From Your President...

What a great meeting in Rock Hill, SC, with over 600 in attendance. Eck Miller, president of SCBA and his staff, did an outstanding job obtaining leading speakers and workshops for all to enjoy and learn.

One of the main topics of discussion was the use of ApiVar. South Carolina had already been given permission to use ApiVar under section 18. Just a few days later the EPA gave approval under Section 3 for use in all states.

Now we have to wait until it is registered in NC. It may not be the magic solution but it goes a long way to help. It is not temperature sensitive as most other chemicals.

Another topic of discussion was the use of (continued on page 2, see chemicals)
chemicals that are highly toxic to our bees. I encourage all to read Kim Flottum's article in the *Bee Culture* magazine, April 2013, pages 14 and 15. This article will be an eye opener for many of our beekeepers that are wondering why they are losing so many bees.

NCSBA's Executive Committee Meeting was held on Friday March 1 at 12:30 p.m.. Plans were approved to have our Spring Meeting next March 5-8, 2014 at the Convention Center, Wilmington, NC. The schedule will include 3 tracks: one for beginner beekeepers, one for advanced beekeepers, and one for the general
sessions with guest speakers like Dr. Juergen Tautz from Germany.

There seemed to be some confusion about these tracks when it was announced in Rock Hill. We will offer courses for those working toward the Certified or Journeyman tests. One of our goals is to have a beginner beekeepers course taught during the four day Spring Meeting.

Our Membership Secretary/Webmaster, Carl Caudle has AMS and the new Web Page up and running. Carl will provide information and training guidelines online and at our (continued on page 4, see Summer)

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**NC BEE BUZZ and NC eBUZZ DEADLINES**

You asked for it, now here it is!

Until further notice, you can count on these deadlines for submissions to the NC Bee Buzz and NC eBuzz:

- January 2
- April 2
- July 20
- October 2

Newsletters will be available approximately five to six weeks after the deadline, as it takes the printer four to six weeks to print and mail them.

Want your newsletter sooner? The eBuzz is on the website the day the paper version goes to the printer!
Summer Meeting for the chapter appointed secretaries. It is important that each NCSBA chapter appoint someone to be trained on the use of these long awaited programs.

NCSBA's Summer Meeting will be held July 11-13, 2013 at Sandhills Community College, in the Southern Pines-Pinehurst-Aberdeen area of Moore County. Hugh Madison and his chapter members are working hard to make our meeting one of the best.

Recently I was given the opportunity to visit West Jefferson to present a charter to the newly formed Ashe County Beekeepers Association. Harry Galer, President, has done a remarkable job organizing this new chapter. There was standing room only for their first meeting as a chapter of NCSBA. What a pleasure to see so many new Beekeepers.

STATE FAIR HONEY SALES 2013

Plan now to sell honey (3.50 per pound) to NCSBA for this important project. As in the past, NCSBA members in good standing can sell up to 120 pounds. Honey must be strained and ready to bottle. Crystallized honey will not be accepted. There will be three collecting points for you to deliver your 2013 honey to be weighed/bottled and labeled. Sales managers for this years Honey Sales will be Mort Matheny and Ray Wise from Chatham County.

To make arrangements for sale, contact Ray Wise beewiseapiary@aol.com.

Advertisement Schedule for NC Bee Buzz/eBuzz and Yellow Book

NC Bee Buzz: Full page (four annual issues of the same ad) $400.00
  Full page (single issue) $125.00
  Half page (four annual issues of the same ad) $200.00
  Half page (single issue)$62.00

Yellow Book: Full page (single issue)$75.00
  Half page (single issue)$40.00

Purchase ads by contacting NCSBA Ad Manager Jim Harvey at jh3d754h@yahoo.com or 336-352-5514.
Submit NC Bee Buzz/eBuzz ads in JPG or TIFF format to Susan Fariss at NCBeeBuzz@PeacefulValleyHoney.com and Yellow Book ads also in JPG format to Amy Moyle at amymoyle@gmail.com

The NC Bee Buzz/eBuzz is issued four times a year.
Each NC Bee Buzz/eBuzz page is 6½x9.
The Yellow Book is issued annually.
Each Yellow Book page is 5x7.
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- Plastic Frames & Foundation
- Smokers
- Hand Tools
- Beeswax Foundation
- Books; American Bee Journal
One of the most famous recluses in American literature history is JD Salinger, most famous for authoring the modern classic Catcher in the Rye. Spurned by controversy and fame, Salinger receded to a small town in New Hampshire where he lived out his days secluded from the public spotlight. I’d like to think that he, like the great Russian novelist Leo Tolstoy, took up beekeeping during his self-sequester, but that would just be pure speculation because, as a recluse, he never mentioned his hobbies.

As a population, beekeepers have a long history of wanting to be anonymous. There’s just something secretive, fiercely independent, quintessentially American in its do-it-yourself approach of keeping a box full of stinging insects. This means we don’t have a very good understanding of even the most basic information of our greater beekeeping community. To underscore this point, we don’t have good data on the number of beekeepers in the state of North Carolina; our best guess is just over 14,000 (based on unique mailing addresses with NC zip codes in the past 5 years from beekeeping supply companies). This lack of detailed information is in large part because the NC Department of Agriculture has an optional rather than a mandatory registration program that, as a result, only a few dozen beekeepers in the state have actually taken advantage of (which is folly, in my opinion, as this is the only way for the state to notify you if, for example, they implement a mosquito abatement program following a hurricane). Nonetheless, not a week goes by that I don’t get at least one question from a beekeeper or the media about how many beekeepers we have in NC, or how many colonies we have in the state. Frankly, we just don’t know with any sort of certainty because we don’t have the means to collect those data.

While I understand the wish to remain anonymous, it is also becoming more problematic to do so. We’re more connected as a society than ever, where our freedoms of travel and assembly have unite us like never before. Our means of communication and information access has also caused the world to shrink significantly, as the internet has revolutionized what we do and how we do it. While these advances have been extremely beneficial, it also means that we’re being passively tracked more than ever. While this
may cause some uneasiness among some by evoking Big Brother, there are also many intangible benefits of mining “Big Data”.

“Big Data” is a consequence of modern technology by tracking online information that can help identify important, large-scale trends. Every click, every virtual decision, every web page can be tied with demographic information (e.g., age, location) and other important statistics to mine relevant trends. Companies can use these patterns to target to their customers more effectively, and consumers can benefit from personalizing their choices.

The Bee Informed Partnership (BIP) is a national extension initiative that is trying to take the best parts of ‘big data’ and make it useful to beekeepers. The idea is for beekeepers to anonymously complete free online surveys on winter losses (so we can track why our colonies are dying) and management practices (so we can tie those results back to what we did). Once completed, the data are compiled (removing all personal information) and reported back to beekeepers so that we can all learn about the general trends.

Participation is free and anonymous, but the potential benefits are profound. By filling out these surveys, we can learn from each other about what works, and what doesn’t. By becoming a participant, you will be able to compare your management practices to others in your region and see how different decisions result in colony health or demise.

How does one mite treatment compare to others? Or to using none? What works best in preparing for winter? Should you feed supplemental sugar or not? And when? All of these questions can be answered by mining the ‘Big Data’ from the Bee Informed Partnership.

If you want to be like JD Salinger as a beekeeper, that’s entirely your prerogative, but recent history has shown that beekeeping in a vacuum is increasingly difficult. By collaborating within beekeeping community, such as taking part in the BIP, we have the tremendous opportunity to benefit from our strength in numbers that is poised to pay huge dividends because of ‘big data’. Just like a honey bee colony of 50,000 bees will make far more honey than the sum of two colonies with 25,000 bees each, joining together as a beekeeping community to share our respective management practices will help us understand ourselves better than we can ever do individually.

Be included, be involved, Bee Informed.

www.beeinformed.org

David R. Tarpy, NC State Extension Apiculturist
Department of Entomology, NC State University
http://entomology.ncsu.edu/apiculture
QUEENS, QUEENS, QUEENS!??

by Ann W. Harman

You have just raised your very first batch of six queens. Why not—beekeepers these days are all starting to raise their own queens. Now you feel like a proud parent! You photographed them, of course, on your ever-ready iPhone.® You showed the photos to friends at your local beekeeper meetings. Your honey supers will be overflowing!

Wait a minute! That newly-emerged queen is just one small piece of your honey harvest. What? Small piece? She’s the queen!

