North Carolina Bee Buzz



Winter 2013

Official Newsletter of the North Carolina State Beekeepers Association Volume 38, Number 4

The President's Message Julian Wooten



From Your President...

It is with pleasure that I write you and express my sincere appreciation for the continued support and encouragement the NCSBA membership is providing me and others as we work in

a positive way to move forward. We know we need to utilize all the talent and knowledge that our members can provide. Keep it coming!

Fall is here and what an enjoyable time of the year with cooler temps and beautiful leaf and flower colors! The goldenrod and other fall flowering plants are abundant, picturesque, and productive. Although some of us may be suffering allergic symptoms, these flowers are providing food and nectar for our honey bees, bumble bees, wasps and a host of other

Look Inside!



North Carolina State Beekeepers Association 329 Laurel Street Mount Airy NC 27030-2911

North Carolina State Beekeepers Association

The mission of NCSBA is to advance beekeeping in North Carolina through improved communication with members, improved education about beekeeping, and support of science enhancing the knowledge of beekeeping.

President: Julian Wooten 1st Vice President: Ed Hunt 2nd Vice President: Steve Langefeld Secretary: Libby Mack Treasurer: Wade Lucas Membership Secretary: Carl Caudle Education Coordinator: Dr. David R. Tarpv

Mountain Region: Senior: Calvin Robinson Junior: Kermit Holhouser Sophomore: Allen Blanton Freshman: Doug Vincent



Contact information for the NCSBA Officers and Regional Directors can be found in your Yellow Book Directory and on the NCSBA website, www.ncbeekeepers.org.

From the *Bee Buzz* Editors:

Please send subscription questions and address changes to Laurie Shaw at lshaw@tyler-carter.com. We enthusiastically accept article contributions. Tell us about your local association's latest events, your latest successes/failures, or anything else you'd like the NCSBA members to know. If your submission is not printed immediately, please do not resubmit the same article. We save all submissions and will print when appropriate or when space permits. We maintain the right not to print articles that we deem inflammatory or otherwise inappropriate. Submit your article in .doc, .odt or .pages format. Photos should be high quality jpg or tiff format. Please include a caption for photos, but do not imbed captions in your photos or photos into your news article, but submit these as separate files. We can not accept pdf files. If you do not have access to a computer, we will accept typed or clearly handwritten articles. You can reach us here: NCBeeBuzz@PeacefulValleyHoney.com or North Carolina Bee Buzz Gregory and Susan Fariss 142 Cemetery Road Mocksville, NC 27028

pollinators.

I encourage you to observe hive entrance activities at one of your strong colonies. A few days ago, I visited one of my outlying yards with twelve colonies and was amazed at what I saw. Honey bees with pollen baskets full and others so heavy with nectar they just dropped at the entrance and crawled inside quickly. Similar very busy honey bee food gathering activity was observed at patches of goldenrod. Check it out! You will enjoy watching all of the activity at the hive and in the field.

As many of you know, Dr. John T. Ambrose has graciously volunteered to step up and assume Chairperson responsibilities for the NCSBA Master Beekeeper Program following the resignation of Greg Clements. Dr. Ambrose is in the process of arranging record and data transfer. A transition time is

needed as well as our computer support. Dr. Ambrose will announce when he is ready to receive local chapter information.

Concerning our computer support, a few weeks ago Dr. Ambrose, Steve Langefeld, and I traveled to Columbus, NC and met with Carl Caudle, our Web Master. Carl graciously offered his very nice retreat facility for our afternoon AMS discussions. The meeting was especially helpful to me as I better understand the system and how it will help the NCSBA once everything is up and working. Some progress has been made, but we agreed the whole system is needed now to

help manage the NCSBA and assist local chapters, officers, and members. We will move forward with full implementation of our computer system. This is a big job so to accomplish all of this a contractor may be necessary to help Carl.

(Continued page 4, see I)

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!



