MARYLAND STATE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

The Beeline

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Want to get the e-newsletter instead? Just send an email to Bob Crouse at rlcrouse@qis.net and tell us your name and email address!

President's Message

by Wayne Esaias

The 2013 Maryland beekeeping year has been one of recovery from what may have been the worst winter losses in decades, with estimates ranging to 50-60% of colonies statewide, coupled with large losses nationally. Package bees were scarce, and some suppliers had to ration. Even then, they arrived in late May. Many splits were made in order to help make up losses. Losses, splitting colonies, and the rainy spring conspired to give a reduced honey crop, with many reporting their yields were only a quarter or half of 'normal.' Growing young colonies and a reduced nectar flow required beekeepers to feed generously. Still, many colonies are very light on stores, and beekeepers are urged to check and feed syrup to get them through the winter.

The losses also raised discussions about their cause, and added to the concern that widespread use of neonicotinoid pesticides in suburban areas played a major role. Hard data on the fractions of colonies lost due to pesticides, pests, diseases, and management is lacking, but its clear that there are multiple factors. Now, more beekeepers are aware of the lack of proper screening of pesticides by the EPA, the unconscionable commercial targeting of systemic pesticides for use on flowering plants by homeowners and lawn care companies, inadequate label information required by the EPA, and almost total lack of enforcement of pesticide misuse in suburban areas by our local, state and federal agencies (kudos to Tacoma Park which has passed a local ban on some use). When, in Maryland, has there been any enforcement or legal action regarding misuse of these chemicals? We had very healthy discussions on the role of MSBA in working toward acceptable awareness, and in educating the public and our representatives on these issues. Still, there is much work to be done.

One more positive notes, we seen a sizable increase in beginner beekeepers, and membership. We have had excellent meetings with informative speakers and discussion topics. We sponsored a well attended Honey Festival with BUMBA and the Patuxent Wildlife Refuge, and we have seen Washington DC beekeeping and Baltimore City beekeeping groups make major advances in organization and win legislative approval.

We are looking forward to a nice Honey Show, lively speakers and discussions at our Fall meeting, and election of new officers who will continue to advance MSBA. Your participation in our meetings and activities is key to working solutions, and I urge you join in, present your views and listen to others, and help out in a meaningful way.

News from the Apiary Inspection Office

Jerry Fischer, State Apiary Inspector, MDA
Phone: 410-841-5920, Fax: 841-5835, Cell: 410-562-3464, Jerry.Fischer@Maryland.Gov

At the October 11, 2013 MSBA Board meeting, Jerry Fischer reported

- The 2013 season may be the worst in twelve years;
- Colony losses statewide for Winter 2012-3 were just under 50%
- Losses this year may top 33%: main culprit may be starvation, since many colonies are light;
- We may have to pay more attention to the weather in Georgia in these high loss years: Maryland Beekeepers brought in 2,500 packages this year;
- Nectar flow now 6 weeks early, packages arrived 6 weeks late.

MDA's new Apiary Inspector, Ms. Lindsay Barranco, started work on July 24, 2013, assigned to Southern Maryland (St. Marys - Charles - Calvert Counties). See article page 5.

New Club: Wye River Beekeepers

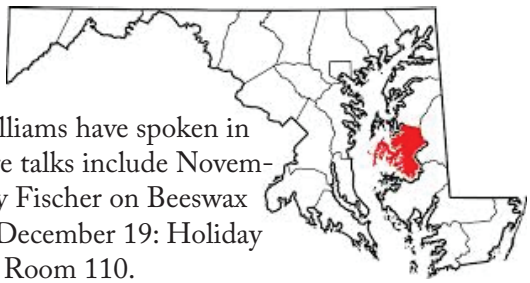
By Ellen Walsh, NATURALOG@aol.com

The Wye River Beekeepers launched in January 2013 with the name Mid Shore Beekeepers Association but soon changed it (to avoid confusion with *this* "MSBA").

The club meets on the third Thursday of the month (7pm-9pm) at the Upper Shore Higher Education Center on the campus of Chesapeake College. There are currently about 45 members.

Ellen Walsh is currently the 'point of contact' for the club. There is not yet a website, but the club is working on it and is looking to get one up and running.

Wye River already has a full list of speakers! In October Ms. Heather Harmon will speak about her native bee research: she has worked with native bees since 2006 and is well versed in their life cycles and their benefits (even with honeybees). Paul Dill, Dean Burroughs, Susan Marseilles, Susan Ellis, B. Cockagne, and Marilyn Williams have spoken in 2013. Future talks include November 21: Jerry Fischer on Beeswax Crafts, and December 19: Holiday Party, HEC Room 110.



UPCOMING LOCAL EVENTS

Pennsylvania State Beekeepers Annual Conference, November 8-9, at the Best Western Inn/Country Cupboard, Lewisburg, *www.pastatebeekeepers.org*

Maryland State Beekeepers Association Fall Meeting, Annual Elections and Honey Show, November 9, 2013, 8:30 AM to 3:30 PM. Keynote Kim Flottum (see agenda next page). Maryland Department of Agriculture, 50 Harry S Truman Parkway

VA State Beekeepers Association Fall Meeting, November 9, Blue Ridge Community College, Weyers Cave, VA. Reyah Carlson, keynote. *www.virginiabeekeepers.org*

Urban Beekeeping at the Smithsonian Resident Associates, Toni Burnham and Kim Flottum. $30 members, $42 general admission. Nov. 12 6:45 p.m. S. Dillon Ripley Center, *www.smithsonianassociates.org*

MSBA Winter Board Meeting, Friday, January 17th, 7pm, Location TBA, teleconferencing available. Please email *msba@mdbeekeepers.org* for details.

Maryland State Beekeepers Association Winter Meeting, February 15, 2014, 8:30 AM to 3:30 PM Howard County Fairgrounds, West Friendship, MD. Keynote: Gary Reuter of the University of Minnesota.

Other Upcoming Events:

American Beekeeping Federation Conference & Trade Show, January 7-11, 2014, Baton Rouge, LA. *www.nabeekeepingconference.com*

American Honey Producers Association Annual Convention, Jan 7-11, 2014, San Antonio, *www.ahpanet.com*

7th Annual Organic Beekeepers Meeting, February 28-March 2, 2014, Oracle Arizona. $190 per person. Contact Dee Lusby for information at: 520-398-2474.

Eastern Apicultural Society Conference and Short Course, July 28-August 1, 2014, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky. *http://www.easternapiculture.org/conferences/eas-2014.html*

6th Honey Harvest Festival A Success

MSBA's annual Maryland Honey Festival at the National Wildlife Visitor Center on Sept. 21 welcomed over 1,000 visitors, offered well-attended demonstrations all day, and the honey booth sold over $5000 worth of honey and hive products from six beekeepers. These proceeds also benefit Patuxent and MSBA, and pay the expenses of the event. The smiles on the faces of the visitors who tasted fresh honey and learned about the bees made it all worthwhile. This is MSBA's only public outreach and fund raiser, so it is very important for Maryland beekeeping. Without dedicated volunteers support, there would be no festival! Please join the fun next year!