Well, now she will have to mate with many drones. Have you thought about that drone population around your apiary? You really may not know anything about the quality of those drones. Some may have great genetic qualities but others, although fast enough to catch the queen, may be duds—small number of viable sperm, some with grumpy genes—a mixture of good, average and poor, really.

Did you pay attention to the weather during her mating days? Sunny and warm, good flight weather or rainy and cold, keeping her (and the drones) at home? You could end up with a fantastic queen for a few months but surprised with a drone layer after that. Do you now have enough foragers for your nectar flow?

Now that the queen has been in her hive for several weeks, her brood pattern needs your attention. Look for lots of eggs and larvae. Look for the size of her brood sphere. By this time she should be living up to your expectations.

Now it is time to evaluate the workers. By the way—how industrious are the workers in the colony? Are the pests—varroa, small hive beetle, wax moth—plentiful or not much of a problem?

Do those empty cells in the brood area seem to be an oversight by the queen or
hygienic workers going after larvae or pupae with problems?

Before the nectar flow starts it might be a good idea to have a look at some brood frames. A few queen cups may be present. These are normal. Did you see any queen cells? These would not be a good sign in a colony with your newly-raised queen. The workers know what they are doing even if it does not follow your plans.

In preparation for your bumper honey harvest have you given a colony with one of your new queens a super full of frames with foundation? The nectar flow is on! What are those workers doing with the foundation? It might be rapidly drawn out and filled with fresh nectar—or ignored.

Just how many workers are actually working in there—a few, some, lots?

If the weather is good for foraging (and the pasture is excellent) how rapidly are your honey supers getting filled? Your workers are responsible for keeping the pests under control and for taking advantage of every nectar blossom out there.

If those workers go happily about their work when you pull out a frame you know they are not putting their energy toward being overly defensive.

Stop admiring your queen and start paying attention to the workers. Take your photos of them. Remember, the real proof of the pudding, make that queen, is the performance of her workers.

Dear Wade:

Please apply the enclosed donation of $_________________ to the NCSBA Apicultural Science Fund to be used by Dr. David Tarpy and Don Hopkins, at their discretion, in support of their efforts on behalf of NC beekeepers.

Mail your check payable to the NCSBA and mail it to:

Wade Lucas, NCSBA Treasurer
2425 Trellis Court
Raleigh, NC 27616
Recently, there have been a number of articles in the press and online about the loss of honey bee colonies and Colony Collapse Disorder. A number of hypotheses have been offered as to the cause or the causes of these bee losses. They include pesticides such as the neonicotinoids used by growers, pesticides used by beekeepers in the hive, parasitic mites, protozoan pests (Nosema spp.), viruses, nutritional deficiencies, stress, and even cellphones.

The actual cause or causes are still uncertain, but we do know that many people want to assist in preventing further bee loss. Many non-beekeepers have learned that honey bees are dying and they would like to help. They really can’t help with the mite problems, the use of neonicotinoids (which may or may not be killing our bees) and the other possible causes or can they? They could sign petitions, write to their congressmen, and do other one-time actions; but there are more practical things they can do to help.

Let’s talk about some of the actions that can be shared with your neighbors and friends that might help reduce or even reverse bee losses. The following list of suggestions may seem obvious, but they are only obvious if the public knows about them.

1. Be Careful with Pesticide Use.
   a. Read the labels and try to avoid the use of products that have “honey bee warnings” on the label.
   b. Only use a pesticide when it is really necessary. If someone finds something crawling on their plants, don’t assume it is a pest or that a pesticide is needed. Every county in NC has a Cooperative Extension Service office (CES) and there are trained personnel who can identify the critter and suggest an appropriate treatment, if one is necessary. This is a free service and the CES does not sell products. Sometimes hand-picking of pests in low numbers or the use of soapy water will do the job without any negative consequences to the honey bees.
   c. If applying a pesticide, select a granule or liquid formulation instead of a dust formulation. Many manufacturers package the same active ingredient in the three different formulations. Pesticides in a dust form are likely to drift and contact flying bees or foraging bees that just happen to be in the area but on untreated plants. The dusts can even drift into nearby beehives.
d. Time of day is very important. If a pesticide is necessary, apply it in the late afternoon when the bees tend to be back in their hives, but the pests are still on the plants.

2. Consider Becoming a Beekeeper
   a. Many people assume that it is illegal to keep honey bees in a city or town. In almost all cases this is not true. Tell them about the advantages of beekeeping: pollination of plants and trees in their yards, honey production, production of other bee products such as beeswax for candles, and the opportunity to supplement their income with the profits from a very enjoyable hobby. Also don’t overlook mentioning the satisfaction that comes from working with bees and the pleasure of meeting and talking with other beekeepers.
   b. I have been involved with beekeeping at NC State University for almost 40 years and I have seen the interest and involvement in beekeeping cycle up and down. We have been in an upward cycle recently and I encourage you to convert some of the already interested public into beekeepers.

3. Buy Local Honey
   a. Notice I emphasized local honey. Buying local honey supports local beekeepers and helps to insure the success of beekeepers who are keeping bees in a local area.
   b. Actually, the idea of buying local honey can be expanded to buying honey made in the United States. Most of the honey sold in grocery stores is, at least in part, from other countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Canada, and China. Read the label or the back of the container to see if the Country of Origin is on the product. Unfortunately, Country of Origin labeling is not required on honey containers by the US Food and Drug Administration unless the label contains a USDA mark, but many honey packers do provide the information.
   c. In NC the consumers do have an additional way to determine if they are buying honey that is properly labeled as the purity, floral source, and area of production. Look for the NCSBA’s yellow Certified seal. If the product states that it is NC honey then the NCSBA stands behind that claim. Learn more about this program at the North Carolina Association’s website.

If someone asks you “Are honey bees really dying?”, the answer is Yes. Emphasize to them why this is a serious situation (food production will decrease and/or food will become more expensive to produce). Then suggest that they consider some or all of the three major points that I have mentioned in this article. In summary the average citizen can (1) be careful in the use of pesticides, (2) consider starting a hive or two of honey bees, and (3) buy local honey.

We have a great opportunity to reach out to non-beekeepers who want to help us. Let’s do it.

May All of Your Supers Be Full,
John T. Ambrose
At the 2013 joint spring meeting of the North Carolina State Beekeepers Association and the South Carolina Beekeepers Association, Dr. Mike Hood was again honored with the McIver-Haas Lifetime Achievement Award.

This award is designed to acknowledge the efforts and contributions of those individuals who have long term and highly productive service to the North Carolina State Beekeepers Association, and to beekeeping, and to acknowledge those individuals whose dedicated service to the NCSBA and achievements in support of beekeeping are true and of long lasting significance.

Dr. Hood received his BS in Forest Management in 1973 and his MS in Entomology in 1977, both from Clemson University. Hood earned his PhD in Entomology from the University of Georgia in 1986. He has been employed at Clemson University since 1988. The first seven years at Clemson, he had a joint appointment (70/30%) in the departments of Plant Industry and Entomology. In the department of Plant Industry, he served as a regulatory inspector for plant disease and pests in commercial greenhouse, turf and tree nursery operations. He also served as the State Apiarist in this department which oversees interstate movement of honey bees and regulates bee disease and pests. In the department of Entomology, he served as the Extension Apiculturist. Since 1995, Mike worked full-time in the department of Entomology as the Extension/Research/Teaching Apiculturist where he answered calls on honey bees, yellow jackets, carpenter bees, etc. Most of his research is centered on integrated management of honey bee mites and the small hive beetle.

Hood taught the undergraduate beekeeping course at the university. Until his retirement, he served as the Executive Secretary of the South Carolina Beekeepers Association and oversaw the South Carolina Master Beekeeper Program which provides beekeeping educational opportunities to the public.

In 2005, he invented the Hood Small Beetle Trap, sometimes referred to has ‘the one way death trap’ or the ‘coffin’. The trap appeared on the market in 2006.