I am happy to inform you of the appointment of Elaine Styers as the Cooking with Honey competition Chairperson. We appreciate her willingness to assume this responsibility for NCSBA. Hopefully, there will be many delicious entries in the July 2014 contest.

A big thank you to all who contributed in some way to the NC State Fair honey fund raising project. Ray Wise, Mort Matheny, and Don Hopkins facilitated this process. They and others contributed much time and effort for NCSBA.

Plans are moving forward for our Spring 2014 conference at the Wilmington Convention Center in Wilmington, NC on March 6, 7, and 8. Ed Hunt, Steve Langefeld, and David Bridgers have been working diligently to assure a quality meeting that

everyone will enjoy. The New Hanover County Beekeepers are enthusiastically going to great lengths to make our visit to Wilmington one of the best yet! We hope that everyone will attend, enjoy the camaraderie with other beekeepers, and gain knowledge for working with their own bees. We welcome beginners and anyone who has an interest in promoting beekeeping. We are also already working with the Beekeepers of Wilkes on our Summer 2014 conference. More pertaining to these two events is coming soon.

I continue to be impressed with the many volunteers who continue to serve the North Carolina Beekeepers Association in a positive and unselfish manner. Let's take care of our bees and our beekeepers.

Respectfully, Julian Wooten





SPONGE OR DOLPHIN?

by Ann W. Harman

Let's pay a visit to the ocean for a while. It is a fascinating and colorful world but unfortunately there is not a honey bee to be found there. However some of the animals we might encounter on a sightseeing dive sort of resemble some people in the dry-land world.

One curious animal is the sponge. Yes, it is an animal. A sponge spends its time in one spot letting the seawater wash around it bringing the nutrients it needs for life. No energy is expended and no interaction is made with the undersea world around it. It is happy with receiving nourishment but contributes little to its surroundings.

As we move along under the water we might encounter one of the most intelligent animals known—the dolphin. These beautiful creatures have been studied by many kinds of scientists who have been fascinated by their intelligence, communication and ability to perform tasks. Perhaps you have seen their performances at various sea-world parks. Dolphins interact with humans very well and can be trained to do many things. The military has used them in the past to find



underwater mines. Today archaeologists are training dolphins to find and bring artifacts from underwater sites to the surface. Dolphins are quick learners and seem happy with their work.

Perhaps we should come back to dry land now. There is a beekeeper meeting to attend. The program will have valuable information about successful wintering of colonies. When the meeting is over most of the people will just leave promptly. They came, absorbed the information, then left. Sounds a bit like the sponge we saw earlier in the day. Well, sponges don't move; but they do absorb what they need. When the beekeepers walked into the meeting room the chairs were in place, the refreshments were ready on a table and the treasurer was receiving dues. Why not have an imaginary underwater beekeeper meeting. Who put the chairs in place? Obviously the dolphins. Refreshments? The dolphins would be the ones who baked the cookies and bought the drinks at the supermarket, brought everything and arranged the refreshment table. Who volunteered to be treasurer? A dolphin, of course. Who cleans up at the end of the meeting and puts the chairs away? You're right, the usual group of dolphins with perhaps a few more who volunteered to help.

A successful beekeeper club should have many dolphins—in reality, many volunteers who are participating in making meetings easy and successful. All too often election time comes and suddenly all the beekeepers are entirely too busy to be nominated. Perhaps support and assistance are not being offered to the officers, to the program chair, to the refreshment volunteer.

Although you may be really too busy to be an officer, at the next meeting ask if there is some small task you could do to help contacting someone who has not paid dues, taking home a bag of trash to leave the meeting room clean, helping with chairs and tables. For those who have a bit more time how about helping plan the club's open-hive field day or other activity.

Honey bees are social animals; dolphins are social animals, too. We do understand the social world of our honey bees. So the next time you attend a meeting, think about whether you are a sponge or a dolphin.