Maryland State Beekeepers' Association Fall Meeting
November 9, 2013
Maryland Department of Agriculture, 50 Harry S Truman Parkway, Annapolis

8:30 am	Refreshments, Coffee, Donuts, etc. Entries for Honey Show accepted.	
9:30 am	Opening and Welcome	Dr. Wayne Esaias, President
9:45 am	Maryland Apiary Inspector's Report	Jerry Fischer, Maryland State Inspector
10:00 am	Honey Bee Nutrition	Kim Flottum, Editor, *BeeCulture*
11:00 am	The HiveStarter Initiative: Using University Partnerships and Innovative Financing to Develop Cool Beekeeping Projects	German Perilla, Research Fellow for Bee Conservation & Lisa Gring-Pemble, Associate Dean, New Century College, George Mason University>
11:45 am	Lunch	
1:15 pm	MSBA Elections and Treasurer's Report	Bob Crouse, David Morris, Allison Abernathy
1:45 pm	Ten Rules of Modern Beekeeping	Kim Flottum, Editor, *BeeCulture*
2:45 pm	Imirie and Free State Awards Presentation, MSBA Honey Show Results	
3:00 pm	Panel/Group Discussion: Senior Beekeepers Answer Your Anonymous Questions	Dr. Wayne Esaias, Kim Flottum, George Wilson , Jerry Fischer

Directions to the Maryland Department of Agriculture

Take Route 50 towards Annapolis. Take Exit 22 (Route 665) to Riva Road. Follow the exit in the direction of Riva Road South.

Continue 4/10 miles to Harry S Truman Parkway and turn right at the light.

Go straight 1.2 miles to 50 Harry S Truman Parkway; the Maryland Department of Agricnulture building is on the right. Look for yellow "BEE MTG" signs and the cows at the entrance to the drive. Take the second entrance. You may park in the lot.

Enter at the front of the building: meeting is one floor down in the auditorium.

Photo: The cows at the entry to MDA are dressed to impress guests such as the Maryland State Beekeepers!

MSBA Fall Meeting 2013 Speakers

Kim Flottum is one of the great voices in American apiculture. After receiving a degree in horticulture from UW Madison, he worked in the USDA Honey Bee Research Lab, studying pollination ecology and spent some time raising acres of fruits and vegetables. He brings this experience, plus nearly 20 years of writing and editing articles in *Bee Culture.* Kim is also the author of the best selling books *The Backyard Beekeeper*, *The Honey Handbook*, *Better Beekeeping*, and his latest, *The Honey Connoisseur* with Marina Marchese. He is a regular contributor to the *Beekeeper's Quarterly*, Brushy Mountain's Webinar series, *The Kelley Newsletter,* and several regional and national farm magazines and web pages. He is Chairman Emeritus of EAS..

German Perilla is Research Fellow for Bee Conservation, New Century College, George Mason University. He currently teaches Beekeeping and Sustainability and continues his work teaching beekeeping as a tool for sustainable development in indigenous communities. In Colombia, he worked with other pioneers in using Africanized honey bees as crop pollinators for the extensive system of giant greenhouses. He worked with coffee growers, presenting workshops on keeping Africanized European honey bees, and was appointed by the Colombian Presidency as consultant and training facilitator to the UN Office for Displaced Persons, where he developed programs for refugees, teaching apiculture and business skills. He is also a member of a multi-national group of apiarists who facilitate the exchange of experience from around the world, and promote apiculture as a profitable enterprise in Third World countries.

Lisa M. Gring-Pemble Ph.D. is Assoc. Dean and Assoc. Professor, New Century College and the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at George Mason University. Lisa led the collaboration which established the Mason Honey Bee Initiative. In cooperation with community and organizational partners, the Initiative aims to repopulate honey bees in our community, educate students about sustainable beekeeping, and create a replicable model for other regions. Fund raising began in earnest with the launch of "HiveStarter: The Joint Initiative between George Mason University and Sweet Virginia Foundation." Hivestarter is a crowdfunding campaign to raise money that will go to the construction and management of new apiaries throughout Northern Virginia and the National Capital Region. Mason is the first public university in the U.S. to have partnered with the world's largest crowdfunding site, Indiegogo to launch HiveStarter. Outside of her interest in bees, Lisa is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of St. Olaf College and she received her M.A. and Ph.D. in communication from the University of Maryland.

George Wilson is a Certified Honey Judge, having completed the University of Florida's renowned Welsh Honey Judge Certification Program, the most stringent training for would-be honey judges in the world. He is also a Virginia wine grower .

MSBA Annual Election: Nominations for Officers

by David Morris

MSBA will hold its Annual Elections during the business session of the November 9, Fall meeting. All positions are up for re-election annually, with the exception of the EAS Director.

The positions for President, Vice President and Secretary are open and require nominations. MSBA president, Wayne Esaias has reached his term limit and Liz Filter has requested we find a replacement.

The position of Treasurer is also available, as Bob Crouse has indicated that he would appreciate a volunteer to take the position.

If you wish to run for a position as an officer of MSBA, please contact the nominating committee members below.

If you nominate another member for an office please confirm that they are MSBA members and provide contact information before passing the nomination to the committee.

Nominating Committee Members:

Allison Abernathy, 301-493-5590, abernathy.allison@gmail.com

David Morris, 301-725-6185, beefriend@verizon.net

Wayne Esaias, 301-854-3180, wesaias@verizon.net

Meet New MDA Apiary Inspector Lindsay Barranco

New Apiary Inspector Lindsay Barranco reports, "I was so happy to be hired as a part-time apiary inspector for the Maryland Department of Agriculture this past summer. I look forward to meeting the beekeepers in Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's Counties where I will be inspecting colonies. I have started inspecting colonies over the past month in Calvert County and will finish inspections in Calvert County this coming Spring."

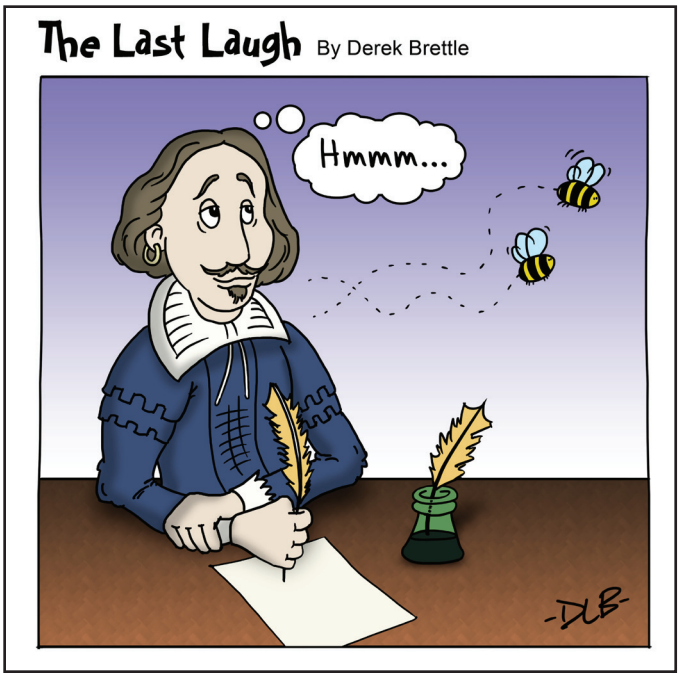
She plans to then work her way through Charles and St. Mary's Counties over the next couple of years. There are several hundred colonies to visit so this will take some time to accomplish. "If any beekeeper in any of those counties should have concerns before I make my way to their county, please give me a call and I will make myself available," says Lindsay. She also looks forward to meeting beekeepers at the Bowie-Upper Marlboro Beekeeper Association meetings and Southern Maryland Beekeeping Association meetings.