Mike is a retired LTC (USA Reserve) serving 2 years active duty and 23 years as a reservist. He retired from Clemson University March 31, 2013, after 25 years of service.
Under specific conditions, Journeyman testing by the NCSBA Master Beekeepers will be allowed at times and locations other than the Spring and Summer meetings of the NCSBA. The first requirement is that two master beekeepers be present during testing. A club wanting to offer the Journeyman written and practical tests, must have a master beekeeper request the tests and the answers. The master beekeeper will be required to make whatever copies are needed and administer the test with another master beekeeper present. Grading will also be done by the master beekeepers, who will then let the Master Beekeeper Committee Chair know who passed. While a 60% passing rate is acceptable for the Certified level, all other levels require a 70% passing rate – meaning the applicant must receive at least 70 points to pass (the test is 100 points). We will continue to offer the Journeyman and Master level testing at all meetings for the next few years. Eventually we are hoping the new procedure catches on and becomes the standard.

Journeyman level workshops will be given at the 2014 spring meeting. One can expect more in-depth biology, disease identification and treatment, and bee behavior, to be among the topics. Please note that this course will not teach to the Journeyman level test, though the test will be given at the meeting – preferably after the Journeyman course is over. Stay tuned for details.

The requirements for offering the Certified level test at the end of local club bee schools has not changed. A club that wishes to offer this service must appoint an Education Director. The Education Director must be computer literate and have ready access to a computer.

This person has the following duties:

1) Request the Certified level written and practical tests, and the answer sheet from Master Beekeeper Committee Chair. Please note, that if a make-up test is given, an alternate test must be requested from one of the four available certified level tests. It must not be the same test.

2) Administer the test only to NCSBA members.

3) Grade the test.

4) Record all the results on a spread sheet, which we will provide.

5) Make sure that the NCSBA member number is entered on the spread sheet for each member who is tested. This last point is key because it is how we enter each member into the data base. Names and addresses are not reliable despite what you might think.
APIARY INSPECTION...WHY?

by Kim Underhill
NC Certified Beekeeper-Big Oak Apiary of John 15:5 Farm
Wake County Beekeepers Association 2013 Program Director

Why should I have an NC state inspection of my hives and equipment? Why do regulatory agencies inspect anything at all?
The NC Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services (NCDA&CS) provides services that promote and improve agriculture, agribusiness and forests; protect consumers and businesses; and conserve farmland and natural resources for the prosperity of all North Carolinians.
The NC Food and Drug Protection Division assures consumers that foods, feeds, drugs, cosmetics, and automotive antifreezes are safe, wholesome and properly labeled. Statewide inspections and chemical analyses offer protection against unsafe, deceptive and fraudulent products.
The USDA inspects meat, poultry and egg products to ensure that they are free of harmful pests/diseases that would threaten public safety.
The FDA inspects vaccines/drugs manufacturing, blood banks, food, dairy, etc. to protect the public health.
OSHA inspects workplaces to ensure healthy and safe work environments.
Culinary inspections are conducted to ensure that food storage and service, preparation and quality of food are free from unsafe microbes or contamination.
The EPA inspects for pollutants, contaminants, hazardous waste, etc. that may be disastrous to our air quality, water and environment.
These are just a few of the hundreds of types of inspections that occur every day in the United States. Inspectors are experienced and highly trained to identify countless conditions that are detrimental to our health and safety.
So, why not apiary inspections?

Beekeeping in North Carolina
There are approximately 12,000 beekeepers in North Carolina, managing approximately 100,000 colonies of bees for honey production, pollination services, or both.
North Carolina yields an average of 5.5 million pounds of honey annually, totaling about $10 million in sales per year.
According to agricultural statistics provided by NCDA&CS, the NCSU Apiculture program estimates that over the last five years in North Carolina, honey bees have directly accounted for an average of $88 million in annual fruit and vegetable production (67.9% of total value) and approximately $154 million in total annual crop productivity (24.5% of total value).
Fruit and vegetable crops that rely heavily upon honey bees for pollination include: cucumbers, blueberries, watermelons, apples, squash, strawberries, melons, and peaches, while forage crops that benefit from (but not necessarily require) honey bees include alfalfa, cotton, peanuts, and soybeans. Honey bees also benefit wildlife by pollinating their food source plants.

Apiary Inspection in North Carolina
Apiary Inspection services are provided by the NCDA&CS, Plant Industry Division, Plant Protection Section, Apiary Services.
The North Carolina State Beekeepers Association (NCSBA), beekeepers and
Apiary Inspectors work together to protect and ensure the integrity and growth of the beekeeping industry in NC. One of the primary goals is to promote and encourage better beekeeping methodology. In the spirit of cooperation, beekeepers are strongly encouraged to adhere to the regulations established by the Apiary Services in their efforts to identify, contain, and eradicate honey bee pests and diseases.

Apiary inspectors will inspect bees for diseases at the beekeepers request by sampling and submitting samples for laboratory test and diagnosis to NC State Agricultural Lab. They open the hives and observe the brood, i.e. eggs, larvae and developing bees. In addition, they inspect equipment and provide training and education for the beekeeper.

Why Inspect?
- Nuclei, queen or purchased bees cannot be sold unless they are inspected and found to be disease free. NC requires permits to sell, which are based on inspection results.
- Hives entering NC must be inspected before purchase.
- It is critical to protect agriculture and the environment from diseased insects.
- Public health is at risk from compromised products, produce, etc...
- Every hive is critical, whether a beekeeper has 1 or 100 hives. Disease can spread rapidly.
- Hives are inspected for the presence of Africanized bees.

Other Facts
- There is no inspection fee unless you plan to sell bees.
- All state inspection reports are public record (glenn.hacknet@ncagr.org), allowing the beekeeper to check on the health of neighboring hives.
- Inspectors will train and educate the beekeeper at the inspection site.
- Inspectors will identify equipment issues.
- The Apiary program provides fumigation services.
- Lectures and workshops are available to county and state beekeeping organizations and other interested groups.

Critical Conditions
Below are just a few of the diseases, disorders, and conditions which are of special concern to beekeeping in North Carolina, and everywhere.

- **American foulbrood disease**, *Paenibacillus larvae*; the most serious pathogen of honeybees, and the most difficult to eradicate.
- **Chalkbrood disease**, *Ascosphaera apis*; a fungal infection that attacks developing larvae.
- **Honeybee parasitic tracheal mite**, *Acarapis woodi*, lives in the airways of adult bees. They can kill entire colonies by themselves, or by compromising the immune defenses of workers, allowing other diseases to flourish.
- **Varroa mite – Varroa destructor**; most well known and most insidious parasite of honeybees. It has destroyed entire feral populations.
- **Small Hive Beetle – Aethina tumida**.
• Africanized bees, sometimes called ‘killer bees’ because of their aggressive tendencies, will mate with European honey bees (most common in NC) to create a feral strain.

• Any bee disease or disorder which constitutes a threat to the bee and honey industry in North Carolina, as identified by the Commissioner

So, Why Request a State Apiary Inspection of your hives?

We can't put a price on the ecological value of honey bees. Their environmental impact and agricultural value must be protected. Diseases undetected and unchecked, spread rapidly, and will result in financial hardships that will undoubtedly be passed from beekeeper to beekeeper, to the farmers and, ultimately, to the consumer.

So, the better question is: why wouldn't you request and inspection? Call your State Apiary Inspector today! Every hive is important from 1 to 1,000,000! and it's FREE! I say, an ounce of inspection is worth pounds of honey and bees!

Are you a hobbyist, backyard beekeeper, a new bee or wanna bee? To help you get started on your way to your first or next state hive inspection, here are a few questions you should ask yourself before the inspector arrives at your apiary.

1. Why do you want a visit? Is there a problem?
   A. If so, what are you seeing, hearing, smelling?
   B. When did you first notice the problem?
   C. What have you seen in the hive or have you even looked?
Or - Just want to make sure everything is ok?

2. How old is the Queen and from whom was she purchased?

3. What and how often are you feeding?
   - started, stopped, supplements?

4. Have you seen or treated for pests?
   - Pests seen
   - Treatments?
   - When? What? Why?

5. Colony is dead! In this case, evidence and specimens can be very helpful.
   - Photos?
   - Specimens collected and place in 70% alcohol
   - How old are your specimens?
   - Frames and Combs still available?

6. Is your record keeping up to date and thorough?
   - History given by beekeepers is CRITICAL!
   - Keep good notes
   - If you don't have a record keeping method - ask for help and get one in place!

Remember: an ounce of inspection and good record keeping is worth pounds of honey and bees!

If you need help preparing a record keeping system or would like to share your system for the greater good of all, please email me at; tigerpup58@gmail.com.