WINTER SURVIVAL OF BEE COLONIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

by Dr. John T. Ambrose



One of the concerns I heard over and over again this year was the loss of honey bee colonies over the past winter and during this recent "spring". Beekeepers talked about mites, Colony Collapse Disorder, etc. as the potential causes of those losses and in some cases they were probably correct. However, few people talked about overwintering problems including fluctuations in temperature and food stores. Hive management for overwintering success is an old topic but it is still important. Before we had our current mite and CCD problems, beekeepers were still losing 10-15% of their bee colonies each winter due to overwintering problems

Think about last winter. It was a warmer winter than on average and there were several periods of temperature fluctuation during which the temperature would warm up and then turn cold again. In addition, the spring in most of the state was on the cool and wet side. These are the conditions that lead to colony loss, but you can take precautions so let's talk about overwintering steps such as the following:

- 1. Food Stores
 - a. Amount the amount varies generally by region of the state and the length of the winter, but here are some good, general recommendations for going into winter.

Coastal Plain (east of Raleigh)
 at least 20 pounds of stored honey

2).Piedmont at least 30 pounds of stored honey

3). Mountains = at least 45 pounds of stored honey

Note that these recommendations are minimums and there are variations within regions. Winter lasts longer in the northern mountains (Boone etc.) than in the southern mountains (Asheville etc.). One question of new beekeepers is how can you tell how much honey is in a hive going into the winter (late October or early November)? One way is to count frames of honey and using the following conversion:

- b. Amount of honey per frame
 - Deep filled and capped frame
 5 & 1/2 to 6 pounds of honey
 - 2) Medium filled and capped frame = about 3 pounds of honey
 - 3) Shallow filled and capped frame = something less than the above frames
- 2. Is the Food Available to the Bees?

Just because there is food in the hive does not necessarily mean it is available to the wintering bee cluster. If the cluster has to cross a space such as between hive bodies, then it may present a problem. I have seen dead bee clusters with stored honey that was only inches away. So what should the beekeeper do?

- a. Arrange the honey frames into a compact and pyramid like arrangement so that the wintering cluster will not go after a honey frame that is on one side of the bottom chamber and then be forced to go some distance to find a honey frame that is above that chamber.
- b. Make sure that you are not overwintering your bees on honey that may granulate. There is a lot of aster in bloom right now, but it

is high in glucose compared to fructose and it has a tendency to granulate in the comb. Worker bees can not process granulated honey unless they have a source of liquid honey to mix with it, so keep the aster honey to less than 40% of your winter stores.

3. Winter Feeding

If you do need to feed your colonies then be sure to avoid any feed that is not pure sugar. Sugar mixtures that contain any starches can be a serious problem. Honey bees can not process starch and it can lead to dysentery if the weather is too cold for the bees to fly and to void their feces. On general purposes, I would avoid feeding fructose corn syrup to my bees and instead to use sucrose (table sugar) in a thick liquid solution.

4. How to Feed Overwintering Colonies?

There are a number of ways to do this but there are also a couple of No-No's. Here are a couple of don'ts."

- a. Do not feed dry sugar to your bees except in an emergency which means they are out of food and your liquid mixture of sugar water is freezing. In general, worker bees will treat dry sugar as a waste product and they will throw it out of the hive.
- b. Do not feed your colonies in an open yard situation. Feed the sugar solution inside the hive. Feeding sugar or honey or any

(Continued page 10, see other)

(other, continued from page 9)

other sweetener outside of the hive may and often does lead to robbing.

5. Keep an Eye on the Winter and Spring Weather

In particular be alert for changes in the temperature. It is not uncommon for us to get a break in winter conditions and that may be good for humans but not for bees. Consider this statistic: a typical overwintering colony that is not raising brood will consume about 2-2 & 1/2 pounds of stored food per week, but a typical overwintering colony that is raising brood will consume 7-8 pounds of stored food per week.

