Your Executive board representatives to the New Jersey Beekeepers Association have had a very busy June and July. So here’s the part of the answer to “What’s the New Jersey Beekeepers Association been doing at the State level”?

- The Spring meeting hosted by the Northwest Branch was a huge success. Over 160 people attended. Growth has brought the challenge of finding bigger facilities while controlling costs. Thanks for leading the way, Charlie, Kevin and others.

- Several municipalities have held hearings on local ordinances which define the conditions that urban beekeepers must meet to avoid nuisance complaints. In response, NJBA is developing a model ordinance based on The “Best Practices for Beekeeping in New Jersey” to make the rules governing N.J. beekeeping the same state-wide. The “Best Practices” developed by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture are our standard for Urban Beekeeping. Thanks, Seth.

- NJBA was invited to the University of Medicine and Dentistry at Rutgers Piscataway facility to make a 90 minute presentation for Continuing Education of New Jersey Health Professionals. The presentation focusing on honeybee behavior was held on June 5, 2012 before a live audience and transmitted for remote viewing. Thanks go to Tim, Seth and Bill.

- A new location was selected for the 2012 Summer Picnic and Auction. Hope you were there. We simply outgrew the space at Bob’s homestead. Thank you-- Bob Hughes-- for hosting an annual event filled with great memories. A cast of hundreds make the Picnic and Auction happen. Special thanks goes to Jeff, Doris, Pier, Rod, Barbara, Curtis and many others.

- The New Jersey Beekeeper Association has a new logo to bring us a “uniform branding identity” for the electronic era. Old ideas with a new look will be incorporated into all printed material by a professional in the field who is also a beekeeper. Look for it on the table top display being printed right now. Thanks, Rebecca.

- The Fall meeting will be co-hosted by the South Jersey and Jersey Cape Branches. It will be held on October 13 at the Cumberland County College in Vineland, N.J. Look for details. Thanks Ned, Bill, Joe and many others. Your efforts make our organization strong. Others are beginning to understand that our Honeybees are the foundation of the food chain that supports terrestrial life including humans, wildlife and flowering plants. Don’t hesitate—ask how you can help--- Bring your special skills.

- An electronic book on the biology of the small hive beetle has been added to our electronic library. Speak to the President of your Branch about checking it out.

Bill Coniglio, President 2012
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Directions Cumberland County College

From Trenton
Take Route 206 South; take 295 South to Route 42 South for approximately 2 miles; take Route 55 South to Exit 29 (Route 552-Bridgeton/South Vineland); make a right taking Route 552 East to traffic light and turn right at College Drive; the college is about one-half mile on the right.

From New Jersey Turnpike
To Exit 7; take 295 South to Route 42 South; travel approximately 2 miles; take Route 55 South; take Exit 29 (Route 552-Bridgeton/South Vineland); make a right taking Route 552 East to traffic light and turn right at College Drive; the college is about one-half mile on the right.

From Garden State Parkway
Take the Atlantic City Expressway North to Exit 12; take Route 40W; travel through Malaga to Route 55 South; take Exit 29 (Route 552-Bridgeton/South Vineland); make a right taking Route 552 East to traffic light and turn right at College Drive; the college is about one-half mile on the right. South; take Exit 29 (Route 552-Bridgeton/South Vineland); make a right taking Route 552 East to traffic light and turn right at College Drive; college is about one-half mile on the right.

From Southern Cape May County
Drive north on Route 47 to Route 55; travel on Route 55 to Exit 29 (Route 552-Bridgeton/South Vineland); make a right taking Route 552 East to traffic light and turn right at College Drive; college is about one-half mile on the right.
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BITS OF INFORMATION

Honeybees are not native to the USA. They are European in origin, and were brought to North America by the early settlers.

Honeybees are not aggressive by nature, and will not sting unless protecting their hive from an intruder or are unduly provoked.

Honeybees represent a highly organized society, with various bees having very specific roles during their lifetime: e.g., nurses, guards, grocers, housekeepers, construction workers, royal attendants, undertakers, foragers, etc.

The queen bee can live for several years. Worker bees live for 6 weeks during the busy summer, and for 4-9 months during the winter months.

The practice of honey collection and beekeeping dates back to the stone-age, as evidenced by cave paintings.

The honeybee hive is perennial. Although quite inactive during the winter, the honeybee survives the winter months by clustering for warmth. By self-regulating the internal temperature of the cluster, the bees maintain 93 degrees Fahrenheit in the center of the winter cluster (regardless of the outside temperature).
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North Brunswick, NJ 732-545-6361
By Bill Conigilo

July is time to harvest lots of honey in Central Jersey. Well that was the norm but spring 2012 was a very different. Would our management decisions be up to the challenge?