Happy Beekeeping to all and see you at the Summer Meeting July 11-13th!

Editor's note:
Since 1990, there have been two interceptions of African bees in port cities. One was detected and destroyed on a ship and the other was destroyed on a dock. Since then, there have been no African bees detected in North Carolina.

NC Apiary Inspectors are actively soliciting beekeepers to submit samples of honey bees that behave unusually.
TELLING THE BEES

Bedford “Bet” C. Dowty

Bedford "Bet" Dowty, 85, of Morehead City, died Sunday, February 17, 2013 at Vidant Medical Center in Greenville. A graveside service was held 2:00 pm Wednesday at Carteret Memorial Gardens.

Mr. Dowty was a member of First Baptist Church of Morehead City, Masonic Ocean Lodge # 405 , and Morehead City Rotary Club. A long time beekeeper, Bet was a member of both the Crystal Coast Beekeepers Association and the North Carolina State Beekeepers Association. He was also know as a patient and welcoming mentor to new beekeepers.

He is survived by his son, B. Calvin Dowty, Jr. and wife Martha of Beaufort; two daughters, Valerie D. Ballard and husband Robert of Beaufort and Linda L. Johnston and husband Ron of Morehead City; five grandchildren, Meredith Dowty Hall, Jessica Dowty, Savannah L. Pratt, Rob Ballard, and Ryan Johnston; one brother, Roy G. Dowty; companion, Marjorie Zukunft, with whom he attended beekeeping meetings; and three great-grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by his wife, Mary R. Dowty, and his parents, William Calvin Dowty and Beulah Lawrence Dowty Weaver.

Jimmy G. Goodman

by Bob Kemper

Tell his bees we’ll miss him...

Jimmy Gray Goodman, 67, passed away on February 28th. He was a native of Summerlin’s Crossroads near Mt. Olive. A part of his life was the Department of Transportation- Highway Division from which he retired. But, mainly, Jimmy was a lifelong farmer who- along with his wife Sue and sons Michael and Darren-kept bees, raised lots of hogs, gardened, played softball, fished, hunted and worked with the boy scouts. He was an active member of the Rooty Branch Original Free Will Baptist Church.

Jimmy was a member of several NCSBA chapters and was a charter member of the Neuse Regional Beekeepers. Jimmy and his brother-in-law, Donald Pate, attended club meetings together and worked the bees together. Jimmy’s health suffered due to diabetes; but, even after amputations, Jimmy and Donald would tend the bees. Jimmy was happy to talk with anybody about bees and to help beginning beekeepers get started. As with any beekeeper, tall tales could be told of swarm catching adventures, upset hives, and honey sticky floors. Jimmy had a ready smile, a great sense of humor and he was a pleasure to be with.
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### Thursday, July 11, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:45 pm</td>
<td>Call to Order: <strong>Danny Jaynes, NCSBA President</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Invocation: (Moore County Beekeepers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Welcome: MCBA, Pinehurst College Rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Announcements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-1:55 pm</td>
<td>Presentation: <strong>Dr. David Tarpy, North Carolina Update</strong>, NC State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00-2:55 pm</td>
<td>Keynote Speaker: <strong>Dr. Larry Connor &quot;Varroa Control&quot;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00-3:20 pm</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:20 pm – 3:30 pm</td>
<td>Door Prizes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 pm – 4:15 pm</td>
<td>Presentation: <strong>Dan Conlon, “Seasonal Apiary Management”</strong> (Warm Colors Apiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30-5:15 pm</td>
<td>Presentation: <strong>Ross Conrad “CCD and Organic Solutions” (Dancing Gardens Apiary)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5:30 pm until</td>
<td>NCSBA Executive Committee Meeting</td>
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</table>

### Friday, July 12, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:00-10:00 AM</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>08:45 – 09:00 AM</td>
<td>Call to Order: <strong>Julian Wooten, NCSBA 1st VP</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Welcome: (Moore County Beekeepers)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Announcements</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Door Prizes</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00-10:00 pm</td>
<td>Presentation: <strong>Don Hopkins, “Update on the Bee Losses and ApiVar.”</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00-11:00 pm</td>
<td>Presentation: <strong>Dr. Connor “Resource Management”</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-1:00 pm</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00-1:45 pm</td>
<td>Workshop session 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ABF?
by Susan H. Fariss

The American Bee Federation (ABF) works in the interest of all beekeepers, hobbyist, sideliner and commercial, and those associated with the industry to ensure the future of the honey bee. Once considered an organization for commercial beekeepers, ABF has reinvented itself, and now hosts joint conferences with organizations that include Apiary Inspectors of America and the American Association of Professional Apiculturists. These conferences include educational programs and presentations by many, many researchers, as well as updates by Apiary Inspectors from various states, and legislative updates from the ABF Government/Legislative Representative.

While ABF conferences provide more opportunities for learning than I could have imagined before attending, one of the most important aspects of ABF is the way it keeps a finger on the legislative pulse in regards to beekeeping. ABF conferences are informative, fun and highly recommended.

If you can’t make it to a conference, a membership to ABF will help continue lobbying efforts and that alone makes it something that anyone concerned about honey bees should consider. Other benefits of membership include the bimonthly newsletter, monthly E-Buzz (up-to-the-minute ABF updates, legislative news, event information, member features and useful beekeeping tips and tricks), the membership directory, assistance with beekeeper insurance liability programs, webinars and access to the complete ABF website. Check out ABF here, then take the plunge into an ABF membership - good for all beekeepers!
ADVANCE REGISTRATION
2013 NCSBA SUMMER MEETING
SANDHILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE - PINEHURST, NC
JULY 11 - 13, 2013
Hosted by MOORE COUNTY BEEKEEPERS - NCSBA Local Chapter

Please Print Clearly and Complete Items 1-8

Mail-In Advance Registration Deadline is July 5, 2013

1. Member Name___________________________________________ Member ID  #____________
   (Last)              (First)
2. Spouse Name: ___________________________________________ Spouse Member ID________
   (Last)              (First)           Children____________________________
3. Address: ______________________________   _____________________   _______   _________
   (Street)                                                    (City)                           (State)             (Zip)
4. Local Chapter:  ______________________________ Phone(______)  _______ - _____________
5. Email ______________________@_______________ County of Residence ______________________

Members may register online www.ncbeekeepers.org (NCSBA password is REQUIRED)

REGISTRATION FEE
Fees listed below are ADVANCE mail-in fees. WALK-IN fees at the Summer Meeting will be $10.00 higher for Individual and Family registrations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Amount (ADVANCE)</th>
<th>AMT. PAID</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Individual Registration       | $25.00           | $_________
| Family Registration           | $35.00           | $_________
| *NON-NCSBA Member Registration| $40.00           | $_________
| *NON-NCSBA Family Registration| $50.00           | $_________
| BANQUET: Friday evening       | #_________@ $15.00 each | $_________

Banquet Cancellation (Must Be RECEIVED by Friday, July 5, 2013 for a refund)

6. Donation to Apicultural Science Fund (Honey Bee Research) (Optional) = $ _____________

7. TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOUSED (Check Made Payable to NCSBA Registration) = $ _____________

Mail registration form and check to NCSBA Registration, P. O. Box 1627, Clayton, N C  27528.

Vendors: If you require tables and space, please indicate # Tables______________ Spaces - (10 x 10)
Contact Harry Strand at (252) 288-4694 or email: hlstrand59@gmail.com for space reservations and setup times.

South Carolina & Virginia Beekeepers (Do not need to join the NCSBA to attend the 2013 Summer Meeting).

DUES INFO: If have NOT paid your 2013 Annual Dues ($15.00), you may do so during registration and receive the NCSBA Membership price. You may register as an active NCSBA Member by providing your membership card or number when registering for the Summer Meeting. 2013 Annual Commercial Memberships are $30.00.