If it warm enough that you are seeing bee flight, then there is a good chance that your bees are trying to rear brood. There may not be any available floral pollen but they will use their stored pollen. This creates another problem for the colony and for you in the future. The colony may not have enough stored pollen to get them through changing weather conditions in the early spring

6. Don't Stop Monitoring Your Hives Just Because the Weather has Warmed Up in the Spring:

If your colonies have started brood rearing and then the weather turns bad because of cold or rain, you and your bees have a problem. The worker bees may be faced with a situation in which they can only warm or feed a portion of the new brood. If they cut their losses and allow some of the brood to perish, then that is a good thing. But if they try to save all of the brood then everything may die because of a lack of resources.

One recommendation is to be sure that the food stores in a hive never go below 10 pounds of stored honey. This will allow for at least one week plus of brood rearing in case nectar is not available to the hive. Many colonies do die in the winter, but even more are at risk of doing so in the early spring if the weather is erratic.

Plan ahead for the overwintering of your bees, be sure they have enough in useable food stores going into the winter, check them periodically for weight (food stores) through the spring, and remember that bees approach winter differently than do we humans.

May All Yours Supers Be Full, John T. Ambrose



LOCAL BEEKEEPER HONORED FOR 40 YEAR RESEARCH CAREER

by Ian Thomas, NIEHS Communications Department

Retired National Toxicology Program (NTP) researcher and local beekeeper Jack Bishop, Ph.D., is being honored by the <u>Environmental Mutagenesis and Genomics</u> <u>Society</u> as its 2013 Alexander Hollaender Award winner. Given annually, the award recognizes outstanding achievement in the study of environmental and genetic science

toward advancing human health.

"I'm extremely humbled and honored to receive this award, and to be included in such a prestigious list of past winners," said Bishop, a noted expert in the field of reproductive and developmental health having published more than 100 science



Bishop, right, is a longtime resident of Wake County and a native of Seymour Texas. (Photo courtesy of Jack Bishop)

papers throughout his four-decade career.

During his time with NTP, Bishop served as a project officer for toxicology research that evaluated the reproductive and developmental toxicity of chemicals. Toxicology is the study of the adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms — a field in which NTP is seen as a global leader.

"As scientists, we always want to see that connection between our work in the lab and its impact on the overall public health," said Bishop. "Working at NTP was truly a rewarding experience in that regard because often times we got to see, first hand, how our research informed policy and helped people live healthier lives."

Bishop came to NTP in 1985 after a 10-year research stint with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Prior to that, he served as a geneticist with the U.S. Department of

A griculture Bee Breeding and Stock Center Laboratory in Baton Rouge, La, and it was there that Bishop became introduced in beekeeping.

"Each hive is like an individual with its own resilient personality," explained Bishop, a longtime member of

the North Carolina Beekeeper's Association and a recent entrant into the world of mead and honey ale production. "Unfortunately, bees today face a litany of challenges for their survival — from pesticides and fungi to beetles and bacterial disease — and they need all the protection we as beekeepers can give them."

Bishop received the Holleander Award during the society's annual meeting Sep. 24 in Monterey, Calif., and joins two other past award recipients from the NIEHS — Mike Shelby, Ph.D. (1988) and Raymond Tice, Ph.D. (2009).

AERIAL SPRAYING - ARE YOUR HIVES REGISTERED?

by Tia Douglass

There was quite a kerfuffle at the August meeting of the Crystal Coast Beekeepers due to the fact that on Monday, August 12 at 11:38 a.m. (right when the bees are their busiest foraging for nectar and pollen) a yellow plane was seen spraying crops at the west end of Bettie. It was reported that one could see the spray going not only onto the crops but covering the entire area. Apparently, one of the apiaries belonging to a member of our beekeeping association was "in the line of fire."

In light of the ongoing diminution of honey bees and all pollinators, it comes as a surprise to me that prior notice of the spraying did not appear in The News-Times! That being said, I decided to do some research on the matter. I have been r e s e a r c h i n g a n d making inquiries since

our meeting on August 12, and am amazed at the abundance of "roadblocks" I encountered. Many of my inquiries to many different offices have gone unanswered so I feel this information is incomplete, but it is the best I can provide at present. I thank those who did help me put at least some information together to provide to my fellow beekeepers.