She offers, "Just so you know a bit about me - I have been a beekeeper for the past 7 years and have been active during that time period with the Anne Arundel Beekeepers Association. I currently serve as secretary and board member of the AABA. I am a (returning mid-life) student who is enrolled in a Sustainable Agriculture program at the University of Maryland College Park. I live in Anne Arundel County with my husband and two children."

Barranco got into beekeeping because she was worried about the challenges honey bees faced and she loves the topic of agriculture in its many forms. Though she's had a career in another area, she has always enjoyed reading about agriculture and has kept poultry in addition to the honey bees. Lindsay mentions, "I entered the Sustainable Agriculture program in the hopes of one day working in the field (literally). Over the past seven years, I have enjoyed speaking to the public about honey bees and my colonies, which are located in Kinder Farm Park in Millersville. I enjoy working outside and I love working and talking with beekeepers, who are some of the most interesting and nicest people you'll ever meet. I look forward to meeting you soon! "

You can contact Lindsay Barranco though the Maryland Department of Agriculture Plant Protection Office at 410-841-5920 or on her cell number, 410-570-1132.

New MDA Apiary Inspector Lindsay Barranco



Stormwater Fee Proceeds for Pollinators?

The state's much debated stormwater runoff fee, "the rain tax," began appearing on bills this year, but the proceeds might prove a resource for pollinators if members weigh in on how they are spent.

In 2012 the MD General Assembly passed a law ordering the 10 largest municipalities to pass stormwater fees in order to address runoff into the Chesapeake Bay. The federal government had ordered Maryland and other states to develop plans to clean up the bay, and stormwater is a leading bay pollutant. The revenue will be used to fund municipalities' respective watershed protection and restoration programs, designed to prevent pollutants from entering the Bay.

The MSBA encourages members to contact your local authorities to request bee-friendly uses of these funds, including pollinator plantings, renewal of tree canopies, green roof projects, and many others. The ten municipalities covered by the Stormwater Management–Watershed Protection and Restoration Program are Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties.

You can learn more about "The Rain Tax" and your municipality's projects at www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Marylander/Pages/StormwaterFeeFAQ.aspx

No permit fee for Baltimore City Beekeepers, at last!

by Beth Passavant, Past Chairperson, BBBN

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has." Margaret Mead

Until recently, Baltimore beekeepers faced the threat of having to pay onerous permitting fees in order to keep their colonies within the city. Good news! The Baltimore City Health Department's Office of Animal Control has exempted beekeepers from having to pay the $80.00 permit fee required of other owners of "wild, exotic, and hybrid animals" in the recently revised "Regulations for Wild, Exotic, and Hybrid Animals," September 26, 2013.

The Office of Animal Control listened to its citizen beekeepers and finally responded as follows:

(*G. 1. b.) Recognizing the unique role honey bees play in contributing to public welfare as pollinators sustaining a diverse variety of food crops, the need to increase honeybee populations generally, as well as the need to protect honeybees from disease, beekeepers shall not be required to pay a permit application fee. Beekeepers are nonetheless required to obtain a permit.*

This is a long way from the language of the previous regulations which referred to a "swarm" living in a hive. (D. 1. c.) *"no more than two 2 hives, each containing no more than one swarm")*

The Baltimore Backyard Beekeepers Network (BBBN) was formed in July 2012 in order to convince the city to drop this fee for beekeepers when we first learned that it had been added to the February 2012 regulations. Other onerous permit application requirements included: a conference with Animal Control representative; an affidavit certifying that the applicant had never been convicted of animal abuse, cruelty or neglect; photographs of each animal and proof of current vaccinations; and a large zoning type sign to alert the neighborhood that a beekeeper intended to keep a bee hive on that property. In July 2012 there was confusion as to how the permit fee was to be applied, but depending on a beekeeper might have talked to, they might have been told:

- Version 1. there would be a separate $80.00 fee for each apiary;
- Version 2. There would be a separate fee for each hive; or
- Version 3. Each beekeeper would pay the fee.

BBBN met monthly to share research and discuss regulations from around America. We had expert guidance from Kristine Dunkerton, Ex. Dir. of the Community Law Center, who is also a beekeeper and Jerry Fisher, MD State Apiarist, who worked closely with the city officials and BBBN. The first draft (August, 2013) released to the public still required beekeepers to pay the $80.00 permit fee. BBBN's response was based on individuals' concerned while some members wrote directly to Mary Beth Haller, Assistant Commissioner for Environmental Health and was acting Director of Animal Control.

At the time of publication, the requirement for an "affidavit of no conviction of animal abuse" in Section IV Qualifications, B. is still in place. It states: Applicant must provide an affidavit certifying that neither the applicant or any operator, employee, or agent of the applicant has ever been convicted of animal abuse, cruelty, or neglect. Searchs of the Baltimore City website and can find no reference to how to obtains this affidavit: the BBBN will continue researching and will report additional information on this as it becomes available.

Amendment Changes Rulemaking for Beekeeping in DC

Though the Sustainable DC Law of 2012 only legalized beekeeping in the city in January 2013, the law has already been amended to reflect a process that other cities might adopt in the years ahead.

In late summer, the DC City Council eliminated requirements such as setbacks and numbers of hive per lot within the legal code, and instead empowered the DC Department of the Environment (DDOE) to write regulations, in partnership with beekeeping stakeholders, that better reflect actual beekeeping practices and allow the beekeeping community to influence city government as circumstances change.

With wider legalization only recently at hand, beekeepers were reassured that the provisions of the law the established beekeeping as a valuable environmental and economic activity in the city continue in the code.

Initial stakeholder meetings on October 19th included topics such as registration and fees, complaint procedures, inspection requirements, and the potential addition of a DC Apiary Inspector. DDOE staffers are in contact with Jerry Fischer of MDA to learn more about Maryland's procedures and resources, and some have already taken a beekeeping course.

But this is a two edged sword. DCBeekeepers will need to maintain a positive relationship and open lines of communication to protect their new found rights, and will need to exert peer pressure around responsible beekeeping practices to avert future restrictions.

Your Local Farm Bureau and MSBA: Protecting Maryland Beekeeping

Beekeepers can have a hard time when we reach out for help with issues like enforcement of pesticide laws or protection of the right to keep bees. But as part of Maryland's crucial farming sector, we can get a bit more attention. We have been members of the Maryland Farm Bureau (MFB) for several years. The MFB has the ear of state agencies as well as lobbyists in Annapolis. The MFB takes direction from county clubs, which raise issues at their winter conference. To make our participation pay, we need to introduce our county clubs to theirs. The good news is that the MFB clubs want to meet you!

Most MFB county clubs have a general membership and a board. The members gather a few times a year. The boards meet every month or so. This is usually the best way to introduce ourselves to decision makers.

If you are interested in attending an MFB County meeting, please call the local president or secretary to let them know (see list below). The MSBA Board can provide information. Treasurer Bob Crouse, who has attended the annual convention, can also offer some insight.

