MARYLAND STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

THE BEELINE

Founded 1908

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President's Message

by Steve McDaniel

Bee ambassadors are popping up all over. Many of our members are helping with short courses, giving classes on their own, and helping to educate the public in many ways. For those who want to give talks to schools and adult groups but don't have pictures to show, we are working on a digital slide show (PowerPoint) that any beekeeper can use to give a first-class presentation. Stay tuned for more information.

Our biggest public outreach in years, last year's successful Honey Harvest Festival, will be continued this year at a new location, and we already have a fine team assembled to run the event (details TBA). We could use one or two more people to help—many hands make light work! The Festival allows us to reach the public with a positive message about beekeeping, perhaps better than any other way.

Now, if only we could have the President take up beekeeping… Wait! There is a beehive at the White House, thanks to MSBA member Charlie Brandts and the interest of First Lady Michele Obama, resulting in the best PR for beekeeping in years. Charlie will tell us all about it at the June 20 meeting at the University of Maryland at College Park.

This meeting will be a homecoming for MSBA, the renewal of a once-close relationship with the University. Entomology Department Chairman Dr. Charlie Mitter is providing a fine meeting place, a comfortable lecture hall with theater-style seating where everyone can see. We're even planning to use the university's beehives for some open-hive demonstrations at the end of the day. There is room for vendors and exhibits, so if you want to sell at the meeting, please contact me.

The best reason for coming to the meeting, other than seeing old friends and making new ones, is the program.

Mark your calendars:

COMING EVENTS

Spring Meeting: June 20, 2009

Location TBD; Dr David Fletcher

Summer Meeting & Honey Show:

Sept 26, 2009, Oregon Ridge Nature Center

Fall Meeting: Nov 21, 2009

MD Dept of Agriculture, Annapolis

Upcoming Local/ National / International Meetings:

EAS 2009 Short Course and Conference
August 3 - 7, 2009 at Holiday Valley Resort in Ellicottville, NY

APIMONDIA 2009 will be held from 15 till 20 September 2009 in France.
www.unaf-apiculture.info
www.apimondia2009.com

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MSBA'S On-line Calendar:

Please check out the MSBA website calendar and input your local club events

MSBA auctioneer Allen Hayes

***MSBA Spring Meeting*:**

June 20, 2009

Room 1140, Plant Sciences Building,
University of Maryland College Park

Directions:

Directions to the Plant Sciences Building:
(see http://entomology.umd.edu/about/directions)

1. Get on the Washington Beltway, I-495, and get off at Exit 25B.
2. Go south on U.S. Rt. 1 (Baltimore Blvd.).
3. Proceed on Rt. 1 for two miles to the University's Campus Drive entrance on your right.
4. Go to the Regents Drive Parking Garage:
From Route 1 (Baltimore Blvd.) enter the University of Maryland via the main entrance, Campus Drive, getting immediately in the left lane. When you come to the circle with the University of Maryland "M" logo and a stop sign, veer right and get into the right lane of the circle, following the road to your right. You will go over a few speed bumps and to your left you will see the Geology Building, then the Plant Science Building, then the Parking Garage. Turn left on the street between Plant Sciences and the Parking Garage, then turn right into the Parking Garage. Parking is free on Saturdays.
5. Enter the ***Plant Sciences Building*** directly across from the Parking Garage entrance and go to ***Room 1140***.

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Lunch:

Bring your lunch or eat at one of the local restaurants/ fast food places.

Coffee & refreshments will be provided during breaks.

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Presidents Message, *cont fm p1:*

Our featured speaker, Dr. David Fletcher, Professor Emeritus from Bucknell University, has some fascinating tales to tell about the introduction of African bees to the Americas and about how queen bees compete. University of Maryland Professor Emeritus Dr. Galen Dively will detail the new research programs being conducted by the University of Maryland. We've got time set aside for comparing notes about the condition of bees in Maryland and a panel discussion on queen breeders: who has the best (and worst) queens, who is best to deal with, and so on. If you have experience with at least three queen breeders, please let me know.

One special feature of the meeting will be the Old Beekeeper's Secret of Successful Beekeeping. It will be revealed at 9:40, so don't be late! You won't want to miss the Tip of the Day, either, a super-useful, simple technique for handling a (possibly) queenless hive.

We'll have another auction, too, so bring your checkbook and be ready to pick up some bargains. Time is short, so the live auction of larger items will be held to no more than ten minutes; smaller items will be entered into a silent auction. If you have something you'd like to donate, please call me at 410-239-7496. Larger items (honey extractors, etc.) can be sold at a 50-50 split if you can't afford to donate them outright. The last two auctions have raised over $1200 for MSBA. Many thanks to all who participated!

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Pres. Steve McDaniel at Winter Meeting

Bee Craft America

There is a new electronic bee magazine, *Bee Craft America*, with strong ties to Maryland available only in digital form on disc or on the Web. The last free issue is available now, but starting in July, it will be offered on a subscription basis.