The plants and honeybees in my area responded to a warm winter by running to the starting line. There were lot of flow- ers and lots of honeybees. There were too many honeybees in our hives in March. Trying to control swarms while maintaining the workforce needed to gather lots of nectar, we began to split my hives. My apiary tripled from the splits and swarms collected. I collected the last swarm during the first week of July. My management strategy stopped the swarm- ing but severely limited our honey harvest. The dog days of summer brought a drought. The thick clover of May and June disappeared. In the central part of New Jersey, we raised lots of bees in 2012 which filled many frames with wax but our honey harvest is 50% less than 2011. Flowering plants are now dormant. Our spring honey has been harvested. Apiguard has been placed in all hives. Our scale shows that the bees are now using more honey than they can collect.

We will begin to feed all of our hives to keep them strong for the fall flow, if there is one.
Hi everyone! I hope you had a good beekeeping summer. This has been one of my toughest beekeeping seasons so far. The bees wintered well across the state. Overall, death loss was 21%. Those that did not treat for Varroa lost 44%; those that did lost 17%. The mild winter probably contributed to this death loss reduction. The bees were very strong early in March. They were moved into blueberry pollination 10 days earlier than ever before. Then the weather changed, got cold, and windy and rainy. When they had good weather, the bees were in the blueberries and storing some honey. Toward the end of the pollination, they were swarming. When they were pulled out of pollination and checked, there was a significant number with European Foulbrood (EFB). Remember EFB is due to stress on the hive and poor pollen can contribute to this disease. Those hives had to be treated. Many of the colonies that swarmed did not become queen-right. Some did, but were drone layers. All these things had to be managed and corrected. I received a lot of calls and emails from beekeepers who experienced the same sort of situation, especially with the queens. It rained all through the locust bloom in South Jersey. We really didn’t have good honey weather till the privet hedge was about over. Things are stable now, but we are entering the dearth period (mid-July), as the bees are starting to rob.

Bears:
Recently one of my beeyard land owners said a monkey and a bear were sighted on his farm. Bears have been making the news in my part of New Jersey. Sightings in Vineland, Hammonton, Atco, Waterford, and Mays Landing are getting me thinking about fencing my yards with electric fence. When I calculate the cost I tend to cringe. But then I think about cleaning up a visit from a bear and I know I need to get started fencing. We in South Jersey are joining the ranks of you North Jersey beekeepers. We knew it was coming.

Municipal Issues:
This year brought a 500% increase in requests for me to visit beekeepers whose neighbors have complained about their bees. I expect this to increase again next year as the number of beekeepers in urban areas continues to increase. These requests mostly come from the municipal authorities. Some municipalities are considering passing beekeeping ordinances. They are looking to my office for guidance in this process. As a result I am working on a model beekeeping ordinance for keeping honey bees in New Jersey. I believe this will give protection to beekeepers as well as outline their responsibilities. If you have thoughts on this matter please contact me at (609) 406-6939 or Tim.Schuler@ag.state.nj.us.

Varroa Mites:
Now is the time to control them! Lower your mite load and increase your chances to winter your colonies. Pay close attention to the label directions on your mite control. Some mite treatments have temperature ranges to work properly. The last three years’ winter death loss survey shows that controlling Varroa mites is directly linked to over-winter colony survival.

American Foulbrood:
We recently had an American Foulbrood outbreak in the Branchburg area of New Jersey. If you are a registered beekeeper in Branchburg, you should have been contacted for an inspection. If you weren’t contacted, you may not be registered with the Department of Agriculture. If you see abnormal brood in your colonies, please contact me at 609-462-7820. Bob Hughes or I will get out there and make sure you do not have a problem.

I hope the rest of your season is good!