MFB County Organzations

Allegany County: Pres. T. Robinette, Sec. Jeanette Rinehart 301-478-2434, 301-724-5769, Jeanette.Rinehart@acps.k12.md.us, Meetings: October 29 – Annual Fall Banquet, November 26 – Board Meeting

Anne Arundel County: Jeffrey W. Griffith, Pres., Christine M. Griffith, Sec./Treas. 410-741-9212; Fax: 410-741-0027, aacofarmbureauinc@verizon.net

Baltimore County: Pres. Keith Wills, kwills@mafc.com, 410-409-2219, Sec./Treas. Rebecca Williams, bcfb@hotmail.com

Calvert County: Pres. Tommy Briscoe, Tommybriscoe57@hotmail.com, 410-586-2763; Sec./Treas. Susan Allen, 410-535-9899, susan@susanallencpa.com

Caroline County: Pres. Harry Moreland, III; Sec. Joan Cesarini 410-479.3849, ccfbi@aol.com

Carroll County: Pres. Billy Harrison;Sec./Treas. Brenda Barber 410-857-5503, brendaleebarber@hotmail.com

Cecil County: Pres. Jonathan Quinn, 410-755-6959 ; Sec./Treas. Connie Wilkinson, 410-392-4226, Email Cecilfarmbureau@Comcast.Net. Meetings at Perryville Room, Administration Building, Elkton, Monday November 18 and December 16, 7 P.M.

Charles County: Pres. David W. Hancock Jr., 301-752-8723. Dhancock93@yahoo.com; Sec.-Treas. Melinda L. Rice, 301-259-2736. Ricefarms3@gmail.com. Annual dinner meeting in October, board meetings the second Tuesday of every month.

Dorchester County: Pres. William Layton, 410-228-2464; Sec. Gwen Lee, 410-490-7729, dorchesterfarmbureau@gmail.com

Frederick County: Pres. Charles Brault, 301-271-31677, chaz@brault.com; Sec. Kelli Wilson, 301-514-0139, kwilson@mafc.com, board meets 3rd Tues of each month and the location changes, call to attend.

Garrett County: Pres. Shawn Bender, 301-746-7012; Sec. Sarah Bender, sasmithx@yahoo.com, 301-746-7012

Harford County: Pres. Jay Rickey. 410-836-1636, reelinfish@yahoo.com; Sec./Treas. Alice Archer, 410-838-7357 443-417-3505, aaarcher@comcast.net

Howard County: Pres. Howie Feaga, 410-531-1872 ; Sec. Leslie Bauer, 410-531-6261, Labauer5@verizon.net

Kent County: Pres. Kara Morris, 443-235-0900, 410-778-4763, kara_kitty@hotmail.com; Sec. Valerie Walthert, 410-490-1274, 315-532-0004, kcfbsecretary@gmail.com, next rboard meeting is Nov 21,t 7 pm, Kent County Public Works Bldg, Morgnec Rd, Chestertown.

Montgomery County: Pres. Lonnie Luther; Sec. Carolyn Lechlider, 301- 253-8867, thelecksfarm@aol.com, farmbureau.mont.co.md@gmail.com

Prince George's County: Pres. Yates Clagett, Yates.clagett@md.nacdnet.net, 301-579-2486; Sec./Treas. Jennifer Cross, 301-579-6552, jcross4380@yahoo.com

Queen Anne's County: Pres. Bob Arnold. 410-778-3833, 410-708-5002 arnoldfarms@baybroadband.net , Sec. Virginia Albers. 410-758-4076, 410-490-6370, vlalbers@yahoo.com

St. Mary's County: Pres. James K. Raley, Jr., jkraley@toad.net; meets 4th Tuesday of each month at Agricultural Services Center, 26737 Radio Station Way, Leonardtown, 7:00 p.m. Next meeting Nov. 26, then Dec. 17.

Somerset County: Pres. Eddie Johnson, edjohn@ezy.net, 410-957-3579; Sec. Kelly Nelson. somersetcountyfb@gmail.com, 443-880-2900

Talbot County: Pres. Eddie Boyle; Sec./Treas.Lori Anders, 410-822-1395, secretary@talbotcountyfarmbureau.com, meerting info *www.talbotcountyfarmbureau.com*

Washington County: Pres. David Herbst, dlh21783@Hotmail.Com, Sec. Terrie Shank, agteacher@myactv.net, next meeting Oct. 28, 7pm, Technology Room,Cooperative Extension Bldg, Sharpsburg Pike.

Wicomico County: Pres.Lee Richardson; Sec.Tammy Kilgore, (410) 341-4003, wicfb@hotmail.com.

Worcester County: Pres. Kathryn Danko-Lord; Sec. Kirby Brewington.410-632-3329, worcestercountyfarmbureau@gmail.com

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Steve McDaniel (443) 507-6367.

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Carroll: Jody King (410) 861-6678
Cecil: Open
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Harford: Dennis Hertzog (410) 420-9625
Howard: Allen Hayes (410) 489-2835
Kent: Matt Redman (410) 708-0344
Montgomery: Allison Abernathy, abernathy.allison@gmail.com
Prince George's: Linda Thompson, (301) 352-3663
Queen Anne's: Charles Campbell (410) 364-5037
Somerset: George Dreyer (410) 623-2221
St Mary's: Harry Dalton (301) 475-8224
Talbot: George Meyer, beegeorgehoney@hotmail.com
Washington: Mark Gibson (301) 371-0811
Wicomico: Dean Burroughs (410) 546-2910
Worcester: Wes Townsend (410) 641-1030
Washington D.C. Toni Burnham (202) 255-4318
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ANNE ARUNDEL BEEKEEPERS ASSOC.
President: Loyd Luna (410) 757-5797, wlluna@verizon.net, www.aabees.org

APPALACHIAN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
President: John Slawter, (304) 735-6051, jmslawter@frontiernet.net

ASSOC. OF SOUTHERN MARYLAND BEEKEEPERS
President: Chip Whipkey (240) 925-2196, ralphwhipkey@gmail.com

BALTIMORE BACKYARD BEEKEEPERS NETWORK
President: Beth Sherring, bethsherring@gmail.com

BOWIE-UPPER MARLBORO BEEKEEPERS ASSOC.
President: Bob Greenwell (410) 279-3086, rfgreenwell@aol.com

CARROLL COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
President: Fred Sypher, Info@CarrollCountyBeekeepers.org

CENTRAL MARYLAND BEEKEEPERS ASSOC.
President: Roger Williams, president@centralmarylandbees.org
www.centralmarylandbees.org.

EASTERN SHORE BEEKEEPERS ASSOC.
President: Paul Dill (302) 249-1866

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www.frederickbees.org

HOWARD COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOC.
President: Tom Wilson, hocobeekeepersassoc@gmail.com

LOWER EASTERN SHORE BEEKEEPERS ASSOC.
Website: www.lowershorebeekeepers.org

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BEEKEEPERS ASSOC.
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President: Dennis Hertzog, dhzog@verizon.net, website:
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WYE RIVER BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
President: Ellen Walsh, NATURALOG@aol.com

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Jerry Fischer (410) 562 3434, FischeJE@mda.state.md.us

MSBA HOME PAGE:

www.mdbeekeepers.org, webmaster@mdbeekeepers.org

If your dues are not current, please pay them at the next meeting or mail to: MSBA Treasurer, Robert Crouse, 1606 Dogwood Lane, Bel Air, MD, 21015. Note: we will only accept dues payments for a single year.

THE BEELINE
c/o A. Burnham
318 12th Street NE
Washington, DC 20002

Address corrections requested

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Can we have your address?