Attendees are responsible for hotel reservations. The cut-off for hotel discount rates will vary.....RESERVE EARLY!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotel Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Tel No.</th>
<th>Rate (Additional)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Best Western Inn</td>
<td>1675 US#1 South, Southern Pines, NC</td>
<td>(910) 692-0640</td>
<td>$74.00 + Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comfort Inn</td>
<td>9801 Hwy 15-501, Pinehurst, NC</td>
<td>(910) 215-5500</td>
<td>$82.00 + Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Days Inn</td>
<td>805 SW Service Road, Southern Pines, NC</td>
<td>(910) 692-8585</td>
<td>$61.95 + Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hampton Inn</td>
<td>200 Columbus Drive, Aberdeen, NC</td>
<td>(910) 639-4330</td>
<td>$89.00 + Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid Pines Inn</td>
<td>1010 Midland Road, Southern Pines, NC</td>
<td>Tel (800) 747-7272</td>
<td>$89.00 + Tax</td>
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<tr>
<td>SpringHill Suites</td>
<td>US Hwy 15-501, Southern Pines, NC</td>
<td>(910) 695-0234</td>
<td>$91.00 + Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MicroTel Inn</td>
<td>205 Windstar Place, Southern Pines, NC</td>
<td>Tel (910) 693-3737</td>
<td>$62.00 + Tax</td>
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SEE THE NCSBA WEBSITE FOR A COMPLETE LISTING OF ACCOMODATIONS (www.ncbeekeepers.org)
When I became interested in honey bees and beekeeping some twelve years ago, I telephoned the extension office to see if they knew a beekeeper who could mentor me. They referred me to Mr. Bedford C. Dowty. Mr. Bet took me under his wing and taught me everything he knew about bees and beekeeping, being ever so patient when I hacked up the honeycomb while learning how to uncap the honey harvest and reassuring me while inspecting hives of testy bees. He took me out to his hives in the Strawberry Fields on the Simpson Farm, and welcomed me into his home and beeyard to learn how to melt down and clean the wax for making candles. He and I cleaned frames at his home at Merrimon by putting them in boiling lye (at the expense of singed hair and a lost eyebrow!).

When Mr. Bet “retired from beekeeping” (which he never really did), he continued to come to the meetings of Crystal Coast Beekeepers and always had answers to our questions. I was the recipient of all his bees and equipment, including a 1968 like-new 4-frame Dadant extractor. I think of him every time I work my bees. You might say he was my beekeeping father and I will miss him so much. February 3 was his birthday.

It was because of Mr. Bet’s encouragement that I started the Crystal Coast Beekeepers chapter of North Carolina State Beekeepers Association. Since 2005, our club has grown to around 70 members. It’s all thanks to Mr. Bet.

He was such a strong man, both in mind and body. I remember his story of shooting a deer and tracking it until it dropped in a culvert. He singlehandedly pulled it out of that ditch and took it home. This was when he was in his seventies. His spiritual strength was more than apparent when Mary, his wife of many years, passed. You could see in his eyes the love he had for her. But he remained strong throughout. A few years ago, he was fortunate to meet Marge, his companion to the end. He was so fortunate to have Marge by his side and we were fortunate that Marge came to almost every bee meeting with Mr. Bet.

Mr. Bet passed away Sunday, February 17. He welcomed me into his life and I am so grateful he did. Our relationship went beyond bees: we spoke of family, jobs, deer hunting, gardening. . .our interests were so in tune.

In the spirit of the well known custom among beekeepers of “telling the bees” when their master goes to his next life, and since my bees are most definitely descendants of Mr. Bet’s bees, I’ve told my girls. They were very quiet for a while. We’ll all miss Mr. Bet and will think of him often.

IN PRAISE OF MY MENTOR

by Tia Douglass
NCSBA SUMMER MEETING - GETTING THERE
Make way, cupcakes—it's whoopie pie time! Everyone is falling in love with America's classic sandwich treat. Simple to make and delicious to eat, a whoopie pie is two soft cookies with a creamy filling. Legend has it that the name “whoopie pie” comes from the cry of “Whoopie!” that farmers or children would shout when they opened their lunch boxes and found one inside. The following recipe comes from the book Whoopie Pies by Angela Davis. This book contains a huge selection of whoopie pie recipes.

**Pistachio & Honey Whoopie Pies**
(Makes 12)
Generous 1 ¼ c. all-purpose flour
1 tsp. baking soda
large pinch salt
¾ c. pistachios, finely ground plus 1 T. chopped
½ c. butter, softened
¾ c. superfine sugar
finely graded rind of ½ lemon
1 large egg, beaten
2/3 c. buttermilk

Preheat oven to 350 degrees F. Line 2-3 large cookie sheets with parchment paper. Sift together the all-purpose flour, baking soda, and salt. Stir in the ground pistachios. Place the butter, sugar and lemon rind in a large bowl and beat with an electric mixer until pale and fluffy. Beat in the egg, followed by half of the flour mixture and then the buttermilk. Stir in the rest of the flour mixture and mix until thoroughly incorporated.

Pipe or spoon 24 mounds of the batter onto the prepared cookie sheets, spaced well apart to allow for spreading. Sprinkle with the chopped pistachios. Bake, one sheet at time, in the preheated oven for 10-12 minutes until risen and just firm to the touch. Cool for 5 minutes, then using a palette knife transfer to a cooling rack and let cool completely.

**Honey Mascarpone Filling**
1 c. mascarpone cheese
½ c. heavy cream
4 T. dark honey

For the filling, place the mascarpone and cream in a bowl and beat until smooth. Stir in the honey. Chill for 30 minutes. To assemble, spread the mascarpone cream on the flat side of half of the cakes. Top with the rest of the cakes. Cut into 1 ½ inch squares. Serve with strawberries dusted with confectioners' sugar. YUMMY!!!!
BEEKEEPERS, CONSERVATION AND FOOD CAMPAIGNERS ACCUSE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OF FAILING TO PROTECT THE INSECTS

by Damian Carrington
The Guardian News and Media

The US government is being sued by a coalition of beekeepers, conservation and food campaigners over pesticides linked to serious harm in bees.

The lawsuit accuses the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of failing to protect the insects – which pollinate three-quarters of all food crops – from nerve agents that it says should be suspended from use. Neonicotinoids, the world's most widely used insecticides, are also facing the prospect of suspension in the European Union, after the health commissioner pledged to press on with the proposed ban despite opposition from the UK and Germany.

"We have demonstrated time and time again over the last several years that the EPA needs to protect bees," said Peter Jenkins, an attorney at the Centre for Food Safety who is representing the coalition. "The agency has refused, so we've been compelled to sue."

"America's beekeepers cannot survive for long with the toxic environment EPA has supported," said Steve Ellis, a Minnesota and California beekeeper and one of the plaintiffs who filed the suit at the federal district court. "Bee-toxic pesticides in dozens of widely used products, on top of many other stresses our industry faces, are killing our bees."

The EPA declined to comment on the lawsuit, but said in a statement: "We are working aggressively to protect bees and other pollinators from pesticide risks through regulatory, voluntary and research programmes. Specifically, the EPA is accelerating the schedule for registration review of the neonicotinoid pesticides because of uncertainties about them and their potential effects on bees." However, even the accelerated review will not be completed before 2018.

The pesticides named in the lawsuits are clothianidin, manufactured by Bayer, and thiamethoxam, made by Syngenta. Neither company chose to comment on the lawsuit, but industry group Crop Life America (CLA) is representing some of the companies.

"The CLA fully supports and trusts the rigour of EPA's review process for crop protection products, including neonicotinoids," said Ray McAllister, senior director of regulatory affairs at CLA. "This class of product represents an important component of modern agriculture that helps farmers protect their crops. Neonicotinoids are thoroughly tested and monitored for potential risks to the environment and various beneficial species, including honeybees."

A series of high-profile scientific studies in the last year have increasingly linked neonicotinoids to harmful effects in bees, including huge losses in the number of queens produced, and big increases in "disappeared" bees that fail to return from foraging trips. Disease and habitat loss are also thought to be factors in the recent declines in populations of bees and other pollinators.
A proposal to suspend the use of three neonicotinoids across the EU ended in a hung vote on 15 March. But Tonio Borg, the European commissioner for health and consumer policy, said this week he would take the proposal to appeal. If member states maintained their positions, the insecticides would be suspended. "The health of our bees is of paramount importance," said Borg. "We have a duty to take proportionate yet decisive action to protect them wherever appropriate."

The lawsuit against the EPA argues that, via "conditional registrations", the regulator rushed the neonicotinoids into the market without sufficient examination and since that time has failed to take account of new information. "Pesticide manufacturers use conditional registrations to rush bee-toxic products to market, with little public oversight," said Paul Towers, at Pesticide Action Network, part of the coalition.