Tim
CATCH THE BUZZ

EPA Wants to hear what you think of Clothianidin. Remember, Democracy is Decided by those who show up. Read the information below, go to the web page and put in your comments. The links below sometimes misbehave. This is the complete address if you need to go the web page and the links don't work.

http://www.regulations.gov/#%21submitComment;D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0334-0015 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Clothianidin; Emergency Petition To Suspend; Notice of Availability
AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: PANNA and others submitted a request for the EPA to immediately suspend Clothianidin and take other actions affecting the registration. The EPA is announcing the decision to deny the suspension request and is inviting the public to comment on the decision and the remainder of the petition.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 25, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0344; FRL-9355-1, by one of the following methods:
Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.
Hand Delivery: To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.htm.
Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at http://www.epa.gov/dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marianne Lewis, Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 308-8043; fax number: (703) 308-0029; email address: marianne.lewis@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
I. General Information
A. Does this action apply to me? This action is directed to the public in general, and may be of interest to a wide range of stakeholders including: Environmental groups, farmers, beekeepers, State regulatory partners, other interested Federal agencies; members of the public interested in the sale, distribution, or use of pesticides; and other pesticide registrants and pesticide users.
B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?
1. Submitting CBI (Confidential Business Information). Do not submit this information to EPA through regulations.gov or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD-ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD-ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD-ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.
2. Tips for preparing your comments. When submitting comments, remember to:
   i. Identify the document by docket ID number and

(Continued on page 17)
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Fall 2012 Meeting  
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Luciano Conference Center  
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Vineland, NJ 08360  
October 13, 2012

08:30 to 09:00 AM  Registration / Breakfast / Networking

09:00 to 09:15 AM  Session Start – Bill Coniglio  
Call to Order  
Flag Salute  
Moment of Silence

09:15 to 09:30 AM  NJBA Business Meeting, Fall Session – Bill Coniglio

09:30 to 10:00 AM  4-H and Beekeeping (tentative)

10:00 to 11:15 AM  Dennis vanEngelsdorp – Featured Speaker  
· Bee Informed Partnership  
· National Honey Bee Survey

11:15 to 02:00 PM  Demonstration Stations and Vendors Open  
Both will be open during lunch

12:00 to 02:00 PM  Lunch

02:00 to 03:00 PM  Dennis vanEngelsdorp – Featured Speaker  
· Panel Discussion (Question & Answer Session)

03:00 to 03:30 PM  Raffle Drawings

03:30 to 04:00 PM  Meeting Wrap-up & Closing Comments - Bill Coniglio

Cost per person is $25.00 for adults and children 12 and over. Under 12 will be $15.00  
Payment must be received by Saturday, September 29th.  
After September 29th, cost per person 12 and over is $35.00; under 12 will be $25.00  
Non-members will be $35.00; if joining NJBA cost will be $40.00 and includes a one-year membership

RSVP To Doris Morgan, SJBA Secretary/Treasurer at 856-453-9345 or doriskmorgan@comcast.net by September 29th. Send check payable to SJBA to:

Doris Morgan  
838 Tuska Road  
Millville, NJ 08332
Dennis vanEngelsdorp; was acting state apiarist for Pennsylvania's Department of Agriculture, studying colony collapse disorder -- the alarming, worldwide disappearance of worker bees and Western honey bees. Why you should listen to him: "Imagine if one of every three cows died. The National Guard would be out." It's a grim premise, but a favorite of Dennis vanEngelsdorp, who in 2008 watched the same percentage of bees vanish in North America. A leading apiarist, vanEngelsdorp knows the disturbing consequences of the bee die-off. Colony collapse disorder (its official name) is complex and mysterious, driven by pesticides, toxins and disease, and threatens not only the existence of the insect but also the food they pollinate -- a third of what we eat. But vanEngelsdorp is not a pessimist, however worrisome the situation. Since finding his love for bees in an undergraduate beekeeping course, he's steadily chewed through new degree programs, becoming an outspoken bee crusader, generating global buzz -- sorry -- for the fascinating critters: their workers' dance, their convenient chronic case of static cling ...

To fight recent losses, he's now advocating urban beekeeping and honeymaking (sadly, illegal in some cities), drive-by-night repopulation programs, and emergency queen bee delivery by express mail (legal -- really).

"VanEngelsdorp says "pollinators are canaries in the coal mine," and their disappearance is a referendum on the state of our environment -- a reminder of the brilliant and frightening interdependence of our ecosystem." Salon.com

Quotes by Dennis vanEngelsdorp
- “It’s said that for bees, the flower is the fountain of life, and for flowers bees are the messengers of love.”

Assistant Research Scientist

Contact Email: dennis.vanengelsdorp@gmail.com
Office Phone: 301-405-3942 Cell Phone: 717-884-2147
Fax: 301-314-9290

Office Address: Department of Entomology * 3136 Plant Sciences Building * University of Maryland * College Park, MD 20742-4454

Research Interests
My research focus on pollinator health, and honey bee health specifically. I am particularly intrigued with using an epidemiological approach to understanding and (importantly) improving honey bee health. This approach is multi-faceted, requiring understanding both the etiology of individual bee diseases and the large scale monitoring of colony health.