The Latest Science on Insect Sting Allergy

By Dr. Eric Mussen, UC Davis

Renewed interest in honey bee sting allergy has surfaced as beekeepers approach local agencies with requests to remove prohibitions on beekeeping, especially in urban and suburban settings. Eventually, the discussions turn to liability. Who will be responsible if problems develop and who will intercede in mitigating the problem?

The most difficult topic is human allergies to stings. What is the definition of allergy, for this purpose? What percentage of the population is allergic to honey bee venom? Can anything be done to alleviate such allergies?

Dr. David B.K. Golden (of Maryland) has been studying this topic for many years. He combined his results with the results of 51 other studies to write a summary paper, "Advances in Diagnosis and Management of Insect Sting Allergy," published in the *Annals of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology 111* (2013): 84-89. 7

His first topic is determining how many people actually are allergic. In general, 5% of our population is allergic to honey bee venom. However, response to stings varies. We think of allergic response as anaphylaxis, leading to inability to breathe and possible death. The statistics demonstrate 1% of children and 3% of adults have endured such reactions. Another 5% or more have endured a "large local reaction," with abnormally large and often persistent swelling around the site. Skin tests of adults demonstrate that 20% will test positive to honey bee venom, rising to 30-40% in the weeks following a sting. But, if no systemic symptoms develop, most people lose the positive skin test in a few years. Those who still show a positive test are about 15% likely to have a systemic reaction with the next sting. However, while having the immunoglobulin E (antibody IgE) is necessary for an anaphylactic response to bee venom, its presence alone is not sufficient to predict anaphylaxis.

Difficulties and details

Testing for honey bee allergy is difficult. In experiments with challenge stings, 40% who already had suffered severe reactions had a subsequent one. Systemic reactions occurred with 23% who had moderate systemic reactions previously. Only 17% of those with cutaneous reactions developed more severe reactions. Though we've been told that wasp venom is cross-reacting among species, tests suggest that there are two different types. A negative test to one doesn't mean that the other will test the same.

Skin tests do have some value in predicting reactions to bee stings. The most sensitive patients are more likely to have stronger reactions. Those barely responding to prick tests are least likely to have major sting problems. However, there is enough variation in true responses to suggest that the skin reactions are not reliable indicators of things to come. Up to 30% of patients who already had systemic reactions test negative in prick tests. But, half of those patients do test positive for venom-specific IgE in their blood. The remaining 15% give no physiologic clues that they still remain very susceptible, and about 6% do have subsequent anaphylactic responses.

Two newer tests are being studied. Basophil activation tests can be run on the patient's blood cells, and even more complicated recombinant venom allergen tasts to determine to which venom the reaction is due.

The conclusion is that someone with a previous severe reaction is likely (70% in adults; 30% in children) to have another, even 10-20 years later. Interestingly, they share another trait: their baseline serum tryptase levels make them more likely to:

1. Have a severe reaction following a sting or from use of bee venom to try to desensitize them, or
2. Not get the expected results (failure) from venom-immunotherapy (VIT).

An elevated tryptase baseline occurs in about 10% of patients who respond severely to stings. It occurs in 25% of those whose blood pressure drops when stung. Normally, an elevated baseline suggests underlying mast cell problems, such as mastocytosis.

The paper finishes with an in depth discussion of the use of venom immune therapy (VIT) to desensitize patients. It discusses screening patients to determine when the treatment is appropriate. It describes details of doses and shot regimens: standard (15-20 weeks); modified rush (6-8 week); rush (2-3 days); and ultrarush (3-6 hours). The information covers the use of various medications with VIT, how long to maintain the shot routines, and when to stop getting the shots – can be up to a lifetime, but more often 5 years or less.

This is likely more information than you would ever need to know for an interview, but it is nice to have the facts. The paper can be found at: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anai.2013.05.026.

Dr. Mussen is Extension Apiculturist at UC Davis.

Dr. David B.K. Golden, allergist and International insect sting allergy expert. *Photo from http://www.allergyasthmabaltimore.com/*

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Maryland Department of Natural Resources Tree Nursery Now Open for Seedling Orders

The Maryland DNR *2014 Tree Seedling Catalog* is now available. The tree nursery is excited to offer many new species this year so we're sure we will have a variety of seedlings to suit your planting needs.

We offer a printable catalog or you may visit our online catalog by visiting http://www.easycartsecure.com/MarylandDepartmentofNaturalResources/

PLEASE NOTE: There are regulations concerning who may purchase trees and for what purpose. Seedlings purchased from the State Nursery cannot be used for landscaping or ornamental purposes. Please feel free to contact us with any questions. We look forward to assisting you.

Christy Molter, MD DNR Forest Service, John S. Ayton Tree Nursery, 410-673-2467, seedlingsales@dnr.state.md.us

Maryland Scientists Continue to Lead in Bee Health Research: Crop Pollination, Pesticides, and Nosema

In July a team of Maryland-based scientists including Jeff Pettis, Elinor Lichtenberg, Michael Andree, Jennie Stitzinger, Robyn Rose, and Dennis vanEngelsdorp published an important research paper linking pollination, pesticides, and bee disease, in this case *Nosema ceranae.*

Pettis, Stitzinger, Rose and vanEngelsdorp have all contributed to recent MSBA meetings. The findings of this paper also mesh with research by Dr. Galen Dively of UMD, who has previously looked at the role of drugs such as Tetracycline in blocking honey bees' metabolic processes for dealing with gut pathogens.

The new paper, "Crop Pollination Exposes Honey Bees to Pesticides Which Alters Their Susceptibility to the Gut Pathogen Nosema ceranae," appeared July 24th in the journal *PLOS ONE*, an international, peer-reviewed, open-access, online publication. You can download the paper free of charge at http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0070182

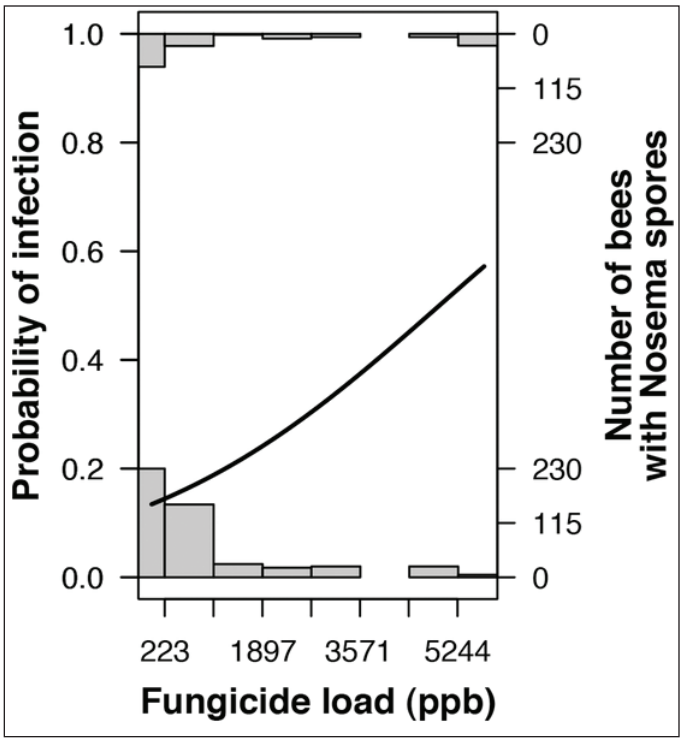
Probability of Nosema infection increased with fungicide load in consumed pollen.

