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# NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS



# ASSOCIATION NEWS



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## President's Message

Hi Everyone

The first thing I want to do is to apologize for the lateness of the last newsletter. We had some technical problems getting it in the mail.



I hope that everyone is doing well and that your area of the state will have a good fall honey flow. If we get some good weather, for a change, your bees can get out and do some work. It's also time to check again for mites and food supplies and remediate if needed. This is especially true if you're in an area like mine where there isn't a good fall flow.

Some great news: Bill Coniglio has officially landed the grant he was working on and we have received the money, which is over 20 grand. I'm sure that Bill will be filling you in with the details on the traveling educational display we'll use the grant for at our next state meeting. One thing I do know, he will be looking for volunteers to help put it together. See page 7 for details.

On another note, one of the branch presidents asked me if his VP could come to one of the executive board meetings. I want you all to know that any member is welcome to sit in on any meeting. Also, I want to remind you that the president and secretary of each branch are voting members of the board. I hope that more of you will come out to the meetings.

Well that's about it. I hope you all have a great fall and I look forward to seeing all of you at the fall meeting.

Pete

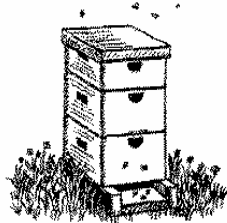
Don't forget about the Honey Show. The date and place will be announced shortly.

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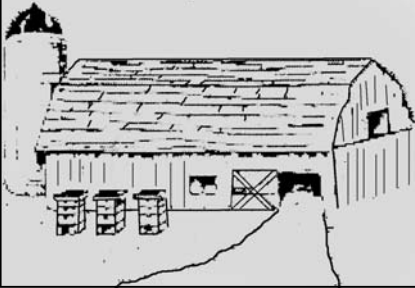
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## Important Bee Dates

**Oct. 10, 2009: Fall NJBA Meeting,  
EcoComplex, Bordentown**  
**Oct. 22, 23 & 24, 2009: Rutgers' Bee-  
ginners Beekeeping. EcoComplex,  
Bordentown.**  
**Feb. 13, 2010: NJBA Winter Meeting**

## NJBA Summer Picnic

Hi everyone. I hope everyone had a great time and got all the food they wanted. As for me, it is a very busy day and I don't get much of a chance to socialize, but that is OK as I enjoy at least saying hello to some old friends and, of course, some new beekeepers.

I understand the auction went very well and I am sure Curtis will have all the details either in this newsletter or at our next meeting.

For your interest and to show you how much beekeepers can eat, we went through 12 dozen donuts, 275 pieces of chicken, 275 ribs, 22 lbs. each of potato salad, cole slaw, macaroni salad and two large trays of fresh salad. Then we topped it off with 15 pies.

Needless to say, my job was made much easier with my old standby help such as Bea & Frank Legnaiol, Cathy & Ken Adoniz, Barbara Ricci and a newcomer to the group Bill Eisele. To each and every one of you I can't say thanks enough. You really do make my job much easier.

If the good Lord is willing, we will try again next year, if the group wishes. Have a great summer.

Bob Hughes

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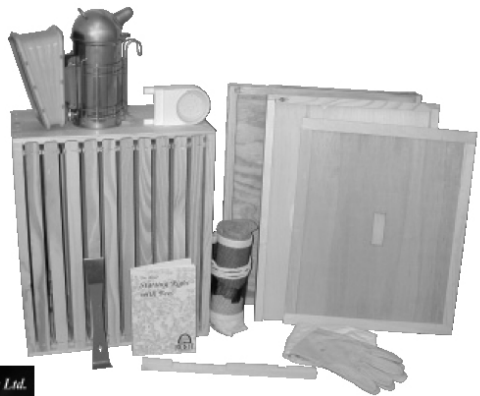
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# Report from the Apiarist

Colonies are looking good right now. This past season was tough due to heavy rainfall limiting the number of days the bees could forage. Honey crops were off considerably. The fall goldenrod and Spanish needle flow has started and the bees are bringing in nectar in many parts of NJ.