- Some of the areas my lab are addressing include:
  Identifying determinates of disease in honey bee colonies.
  Identifying and promoting management systems which promote colony health
  Broad scale monitoring of pollinator health
  I encourage students interested in these broad themes to contact me for M.S. and Ph.D. opportunities.
From; **THE PRESS of ATLANTIC CITY**  
By Kevin Post, Business Editor

At 17 years old, Tim Stewart is pretty young to be an entrepreneur.

But consider this: The Weymouth Township high school student already has three years of experience in business after starting Stewart’s Apiaries of Estell Manor when he was 14.

Having become interested in bees as a preschooler and then learning to manage them at age 11, Stewart is producing and selling thousands of pounds of honey, leasing bees to blueberry and cranberry growers for pollination, and selling queen bees and starter hives.

One advantage of still being a teenager, he said, is that he doesn’t have a family or home to look after, so he can use the revenue to expand the business.

That has allowed him to develop 200 beehives in just a few years. He also has honey-extraction equipment and a truck, trailer and small forklift for loading and transporting as many as 48 hives at a time.

Stewart said that in his final year of high school, he’s going to try to get “senior relief, and get out earlier in the day so I can keep the business growing. When I finish high school, I should have enough to go to work full time on it.”

You could say that Stewart knew he wanted to work with bees since he was a toddler.

His dad had a few hives in the backyard when he was 4, and while he was interested and wanted to help, he wasn’t allowed to because “the hives are too heavy and you’re going to get stung,” he was told.

His father got busy with other things and those hives disappeared, but Stewart’s interest remained, so at age 10 he asked his dad if they could have bees again.

In perhaps a sign that it was meant to be, about a week after approving the bee plan, his father spotted a swarm of bees on a mailbox across the street from where he was working. Father and son returned that evening “and we got ourselves our first swarm,” Stewart said.

They caught a second swarm and one of the two made it through the first winter.

He then split it into five hives and added another he bought. Of those six, four made it through the second winter, Stewart said.

Those four were split into 30 — he had already learned how to produce more queens — and his hive holdings would have grown even faster had he not done a study on the control of the industry’s main pest, varroa mites, under a Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Grant.

Stewart wanted to see if moving the bee entrance to the middle of the hive from the bottom would prevent bees from picking up mites that had dropped to the bottom.

“The results were inconclusive. It helped a little bit, but nowhere near enough to combat the mites,” he said, so he lost a bunch of hives to inadequate mite control.

For a kid in junior high, as he was at the time, the mite study sounds like a terrific science fair project.

But Stewart had another topic to pursue for his science project: Testing the brood viability of inbred queen bees. That won first place at his school’s science fair. At the time, Weymouth Elementary School wasn’t sending its winners to the next level of competition, so it ended there, he said.

No matter. His focus was already on gaining beekeeping expertise and building his hive holdings. This seems like a good time to get into the apiary business.

The federal Department of Agriculture in March said domestic honey production for 2011 was 148...
million pounds, down 16 percent from the year before and down from 161 million pounds in 2008. Honey prices, meanwhile, increased 7 percent to a record $1.73 per pound last year. In 2007, the average wholesale price of honey was $1.08 a pound.

Stewart trucked 48 of his hives to New York state last month so his bees could turn the profusion of goldenrod blossoms there into honey. He took a couple of more 48-hive loads up to land there owned by cousins or friends from church, he said. Honey is currently nearly $2 a pound, he said, sold wholesale in 55-gallon drums. So far this year he has produced 2,500 pounds, up from 1,000 pounds last year.

He also rents his bees out for pollination duty, getting $70 for blueberries and $85 for cranberries per hive for four-week sessions.

"Right now I’d be better off making more honey and leaving the other aspects alone, but I want to get into all of the different aspects because if the market drops, I’m going to want to have something to fall back on," he said.

Stewart said he might consider going to college some day, but right now the bees and business are more appealing.

"I’m very good at schoolwork, but I don’t enjoy it," he said. "I sure do enjoy bees. I’d better, or else I picked the wrong job."

The new buzz about beekeeping in New Jersey

August 10, 2012
By Beth Christian, of JerseyBites.com

As part of the interest in sustainability and the locavore movement, more and more people are discovering the joys of locally sourced foods. Both backyard hobbyists and commercial ventures have embraced the use and production of local ingredients. But one of the most important locavore trends has been a skyrocketing interest in beekeeping.