From "Crop Pollination Exposes Honey Bees to Pesticides Which Alters Their Susceptibility to the Gut Pathogen Nosema ceranae"

Kickstarter Campaign: Bee App for Kids

We all know, honey bees need help and kids need to be inspired by nature. Both goals come together in *NECTAR: A Honey Bee Quest,* a game app for kids. This game is the inspiration of Malachi and Chad, two artistic and technically savvy young professionals. In it, kids "become a bee" and gather nectar, pollinate flowers, do the waggle dance, and much more. Along the way, they have lots of fun as they learn how important bees are!

Mal and Chad are doing this on their own, so they launched a Kickstarter campaign. The respected folks at Dawn Publications are so excited by it that they have pledged to match a successful campaign. There are a a bunch of incentives and you'll get a free game with a pledge of only $15. Check out their proposal at: http://www.kickstarter.com/projects/1696576220/nectar-a-honey-bee-quest



Excerpted from *Entomology Today*, October 4, 2013

Selenium May be Another Contributor to Honey Bee Health Problems

Possible causes of CCD have included invasive mites, pathogens, pesticide residues, poor nutrition, habitat loss, and stress. But now, a new study suggests that there may be one more: selenium. Entomologists at the University of California, Riverside have found that the four main forms of Se in plants cause mortality and delays in development in the honey bee.

"Metal pollutants like selenium contaminate soil, water, can be accumulated in plants, and can even be deposited on the hive," said Kristen Hladun, lead author of the study and postdoctoral entomologist. "Our study examined the toxic effects of selenium at multiple life stages of the honey bee in order to mimic the chronic exposure it may face when foraging in a contaminated area."

The article, "Effects of selenium on development, survival, and accumulation in the honeybee *(Apis mellifera L.)*," is published in the Oct. 2013 issue of the journal *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*.

Se contamination is a global problem originating from naturally contaminated soils and a multitude of [man-made] sources including mining and industrial activities such as petroleum refining and coal-power production, as well as where agricultural runoff is collected and can concentrate selenium. Low Se concentrations are beneficial to many animals; in particular, it is a critical component of an antioxidant enzyme. Slightly higher concentrations, however, are toxic. Several insect species suffer toxic effects from feeding on Se-contaminated food.

In the case of the honey bee, Se enters the body through ingestion of contaminated pollen and nectar. Organic forms of Se can alter protein conformation and cause developmental problems, and inorganic forms of Se can cause oxidative stress.

"It is not clear how selenium damages the insect's internal organs, or if the bee has the ability to detoxify these compounds at all," Hladun said. "Further research is necessary to examine the cellular and physiological effects of selenium."

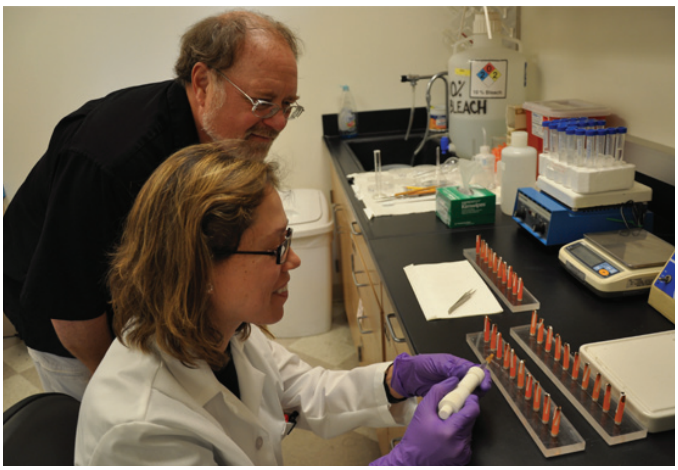
Hladun explained that honey bees may also be more susceptible than other insects due to a lack of detoxification enzymes that other insects still possess. Further, honey bees at the larval stage are more susceptible to selenium relative to other insect species. "Mortality within the hive can reduce the number of workers and foragers overall," she said. "The forager's ability to tolerate high concentrations of selenium may act against the colony as a whole. Honey bees are social animals and their first line of defense against environmental stressors is the foraging bees themselves. High concentrations of Se will not kill foragers outright, so they can continue to collect contaminated pollen and nectar, which will be stored and distributed throughout the colony."

"Selenium occurs naturally in many places around the world, but it also is a by product of many industrial activities, and finding ways of recovering and recycling it is key to minimizing the damage to the environment," Hladun said. "Currently, researchers are exploring its use in solar energy technologies."

According to Hladun, knowing which contaminants are the most important to regulate is key to minimizing the exposure of honey bee hives to contaminants.

"Beekeepers can take steps to prevent bees from foraging during flowering periods of plants that have exceptional pollutant levels or to move hives away from contaminated areas," she said. "Also, better management of weedy plant species that are known to be Se-accumulators can prevent them from becoming a route of exposure."

Currently the researchers are conducting experiments feeding honey bee colonies with Se-laden food. They will monitor the bees for changes in survival and behavior. In addition, they are exploring the effects of other metal pollutants (cadmium, copper, and lead in particular) that have been found in honey bee hives, especially the ones located near urban or industrial areas.



While John Trumble looks on, Kristen Hladun uses a syringe to dose honey bee foragers with a sugar solution containing selenium, a plant-accumulated pollutant, to study how the toxin alters their behavior.
Photo credit: UCR Strategic Communications.

Ancient Bee Extinction Gives Clues to Current Decline

UNH researcher: Bees underwent massive extinction when dinosaurs did

For the first time, scientists have documented a widespread extinction of bees that occurred 65 million years ago, concurrent with the massive event that wiped out land dinosaurs and many flowering plants. Their findings could shed light on the current decline in bee species.

Lead author Sandra Rehan, an assistant professor of biological sciences at UNH, worked with colleagues Michael Schwarz at Australia's Flinders University and Remko Leys at the South Australia Museum to model a mass extinction in bee group Xylocopinae, or carpenter bees, at the end of the Cretaceous and beginning of the Paleogene eras, known as the K-T boundary.

Previous studies have suggested a widespread extinction among flowering plants at the K-T boundary, and it's long been assumed that the bees who depended upon those plants would have met the same fate. Yet unlike the dinosaurs, "there is a relatively poor fossil record of bees," says Rehan, making the confirmation of such an extinction difficult.

Rehan and colleagues overcame the lack of fossil evidence for bees with a technique called molecular phylogenetics. Analyzing DNA sequences of four "tribes" of 230 species of carpenter bees from every continent except Antarctica for insight into evolutionary relationships, the researchers began to see patterns consistent with a mass extinction. Combining fossil records with the DNA analysis, the researchers could introduce time into the equation, learning not only how the bees are related but also how old they are. "The data told us something major was happening in four different groups of bees at the same time," says Rehan, "And it happened to be the same time as the dinosaurs went extinct."

"If you could tell their whole story, maybe people would care more about protecting them," she says. Indeed, the findings of this study have important implications for today's concern about the loss in diversity of bees, a pivotal species for agriculture and biodiversity.

"Understanding extinctions and the effects of declines in the past can help us understand the pollinator decline and the global crisis in pollinators today," Rehan says.

The article, "First evidence for a massive extinction event affecting bees close to the K-T boundary," is in the Oct. 23 edition of *PLOS ONE,* http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0076683.