We have been conducting sugar-shake tests for Varroa mite levels. The number of mites per sugar shake is on the increase, which is normal for this time of year. As brood production decreases, the number of mites on adult bees increases. We have been urging beekeepers to get their fall mite treatments on to reduce the mite load and have healthy bees going into winter. Often the colonies with the highest mite level are the ones that are the strongest and best honey producers. Last week one colony yielded 60 Varroa mites on about 300 bees. The brood was dying as it was heavily parasitized. The bees as a whole were demoralized, and I think the colony was on the verge of collapse. The beekeeper was not aware that he had a problem. If you don't look for a problem you will not be aware until it's too late. You will not know if you need to treat for Varroa unless you monitor for the mites.

Participation in the county honey shows was low this year although the quality was good. Because of the rain in June, the bees seemed later at finishing and capping their surplus honey. Beekeepers were late at harvesting and I actually had to disqualify a few entries because of too high moisture content in the honey. In order to be called honey, the nectar must have moisture content below 18.6%. Higher levels than this cannot be called honey by US standards. A good topic for local branch meetings is how to extract your crop and prepare honey for shows. Some of the beekeepers with high moisture content either extracted too much uncapped honey, or they left it in a high humidity environment for too long a period of time before extracting.

To successfully winter in NJ, you need the following: good location (lots of sun and protection from wind), ventilation in the colony, large population of young, non-parasitized bees, and enough feed.

It's time to think about registering your winter locations with the NJDA. I will be working on updating the database this fall and winter. This allows Bob Hughes and I to efficiently work in areas, especially when we find disease, to make sure it has not spread. The registration forms are available <http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/pi/prog/beeinspection.html>

Tim

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## NJBA Awarded \$22K 2009 SCBG

Thanks to the efforts of New Jersey Beekeepers Association (NJBA) 1st Vice President and Executive Board Member Bill Coniglio, the NJBA has received a New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA) 2009 Specialty Crop Block Grant (SCBG) in the amount of \$22,661.

The purpose of this project is to develop a traveling display that documents the role and importance of beekeeping in New Jersey. The display will be used to inform and educate a variety of audiences from the general public, to farmers, teachers, firemen, public officials, students and policemen about the honey bee and its importance, especially in our state. As envisioned, the display will be a freestanding, tri-fold with audio and video presentations and the attendant storage, maintenance and transportation equipment. Bill will be the overall project manager and is currently looking for group leaders who, in turn, will recruit other members to participate in the creation of the display and manage the related portion of the budget. The target date for completion of the entire project is June 30, 2011. However, we need volunteers. You must volunteer by October 10, 2009 ( our next state meeting ) or no later than two weeks after you receive this newsletter.

Initially, group leaders will be needed to manage the following tasks and attendant budgets:

1. Physical definition of display, what it will look like, weight, materials, etc.
2. Definition of the transportation trailer, e.g., new or used, dimensions, shelving, etc.
3. Definition of electronic equipment required, e.g., audio, video, interactive, speakers, etc.

A very diverse set of skills will be needed to bring this project to fruition, from construction to making videos, from electronics to budgeting and negotiating with vendors. Everyone is urged to review the material recently emailed and volunteer to bring this project to completion and provide a valuable tool for the NJBA to use to educate all variety of New Jersey residents in the importance of our state insect. If you see yourself as an "Indian" as opposed to a "Chief", please consider becoming a group member as opposed to group leader. The more worker bees there are on this project, the better. So contribute your 1/12th of a teaspoon!

If you're not sure where your skill set fits in this project, please contact Bill Coniglio, [wrab-bit1@ix.netcom.com](mailto:wrab-bit1@ix.netcom.com), or by phone at 732 545-6361.

A more detailed description of the project and the related documents the NJBA has either already generated or received can be found on the Internet at <http://tinyurl.com/qxscz3>.

If you don't have access to the Internet, please contact Janet A. Katz, 908 879-4377 and she will make certain that your branch president has access to the printed copies and can provide them at your next branch meeting.

For detailed information on the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) Specialty Crop Block Grant Program-Farm Bill can be found on the Internet at <http://tinyurl.com/preckl>.

According to the [NJDA website \(http://tinyurl.com/ogzdnj\)](http://tinyurl.com/ogzdnj):

**"Specialty Crop Grants --** A total of \$219,487 of USDA Specialty Crop Block Grants funds have been approved for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture to: fund improvements to the Tri-County Auction Market Association facility; research cranberry plant disease; improve the marketing of New Jersey wines; support the New Jersey Agricultural Leadership Development Program; develop a comprehensive outreach and education program to inform public officials, and the general public, about New Jersey's beekeeping industry; to improve and expand the New Jersey blueberry industry's integrated pest management practices; promote and advertise the states peach industry; provide consumer advertising for the state's horticultural industry; and, to increase public awareness of Christmas Tree growers while also studying the effects of different ground covers and their effect upon Christmas tree production."