According to Seth Belson, publicity chair and past president of the New Jersey Beekeeper's Association, membership in the organization has experienced astronomical growth in the last four years. The number of members has increased from 400 in 2008 to over 1,000 this year, and the number of female beekeepers has also increased significantly.

Further evidence of a strong local interest in beekeeping can be seen in the number of people looking for educational programs on the subject. The Association sponsors three introductory beekeeping classes per year in conjunction with Rutgers University. All have been sell outs. Some of the Association's local chapters also sponsor their own classes.

'Mind-blowing' creatures

In 2006, there was widespread publicity about a drastic bee colony collapse in neighboring states that threatened to impact the bee population in New Jersey. Belson credits Tim Schuler, New Jersey's chief apiarist at the Department of Agriculture, with improving survivability rates in New Jersey and reducing the number of hives lost. Given the importance of agriculture to New Jersey's economy, it is clear

(Continued on page 18)
The First 100 Stings

By Josephine M. Giaimo

July 15th, 2012: By way of introduction: I started keeping bees in June of 2010. I have two hives in Highland Park, NJ. As a new beekeeper, I am learning something all the time. In this column, I’ll share what I am learning so that other new beekeepers may perhaps benefit. More experienced beekeepers may use this opportunity to keep the conversation fresh. I am open to your suggestions.

I made it through the past two months without a bee sting; this was with a lot of bee-related activity, which I’ll go into shortly.

This month’s mailbag provided a number of responses from readers, including whether smoking the bees constitutes an organic practice or not. Richard Hoglen of Deerfield, NJ, told me about some of the practices that allow him to currently have 21 treatment-free hives. He’s now in his fifth year of treatment-free beekeeping and apparently has sworn off all chemicals. I understand from him that there are meetings in Massachusetts twice a year for those who gather from around the world to exchange chemical-free treatments and related practices. I’d like to know more about those meetings. He only smokes the hives during the pulling of honey. Deb Bee joined the discussion regarding smoking bees, suggesting that using smoke made the treatment not organic. I’m still not so sure.

Deb also told me that, if needed for a sting, my doctor could give me a shot of Benadryl and/or steroids. I’ll keep that in mind for next time, but I’m secretly hoping there won’t be a next time. Michael Miller supports wearing gloves when working with the bees, too. He’s interested in the NJBA Speaker’s Bureau, as well. Like me, he’s a former Toastmaster. Samuel Mathew, who is a member of the Morris Somerset County Beekeepers Association, reached out to tell me about Michael Bush and Dee Lusby, who are both authors of books on beekeeping. Moreover, “Dee Lusby runs a Yahoo group called organicbeekeeping.” Apparently Dee is known as the mother of chemical-free beekeeping. I joined the group.

The past few weeks were full of excitement. June 23 featured a hive demonstration and inspection in Warren, NJ, offered by RVBA. Attendees included Cynthia Werts, Patti Colburn and her husband, Sue Bottorff, Dan Bottorff, Sam Gupta, Ted Stahl, and Brian Evans. One of the hives was apparently queenless, so we transferred several frames of new, uncapped brood from one of Patti’s other hives to that one. In a few weeks, Patti should know if she has a new queen or not. There were indications of several queen cells already forming, but only time will tell if a new queen will emerge.

In my own beeyard, Mr. Singer paid me a surprise visit and we wound up pulling about 25 pounds of spring honey on July 6th. Then I had to take the frames in a cooler to North Brunswick, and learn to run them through the extractor at Cynthia’s and Bill’s. There’s no substitute for experience, as the saying goes. I back-ordered a bottling tank, and still have to get bottles and labels and such. Mr. Singer said it’s good honey, and it’s probably mostly black locust tree honey. Because of the large number of brood cells in the uppermost frames, I decided to split the hive, crossing my fingers.

My friend Pat Kenschaft in Montclair sent me the following, excerpted from a June 19th email: Tell EPA to Protect our Honey Bees from Pesticides This week is pollinator week. Five years ago the U.S. Senate designated the final week in June as "National Pollinator Week," marking a necessary step toward addressing the ur-
gent issue of declining pollinator populations. Five years later, bees are still dying off in large numbers and without them, we're in serious trouble. Tell EPA that the threat to bees is very real, and they need to take emergency action: http://bit.ly/SaveOurBees

I spoke in June at the Whole Foods Market in Middletown on June 28th to a crowd of adults and children numbering about 25 in all. I brought lots of materials for the rather curious crowd to take back home with them. There probably were a number of future beekeepers in the group. Follow me at @giaimojosephine. Email me at josephine-giaimo@gmail.com. How about we plan a