From Sci-news.com

Extracting Bee DNA from Amber Fossils Not Possible

The idea of recreating extinct life forms by extracting DNA from insects in amber has fascinated the public since the early 1990s. But Manchester University scientists have revealed this technique is unlikely to succeed.

They used highly-sensitive sequencing techniques–the most advance type of DNA sequencing–on insects in copal, the sub-fossilized resin precursor of amber. The study was conducted wearing full forensic suits in an ancient DNA facility, which comprises a suite of independent, physically isolated laboratories, each with an ultra-filtered air supply maintaining positive displacement pressure and a managed access system.

The scientists concluded that their inability to detect ancient DNA in relatively young – 60 years to 10,600 years old – sub-fossilized insects in copal, despite using sensitive next generation methods, suggests that the potential for DNA survival in resin inclusions is no better, and perhaps worse, than that in air-dried museum insects.

This raises significant doubts about claims of DNA extraction from fossil insects in amber, many millions of years older than copal.

"Intuitively, one might imagine that the complete and rapid engulfment in resin, resulting in almost instantaneous demise, might promote the preservation of DNA in a resin entombed insect, but this appears not to be the case. So, unfortunately, the Jurassic Park scenario must remain in the realms of fiction," Dr Penney concluded.

Previous efforts have used bee fossils to isolate samples of ancient plant materials. In 2007, Harvard scientists recovered 15 million year old orchid pollen from the back of a stingless bee, information used to understand plant-pollinator interactions, not for DNA extraction.

10-15 million year old bee, with orchid pollen on back, in amber. *Photo by Dr. Santiago Ramírez*

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PLANT PROTECTION SECTION
APIARY INSPECTION
50 Harry S Truman Parkway, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF HONEY BEE COLONIES FOR _____

If blank, print Name and Address Below

PHONE NO. (H) _____ (W) _____ IDENTIFICATION NO. _____

By law, all honey bee colonies in the State of Maryland must be registered with the Maryland Department of Agriculture.
Will you be keeping bees on another persons property this year? _____ Yes _____ No

If yes, at least one colony in apiary must be identified as to ownership with an approved name or number.
If an ID number has not been assigned, check 1 or 2 below.

1. Assign me an ID number or
2. Assign me the following name or number ID _____

PLEASE NOTE THE SPECIFIC LOCATION OF EACH APIARY BELOW

YARD	LOCATION (Street address, road name, town, etc.)	COUNTY	NUMBER OF COLONIES
No. 1			
No. 2			
No. 3			
No. 4			
No. 5			
No. 6			

Total colonies _____

SIGNATURE _____ **DATE** _____ **SEE BACK**

BEE-APL.WPD:August 11, 1998

Exhibitor #_____

Maryland State Beekeeper's Association

77th Annual Honey and Honey Cookery Show, Nov. 9, 2013

Honey Show Entry Form

Name (PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY) _____

Address _____ Phone_____

City _____ State ____ ZIP _____

County _____ Local Club Affiliation _____

Are you attending this show? __YES _NO Are you a current MSBA member? __YES _NO

Your exhibitor number is shown at the top of this form. Put an exhibitor number sticker on each entry. For bottled honey, put one sticker on the face of the jar and one sticker on the lid. Put a PINK class number sticker on each entry. For bottled honey, put the sticker on the lid of jar.

Please circle the Class number below for each class you are entering.

Division I HIVE PRODUCTS	**PREMIUMS**					
Beekeepers entering for the first time	**1st**	**2nd**	**3rd**	**4th**	**5th**	
Class 1 Extracted Honey	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Extracted Honey - Beekeepers with 10 colonies or fewer						
Class 2 Extracted Honey - Water White thru Extra Lt.	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 3 Extracted Honey - Lt. Amber thru Amber	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 4 Extracted Honey - Dark Amber	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 5 Extracted Honey - Dark	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Extracted Honey - Beekeepers with 11 colonies or more						
Class 6 Extracted Honey - Water White thru Extra Lt.	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 7 Extracted Honey - Lt. Amber thru Amber	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 8 Extracted Honey - Dark Amber	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 9 Extracted Honey - Dark	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Open to all						
Class 10 Comb Honey - Square Section	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 11 Comb Honey - Round Section	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 12 Cut Comb Honey in clear plastic box	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 13 Chunk Honey in wide mouth l Ib. jar	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 14 Finely Granulated Honey	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 15 One Frame of Honey (shallow, medium, or deep)	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 16 Beeswax Block 2 lbs. minimum	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 17 Dry Pollen Pellets in l lb. honey jar	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Division Champion: Ribbon	$15					

Division II ARTS AND CRAFTS		**PREMIUMS**				
Class 18 Four Molded Beeswax Candles	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 19 Four Dipped Beeswax Candles	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 20 Four Rolled Candles	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 21 Artistic Beeswax	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 22 Label for Honey Container	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 23 President's Prize	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 24 Photography	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 25 Equipment or Gadget	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 26 Honey Wine - Sweet Mead	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 27 Honey Wine - Dry Mead	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 28 Honey Wine - Augmented Mead	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 29 Personal Gift Arrangement	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 30 Mailable Gift Pack	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Division Champion: Ribbon	$15					
Division III YOUTH DIVISION age 18 or under		**PREMIUMS**				
Class 31 Extracted Honey (As in Div. I)	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 32 Bee craft (As in Div. II)	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 33 Honey Cookery (As in Div. IV)	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Division IV HONEY COOKERY		**PREMIUMS**				
Class 34 Cake	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 35 Cookies - 12 drop, refrigerator, rolled, or filled	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 36 Cookies - 12 bar or sheet cookies	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 37 Pie	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 38 Candy - 12 pieces	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 39 Yeast Bread - Non Sweet	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 40 Yeast Bread - Sweet	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 41 Quick Bread - Sweet	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 42 Quick Bread - Other	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 43 Jellies, Jams, Preserves or Conserves	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 44 Condiments, Salad Dressings, Barbecue Sauces	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Class 45 Any other entry, honey cookery	$12	9	6	4	2	NP
Division Champion: Ribbon	$15					

Received: _____ Total Premiums to be paid ____

1st	2nd	3rd	Score Card	Entries Released	Premiums Received

Maryland State Beekeeper's Association

77th Annual Honey and Honey Cookery Show Rules and Premium List

November 9, 2013

General Rules

1) Entries will be accepted from 8:30 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. on the day of the show. Entries must remain in place until released by the show chairman at the end of the show.
2) Entries will be accepted from anyone attending the MSBA meeting (MSBA members and non-members). Entries from exhibitors not present at the MSBA meeting (entries brought to the show by someone else) will only be accepted if the exhibitor is a MSBA member.
3) Only one entry will be allowed in each class from any household, partnership or beekeeping establishment.
4) The exhibitor will select the class for his/her entry. (Assistance will be provided in selecting the correct class when making entries). The chairman of the show reserves the right to make a final determination and change, if necessary, entry classes. Classification of sweet and dry mead may be changed by judges (correct classification may be determined by chemical tests after the bottles of mead are opened).
5) No exhibitor's name or label will be allowed on any entry except in designated classes.
6) The decisions of judges are final. Judges may withhold prizes for insufficient merit or award a lower prize at their discretion. Entries that do not comply with the rules or class description may be disqualified.
7) The show chairman reserves the right to adjust any class and/or premiums offered. (For example: if sufficient entries are made for one stated color class for extracted honey to create two color classes, then two separate classes would be created with appropriate ribbons and cash awards).
8) Competition between local bee clubs is encouraged. An award will be presented to the local bee association whose members earn the highest number of points based on the number of quality products entered in the show. The following point system will be used: 1st prize - 3 points, 2nd prize - 2 points, 3rd prize - 1 point. If clubs are tied, the 1st place winner will be the club with the most 1st place awards in the show. If a tie still exists, the club with the most exhibits in the show will win.