The action by the coalition, which also includes the Sierra Club and the Centre for Environmental Health, follows an emergency petition in March 2012 which demanded the EPA suspend the use of clothianidin but was not acted upon. Also issued this week was a report from the American Bird Conservancy, which said the "EPA risk assessments have greatly underestimated [the risk to birds], using scientifically unsound, outdated methodology."

Editor’s note: According to their website http://www.croplifeamerica.org/about, CropLife America is a crop protection association that represents the companies that develop, manufacture, formulate and distribute crop protection chemicals and plant science solutions for agriculture and pest management in the United States. CLA’s member companies produce, sell and distribute virtually all the crop protection and biotechnology products used by American farmers.

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ELLIS HARDISON
HONORED WITH ORDER
OF THE LONG LEAF
PINE

by Linda Beaulieu

Ellis Hardison, right, was presented the N.C. Order of the Longleaf Pine by Jesse Capel at the February meeting of the Montgomery County Beekeepers Association.

The Montgomery County Beekeepers Association honored a friend and mentor at the group’s February meeting. Jesse Capel, who presented Hardison with the N.C. Order of the Longleaf Pine from former Gov. Beverly Perdue, called Hardison a lifelong beekeeper who has been involved in all phases of beekeeping, from raising queens to pollinating crops and selling honey.

“He’s always been very helpful, one of those people who was always ready and willing to help whether you have a question or a problem. His has been a life of service to beekeepers all over this state,” Capel said, referring to Hardison as “our professor of beekeeping,” in reference to beekeeping classes Hardison teaches at Montgomery Community College.

In addition to working with bees and beekeepers locally and across the state, Hardison has traveled to Africa and South America, where he has studied Africanized bees and brought back that knowledge to local beekeepers.
2013 Permits to Sell Bees

The following dealers have been approved to sell bees in North Carolina and are permitted to sell or ship bees of the said apiary.

In State Companies Permitted to Sell Bees

The inspectors’ report forms for these apiaries are public records and are on file at the Beneficial Insect Lab, 950 East Chatham Street, Cary, NC 27511, (919) 233-8214.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Spring Inspection</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>5 County Beekeepers</td>
<td>117 E Franklin St.</td>
<td>Zebulon</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>27597</td>
<td></td>
<td>(919) 269-9333</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Stands Bee Farm</td>
<td>1885 Middle Fork Rd</td>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28635</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(336) 957-4744</td>
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<tr>
<td>A &amp; J Honey Farm, LLC</td>
<td>3243 S. Chipley Ford Rd.</td>
<td>Statesville</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28625</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(704) 876-1244</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albemarle Bee Co.</td>
<td>32586B Austin Rd.</td>
<td>New London</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28127</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(704) 463-1233</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bee Delight Honey Farm</td>
<td>510 Flower House Loop</td>
<td>Troutman</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28166</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(704) 528-1667</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bee Ready Bees . Com</td>
<td>4117 Douglas Drive</td>
<td>Franklinville</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>27248</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(336) 824-4682 / (336) 653-5516</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beech Mountain</td>
<td>2775 Beech Mountain Rd</td>
<td>Elk Park</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28622</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(828) 733-4525</td>
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<tr>
<td>Betsey's Bees</td>
<td>1226 Mt. Olivet Church Rd.</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>27525</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(919) 495-1450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billy R. Boyd</td>
<td>5803 Old Monroe Rd.</td>
<td>Indian Trail</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28079</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(704) 821-7310</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolick Honey Farm</td>
<td>2215 Trinity Church Rd.</td>
<td>Concord</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28027</td>
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<td>(704) 795-3900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridges Bee Supplies</td>
<td>121 Parkdale Circle</td>
<td>Kings Mountain</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28086</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(704) 739-6435</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bryan Fisher</td>
<td>712 Deaton St</td>
<td>Kannapolis</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28081</td>
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<td>(980) 521-8642</td>
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<tr>
<td>Busy Bee Apiaries / Vintage Bee Inc</td>
<td>1201 New Hope Church Rd</td>
<td>Chapel Hill</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>27516</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(919) 904-7128 / (919) 516-6621</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calvin Bryant Terry Jr.</td>
<td>105 Johnson Street</td>
<td>Vass</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28394</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(910) 528-1153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cape Fear Bee</td>
<td>475 Pleasant Grove Church Rd</td>
<td>Bladenboro</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28320</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(910) 879-7685 / (910) 862-2049</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carl Chesick Green Goddess Farm</td>
<td>22 Cedar Hill Road</td>
<td>Asheville</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28806</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(828) 779-7047</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chris Mendenhall</td>
<td>5703 Midway School Rd.</td>
<td>Thomasville</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>27360</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(336) 442-9835</td>
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<tr>
<td>David A. Howard</td>
<td>2713 Joiner St</td>
<td>High Point</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>27263</td>
<td></td>
<td>(336) 905-5832</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Bridgers</td>
<td>118 Wellington Dr.</td>
<td>Wilmington</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28411</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(910) 886-1947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delton Dial</td>
<td>11034 Rough and Ready Rd</td>
<td>Cero Gordo</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28430</td>
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<td>(910) 654-0122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diamond B Farms</td>
<td>185 Lighthouse RD</td>
<td>Wallace</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28466</td>
<td></td>
<td>(910) 289-0685 / (910) 340-0826</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donnie Smith</td>
<td>599 John Russell Rd.</td>
<td>Raeford</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28376</td>
<td>Active+</td>
<td>(910) 875-5640</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ed &amp; Ruth Whitley</td>
<td>1247 Salisbury Ave</td>
<td>Albemarle</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28001</td>
<td></td>
<td>(704) 982-3136</td>
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<tr>
<td>G&amp;S Beefarm</td>
<td>900 Honeysuckle Lane</td>
<td>Albemarle</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28001</td>
<td>Active+</td>
<td>(704) 982-0698</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guilford County Beekeepers Association</td>
<td>4604 Graham RD</td>
<td>Greensboro</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>27410</td>
<td></td>
<td>(336) 740-1703</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.L. Carpenter II</td>
<td>1940 Bill Curlee Rd.</td>
<td>Polkton</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28135</td>
<td></td>
<td>(704) 272-7154</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harris Apiaries</td>
<td>10055 N.C. Hwy 53 West</td>
<td>White Oak</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>28399</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>(910) 988-6227</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>City, State, Zip</td>
<td>Phone Numbers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holbert Bee Supply</td>
<td>P.O. Box 217</td>
<td>Saluda, NC 28773</td>
<td>Active + (828) 749-2337</td>
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<tr>
<td>Holt's Apiaries</td>
<td>132 Holt's Ln</td>
<td>Siloam, NC 27047</td>
<td>(336) 710-4904</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Ralph Harlan</td>
<td>1295 Brevard Place</td>
<td>Iron Station, NC 28080</td>
<td>Active (704) 807-6207</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jeff Ritchie</td>
<td>3901 Piney Rd</td>
<td>Morganton, NC 28655</td>
<td>(828) 438-1720</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jim's Bees</td>
<td>1106 Mohawk Ave</td>
<td>Fayetteville, NC 28303</td>
<td>Active + (910) 273-2782</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Caudle Apiaries</td>
<td>1029 Sewickley Drive</td>
<td>Charlotte, NC 28209</td>
<td>Active + (704) 763-1646</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kathy Webb</td>
<td>308 Webb Farm Rd</td>
<td>Salisbury, NC 28147</td>
<td>(704) 637-8043</td>
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<td>Lee's Bees</td>
<td>1818 Saddle Club Rd</td>
<td>Mebane, NC 27302</td>
<td>Active (919) 304-3669</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael H. Stephenson</td>
<td>222 Wellons Boyette Road</td>
<td>Princeton, NC 27569</td>
<td>Active (919) 631-2605</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mike Bourn</td>
<td>1104 Arbor Drive</td>
<td>China Grove, NC 28023</td>
<td>(704) 857-7699</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miller Bee Supply, Inc.</td>
<td>496 Yellow Banks Rd</td>
<td>N. Wilkesboro, NC 28659</td>
<td>Active + (336) 670-2249</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Valley Apiaries</td>
<td>212 Mountain Top Road</td>
<td>Thurmond, NC 28683</td>
<td>Active + (336) 874-2260</td>
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<td>Orr Bee Supply</td>
<td>323 Morris Hollow Rd</td>
<td>Old Fort, NC 28762</td>
<td>Active + (828) 581-4494</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plank Road Apiary</td>
<td>3350 S. Plank Rd</td>
<td>Sanford, NC 27330</td>
<td>Active (919) 776-9517</td>
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<td>Rayon Locklear</td>
<td>2883 S. Duffie Rd.</td>
<td>Red Springs, NC 28377</td>
<td>Active + (910) 843-5561</td>
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<td>Reather C. Furr, Jr</td>
<td>40810 Southbound Rd.</td>
<td>Albemarle, NC 28001</td>
<td>(704) 983-1726</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev/s Russian Apiaries</td>
<td>PO Box 2520</td>
<td>Marion, NC 28752</td>
<td>Active (828) 652-3524</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard John Wright</td>
<td>134 Maggie Drive</td>
<td>Mt Gilead, NC 27306</td>
<td>Active + (910) 439-1879</td>
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<td>Robert E. Baucom</td>
<td>2518 Hamiltons Cross Rd</td>
<td>Marshall, NC 28103</td>
<td>(704) 624-5116</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert M. Dennis</td>
<td>1048 High Meadows Drive</td>
<td>Concord, NC 28025</td>
<td>(704) 721-5830</td>
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<td>Ronnie Moose</td>
<td>152 Crater Rd</td>
<td>Harmony, NC 28834</td>
<td>(704) 539-4757</td>
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<td>Sapony Creek Apiaries</td>
<td>3542 Collie Road</td>
<td>Nashville, NC 27856</td>
<td>Active + (252) 443-6471</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver Spoon Apiaries, Inc</td>
<td>P.O. Box 4486</td>
<td>Wilmington, NC 28406</td>
<td>(910) 352-7868</td>
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<td>Spring Bank Bee Farm</td>
<td>169 Forest Knolls Rd</td>
<td>Goldsboro, NC 27534</td>
<td>(919) 778-0210</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet Honey Bee Farm</td>
<td>331 Britt Rd</td>
<td>St. Pauls, NC 28384</td>
<td>(910) 865-5801</td>
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<td>Tate's Apiaries</td>
<td>2241 Union Cross Rd</td>
<td>Winston-Salem, NC 27107</td>
<td>Active (336) 788-4554 / (336) 970-3952</td>
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<td>Taylors Miss Bee Haven</td>
<td>7610 Buckhorn Rd</td>
<td>Hillsborough, NC 27278</td>
<td>(919) 302-4076</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Carolina Bee Company</td>
<td>237 Jason Way</td>
<td>Youngsville, NC 27596</td>
<td>(919) 728-0827</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timothy A Frye</td>
<td>7141 Richland Church Road</td>
<td>Liberty, NC 27298</td>
<td>Active + (336) 549-7358</td>
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<td>Todd Eury</td>
<td>1753 Liberty Ridge Rd.</td>
<td>Concord, NC 28025</td>
<td>Active + (704) 791-3015</td>
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<td>Tony &amp; Shirley Harris</td>
<td>120 Norman Drive</td>
<td>Canard, NC 27229</td>
<td>(910) 220-7341</td>
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<td>Tony Parker</td>
<td>15913 Sam Potts Hwy.</td>
<td>Bolton, NC 28423</td>
<td>Active + (910) 655-0741 / (910) 386-7725</td>
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<td>Triad Bee Supply</td>
<td>4062 Evergreen Dr.</td>
<td>Trinity, NC 27370</td>
<td>Active + (336) 475-5137</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triple J Farms</td>
<td>595 Duke Whittaker Rd</td>
<td>Mocksville, NC 27028</td>
<td>Active (336) 492-7564</td>
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<td>Triple S Bee Farm</td>
<td>3866 Freedom Way</td>
<td>Hubert, NC 28539</td>
<td>(910) 787-2577</td>
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<td>Troy Poovey</td>
<td>3236 Sipe Rd</td>
<td>Newton, NC 28658</td>
<td>(828) 428-2447</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vince Applebee</td>
<td>24300 NC Hwy # 8</td>
<td>Denton, NC 27239</td>
<td>Active (336) 859-3895</td>
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<td>Wagram Apiaries</td>
<td>24560 McGill St.</td>
<td>Wagram, NC 28396</td>
<td>Active + (910) 369-4557 / (910) 318-1202</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayne Hansen</td>
<td>8004 Southway Rd</td>
<td>Charlotte, NC 28215</td>
<td>(704) 536-4805</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayne Hare</td>
<td>3734 Angier Ave</td>
<td>Durham, NC 27703</td>
<td>Active (919) 730-0595</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wild Mountain Apiaries</td>
<td>875 Will Arrington Road</td>
<td>Marshall, NC 28753</td>
<td>Active (828) 689-4095</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Trivette</td>
<td>10500 McFarland Rd.</td>
<td>Laurel Hill, NC 28351</td>
<td>Active + (910) 462-2493 / (910) 610-3369</td>
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Out of State Companies Permitted to Sell Bees