CATCH THE BUZZ

(Continued from page 8)

other identifying information (subject heading, Federal Register date and page number). ii. Follow directions. The Agency may ask you to respond to specific questions or organize comments by referencing a Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part or section number. iii. Explain why you agree or disagree; suggest alternatives and substitute language for your requested changes. iv. Describe any assumptions and provide any technical information and/or data that you used. v. If you estimate potential costs or burdens, explain how you arrived at your estimate in sufficient detail to allow for it to be reproduced. vi. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns and suggest alternatives. vii. Explain your views as clearly as possible, avoiding the use of profanity or personal threats. viii. Make sure to submit your comments by the comment period deadline identified. II. Background On March 20, 2012, The Center for Food Safety and International Center for Technology Assessment submitted to the EPA an “Emergency Citizen Petition” on behalf of 27 individuals and non-governmental organizations re-questing that the EPA suspend registrations for the insecticide clothianidin for the four following reasons: (1) To cure clothianidin's unlawful conditional registration; (2) to prevent an imminent hazard to pollinating insects and the agricultural interests they support by suspending the registrations and initiating special review and cancellation proceedings; (3) to stop the sale of misbranded clothianidin products; and (4) to address Endangered Species Act consultation obligations for clothianidin. Given the emergency nature of the request and the harm asserted, the EPA has addressed on an expedited basis the request to suspend clothianidin registrations to prevent an imminent hazard. This notice announces the availability of the EPA's petition response on that issue. The EPA will address the remaining three issues in the petition after receiving and considering public comments on the petition. After reviewing the petition and the supporting documentation, the EPA is denying the request to suspend clothianidin registrations based on the assertion that an imminent hazard exists because the petition and supporting documentation reviewed by the EPA do not demonstrate a substantial likelihood of imminent, serious harm that would justify the suspension of this pesticide under the FIFRA standard. The EPA is posting both the petition (including exhibits and supplemental filings) and its response to the imminent hazard claim for 60 days for public comment on its Web site and in the public docket at regulations.gov. After reviewing the public comments on the petition the EPA will respond to the remaining issues in the petition. In addition, the EPA will determine in connection with that review whether the comments received support the reconsideration of this partial response.

List of Subjects Environmental protection, Agricultural commodities, Pesticides and pest. Dated: July 17, 2012. Steven P. Bradbury, Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.
Budding beekeepers

A budding beekeeper can get started with a relatively small financial outlay. Belson explained that the average person spends less than $400 to get started. Individuals with good carpentry skills that build their own hive boxes can get started for much less. The typical backyard beekeeper maintains two to three hives. Beekeepers who sell their own honey can have the hobby pay for itself in two to three years.

Kim Deitz, a beekeeping advocate who sells honey at the Point Pleasant Beach Farmer’s Market on Sundays, says she got into beekeeping to learn more about bees and to encourage their survival. She strongly believes in the nutritional and healing powers of honey and bee pollen, and is one of a number of apiarists selling their honey at local farmer’s markets and online.

Embracing local honey

Area businesses have also embraced the use of local honey in uniquely creative ways.

Ryan Krill, co-owner of Cape May Brewing Company, says the brewery works with a number of local Cape May apiaries to source honey for their Honey Porter craft beer. They have also experimented with using it in some of their other beers. Krill noted that adding honey to beer imparts a light and delicate flavor and makes good use of the floral components depending on the geographic location where it is produced.

Belsom described honey bees as "mind-blowing creatures" that are pretty incredible to watch. They dance, communicate, feed and groom one another, fan the queen bee to keep her warmer or cooler, and hold on to each other. The honey they produce can be pretty amazing, too. It can have different floral components depending on the geographic location where it is produced.

Like fine wine, the taste of honey from a particular location (or even from hive to hive) can change from year to year. Some of the more prevalent local varieties include, wildflower, blueberry and cranberry honey, although buckwheat and the rare black locust honey can sometimes be found locally, too.

The growing interest in beekeeping is part of a national trend. A 100-year ban on beekeeping within the confines of New York City was recently lifted, and both restaurants and beekeeping hobbyists have been placing beehives on the roofs of buildings in New York, Chicago, and other major cities.

The New Jersey Beekeeping Association has helped many new beekeepers get their start. By joining the organization, novice beekeepers can observe 50 to 60 hives and can gain valuable knowledge from those with more experience.

(Continued on page 19)
The New Buzz (Continued from page 18)

of residual sugars.