The current issue contains an article by MSBA President Steve McDaniel, giving details of his program for keeping bees alive that he presented in brief at the February meeting.

Edited by Dr. Dewey Caron (former University of Maryland professor) and Ann Harman (past President of MSBA and EAS and current president of the Virginia Beekeepers Association), *Bee Craft America* is a new U.S. version of a respected British magazine, dealing with the practical as well as the scientific aspects of beekeeping.

To get your free copy, send your name and e-mail address, with "Bee Craft America" in the subject heading, to secretary@bee-craft.com.

MDA holds grant competition-Honey is an eligible crop

The Maryland Department of Agriculture has announced a grant competition to support Md. specialty crops with funds from the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program established by the 2008 Farm Bill. The application is due July 10. According to Karen Fedor, who is administering the program at MDA, specialty crops includes honey. Ms. Fedor explained that the grant must benefit the entire industry, not profit a given producer, and can be for a wide range of activities, including marketing, education, and research. The application explains:

"MDA is seeking proposals from eligible non-profit organizations, government entities, for-profit organizations, and universities for projects that aim to promote or enhance the production of and access to Maryland specialty crops. Applicants must have the support of a specific specialty crop organization or group of producers."

For more information see the application packet online at www.mda.state.md.us/pdf/specialtycrop.pdf

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EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY – 2009 CONFERENCE

The Eastern Apicultural Society of North America was established in 1955 with the purpose of promoting honey bee culture, the education of beekeepers, and excellence in bee research. Every summer, EAS conducts its annual conference in one of its 22 member States/Provinces. About 500 people, from around the world, attend this conference every year. The 2009 EAS Short Course and Conference will be held August 3-7, 2009 at Holiday Valley Resort, Ellicottville, NY.

Level 1 Short Course
Monday, Tuesday, August 3 and 4

For Beekeepers Just Starting Or Who Want a Refresher Course:
Harvesting, Fall Treatments, Winter Prep, Spring Management and Taking Care Of The Honey Flow Next Season, Varietal Honey

Level 2 Short Course - Advanced Topics
Monday, Tuesday, August 3 and 4

For Beekeepers With A Bit Of Experience, and Want More:
Integrated Pest Management, Grafting Queens, Wintering, Marketing, Evaluating Queens, Mating Nucs, Honey House Planning, Summer Splits

EAS CONFERENCE & WORKSHOPS
Towards Nonchemical Beekeeping
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday August 5, 6 and 7, 2009

Speakers Include EAS Master Beekeepers; Nick Calderone; Dave Tarpy; Larry Connor; Paul Kozak; Ann Harman; Clarence Collison; Jennifer Berry; Kim Flottum, and others...

Special Events include a visit to a Russian Bee Queen Breeding Yard, Andy Card's Commercial Extracting Facility, A Pig Roast on Wednesday night, a 20 Colony On-Site Beeyard, Queen Grafting Workshops, Local Flavor BBQ on Thursday and a Friday Night Banquet.

for full program see p. 13-15

IPM Elements for Honey Bees in the Mid-Atlantic States

MARREC provided a new link to a IPM Program Summary developed jointly by Virginia Tech & Univ. of North Carolina.

The purpose of this document is to consolidate current integrated approaches to honeybee pest management in the mid-Atlantic region.

The goals are: 1) to form a general working definition of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for honey bee management, and 2) to develop a system of assessing how well apiarists adopt IPM guidelines, and if their operations have implemented sufficient core practices to qualify them as "IPM Practitioners" under these guidelines.

Beekeepers should use this document and its sub-headings as a checklist of possible IPM practices. Apiarists should count only the activities they perform in their honey bee pest management practices and aim to be compliant with 80% of the activities listed below.

This document is intended to help beekeepers identify areas in their operations that possess strong IPM qualities and also point out areas for improvement. Beekeepers should attempt to incorporate the majority of these specific techniques into their usual production and maintenance practices, especially in areas where they fall short of the80% goal.

Watching The White House Bees

by Toni Burnham

If there is one eternal truth in beekeeping, it's that committed beekeepers always get a bit nervous when someone else inspects their hive, especially if that someone else has kept bees even *one week* longer. I've got a few years on Charlie bee-wise, but not that many. Even so, it makes my heart get all warm to see such concerns, because only people who really care have them. And the bees do so much better in the hands of those who care. Which is my way of saying that Charlie let me have a look at the White House honeybees today. Thanks, Charlie!

Before I go on, this needs to be said: everything touching on that particular place tends to get wrapped up in spotlights and drama, and there is a real danger of feeling self-important or personally special just because of that place and this time. When I share this with you, please keep in mind what this is really about: the bees, and their way of both supporting our environment and inspiring great wonder in those who look after them. I feel that we all owe Charlie a whole lot, and I want him and the Obamas (remember, it's their back yard right now!) and Sam Kass (whose garden project makes it all possible) to get their credit, too. But I bet you want a look in, too.