NC hives can be registered with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services by paying a \$10 fee per bee yard and mailing the payment with the registration form which can be obtained on the web by going to http://www.ncagr.gov/ plantindustryRegistrationForm.pdf. The registration is a burdensome form as it requires the beekeeper to not only provide the address of the apiary, but a description of the location "to the nearest 0.1 mile using county road markers from official NC county maps." It goes on to require the "name and address of farmers growing crops who are



located in Onslow County. After some research, I understand that it is the farmerowner who is responsible for notifying the beekeepers. In the present case, however, the farmer-owner was not aware that the farmerlessee had contracted for aerial spraying! In other words, even if the beekeeper's apiary were to have been registered with the State, he would not have been notified of this particular spraying!

But something is better than nothing, so in the hopes of facilitating the procedure for our beekeepers (they have enough to do just keeping our bees alive!), I've compiled a list of farms in the Crystal Coast Area. Most likely, the list is neither complete nor completely accurate (some are probably small and never employ aerial spraying), but it is the best I could do with the limited cooperation received. They are, in no particular order: Merrell's Farm, 1725 Hwy 101 Beaufort; Quinn's Farm, 906 Nine Foot Rd, Newport; Simpson Farm, 759 Hwy 70E Bettie; Winberry Farm, 1006 1006 Cedar Point Rd, Cedar Point; Buck's Corner, 338 Whitehouse Fork Rd, Peletier and Rt 24, Cedar Point; Guthrie Farm, 195 Guthrie Farm Rd, Newport; Willis's Farm, 278 Willis Farm, Newport; Howells' Farm, 284 Point Rd, Newport, Annie's Veggies, Hwy 101, Beaufort; Nelson Gooding, Rt 70, Beaufort; Temple Farm, 4995 NC 101, Newport; North River Farms, 3609 NC 24, (Ocean), Newport; and Open Ground Farms, 100 Nelson Bay Rd, Beaufort.

I URGE ALL BEEKEEPERS TO **REGISTER THEIR HIVES!** Once registered, beekeepers will be given 24 hours' notice prior to spraying. Unfortunately, the only defense against the bees being exposed to the pesticides (at least those floating through the air) is to cover the hives with damp sheets until the spray has settled. Mind you, when the bees go out to forage, and if they should forage on any flower upon which that pesticide rained, you've still got a problem. In light of this rationale, I urge aerial sprayers to try to confine the spray to the crop intended and to perform their work early in the morning or even better after 4 pm when the bees are in their hives. Once the spray settles it is at least a little less volatile. We beekeepers are grabbing at the slightest straw that may help keep our bees alive.

I am not looking to put anyone out of business, but speaking for myself, I cannot understand, in this day and age, why anyone would think aerial spraying is a good idea. While these pesticides may take care of the immediate problem, they are part and parcel of the reasons we now have superbugs that are resistant to pesticides. And no, the answer is not to just make stronger pesticides! Honey bees are responsible for one-third of the food we eat and although we would not die without these sweet little girls in our lives, our diets would be quite boring with no fruits, limited nuts and vegetables. For my own part, grasses and grains don't sound very tempting by themselves!

Let's all work together to save our pollinators. Be mindful of the damage being wrought by pesticides. Use them when only necessary and when you must, follow directions! Carteret County Beekeepers is working hard so that you can have delicious, nutritious local produce—and honey beyond compare!

Writer's note: The preceding is a letter to the Editor of our local newspaper, The Carteret County News-Times, which was published and well received on Wednesday, September 4. Many Carteret County residents contacted me in person, by email and phone to let me know they thought it had information everyone needed to have to know the situation regarding pesticides and honey bees, so I thought that the rest of our NC Beekeepers may be interested in this information:

Since that time I've done some more research, but without gaining any further information. I've tried desperately to find out where a beekeeper might obtain "official NC county maps" so that they might ascertain what "county road markers" are within the nearest 0.1 mile of their apiaries to no avail! We've also had a second "crop dusting" by the same little yellow plane in another section of Carteret County! Once again, the dusting was done mid-morning, about 10:30, when the bees are foraging. What do we do to improve the situation? Who has answers?