Cape May Brewing Company buys local honey in 50 pound pails. Any remaining honey that is left over after the beer is produced is set out in Cape May Brewing Company's tasting room so that customers can get a bit of local honey while they are sampling some of the brewery's award winning craft beers. Krill said that using local honey is a win-win for the local economy, since it enhances production for both the brewery and for the local apiaries. The brewery is currently open to the public on Saturdays from noon to 4 p.m.

Since the bee is the New Jersey state insect, it's only natural that beekeeping should enjoy a return to popularity here. If you have an interest in finding a new hobby, beekeeping (or tasting craft beers that use honey) it might just the ticket to some sweet rewards.

You can find additional information about beekeeping on the N.J. Beekeepers Association website at www.njbeekeepers.org.

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Note: Please contact Curtis Crowell, 609 651-4585 or curtis.crowell@att.net, about placing, designing, formatting, cost, and all correspondence about ads.

Appearance of a vendor’s ad in the newsletter does not imply endorsement of or assurance of quality by the NJBA.
With summer ending and the major honey flow behind us, it’s time to start thinking about next year. You want to have a good and healthy, queen-right colony going into the winter, so the bee survives until next spring.

You should have a program on treating for mites and feeding your bees, if the hives are light, to prevent starvation. Whatever you use to treat your bees, make sure you read all the directions on how to apply it to your hive. Some treatment are temperature sensitive, so only apply when the window of opportunity prevails. Treat your bees early enough so that you will get a few good, healthy brood cycles. This insures that the bees going into winter will be good and healthy, will winter over and be able to raise nice, healthy brood at the end of winter.

By treating your bees early, you will have time to make sure that your hive is queen-right. Some treatments affect your queen and they stop laying during the treatment application. Some treatments tell you not to open your hives during the treatment application. So, when you are all finished with your treatments, you will have to make sure your hive is queen-right. If not, you still have time to introduce a new queen before winter.

Another thing to be aware of is robbing during this time of year. During a dearth, the bees will be out searching for nectar and bees will collect nectar or honey from wherever they can find it; even if it is another hive in the apiary.

You should be concerned about the amount of activity in the front of your hives, but don’t interpret an orientation flight of young bees as robbers. Young bees normally come out in midday and fly in circles in front of the hive enlarging the circles and the entrance will appear very busy. Robbing bees are more chaotic with the bees trying to enter a guarded hive. Sometimes it gets violent, with bees fighting on the bottom board.

As a good beekeeper, you want to prevent robbing so you have a strong hive going into winter.

- If you have to work your hive during a dearth, be brief and cover all open frames of the hive with a cloth to prevent a robbing frenzy.
- Try to keep all your hives equal in strength. If you have a weak hive, reduce the entrance and close off any upper entrances.
- Use moving and robbing screens.
- If you are feeding your bees sugar water, feed all the hives in the apiary. Don’t spill any of the sugar water, feed only inside the hive, and feed late in the day.
- When putting empty honey super back on your hives to get licked clean, make sure the outside of the supers are not dripping any honey.
- When robbing starts, it has to be stopped or it could be the death of that hive. A few things to do to help stop robbing: cover the hive with a net, spray the bees with water to slow them down, or move the hive to another area.

Good Luck.
Your Editor, Angelo
Honey Cherry Granola Bars

Makes 12 to 16 bars

- 1/3 cup pure honey
- 1/4 cup butter, melted
- 3 egg whites
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon almond flavoring
- 3 cups low-fat granola
- 1/2 cup almonds, coarsely chopped
- 3/4 cup dried cherries

Preheat oven to 350°F. Whisk together honey, butter, egg whites, cinnamon and almond flavoring. Stir in granola, almonds and cherries. Spoon granola mixture into 9-inch, nonstick (or well greased) square pan. Using a piece of wax paper, firmly press granola mixture in pan. Bake 20 to 25 minutes or until lightly browned. Remove pan from oven and place on cooling rack.