This is how you work the White House bees: on a board set on two sawhorses, so you are high enough to work the top super of a hive that sits on a four foot hive stand. It helps to coordinate your movements and to balance anything you are up to with the other person up there! It is a surprisingly stable solution, with the plus that the bees that fall during a manipulation don't end up getting stomped, and you don't have to tuck in your socks to keep them from crawling up a pants leg! One unforeseen benefit of the hive scaffold: it is really easy to look up through the screened bottom board to see where/how tight the bees are clustering.

As you might imagine, a couple of key concerns for bees in this location are swarm control, and monitoring temperament. Our visit today was mostly around the former; to keep tabs on how they are building up and reverse the hive bodies if that seemed useful, and to make sure there were enough supers in place for the current and soon-to-be-upcoming nectar flow.

To my mind, Charlie's queen is a good one for the job. The bees were extremely peaceful and gentle, and her pattern was OK, though not gangbusters. In a situation like this, I am all for the happy medium in terms of brood production! The drone brood was in the right place; she seemed to lay more from right to left than in a spiral starting in the center of the frame.

When we opened some drone brood, there was a minimal presence of *varroa*. There were no k-wings and I saw no mites on bees. The hive has three medium supers with drawn comb; there is a fair amount of nectar in the first two, so Charlie is out ahead of this one. They had put aside some honey down below, but I am seeing that at home, too. Nice white cappings.

Finally, as I was saying goodbye, Charlie got a call about *another* swarm at the north gate! I said I would take it if accessible. So we checked it out. It was clearly a second swarm, probably thrown off of the same nearby hive that produced the famous one last week: about 2 pounds (1 kg) of bees. Since I am giving away a split this weekend, I thought my friend might want this queen to go with it!

Charlie got me a box, poked some holes in it with a nail, and we borrowed some bolt cutters from the carpentry shop to lop a small limb off the swarm bush. Sorry bush! He sealed the box shut with blue gaffer's tape.

To visit the White House Bees with Toni, visit her blog at http://citybees.blogspot.com. And watch for the May issue of Bee Culture, with an interview with Charlie, the White House beekeeper.

The message brought to you by *Bee Culture*, The Magazine Of American Beekeeping www.BeeCulture.com

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Maryland State Beekeepers' Association
Spring Meeting
June 20, 2009
Plant Sciences Building, University of Maryland, College Park Md.

8:30am	Refreshments, Coffee, Donuts, etc.	
9:30am	Opening and Welcome	Steve McDaniel, President
9:40 am	The Old Beekeeper's Secret of Successful Beekeeping	
9:45am	Md. Apiary Inspector's Report	Jerry Fischer, Md. State Inspector
10:00am	Bees Around the State	Discussion
10:30am	An African Bee Story	Dr. David Fletcher
11:20am	Break	
11:30am	Scale Hive Project Report	Wayne Esaias
11:45am	Tip of the Day: Queenlessness	Steve McDaniel
11:50pm	Lunch	The 30-minute movie "Sister Bee" will be shown during the lunch hour.
12:40pm	Silent Auction closes	
12:45pm	How Queen Bees Do Their Darwinian Thing	Dr. David Fletcher
1:30pm	Auction	
1:40pm	Welcome to the University of MD	Dr. Charles Mitter, Chair, Dept. of Entomology
1:50pm	Research at the Univ. of MD	Dr. Galen Dively, Professor Emeritus of Entomology
2:50pm	Break	
3:00pm	Short Topics: White House Bees, CCD, MAAREC, legislation, zoning, MSBA policy process	Charlie Brandts, Steve McDaniel, et al.
4:00pm	Panel Discussion: Who Has the Best Queens? Or	Inside the Hive for beginners at the University bee yard (tentative)
5:00pm	Adjourn	

MSBA ESTABLISHES A PROCESS TO SET PRIORITIES

By Marc Hoffman

At the Board Meeting on May 22 the MSBA Board adopted a process to clarify MSBA's objectives and priorities. Having clear priorities will be useful in presenting our needs to outside organizations, such as the legislature and other agricultural organizations.

We all know that the beekeepers of the state can use assistance, and there are many ideas about what would help, but we have had no process to arrive at a single set of objectives to work toward. If we do, we can stand together as an organization to achieve them. By standing together we can effectively present our needs, but if everyone has a different idea of what is most important we will present a confused and confusing image to policy makers or, even worse, be unable to present clear alternatives for them to support because of differences of opinion among ourselves.

The process is modeled on the example of the Maryland Farm Bureau. MFB's process, which is effective and has been in place for years, develops ideas from the membership, discusses the ideas in a structured way, and arrives at clear goals for their officers and staff to carry out. If the officers need member support, for example to call their representatives about an issue, everyone is clear about the direction to take.

Many details have yet to be worked out about the MSBA annual process. The full process will include idea gathering, fact-finding, priority setting, and publication. The schedule is designed to correspond with the legislature's. As a beginning, members attending the June 20 meeting will be given an opportunity to turn in written comments about what our priorities should be. These will be discussed at the August 21 Board Meeting. Of course, anyone who is not going to be at the June 20 meeting is welcome to submit ideas to Steve McDaniel.