# INSIDE THE HIVE: AN UPDATE ON BILL'S SCALE PROJECT

I have harvested my spring honey and now have a bit more time to get perspective on what has been going on inside my hives in Middlesex County. I have been weighing my hive daily for 64 weeks. I am more than a bit surprised by what I have found. The honeybees in my hive have been able to collect enough food to increase the total weight of the hive during only 10 weeks in 2008-09. The increases in hive weight occurred from April 7-June 27 during 2009. The honeybees were extremely efficient during this time increasing the weight of the hive by 107 lbs. Nectar was available. The flying conditions were great. The field bees were numerous. During the peak week (May 17-23) the hive increased in weight by 46 lbs. During the remainder of the year the hive population used more food than was being harvested. Here is a monthly summary of what has happened



	2008	2009
July	-5.5lbs	-5.5 lbs
Aug	-5.5lbs	-9.0lbs
Sept	-1.5lbs	
Oct	-6.0lbs	
Nov	-1.0 lbs	
Dec.	-5.0 lbs	
Total	-24.5 lbs	
Jan	-0.35 lbs	

There is nectar to be gathered each day from July to October but not enough to completely offset what is being used by members of the hive. If daily use in the hive is about 0.5 lbs. per day, it would appear that July and August field workers can gather about 75% of what is needed. In September conditions improve. Field bees do better harvesting about 95% of what is being consumed. October is another tough month. Finally if the weather turns cold, need drops as the hive goes dormant. Apparently, my hive decided that December 2008 was the time to use more food.

Notice that food depletion was up in August 2009 compared to August 2008. I have very little information on what occurs in March. But the data I do have indicates that nectar is available in my area by the end of March. Plants are in bloom but unfortunately the flying weather is far from ideal.

Could the plants be flowering earlier while climatic conditions keep the honeybees at home?

## REPORT FROM PASSAIC, NJ

**Tom Fuscald** has provided me information on what is happening in his honeybee hive.

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I am not sure but I believe his hives are located in an urban environment about 50 miles north of my location.

His hive gained weight from May 2-May 30. His weekly report is as follows:

May 2 (+9 lbs)

May 9 (+5lbs)

May 16 (0),

May 23 (+20lbs),

May 30 (+13 lbs)

June 13-July 11 (-17 lbs)

July 18-Aug 14 (no weight change.)

Aug 14-Aug 28 (-11 lbs)

Winter losses 1-3 lbs. per week from Dec. to mid April

April 11- April 24 (no weight change)

Standing in my bee yard, waiting for a fall honey flow and considering the need to start feeding, I wonder if the urban/suburban pattern of nectar flow is changing or is it constant over time?

By Bill Coniglio

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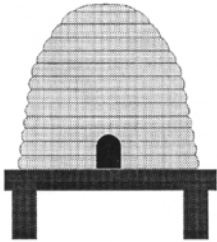
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## American Chemical Society warns of the health dangers of such products

<http://news.softpedia.com/news/Paraffin-Scented-Candles-Can-Cause-Cancer-Study-Reveals-119984.shtml> By [Elena Gorgan](#) , Life & Style Editor

25th of August 2009, 19:20 GMT

Women's undying love for scented candles seems to be just one of the many mysteries men can't understand, no matter what. Whichever the reason behind it, though, it's not something that will go away anytime soon, as ladies have shown in recent years they're determined to stick with this one. A new study and warning issued by the American Chemical Society might make them change their mind, since it shows paraffin, scented candles can actually cause cancer if lit on a daily basis, the [Daily Mail](#) (<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/femail/article-1208503/Snuff-out.html>) informs.

Naturally scented, beeswax (or soy or vegetable) candles are OK, no matter how often we want to light them, the study says. Those that contain paraffin and artificial scents are not, though, being linked to a plethora of affections, including asthma attacks, lung cancer and all sorts of allergies. Still, those who light one or two candles every now and then when they take a bath are not in any serious danger, the study adds: it's those who do it every day and then inhale the toxic fumes that should consider themselves warned.