Honey Sesame Chicken Nuggets

Makes 6 servings

- 1/3 plus 1/2 cups honey, divided
- 1/3 cup soy sauce
- 3/4 cup rice vinegar, divided
- 1 Tablespoon ginger, freshly grated
- 1 teaspoon onion powder
- 1-1/2 lbs. boneless, skinless chicken breasts, cut into nuggets
- 3/4 cup dried apricots, finely diced
- Salt and pepper, to taste
- 2/3 cup sesame seeds

In a medium bowl, combine 1/3 cup honey, soy sauce, 1/4 cup rice vinegar, ginger and onion powder. Add chicken; cover and refrigerate to marinate 30 minutes. To make dipping sauce, in a small saucepan over medium-high heat, bring remaining 1/2 cup honey and 1/2 cup rice vinegar to a boil. Add apricots and return to a boil. Simmer 2 to 3 minutes. Remove from heat; cool slightly, then purée to desired consistency in a blender or food processor. Season with salt and pepper; set aside. Preheat oven to 375°F. Line a baking sheet with parchment paper. Place sesame seeds in a shallow dish. Coat nuggets with sesame seeds and place on prepared baking sheet. Bake 15 to 20 minutes, or until fully cooked. Serve warm nuggets with Honey Apricot Dipping Sauce.

Bee Nutty Choco-Chip Cookies

Makes 16 servings

- 1/2 cup honey
- 1/2 cup peanut butter
- 1/2 cup butter or margarine
- 1/4 cup packed brown sugar
- 1 egg
- 1-1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 2 cups flour
- 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 6 oz. chocolate morsels
- 1/2 cup roasted peanuts, coarsely chopped

Combine honey, peanut butter, butter and brown sugar in a large bowl; beat until light and fluffy. Add egg and vanilla; mix thoroughly. Combine flour, soda and salt; mix well. Stir into peanut butter mixture. Stir in chocolate morsels and peanuts. Using a 1/4 cup measure for each cookie, drop onto ungreased cookie sheet; flatten slightly. Bake at 350°F 8 to 10 minutes or until lightly browned. Remove to rack and cool.
WHO’S WHO in NJBA

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South Jersey – Ned Morgan, ned.morgan@comcast.net
Sussex County – Chris Tomlinson, syncrostomlinson@gmail.com

Branch Club Dates:
Jersey Cape: Third Thursday of the month, 7:00 p.m., Cape May County Courthouse, 355 Route 657, Cape May Court House.
Northeast : Third Friday, Room 135S (the Amphitheater), Anisfield School of Business, Ramapo College, 505 Ramapo Valley Rd., Mahwah, 7:30 p.m.
Raritan: Third Thursday of the month, 7:00 p.m., Somerset 4H Bldg., 310 Milltown Rd., Somerset
Sussex: Sept. 12, noon, joint meeting with NY at Brodhecker’s, bring a dish and chair.
Central: Aug. 10, 7:00 p.m., Monmouth County Agricultural Building
South: Sept. 8, 9 a.m. “Feeding”, 4H Nature Preserve, Williamstown. Oct. 2, 7 p.m. Gloucester County 4H Center, “Bee in Shape”
NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Membership Form

Check one:  ☐ New  ☐ Renewal

Name _____________________________________________________

Address ___________________________________________________

City ___________________________ State _______ Zip ___________

Phone ______________________ 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).

☐ Check here if you would like the NJBA newsletter sent to you by email, as a PDF attachment instead of a hardcopy via the US Postal Service. Make certain to provide a valid email address above.

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 listed below.

Membership is for a full calendar year, ending December 31st. Dues are payable by January 1st of the current year and are considered delinquent as of March 1st. New memberships paid for after July 31st are good through December 31st 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. If you’d like to join additional branches once you have joined the NJBA through a primary branch, you can do so by paying the branch-only portion of the dues ($8) to the additional branch or branches.

☐ Junior Membership (under the age of 18)  $ 8
☐ Membership (State Association & One Primary Branch-Required)  $20

Select your primary branch below whose meetings are most convenient for you:

☐ 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:  Marjorie Brooks, 21 East Station Rd., Ocean City, NJ 08226
☐ Morris-Somerset Branch:  Mary Hart, 54 Crest Dr., Basking Ridge, NJ 07920
☐ 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
☐ Raritan Valley Beekeepers:  Denise DeCristofano, 978 Evergreen Dr., Somerville, NJ 08876
☐ South Jersey Branch:  Doris Morgan, 838 Tuska Ave., Millville, NJ 08332
☐ Sussex County Branch:  Roman Osadca, 10 Old Stage Road, Newton, NJ 07860

☐ Secondary Branch-Only Membership (Optional)  $ 8

Secondary Branch: _________________________________

Most branches will allow members of any NJBA branch to attend their meetings. Already a member of one branch, but want to get newsletters from another? Check the box next to ‘Secondary Branch’, write in the name of the branch you’d like to be an ‘associate member’ of and send the $8 branch portion of the dues and membership application separately to that branch’s treasurer. Remember, you must have a Primary Branch membership at one branch before requesting a secondary or associate membership at an additional branch or branches.