# # #

About the E version of the BEELINE:

MSBA members receive the electronic version of the Beeline by providing their email address to the MSBA Treasurer. The electronic version of the Beeline will be posted to a 'blind address' on the website and the membership will be sent an email announcing the link to the newsletter. The on-line newsletter is in PDF format which can be read on-line /downloaded as desired.

Members without email addresses will continue to receive the mailed version.

Links to recent past editions of the Beeline are posted to the website.

The Beeline encourages news and articles submitted for publication that would be of interest to the general membership of MSBA.

Articles submitted from members and from local clubs may be included in the Beeline Electronic version, if there is not enough space in our 10-12 page mailed version. MSBA members may submit small classified ads for personal beekeeping items to be placed on a space available basis. Members submitting ads for their businesses must submit WORD formatted ads, 1 page or less. Business ads will be placed in the electronic version of the Beeline.

Submissions to the Beeline are made to the Editor:

jmoyer28@comcast .net

The buzz on Klinker, Md.'s newby bee dog

Sniffing out harmful bacteria in bee colonies is a full time job for Klinker — "our newest employee," said William Troup, an apiary inspector with the Maryland Department of Agriculture.

A black Labrador retriever trained late last year, Klinker is part of the department's strategy to detect diseased bee colonies. Specifically, she's looking for American foulbrood, the most common and destructive bacterial disease facing Maryland's honeybees.

Klinker's normal workday consists of walking along rows of hives. When she smells bacteria, she sits, alerting her handler.

A recent Washington ***Post*** story described American foulbrood as a bacteria that forms microscopic spores that can survive for decades, spreading quickly from hive to hive, killing bee larvae. If the infection is caught early, the hive can be treated with antibiotics. If not, the hive usually must be destroyed.

Since the 1970s, U.S. beekeepers have reported a shrinking bee population because of bacteria, disease, pesticides and parasites. Some of those factors might also contribute to Colony Collapse Disorder, in which worker bees abandon their hive for no known reason.

"If it were not for the honeybees, there would not be enough food on Planet Earth to support life as we know it," said Jerry Fischer, who is in charge of the state's Apiary Inspection Program. "Early detection of the disease by Klinker and Troup will save Maryland beekeepers substantial monetary loss from eradication of diseased bees and destruction of infected equipment."

A trained hive-sniffing dog such as Klinker can inspect 100 honeybee colonies in about 45 minutes, far more than humans, who inspect fewer than half that number in a day.

Klinker, who is 18 months old, is the fourth bee dog to serve in the department. In the late 1970s, Maryland became the first state to use dogs to detect disease in honeybee colonies, and it is the only state to keep a full-time "bee dog" on its staff.

Posted by **jwoestendiek** March 17th, 2009 under **Muttsblog**.

(Photo: State of Maryland)

http://www.dog-paw-print.com/

Bee-killing parasite genome sequenced

Agricultural Research Service (ARS) scientists have sequenced the genome of a parasite that can kill honey bees. *Nosema ceranae* is one of many pathogens suspected of contributing to the current bee population decline, termed colony collapse disorder (CCD). Researchers describe the parasite's genome in a study published June 5 in the open-access journal *PLoS Pathogens*.

In 2006, CCD began devastating commercial beekeeping operations, with some beekeepers reporting losses of up to 90 percent, according to the USDA. 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 play a valuable part in a $15 billion industry of crop farming in the United States.

The microsporidian Nosema is a fungus-related microbe that produces spores that bees consume when they forage. Infection spreads from their digestive tract to other tissues. Within weeks, colonies are either wiped out or lose much of their strength. Nosema 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.

The ARS scientists used genetic tools and microscopic analysis at the ARS Bee Research Laboratory (BRL) in Beltsville, Maryland to examine *N. ceranae*. They collaborated with colleagues at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, Columbia University, New York, New York, and 454 Life Sciences, of Branford, Connecticut.

Sequencing the genome should help scientists trace the parasite's migration patterns, determine how it became dominant, and help resolve the spread of infection by enabling the development of diagnostic tests and treatments.

Don't forget!

MSBA Annual Dues for 2009 are due!

(If current, your mail label should indicate "Member Thru: 2009" .. if you get your newsletter by email, we will include a separate reminder)

Please mail your $10 membership dues for 2009 to Jon Bealer , 702 Monkton Road Monkton, MD 21111-1114.

Please include your Email address so we can send a link to the **larger, e-mail version** of the BEELINE…jam packed with more info and pictures….directly to you!

Get your advice from the experts.....

Dr. Jeff Pettis, speaker at MSBA Winter meeting, answers member's question.