"The annual conference of the American Chemical Society has let it be known that scented candles made from paraffin wax give off toluene, benzene, and a host of other toxins linked to asthma, eczema and cancer." the Mail writes on the findings of the study. Benzene and toluene, which are released in the air when the paraffin is burnt, are dangerous and we should avoid inhaling them no matter what, experts agree. So, if we're really that hooked on scented candles, we might as well look for natural variants and steer clear of artificial products.

"Benzene and toluene are solvents that are used industrially to make glue and gloss paint. When people sniff glue, it is solvents like this that are making them high. Benzene particularly is a known carcinogen – i.e. it has been proven to cause cancer. It's not a substance that I would ever expose myself to in the lab." Dr. Andy Beeby, chemistry expert from Durham University, shares for the Mail.

The trick with learning about the dangerous ingredients in scented candles (that is, paraffin, parabens, which are "chemicals used in preservatives that can cause allergic reactions," and artificial scents) is that most of these products do not disclose this type of information because it's considered a trade secret, the Mail further explains. However, candles made with all-natural ingredients are bound to put that on the package, while it will also be reflected in the pricing, so this is where we should start first.

## Study: Higher Pathogen Loads Affect Honeybees

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. ----- Honeybees in colonies affected by colony collapse disorder (CCD) have higher levels of pathogens—and are co-infected with a greater number of pathogens—than their non CCD counterparts, but no individual pathogen can be singled out as the cause of CCD, according to a new study by researchers from Penn State’s College of Agricultural Sciences, other universities and the USDA’s Agricultural Research Service.

The researchers collected samples of adult bees, wax comb, pollen and brood (developing larvae) from 91 colonies in 13 apiaries in Florida and California and quantified more than 200 variables, including the presence of parasites such as varroa and tracheal mites; infection by bacteria, viruses and fungi; pesticide levels; nutritional factors; and bee physiology. No single factor was found consistently only in those colonies suffering from CCD.

The study’s findings, which were published in the online journal PLoS ONE, illustrate the complexity of solving the CCD problem, according to lead author and Penn State entomologist Dennis vanEngelsdorp. “Our results suggest that this condition may be contagious or the result of exposure to a common risk factor that impairs the bees’ immune systems, making them more susceptible to pathogens,” said vanEngelsdorp, who also is acting state apiarist for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

VanEngelsdorp noted that higher pathogen loads are likely to have caused CCD symptoms, but what causes the bees to become infected with so many pathogens is still not known. “Although pathogens seen likely to play a critical role in CCD, that role may be secondary, much like AIDS patients die from secondary diseases,” he added.

No one of the screened pathogens had a higher prevalence in colonies that had CCD. There also was no significant difference in the prevalence nor in the total load of varroa tracheal mites and Nosema, a protozoan that causes disease in bees.

But overall, CCD colonies were co-infected with a greater number of pathogens--- viruses, bacteria and microparasites such as Nosema. For instance, 55 percent of CCD colonies were infected with three or more viruses compared to 28 percent of non-CCD colonies.

The researchers also found detectable levels of residues from 50 different pesticides in all of the sampled colonies, but there was no association between increased pesticide levels and CCD,

In fact, the pyrethroid insecticide Esfenvalerate—used for a wide variety of pests such as moths, flies, beetles and other insects on vegetable, fruit and nut crops—was more prevalent in the wax in non-CCD colonies, being found in 32 percent of non-CCD colonies compared to five percent of the CCD colonies.

Coumaphos, which is used to treat varroa mites in honeybees, also was found in higher levels in non-CCD colonies.

Entomologist Jeff Pettis with the ARS Bee Research Laboratory in Beltsville, Md., said the study suggests that future research should focus on monitoring parasite, pathogen and pesticide loads, as well as potential interactions among pesticide and pathogen loads. “While the study’s results don’t indicate a specific cause of CCD, the results do help scientists narrow the direction of future CCD research by showing that some possible causes are less likely,” said Pettis.

Study co-authors from Penn State included Chris Mullin, professor of entomology; Maryann Frazier, senior extension associate in entomology; Jim Frazier, professor of entomology; and Diana Cox-Foster, professor of entomology.



Lancaster Farming, Saturday, August 29, 2009

## ***Honey bees with Colony Collapse Disorder show their genes***

**BELTSVILLE, Md.** — The first hard evidence of what is happening physiologically inside bees during Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD) has been published in a new study by Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and University of Illinois scientists in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The study also looked at differences in activity levels of critical genes in CCD and healthy bee colonies.