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<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
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<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<td>Bob Binnie</td>
<td>PO Box 15</td>
<td>Lakemont</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>30552</td>
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<td>(706) 782-6722</td>
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<td>Gardner’s Apiaries / Spell Bee LLC.</td>
<td>510 Patterson Rd</td>
<td>Baxley</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>31513</td>
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<td>H &amp; R Apiaries</td>
<td>2700 South Macon Street Ext</td>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>31545</td>
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<td>Hardeman Apiaries</td>
<td>906 South Rail Road Avenue</td>
<td>Mt. Vernon</td>
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<td>JJs Honey</td>
<td>5748 Chancey Rd</td>
<td>Patterson</td>
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<td>31557</td>
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<td>(912) 647-3726</td>
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<td>Kona Queen Hawaii Inc.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 768</td>
<td>Captain Cook</td>
<td>HI</td>
<td>96704</td>
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<td>(808) 326-9016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rossonman Apiaries Inc</td>
<td>3364 A GA Hwy 33 N</td>
<td>Moultrie</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>31768</td>
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<td>(229) 985-7200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufer’s Apiaries Inc. / Deep East Texas Queens</td>
<td>PO Box 394</td>
<td>Hemp-Hill</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>75948</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td></td>
<td>(409) 625-1203 / (612) 325-1203</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strachan Apiaries</td>
<td>2522 Tierra Buena RD.</td>
<td>Yuba City</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>95993</td>
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<td>(530) 674-3881</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter T. Kelley Co.</td>
<td>PO Box 240</td>
<td>Clarkson</td>
<td>KY</td>
<td>42726</td>
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<td>(800) 233-2899</td>
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It is unlawful to market queens, packages, nucs or hives before the Permit to Sell Bees in North Carolina has been issued. For North Carolina residents, a permit is not required for: (1) the sales of less than 10 bee hives in a calendar year; (2) a one time going out-of-business sales for less than 50 bee hives, or (3) the renting of bees for pollination purposes or the movement of bees to gather honey.

Information or application forms for the Permit to Sell Bees in North Carolina are available by writing: Attn: Tammy Morgan, NCDA&CS, 1060 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699, calling (919) 233-8214, contacting your local county extension office, or accessing the following site:

http://www.ncagr.gov/plantindustry/plant/apiary/sellbees.htm

The following is being printed at the request of Amy Moyle, Yellow Book Editor:

**ERRORS, OMISSIONS AND UPDATES TO THE 2012-2013 YELLOW BOOK**

**OMISSIONS:**
Lifetime Achievement Award (pg. 14):
- Charles Heatherly, Wake County Beekeepers
Life Members (pg. 14):
- Terry Garwood, Surry County Beekeepers
- Ellis Hardison, Moore County Beekeepers

**ERRORS:**
Laurie Shaw’s title is Membership Coordinator, not Membership Secretary as is listed on multiple pages.
Susan Fariss’ name was misspelled under Publications and Website, Bee Buzz Editor listing (pg. 4).
Greg Clements ([gclements@worldpatents.com](mailto:gclements@worldpatents.com)) is Chairman of the Master Beekeeping Program. Dr. David Tarpy was listed in error (pg. 6).
Kerry Fralic listed under the NC Master Beekeepers (pg. 11) should include * for deceased.