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Address corrections requested

EAS 2009 August 3-7, 2009
Holiday Valley Resort, Ellicottville, NY

Program

EAS 2009 Short Course Schedule

Monday - August 3, 2009
Level One
Session One – **Housekeeping. Introduction. "You've been keeping bees 3-4 months.Now what?"**
Session Two – **End of season assessment. Planning for next season.**
Session Three – **Harvesting the honey crop. Honey houses. Storage of equipment.**
Session Four – **Marketing your honey. "Moving the crop."**
Session Five – **Colony management in the fall. Preparations for the change of seasons.**
Session Six – **Overwintering**
Session Seven – **Spring**
Session Eight – **Diseases – detection, identification, treatment/ management**

Tuesday - August 4, 2009
Level One
Session Nine – **Mites. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**
Session Ten – **The Joy and Zen of beekeeping**
Session Eleven – **Summation. Q&A. Feedback on short course.**
Andy Card Tour for everybody in Level One and Level Two
Evening Q&A
Microscopy Session, Larry Connor

Monday - August 3, 2009
Level Two

Room 1	Room 2	Outside
Introduction	Introduction	
IPM Lab, Calderone	Winter prep N/S, Collison	Reading A Colony, Connor
IPM Continued	Indoor Wint., Kozak	Grafting, Tarpy
Break In Classroom Area		
Bee Breeding, Guzman	Winter Prep N/S, Collison	Mating Nucs, Berry
Lunch In Classroom Area		
IPM Lab, Calderone	Indoor Wint, Kozak	Reading A Colony, Connor
IPM Continues	Marketing, Harman	Open
Break		
Honey House, Flottum	Winter Prep N/S, Collison	Grafting, Tarpy
Marketing, Harman	Bee Breeding, Guzman	Mating Nucs, Berry

Evening Q&A

Tuesday - August 4, 2009
Level Two

Room 1	Room 2	Outside
IPM Lab, Calderone	Indoor Wint, Kozak	Mating Nucs, Berry
IPM Continued	Honey House, Flottum	Reading Colony, Connor
Break In Classroom Area		
Bee Breeding, Guzman	Marketing, Harman	Grafting, Tarpy
Lunch In Classroom Area		
Andy Card Tour		
Evening Q&A		
Microscopy Session, Larry Connor		

Microscopy sessions will be repeated Wednesday and Thursday mornings from 6:00 AM to 8:00 AM if registration warrants scheduling additional classes. Classes will be filled on a first come, first serve basis.

EAS Conference Schedule
TOWARD NON-CHEMICAL BEEKEEPING

WEDNESDAY CONFERENCE, August 5, 2009, (Short Course and Conference meet Jointly)

Time	Room 1	Room 2
Introduction	**Kathy Summers, Moderator**	**Kim Flottum, Moderator**
9:00 – 9:45	**Tom Seeley** Forest Bees and Varroa Mites	**Tom Rinderer** The USDA ARS Russian Honey Bee Breeding Program
9:45 – 10:30	**Dave Tarpy** Mating Numbers Of Commercial Queens The Good News, and The Bad News	**Hambleton Award Winner** Title To Be Announced
10:30 – 11:00	**Break In Vendor Area**	
11:00 – 11:45	**Maryann Frasier** Pesticides In Our Beehives	**Tom Seeley** House Hunting By Honey Bees
11:45 – 1:00	**Lunch in Vendor and Classroom Area**	
1:00 – 1:45	**Hambleton Winner** Title to be announced	**Student Award Winner, '09** Title to be announced
1:45 – 2:30	**Andy Card** Making Honey, Bees and Pollination	**Jennifer Berry** Sub-lethal effects of Pesticides
2:30 – 3:00	**Break In Vendor Area**	

3:00 – 3:45	**Tom Rinderer** Managing Russian Honey Bees	**Maryann Frasier** Overview Of Colony Collapse Disorder
3:45 – 4:30	**Allison Van Alten** Ontario Beekeepers Tech Transfer Pro-gram	**Kitty Keifer** Marketing Artisan Honey

Wednesday BBQ supper at Andy Card's 5:30 – 9:00

THURSDAY, August 6, 2009, CONFERENCE

Time	Room 1	Room 2
Introduction	**Will Hicks, Moderator**	**Ed Lafferty, Moderator**
9:00 – 9:45	**Kent Williams** Getting To Resistance	**Ross Conrad** Managing Pests Other Than Varroa
9:45 – 10:30	**Andy Card** Migratory Beekeeping Today	**Student Award Winner '09** Title to be announced
10:30 – 11:00	**Break In Vendor Area**	
11:00 – 11:45	**Bob Brachman** For The Bees. More? Or Less?	**Janet Tam** Organic Beekeeping Practices
11:45 – 12:30	**Gary Rueter** Breeding For Hygenic Behavior	**Kirk Webster** Producing Bees Without Chemicals
12:30 – 1:30	**Lunch In The Vendor and Classroom Area**	
	Workshops in the afternoon	