Premium list

Individual Classes:	Ribbon and Cash Award
Division Champion:	Ribbon and Cash Award
Best in Show:	John V. Lindner Award
Best Club Showing:	Plaque
Prize Premiums	1st $12; 2nd $9; 3rd $6; 4th $4; 5th $2

Division I — HIVE PRODUCTS

9) All entries must be the product of the exhibitor's bees and have been produced within a 12 month period prior to entry.
10) All honey exhibited must have been gathered and ripened in a natural way by honey bees.
11) An entry consists of 1 jar, container, frame, block, etc.
12) All extracted, chunk and finely granulated honey, and pollen pellets must be exhibited in 1 lb. glass or clear plastic, "Queenline" or "Classic", jars, except Class 1. Beekeepers entering the first time in Class

1 only may exhibit honey in 1 pint or 1 quart glass canning jars or 1 lb. glass or plastic honey jars.

Extracted Honey - Beekeepers entering for the first time

CLASS 1 Extracted Honey

Extracted Honey - Beekeepers with 10 colonies or less

CLASS 2 Extracted Honey - Water White thru Extra Lt.

CLASS 3 Extracted Honey - Lt. Amber

CLASS 4 Extracted Honey - Amber thru Dark Amber

CLASS 5 Extracted Honey - Dark

Extracted Honey - Beekeepers with 11 colonies or more

CLASS 6 Extracted Honey - Water White thru Extra Lt.

CLASS 7 Extracted Honey - Lt. Amber

CLASS 8 Extracted Honey - Amber thru Dark Amber

CLASS 9 Extracted Honey - Dark

Open to all

CLASS 10 Comb Honey - Square Section

CLASS 11 Comb Honey - Round Section

CLASS 12 Cut Comb Honey in clear plastic box

CLASS 13 Chunk Honey in wide mouth 1 Lb. jar

CLASS 14 Finely Granulated Honey in regular or wide mouth 1 Lb. jar

CLASS 15 One Shallow or Full Depth Frame Honey - must be protected with plastic wrap or suitable container

CLASS 16 Beeswax Block, 2 lbs. minimum

CLASS 17 Dry Pollen Pellets in 1 Lb. honey jar

Division Champion: Ribbon $15.00

Division I Total: $576.00

Division II ARTS AND CRAFTS

13) All entries must have been made or produced by the exhibitor.

14) Label for Honey Container - One marketable container of honey, any size, any form, WITH LABEL designed by the exhibitor and affixed to the container. The container, unless opaque, must contain honey. Commercial stock labels are prohibited. Apiary and/or exhibitor name is permitted on the label.

15) President's Prize - Any creative or artistic endeavor prominently featuring the honey bee, beekeeping or pollination.

16) Photography - A single black and white OR color print 5" x 7" minimum, suitably framed or mounted, pertaining to beekeeping.

17) Equipment or Gadget - Any original tool or equipment useful in beekeeping. A written description giving details of construction, materials, cost and labor MUST ACCOMPANY THE ENTRY.

18) Honey Wine - Entries must be a least 12 months old and shall be exhibited in unlabeled standard 750 ml or "fifth" wine bottles. Exhibitor must state whether entry is straight (honey-and-water "must" only) or augmented (honey and water "must" plus fruit juices, herbs, spices, etc.) Allowed ingredients in all classes - sulfiting, yeast nutrients/energizers, tannin, citric acid or acid blends.

19) Gift arrangements/packs must include one or more products of the hive but may also include other items that enhance the appeal or promote the use of hive products. Personal gift arrangements should be suitable for personal gift use regardless of commercial applications, and should be in a box, basket or other suitable container. Mailable gift packs should be suitable for commercial applications and will be judged on mailability.

CLASS 18 Four Molded Beeswax Candles

CLASS 19 Four Dipped Beeswax Candles

CLASS 20 Four Rolled Beeswax Candles

CLASS 21 Artistic Beeswax - candles, figurines or other forms, at least 1 1/2 lbs.

CLASS 22 Label for Honey Container

CLASS 23 President's Prize

CLASS 24 Photography

CLASS 25 Equipment or Gadget

CLASS 26 Honey Wine - Sweet Mead, one bottle

CLASS 27 Honey Wine - Dry Mead, one bottle

CLASS 28 Honey Wine - Augmented Mead, one bottle

CLASS 29 Personal Gift Arrangement of honey bee products

CLASS 30 Mailable Gift Pack of Honey Bee Products

Division II Champion: Ribbon 15.00

Division II Total: $444.00

Division III YOUTH DIVISION

Exhibitors age 18 or under

CLASS 31 Extracted Honey (As in Div. I)

CLASS 32 Bee Crafts (As in Div. II)

CLASS 33 Honey Cookery (As in Div. IV)

Division III Total: $99.00

Division IV HONEY COOKERY

20) Entries in all classes must use honey for 50% or more of the sweetening with the following exceptions: frostings, fillings, glazes, dusts and meringue may contain up to 100% sugar. Honey used in entries does NOT need to have been produced by the exhibitor. Non-beekeepers are encouraged to enter honey cookery.

21) Mixes and packaged prepared foods are not permitted.

22) Each honey cookery entry must be accompanied by TWO copies of the recipe for the entry. The ingredients in the entry must match the recipe. Recipes must not contain the exhibitor's name or other personal identification. Please identify the origin of the recipe (e.g. "personal". ''National Honey Board"). Plates and protective covers must be supplied by the exhibitor.

CLASS 34 Cake - One unsliced cake that may be unfrosted, frosted, filled, glazed or dusted.

CLASS 35 Cookies - 12 drop, refrigerator, rolled or filled cookies that may be unfrosted, frosted, glazed or dusted.

CLASS 36	Cookies - 12 bar or sheet cookies (brownies, date bars, baked granola, etc.). May be unfrosted, frosted, glazed or dusted.
CLASS 37	Pie - One unsliced pie.
CLASS 38	Candy - 12 pieces. May be cooked, uncooked, or may be candied peels and candied fruits.
CLASS 39	Yeast Bread (Non Sweet) - One unsliced loaf or 9 rolls.
CLASS 40	Yeast Bread (Sweet) - One unsliced loaf, coffee cake, tea ring, or 6 Danish or sweet rolls.
CLASS 41	Quick Bread (Sweet) - One unsliced loaf. Examples are: banana bread, nut bread, etc.
CLASS 42	Quick Bread (Other) - One unsliced coffee cake, tea ring, 6 doughnuts or 6 muffins.
CLASS 43	Jellies, Jams, Preserves or Conserves - One half-pint or one pint in glass jar, sealed with lid or paraffin.
CLASS 44	Condiments, Salad Dressings, Barbecue Sauces - One half-pint or one pint in glass jar. Examples are: catsup, pickles or relishes.
CLASS 45	Any other entry - honey cookery

Division Champion: Ribbon	**$15.00**
Division IV Total:	**$411.00**
Honey Show Grand Total:	**$1,530.00**