Using a tool called a genomewide microarray, the scientists found a large amount of abnormal ribosomal RNA (rRNA) fragments in the guts of honey bees in CCD colonies. Ribosomes are the cellular factories in which proteins are made, guided by rRNA, and a large amount of abnormal rRNA fragments means the protein construction system is compromised. This indicates that honey bees in colonies diagnosed with CCD had reduced ability to synthesize new proteins.

The gut is the primary entry point for pathogens and pesticides in honey bees. Honey bees' stress response systems also can be measured in the bee's gut. The honey bee has two separate response systems: One to environmental stresses such as pesticides, and a different one reacting to pathogens such as viruses.

This was the first time RNA levels have been measured in honey bees as a way of tracking whether it is honey bees' pesticide response system or their pathogen immune response system that is reacting in CCD, according to ARS geneticist Jay Evans, who works in the Bee Research Laboratory at the ARS Henry A. Wallace Beltsville (Md.) Agricultural Research Center. Evans was part of a team that included entomologists May R. Berenbaum, Reed M. Johnson

and Gene E. Robinson from the University of Illinois.



In CCD colonies, the genes involved in the pathogen/immune response systems showed no single clear pattern of activity, although there was commonly more activation of these genes and the bees had a higher overall level of viruses and other pathogens than non-CCD colonies.

Almost all CCD colonies had a higher level of picorna-like viruses, which attack the ribosome. Picornalike viruses that attack honey bees include deformed wing virus and Israeli acute paralysis virus. The varroa mite, a major honey bee parasite, is known to transmit picorna-like viruses.

Bees in CCD colonies did not show significantly active pesticide response genes.

The loss of ribosomal function would explain many of the phenomena associated with CCD, according to Berenbaum. If the bees' ribosomes are compromised, then they can't overcome exposure to pesticides, fungal infections or bacteria or inadequate nutrition because the ribosome is central to the survival of any organism.

The study did not establish a direct cause-and-effect link between the abnormal rRNA and CCD. But colony surveillance by assays of rRNA and other markers expressed by bees could provide the earliest indication of CCD found so far, perhaps in time for beekeepers to take actions that might reduce losses, Evans suggested.

Article from The New Jersey Farmer supplement New Directions Sept. 2009

## *Bee-killing parasite's genome sequenced*

**BELTSVILLE, Md.** — ARS scientists have sequenced the genome of an invasive parasite called *Nosema ceranae* that can kill honey bees and is one of the many suspects in the mysterious ailment known as Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD).

ARS researchers Jay Evans, Yanping (Judy) Chen and R. Scott Cornman also have nearly completed sequencing the genome of *Nosema apis*, a native “cousin” of the parasite.

The scientists are using genetic tools and microscopic analysis at the ARS Bee Research Laboratory (BRL) in Beltsville, Md., to examine the two parasites suspected as a partial cause of CCD. They are working with BRL research leader Jeff Pettis, Yan Zhao of the ARS Molecular Plant Pathology Laboratory in Beltsville, and researchers from the University of Maryland, Columbia University, and 454 Life Sciences of Branford, Conn.

In 2006, CCD began devastating commercial beekeeping operations, with some beekeepers reporting losses of up to 90 percent. Researchers believe CCD may be the result of a combination of pathogens, parasites and stress factors, but the cause remains elusive. At stake are honey bees that add up to \$15 billion in value to crops in the United States.

*Nosema* is a fungus-related microbe that produces spores that bees consume when they forage. Infection spreads from the bees' digestive tract to other tissues. Within weeks, colonies are either wiped out or lose much of their strength. *N. apis* was the leading cause of microsporidia infections among domestic bee colonies until recently, when *N. ceranae* jumped from Asian honey bees to the European honey bees used commercially in the United States.

Sequencing the genomes should help scientists figure out how *N. ceranae* became dominant, trace its migration patterns, help resolve how the microbes spread infection, and develop diagnostic tests and treatments. A report on the work was published today in the journal *PLOS Pathogens*.

*Article from The New Jersey Farmer supplement New Directions Sept. 2009*

### **IMPORTANT Dear NJBA members,**

Bob Hughes and I have been seeing some colonies that are in tough shape. We have found colonies around the state that have had high Varroa mite counts on [sugar shakes](#), i.e., 25 to 70 mites per 300 bees. Some of these colonies were on the verge of collapse. The beekeepers were not aware that they had a high count and had not treated.