BBQ and Auction at supper

FRIDAY, August 7, 2009, CONFERENCE

Time	Room 1	Room 2
Introduction	**Moderator Jim Bobb**	**Moderator TBA**
9:00 – 9:45	**Ross Conrad** Just Say No To Antibiotics	**Gary Shilling** The Current Economy and Your Business
9:45 – 10:30	**Adam Finkelstein** Breeding Bees To Perform W/O Treatment	**Tom Rinderer** Managing Russian Honey Bees
10:30 – 11:15	**Break In Vendor Area**	
11:15 – 11:45	**Gary Reuter** Importance Of Drones/Raising Queens	**Student Award Winner '08** Title To Be Announced
11:45 – 12:30	**Business Meeting Room 2**	
12:30 – 1:30	**Lunch In Vendor and Classroom Area**	
Afternoon Workshops		
Tour of Andy Card's Facility/Workshops		

Banquet in Evening

Thursday Workshops
1:30 – 2:15

1. **Paul Kozak**, Indoor Wintering
2. **Joanne Thomas**, Healthy Exercise
3. **Dave Duncan**, removing Bees From Structures
4. **Jennifer Berry / Gary Reuter**, Raising Queens
5. beeyard – **Tom Seeley**, Eaves Dropping On The Scout Bees Swarm Debate, part 1
6. beeyard – **Will & team**
7. beeyard – **Master Beekeepers**

2:30 – 3:15

1. **Larry Connor**, Chemical free queen breeding
2. **Joe and Sue Koveleski**, Award winning candles
3. **Peter Sieling**, Woodworking
4. **Maryann Fraiser**, Overview of Colony Collapse Disorder
5. beeyard – **Tom Seeley**, Eaves Dropping On The Scout Bees Swarm Debate, part 2
6. beeyard – **Will & team**
7. beeyard – **Master Beekeepers**

3:00 – 3:30 Break

3:30 – 5:30 Russian Breeder Beeyard visit with Bob Brachman, Tom Rinderer, Mike Potoczak, Charlie Harper. Plus, mite sampling and diagnosis for varroa, tracheal mites and nosema with Ontario Tech Transfer Team.

3:30 – 4:15

1. **Claire Waring**, Award winning photography
2. **Ellen Harnish**, Encaustic painting
3. **Ann Harman**, Dream Honey House
4. **Adam Finkelstein**, SARE Grant Work
5. beeyard - **Master Beekeepers**
6. beeyard –

4:45 – 5:30

1. **Robert Brewer**, European honey judging
2. **Roberta Glatz**
3. **Margaret Reid**, Making Good presentations
4. **Jim Bobb**, Honey Plants You Should Know
5. beeyard - **Master Beekeepers**

Friday Workshops

1:30 – 2:15

1. **Kent Williams**
2. **Peter Seiling**, Making Wood Finishes
3. **Larry Connor**, Chemical Free Queen Breeding
4. **Ben Slay**,
5. beeyard – **Ross Conrad**
6. beeyard – **Jennifer Berry/Gary Rueter**
7. beeyard – **Kirk Webster**

2:30 – 3:15

1. **Jim Tew**
2. **Gary Shilling**, Keeping Bees In The Wilds Of New Jersey
3. **Sherry Ferrell**
4. **Duane Waid**, Everything Candles
5. beeyard – **Jennifer Keller/Dave Tarpy**
6. beeyard – **Jennifer Berry/Gary Rueter**
7. beeyard – **Master Beekeepers**

3:15 – 3:45 Break In The Vendor Area

3:45 – 5:30 – Tour to Andy Card's extracting facility and other talks there

6:30 Banquet, Award Ceremony, Pass The Gavel to North Carolina

###

Honey Bee Parasites, Pests, Predators and Diseases Images and Text

from MAAREC (http://maarec.cas.psu.edu/pest&disease/pppdIndex.html), links to Fact Sheets, Videos, and information articles on beekeeping.

Introduction

I. Normal Honey Bee Development

- A queen honey bee
- A worker honey bee
- A drone honey bee
- Healthy honey bee eggs
- Healthy c-shaped larvae
- Capped brood
- Developing pupae
- Emerging adult worker bee

II. Honey Bee Parasites

- Varroa Mite (Varroa jacobsoni)
- Adult female Varroa mite
- Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of Varroa mite between abdominal segment
- Diagram of Varroa mite life cycle
- Different life stages of Varroa mite feeding on a drone bee (just before emerging)
- Emerging worker bee with Varroa mites
- Varroa damaged worker bee
- Varroa mite on drone pupa
- Malformed workers on comb
- Taking an ether-roll sample
- Adding ether-based aerosal to jar
- Varroa mites sticking to jar
- Drone pupae removed with uncapping fork
- Preparing colonies to be moved for pollination
- Apistan® strips in a colony
- Parasitic Mite Syndrome (PMS)
- Virus infected larvae
- Apistan
- Terramycin®
- Fumidil-B®
- Honey Bee Tracheal Mite (Acarapis woodi)
- Diagram of male and female tracheal mite
- Diagram of tracheal mite life cycle
- Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of tracheal mite just inside of a trachea
- Healthy and infested tracheae
- Severely infested trachea
- Winter cluster with reduced population
- Menthol packet
- Menthol Map
- Menthol placement on colony
- Grease Patties

