, do they go crazy? The truth is only drone semen was imported, and in order to become 90% African, many generations of inbreeding had to occur. The results then were very drastic, and inbreeding today could produce nasty bees which can survive our cooler climate.

So, as you have seen, inbreeding is unprofitable, and should be stopped. However, most beekeepers, when they order queens expect them to be uniform in color and other characteristics, which is only possible through inbreeding. When you receive a queen, do **NOT** send it back because it is dark or striped. These queens are almost always more hygienic, docile, and in other ways disease resistant with faster buildup and better wintering than a typical inbred yellow Italian from Florida or Georgia. In order to reduce inbreeding in your apiaries, whether you have two hives or two thousand, you should import queens from reputed breeders who do not inbreed in order to build the diverse gene pool required to mate queens properly.

While inbreeding is destructive to inbreeding, it's opposite, crossbreeding is a necessity to better beekeeping. When inbreeding you through away different genes, making a larger percentage of the bees in the hive have the same characteristics. It is possible that an inbred hive can make a large surplus, but keel over in an instant to any mites at all. Crossbreeding results in a diverse set of genes in the hive which is necessary to get all of the tasks done well. Crossbreeding need not be between to different races of bees, such as Carniolans and Italians, but merely between different lines of bees. I have found great success crossing Purvis brother or Bob Harvey's hygienic bees with local swarms. The resulting bees displayed hybrid vigor, which occurs when the offspring receives two recessive alleles caused by crossbreeding. These queens produced solid brood patterns, with less than ten holes to a face, which is more than exceptional.

This all says that importing good lines of bees will help produce outstanding stock, the leading key to chemical free beekeeping. When buying stock, I would suggest buying four queens and running them for a year to see how well they do in your locality. Also, take any chance you get to hive feral swarms, and possibly trade queen cells with trusted beekeepers in your area, but be informed of the possibility of trading for infected stock! Before raising queen cells, you should test your selected breeder hives for hygienic behavior. This is perhaps the most prominent factor of mite resistance in honeybees. It is necessary to saturate your mating yard with drones of genetic makeup other than the mother queen in order to have the highest possible success rates. Following these guidelines, you can successfully raise top notch queens which inbred golden queens cannot compare with. Even the two hive beekeeper should have queens from two different breeders as a safeguard against poorly mated queens after a swarm. I hope this is of benefit to you,

Your fellow beekeeper,  
Tim Stewart

# WHO'S WHO in NJBA

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**Sussex County** –Bill Foly, 845 726-4211, [wfoley@warwick.net](mailto:wfoley@warwick.net)



## Branch Club Dates:

**Central** July 22-26 Monmouth County Fair & Monmouth County Honey Show

**Sussex** JUNE 20 , 2009 Extracting start time 1:00 check web for location  
JULY 18 or 25 , 2009 State fair set up check web for time and date.

**Jersey Cape** Third Thursday, 7:00 PM Cape May County Extension, Except July and Dec.

**Morris County** June 27, 2009 Summer Picnic at Estelle and Rickey D”Costa in Far Hills  
July 24, 25, 26, 2009 Morris County 4H Fair, Chester

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

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Make checks payable to your local branch (e.g. “Essex Beekeepers”) and mail the dues with a copy of this form to the appropriate branch treasurer below.

Membership is for a full calendar year, ending December 31<sup>st</sup>. Dues are payable by January 1<sup>st</sup> of the current year and are considered delinquent as of March 1<sup>st</sup>. New memberships paid for after July 31<sup>st</sup> are good through December 31<sup>st</sup> of the following year. Dues must be current to receive the state newsletter, informational emails from the state, be listed on the product or swarm collector web pages and to enter the annual honey show.

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