We are also seeing colonies with not near enough food in the colony to make it through the winter. You need to check your colonies and take the necessary action before it's too late.

At this time, feed 2:1 sugar syrup (two parts sugar to one part water). I have not seen any goldenrod nectar in the boxes, and I don't know if it will produce this year. I have sampled colonies that were treated with Apiguard and found low mite counts. One beekeeper used the confectionary sugar method for three weeks and has very low mite levels.

Be aware that we are entering bear season. Make sure your fences are baited!

Take action now to insure your colonies survive the winter.

[Tim Schuler](#)

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# 2009 ANNUAL AUCTION & PICNIC



## Letter from the Editor



Many thanks to Bob Hughes' for the use of his home for our annual picnic and auction. A lot of fun was had by all from the auction to the pool.

The proceeds for the 2009 NJBA auction totaled \$ 4,266 this year. This was a large increase over last year's total of \$2,349. Maybe this was due to the fact that we had professional auctioneer Rob Donovan. A big thank you to Rob, member of the Morris branch, who attended with his wife Laurie. The auction ran very smoothly and ended well before lunch. 20% of the proceeds from the auction go to the NJBA.

This year Daniel Kreshak of the Morris Branch auctioned off equipment for \$206 and donated all the proceeds to the NJBA. Thank you Daniel.

The highest price items were the extractors which brought almost \$ 200 each. So if you didn't get what you wanted this year, you will have to wait till next year.

And not to be forgotten, a lot of thanks to Curtis for all his record keeping, and to all the auction runners.

Now that it is fall I hope you have treated for mites in the summer. which is critical for having healthy bees in the fall. Heavy mite loads in fall will damage young bees and few are likely to survive or be healthy enough to raise winter brood.

Don't forget fall brood rearing affects the winter population. The more healthy young bees in the fall means more adult bees in the winter for brood rearing. The queen will reduce her laying in Nov. and may stop in Dec.

If you use two deep supers you need about 60 lbs. of honey stored for the bees which equals about 8 frames of honey. Plus you want a strong hive with about 10 or more frames of bees. Weak hives with fewer than 6 or 7 frames probably will not survive the winter and should be combined with another hive. Remember take your winter loss now.

*Your Editor , Angelo Trapani*

## Honey Recipes

### Devilish Pecan Pie



1-1/2 cups coarsely chopped pecans

1 package (6 ounces) chocolate chips

1 9-inch pie shell, unbaked

3 large eggs

**1 cup mild flavored honey**

½ teaspoon vanilla

¼ cup (1/2 stick) butter, melted and cooled

Sprinkle nuts and chips over bottom of pie shell. In medium bowl, whisk together eggs, honey and vanilla. Blend in butter and pour mixture into pie shell. Bake at 325 degrees 50 to 60 minutes or until firm. Serve slightly warm or at room temperature. Makes 8 rich servings.

**Hint:** Even more "evil" served with Whipped Cream with Honey

1 cup (1/2 pint) whipping cream

2 tablespoons honey

1 teaspoon vanilla

Whip until soft peaks form. Slowly beat in honey and vanilla.

### Honey Pumpkin Pie

1 can (16 ounces) solid pack pumpkin

1 cup evaporated low-fat milk

**¾ cup Honey**

3 eggs, slightly beaten

2 tablespoons all-purpose flour

1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

½ teaspoon ground ginger

½ teaspoon rum extract

Pastry for single 9-inch pie crust

Combine all ingredients except pastry in large bowl; beat until well blended. Pour into pastry-lined 9 inch pie plate. Bake at 400 degrees 45 minutes or until knife inserted near center comes out clean