**UPDATES:**
Coastal Region Directors, Ricky Coor: email change to rickydoor@bellsouth.net (pg. 5).
Committees, Vendor Support Committee, Harry A. Strand: email change to [hlstrand59@gmail.com](mailto:hlstrand59@gmail.com) (pg. 6).
Rockingham County Beekeepers, President, Lenzie Kinyon: email change to [lkinyon@ice-inc.net](mailto:lkinyon@ice-inc.net) (pg. 52).
Martin Drees: phone number change to 757-503-0193 (pg. 71).
Jack Horn: phone number change to 336-699-8558 (pg. 78).
Jean Light Kinyon: phone number change to 336-316-4932 (pg. 80).
Kimberly A. Richter: phone number 919-477-5505 (pg. 89).

Please send errors or omissions to Amy Moyle at amymoyle@gmail.com.
A REWARDING EXPERIENCE

by Janno Lewis

“There is so much interesting about the bees I didn't know! Coming by [the honey bee exhibit] was really a rewarding experience.” This was a man's excited reaction following some time engaged in conversation with exhibit volunteers Linda and Ellis Hardison. It was Saturday, March 23rd.

The day was a damp and chilly day and the last Saturday in March. Always iffy weather. Yet, the dampness and chill didn't keep families, school groups and others from visiting the zoo.

For the bees at the exhibit, the rangers deemed it too cold to uncover the observation hive. Yet our NCSBA beekeeper volunteers were there ready to engage visitors even without the favorite “tool” in honey bee education - the open observation hive. About all that could be seen of the bees were ones in the entry and exit plexiglass tube. Visitors watching wanted to know about the live bees carrying the dead ones outside.

Doing what exhibit volunteers do best, the Hardisons engaged the visitors in conversation and answers to their questions. There is never just one question (right, beekeepers?) and the opportunities to know more are endless! The bleak-weather day had the potential of being a dull day at the zoo for visitors. But, not for the man who left the exhibit saying, “You, know, I hadn't really planned to learn much of anything at the zoo today because of the weather. But I learned a lot by talking to you beekeepers.”

The Hardisons, of course, weren't bragging on themselves; it's just what our trained, beekeeper volunteers, zoo rangers and other zoo staff report all the time.

With our supporting NCSBA, October 2012 ended our fourth year of volunteer presence at the NC Zoo. The regular volunteer season runs April through October, but many volunteers also opt for nice weather days during off months. Last year, of the 147 “in season” days, 68% of the days were covered by 40 of our trained volunteers. Said another way, “Visitors to the zoo in 2012 were educated, and most times 'thrilled', sixty-eight days! The 2013 season has already begun with a new group of twenty-five people in volunteer training.

There are four sessions of training and anyone interested in becoming volunteers can contacting zoo volunteer Coordinator Toy Lambeth, Toy.Lambeth@nczoo.org or honey bee exhibit coordinators Judy Pick jimjudy9@aol.com or Janno Lewis jannolewis@gmail.com for more information. We have more room for volunteer presence! It can be a rewarding experience.
Spring Bank Bee Farm
298 Spring Bank Road, Goldsboro, NC 27534
Rick and Colin Coor

We produce Italian queens from April until September
Package bees available in March, April and May
The annual contest for “Foods Cooked with Honey” will be held during the upcoming Summer Meeting, July 11-13, at Sandhills Community College, Pinehurst, NC. We are looking for a lot of entries this year.

The Cooking with Honey Committee consists of five members who have extensive knowledge and experience with food preparation including using honey as a principal sweetener. All of the entries will be checked in strictly following the rules printed below. Please read these guidelines carefully.

It is very important that the judges not know who the items being judged belong to; therefore, the judges will not participate in receiving the entries. If there is anything you do not understand, give me a call or email (phone 919-567-9568 email djaynes101@gmail.com)

The judging will be done by members of the committee. Only the judges will be in the room during the judging. Each judge will have a score card for each item being judged and will use the point system described below to evaluate and judge the entries. Each contest participant will be given a score card for each of his/her entries showing how the entry fared in the judging. Our object is to make this contest as objective and fair as possible. Good luck with your entries.

NCSBA ENTRY CATEGORIES, JUDGING CRITERIA AND RULES FOR FOODS COOKED WITH HONEY CONTEST

All entries in this competition must contain honey as the principal sweetening ingredient. Entries must be prepared from ingredients compatible with commonly accepted recipes for the class in which they are entered. The purpose of this competition is to demonstrate...
skill in the use of honey in cooking. Because of their high sugar content, commercial mixes may not be used. There are no other ingredient restrictions. Factors such as whether the entry is representative of the entered class and freshness of the product will be considered in the judging. It will be the responsibility of the exhibitor to see that entries are correctly classified and tagged. Score cards will be provided for the judges to use as guides in judging foods cooked with honey.

Entries must be submitted on Friday morning between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the form provided. Each person entering items in the contest will be assigned a number to be used on all of his/her entries. That number should be placed at the proper place on the entry tag and on the recipe card in the upper left corner. There must be no names or anything that would identify the exhibitor. A recipe, typed or printed, on a 3” X 5” card (front only) must be submitted with each item entered (may be placed in a zip lock bag). If the recipe is not included with the item, the entry will be disqualified.

No entries accepted requiring refrigeration: (Example: no uncooked eggs, pineapple, cream cheese, no meat, fish, poultry or vegetable entries accepted).

ALL CAKES AND BREADS MUST BE ENTERED ON A 6” X 10” CARDBOARD OR PAPER PLATE, PLACED IN A CLEAR PLASTIC BAG WITH ENTRY TAG ATTACHED TO PLATE AND EXTENDING OUTSIDE BAG. NO ENTRIES ON GLASS OR CHINA WILL BE ACCEPTED. EXHIBITORS ARE REQUIRED TO BRING A WHOLE CAKE, ½ LOAF BREAD, FOUR (4) ROLLS, SIX (6) COOKIES, EIGHT (8) PIECES OF CANDY, FOUR (4) MUFFINS, ONE (1) PIE —MUST BE IN AN ALUMINUM PAN. BOUGHT PIE CRUST MAY BE ENTERED; HOWEVER WILL NOT SCORE AS HIGHLY AS EXCELLENT HOMEMADE CRUST.

Entries become property of NCSBA and are served at the Saturday morning break. Exhibitors are encouraged to bring extra cookies, candy, etc. to serve at the Saturday morning break.

Due to guideline length, not all material will be included. For example, on judging criteria categories, only one example, Bread, is given. For a complete copy of rules visit the web site www.ncstatebeekeepers.org Simply click on Members' Page then on Honey and Cooking Competition Guidelines to print a complete copy.

ENTRIES

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<tr>
<td>SM-30</td>
<td>Bread, loaves (yeast-white)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SM-31</td>
<td>Bread, loaves (yeast-whole wheat)</td>
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SM-32 Quick Fruit Bread (i.e. zucchini, banana, etc.)
SM-33 Muffins
SM-34 Rolls (plain with honey topping)
SM-35 Rolls (pecan or cinnamon with honey glaze)
SM-36 Honey Bars and Brownies (any flavor)
SM-37 Cookies (any flavor; i.e. fruit drop, rolled, drop, etc.)
SM-38 Cakes (no cake mixes accepted)
SM-39 Pies
SM-40 Sauce (i.e. honey barbecue, etc.) 4 oz. min.
SM-41 Dressing (honey mustard, etc.) 4 oz. min.
SM-42 Candy
SM-43 Snack Food (popcorn, peanut, granola, trail mix, etc.)
SM-44 Pickles
SM-45 Jams
SM-46 Jellies
SM-47 Preserves

JUDGING CRITERIA

CATEGORY:

BREADS SM-30 – 36

Good Qualities Poor Qualities

I. Appearance – 25 points
- pleasing appearance - too pale or too brown
- even golden brown color - irregular or poor shape
- good shape, well proportioned - has cracks or bulges
- even rounded top - hard, dry crust

II. Texture – 25 points
- fine even grain - large cells, course grain
- small thin cell walls - thick cell walls
- light for size - tunnels of large holes
- crisp crust about 1/8” thick - heavy for size

III. Crumb – 25 points
- even color throughout - gray or dark streaks
- slightly moist - harsh, crumbly, dry
- light and elastic - doughy
- tender - tough

IV. Flavor – 25 Points
- good well blended flavor - flat tasting
- sweet nutty flavor - sour fermented flavor
- pleasing - any flavor too strong or off flavor

Editor’s note: Mary Jaynes writes a popular column, Cooking it Right with Honey, which appears in each issue of this publication. She is also NCSBA’s Cooking with Honey Contest Coordinator.
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