COOKING IT RIGHT WITH HONEY

by Jeanne Price

Autumn leaves, cool days, the fall harvest of squash and pumpkins. Add honey and you have a feast for the fall and winter holidays!

Pumpkin Hummus

(makes 12 servings)

This surprisingly deep-flavored dip is extremely easy to make and would be a perfect accompaniment to any Holiday party or tailgating event.

- 1 Tablespoon tahini
- 2 teaspoons extra virgin olive oil
- 2 Tablespoons lemon juice

2-3 Tablespoons water

1 teaspoon ground cumin

1/2 teaspoon sea salt, or to taste

- 1 (15 oz) can garbanzo beans, drained
- 1 (15 oz) can pumpkin

1 clove garlic, minced

In a blender, combine all ingredients and puree until smooth. Add a bit of extra water if the mixture is too thick to blend. Makes about 2 cups. Serve on toasted whole wheat pita triangles or with fresh vegetables.

Honey Nut Acorn Squash 2 acorn squash

- 4 Tablespoons honey
- 2 Tablespoons chopped walnuts
- 2 Tablespoons seedless raisins
- 2 Tablespoons margarine, melted

2 Tablespoons Worcestershire sauce

Cut acorn squash lengthwise into halves; do not remove seeds. Place cut side up in baking pan or on baking sheet. Bake at 400°F 30 to 45 minutes or until soft. Remove seeds and fibers. Combine honey, butter, walnuts, raisins and Worcestershire sauce; spoon into squash. Bake 5 to 10 minutes more until lightly glazed.

> Microwave Method: Cut acorn squash lengthwise into halves and remove seeds. Microwave according to manufacturer's directions. Combine honey, butter, walnuts, raisins and

Worcestershire sauce; spoon into squash. Microwave at HIGH (100%) 30 seconds or until thoroughly heated and lightly glazed.

Honey Pumpkin Pie

A traditional favorite, this dessert reminds us of special times with family and friends and the creamy comfort of fall. Honey enhances the flavor and makes it irresistible!

3 eggs

- 1 pastry for single 9-inch pie crust
- 3/4 cup honey



- 1 can (15 oz.) canned pumpkin
- 1 cup evaporated milk
- 2 Tablespoons flour
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon ginger
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Preheat oven to 425°F. In a medium bowl, beat eggs. Brush one teaspoon beaten egg on inside of pie crust. Place crust on a cookie sheet and bake for 5 minutes. Meanwhile, add the rest of the ingredients to remaining beaten eggs and whisk to combine. Remove pie crust from oven and carefully pour honey pumpkin mixture into hot crust; bake 5 minutes more at 425°F. Reduce heat to 350°F, and bake 30 to 40 minutes more, until filling is set. Cool completely and serve with Honey Whipped Cream.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR Hi,

My husband and I are both members of NC Beekeepers Assoc., we are receiving 2 copies of the Bee Buzz, one in each of our names. If it is possible, you can send us just one copy in my name Pamela Smith, [address redacted by editor].

Also, in the article from the President message about the summer meeting. It is Sandhills Community College, not Sand Hills and our President of our Moore County is Dwight Rickard, not Richard as printed on page 3.

The Bee Buzz is a great informative newsletter BUT it tends to have a lot of typos and misspellings.

Thank you for your work. Pamela Smith

FOODS COOKED WITH HONEY CONTEST WINNERS NCSBA SUMMER MEETING 2013

by Elaine Styers

The "Foods Cooked With Honey Contest,: was held on Friday morning, during the 2013 Summer meeting at Sandhills Community College. A special thank you to all of the participants who submitted a collective total of twenty-one items for this contest. Entry winners were recognized and presented their ribbons at the awards banquet Friday night. The grand prize winner, Best of Show, was Shannon Newton, who received the overall blue ribbon and a check for her Honey Nutters.