# WHO'S WHO in NJBA

**President** –Pete Leighton, 732-928-4259, jpleighton1@verizon.net  
**1st Vice President** –William Coniglio, 732-247-1424, wrabbit1@ix.netcom.com  
**2nd Vice President** –Landi Simone, 973-263-0674, beelady@optonline.com  
**3rd Vice President** –Karoly Toth 732-873-2989  
**Secretary—Treasurer** -Curtis Crowell, 609-651-4585, curtis.crowll@att.net  
**Recording Secretary** -Open  
**1st Past President**– Bea Tassot, 908-264-4504 , bea-jeanclaude@tassotapiaries.com  
**2nd Past President**– Bob Hughes, 609-585-4359 , BobsBuzzyBees@aol.com.  
**EAS Director** -Dave Peregmom, 856-981-9483, cell 856-981-9483 preferred, dave sawmill@msn.com  
**Ag. Week Delegate** –A. Trapani-609-259-7457  
**MAAREC Representative** -Joe Lelinho, 973-228-4806, Klutch.cargo@verizon.net  
**Research Committee**—Jake Matthenius, 908-454-7316  
**Speakers Bureau & Film Librarian** -Pat Ricci, 609-758-8729, Mrpatr@comcast.net  
**Honey Queen Program** - Tim Schuler, tim.schuler@comcast.net  
**Honey Queen** –Emily Schuler, tim.schuler@comcast.net  
**Budget Committee** -Ray Markley, 609-261-1638, rambeeman@aol.com  
**Honeybee Advisory Committee** -Bob Hughes, 609-585-4359, Bobsbuzzybees@aol.com  
**Publicity** –Seth Belson, 856-285-0074, snakesrb@comcast.net  
**Web-Master** -Janet Katz, janet@rapseik.org  
**NJBA Newsletter Editor**- Angelo Trapani, 609-259-7457, atrap69530@aol.com  
**Meeting Program**- open

**NEW JERSEY STATE APIARY INSPECTOR: -Tim Schuler, (609) 292-5440,  
Tim.Schuler@ag.state.nj.us**

## Branch Presidents:

**Central Jersey**—Pat Ricci, 609-758-8729, Mrpatr@aol.com  
**Essex County**– Joe Lelinho, 973-228-4806, Klutch.cargo@verizon.net  
**Jersey Cape** -Karl Novsak, 609-523-1765 (telephone preferred), knovsak@virizon.net  
**Morris and Somerset County** –Mark Muller, 732-357-5895, markmuller@optonline.com  
**Northeast Jersey** –Fred Canavan, 201– 394-7040, canavan.fred@gmail.com  
**Northwest Jersey** –Scott Horsnall, 609-397-5475, SLHORSNALL@mactec.com  
**South Jersey** -Seth Belson, 856-285-0074, snakesrb@comcast.net  
**Sussex County** –Bill Foley, 845 726-4211, wfoley@warwick.net



## Branch Club Dates:

**Central** October 3, 2009, Fall Conservation Day, Forestry Research Center, Rt. 1  
November 13, General Membership Meeting, 7 p.m., Location TBA  
**Sussex** October 17, 2009, 9 a.m., Winter Prep and Fondant making. Tentative location  
Admin building August Fairgrounds.  
November 21, 2009, Holiday Dinner, see website for details.  
**Jersey Cape** Third Thursday, 7:00 p.m. Cape May County Extension, Except July and Dec.  
**Morris County:** October 16, 2009, 7:30 p.m., Chester Library, “What to do with Beeswax”  
**North East :** Third Friday, 678 S. Maple Ave. Glen Rock, 7:30 p.m.  
**Sussex:** October 17, 2009, 9 a.m., Winter prep & Making Fondant”  
November 21, 2009, holiday dinner, see website for details.  
**Essex:** October 13, 2009, ECEC. Jay DeSimone on “Making Mead”  
November 10, 2009, ECEC, Landi Simone on “Making Creams & Lip Balms”  
December 4, 2009, Christmas and Holiday Party  
**North West:** December, 2009, Annual party and year end meeting. See website for details.

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

**NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION**

**Membership Form**

**Check one:**  **New**  **Renewal**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Branch \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Check here if you agree to have your name, city, phone and e-mail address published and made available to other NJBA members only (your full mailing address will **not** be published).

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.

**Junior Membership (under 18)...\$ 8**

**Membership .....\$20**

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

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

**Jersey Cape Branch:** Bill Eisele, 280 Old Tuckahoe Rd., Petersburg, NJ 08270

**Morris County Branch:** Rich Lepik, 2091 Primrose Ln., Martinsville, NJ 08836

**North East Branch:** Karl Schoenknecht, 683 Summit Ave., Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417

**North West Jersey Branch:** Karin Weinberg, 337 Tunnel Rd., Asbury, NJ 08802-1120

**South Jersey Branch:** Tim Schuler, PO Box 228, Richland, NJ 08350

**Sussex County Branch:** Linda Osborne, 23 Fox Hill Road, Lafayette, NJ 07848

New Jersey Beekeeper Association  
Angelo Trapani  
Olde Noah Hunt Rd.  
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