III. Pests of Honey Bees

- Bee Louse (Braula coeca)
- Bee louse
- Bee louse tunnels in honey cappings
- Braula on queen
- Wax Moth (Galleria melonella), larval wax moths on damaged combs
- Adult wax moths
- Damaged combs showing silken galleries
- Cocoons attached to frames
- Strong colonies
- PDB crystals in use to protect stored equipment
- Mice
- Mice Damage to combs
- Hardware cloth fitted to hive entrance
- Ant nest between the inner and outer cover
- Colonies raised off the ground

IV. Predators of Honey Bees

- Small hive beetle (adult and larva)
- Small hive beetle larvae (masses) on a hive bottom board
- Adult beetles on comb
- Skunks
- Indications of skunk feeding at hive entrance
- Skunk feces with honey bee exoskeletons
- Hives elevated off ground
- Bear damage to apiary
- Apiary location near forest edge
- Bear damage
- Bear fence

V. Diseases of Honey Bees

- American foulbrood (AFB Text)
- AFB: Punctured, sunken cappings
- American foulbrood (Drawing: dead melted-down larvae)
- American foulbrood (scale)
- American foulbrood (pupal tounge)
- American foulbrood (irregular brood pattern)
- American foulbrood (testing for AFB)
- American foulbrood (hive inspection)
- American foulbrood (burning hives)
- American foulbrood (Terramycin® antibotic)

- American foulbrood (application of Terramycin®)
- European Foulbrood (EFB - Text)
- EFB (young diseased brood in open cells)
- EFB (drawing: blochy and twisted brood)
- EFB (Terramycin® application)
- Chalkbrood (Text)
- Chalkbrood (chalkbrood mummies)
- Chalkbrood (chalkbrood in cells)
- Chalkbrood (chalkbrood at hive entrance)
- Sacbrood (Text)
- Sacbrood (sealed cells with punctures and affected larvae)
- Sacbrood (prepupae in sack)
- Parasitic mite syndrome (PMS Text)
- Parasitic mite syndrome (Virus infected larvae)
- Parasitic mite syndrome (Apistan® treatment)
- Chilled Brood (Text)
- Nosema (Text)
- Nosema (fecal staining on the outside of the hive)
- Nosema (dysentery text)
- Nosema (comparasion of healthy and diseased honey bee gut)
- Nosema (nosema spores)
- Nosema (Fumidil® - B box)
- Paralysis (Text)
- Paralysis (greasy, hairless bees)

###

Pictures from the Winter Meeting:

Honey Labeling Regulations, Information & Tips

article reprinted in part from the National Honey Board website :
http://www.honey.com/honeyindustry/resources/labeling_article.asp

One of the most important decisions that a food marketer has to make is what to put on the label of a food product. It needs to appeal to the consumer and stand out from other food packages on the shelf. There are also legal considerations. And let's face it, when it comes to labeling a honey jar, there's limited space.

Labels MUST communicate the following:

- **The "Common" Name of the Product**

  The word "honey" must be visible on the label. The name of a plant or blossom may be used if it is the primary floral source for the honey. Honey must be labeled with its common or usual name on the front of your package. (i.e. "Honey" or "Clover Honey")

- **Net Weight**

  The net weight of your product (excluding packaging), both in pounds/ounces and in metric weight (g) must be included in the lower third of your front label panel in easy-to-read type. (i.e. Net Wt. 16 oz. (454 g))

  When determining net weight, use the government conversion factor of 1 ounce (oz) = 28.3495 grams or 1 pound (lb.) = 453.592 grams. Round after making the calculation – not before. Use no more than three digits after the decimal point on the package. One may round down the final weight to avoid overstating the contents. When rounding, use typical mathematical rounding rules.

- **Ingredients**

  Single ingredient products (such as honey) do not have to name that single ingredient when already used in the common or usual name on the front panel. However, if there are ingredients other than honey, you must list them in an ingredient statement. Some exceptions are spices, flavorings and incidental additives (additives which have no functional role and with minimal presence in the finished product) which have special rules.

  The type size for ingredient listings must be no less than 1/16th inch as measured by the small letter "o" or by the large letter "O" if all caps are used in the declaration. There are exemptions that allow smaller type sizes for small packages.

- **Contact Information**

  The label must let consumers know who put the product on the market and how to contact that person. The name and the address of the manufacturer, packer or distributor of a packaged food product are required to appear on the label of the packaged food. This information, sometimes referred to as the "signature line," must appear on the front label panel or the information panel. If space permits, include full address and telephone number.

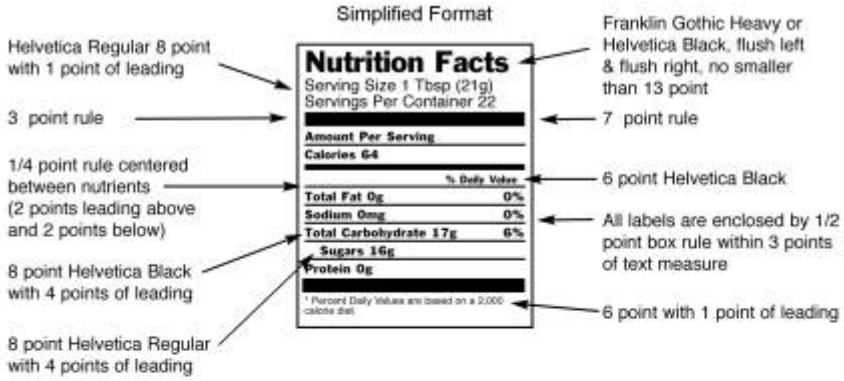
The information must be in a type size that is at least 1/16th inch tall.

In MOST cases, labels MUST also include:

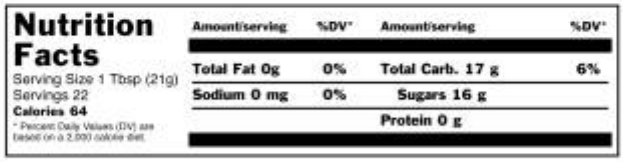
- **Nutritional Labeling**
- **Trans Fat Labeling Guidelines**
- **The composition of honey does not include fat, and therefore does not include trans fats.**

- **The following are sample nutritional labels for a one-pound jar of honey.**

Simplified Format



Simplified Tabular Format



Simplified Linear Format

Nutrition Facts Serv size: 1 Tbsp (21g), Servings: 22, Amount Per Serving: **Calories** 64, **Total Fat** 0g (0% DV), **Sodium** 0mg (0% DV), **Total carb.** 17g (6% DV), **Sugars** 16g, **Protein** 0g. Percent Daily Values (DV) are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

If you have any questions regarding nutritional labeling specifications, please refer to 21CFR 101.9 (CFR is the Code of Federal Regulation, 21 refers to the specific title covering food products) or contact the Food and Drug Administration .

- **UPC - Universal Product Code** (if selling in major retail outlets)

Other items to CONSIDER on the label:

- **USDA Grading Standards**

(see information on honey.com Web site here)

- **Questions about Honey, Allergens and Labeling:**

  New labeling regulations, under The Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act of 2004, will require food labels to identify in plain English if the product contains any of the eight major food allergens – milk, eggs, fish, crustacean shellfish, peanuts, tree nuts, wheat and soybeans. The Act does not include honey, and honey is not listed as an allergen. For more information on honey and allergens, click here.

- **Is my honey organic?**

  If you wish to produce or handle agricultural products that can be sold, labeled, or represented as "100 percent organic," "organic" or "made with organic ingredients," you must be certified by an accredited certifying agent. More information on how to become certified can be found on the National Organic Program Web site at www.ams.usda.gov/nop/FactSheets/CertificationE.html and www.ams.usda.gov/nop/NOP/standards/CertReg.html.

- **Use of the word "Natural"**

  Like organic, the word "natural" on the label can add value to the product in the eyes of many consumers. The Food and Drug Administration has a specific position on natural – nothing artificial or synthetic has been included or added that consumers would not expect to be in honey. However, this is not a formal rule.

- **Use of the word "Kosher"**

  The Hebrew word "kosher" means proper or fit. Kosher food must meet all the requirements of kosher dietary laws. To produce a kosher product, there are two areas of concern: 1) raw materials and 2) equipment and production. While honey in the hive is intrinsically kosher, it still needs to be certified because of processing. For products to be acceptable as kosher, they have to be certified by a recognized rabbinical authority whose approval is shown through recognized symbols on the label.

- **Graphical Elements**

  An image may be added to your label to represent your honey. Images such as bees, bears, flowers, fruit, honey comb or beekeeper images often appear on honey labels. Make sure that the image you use is simple and meaningful to your consumers.

- **Color**

  Research shows that color can have a major impact on a new product's success. According to the Institute of Color Research in Chicago, certain packaging colors reflect certain feelings among consumers. For example, green says decaffeinated and low-fat, yellow says cheap, black can connote gourmet or upscale and blue is most often used with seafood because of its association with water.

- **Descriptive Phrases**

  Words such as "All Natural" on a honey label are a positive reinforcer of the quality and purity of the product.

- **Recipes or Use Tips**

  Simple recipes or use tips can help to expand your customer's use of honey.

  Hang tags can draw additional attention to your product. The National Honey Board offers hang tags at a reasonable cost. Simply call (800) 553-7162 for more information.

  Several beekeeping supply companies offer preprinted labels for you to customize. Look to supply catalogues for more information.

  Consider hiring a graphic design firm or student to help you design your labels.

  Have people outside the beekeeping industry critique your label. What do they like? What would they change?

For more information on labeling: ***Please refer to the reference link to the National Honey Board at the top of this article.***