First place blue ribbon winners:

Sharon Noles, Peanutty Honey Chocolate Bars Kim Underhill, Summer Pie Sandy Carlson, Honey Zucchini Muffins Teresa Green, Banana Nut Bread Teresa Green, White Yeast Bread Teresa Green, Honey Vinaigrette Dressing Second place red ribbon winners: Arlene Samford, Banana Nut Bread Shannon Newton, Bayou Honey Bars Shannon Newton, Honey Blueberry Jam Melinda Miller, Oatmeal Apricot Cookies Melinda Miller, Honey Oatmeal Bread Melinda Miller, Wholewheat Blueberry Muffins Sandy Carlson, Celery Seed Dressing (Continued page 16, see Sandy)

(Sandy, continued from page 15) Sandy Carlson, Pumpkin preserves Teresa Green, Blueberry Jam Teresa Green, Blackberry Sauce **Third place, white ribbons:** Alisa Green, Honey Peanut Butter cookies Sandy Carlson, Honey Dipping Sauce Melinda Miller, Honey Date Bread Melinda Miller, Summer Squash Pie Thanks to the winners who allowed us to print their winning recipes below, and congratulations to all!

Shannon Newton, 1st place/Best of Show **Honey Nutters 16 Graham Crackers** 2/3-cup Honev 1-cup peanut butter ¹/₂ cup non-fat dry powdered milk 1 cup coconut, shredded Crush graham crackers between two pieces of wax paper with a rolling pin or in a food processor. Combine graham crackers crumbs, peanut butter, honey, and powdered milk in large mixing bowl, mix well. Make into small balls and place on wax paper. Then roll balls in the shredded coconut. Sharon Noles, 1st place/Blue Ribbon **Peanutty Honey Chocolate Bars** Preheat Oven to 325° **Beat until smooth:** 1 cup creamy or chunky peanut butter 1 cup brown sugar 1 cup and two tablespoons honey 1/2 cup softened butter 2 eggs 1 teaspoon vanilla On low speed, beat in until blended: 2 1/2 cups flour 1 1/2 teaspoon baking powder 1/2 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon baking soda Stir in 3/4 cup 60% cacao Ghirardelli bittersweet chocolate chips and 1/3 cup peanut butter chips. Spread into 15x10x1 un-greased pan. Bake 325° until lightly browned, 30-40 minutes. Cool on wire rack. Melt 1/2 cup

chocolate chips, 1 tablespoon honey and 2

teaspoons butter. Drizzle over bars.

Kim Underhill, 1st place/Blue Ribbon **Summer Pie** 1 cup grated vellow squash 3/4 cup flaked coconut 1 1/8 cup honey 3 eggs, beaten 1/4 cup butter **3 tablespoons flour** 1 tsp coconut flavoring 3/4 teaspoon lemon extract Mix ingredients and pour into 9 inch pie shell. Bake 325°, 1 hour or until golden brown. **Pie Crust** 1 1/2 cups flour 1 teaspoon sugar 1/2 teaspoon salt 1 stick butter 1/3 cup cold milk Mix together flour, sugar, salt and butter until crumbly. Add cold milk and mix with fork. Dough will be sticky. Refrigerate for 20 minutes, then roll out.

Sandy Carlson, 1st place, Blue Ribbon Honey Zucchini Muffins 3 eggs

1 cup honey
1 cup vegetable oil
1 tablespoon vanilla
2 cups grated UNpeeled zucchini
3 cups all purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon baking soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
pinch of clove
1 cup walnuts or pecans
Preheat oven 350°. Beat eggs well. Add oil, then
honey and vanilla. Stir in zucchini. Mix dry

honey and vanilla. Stir in zucchini. Mix dry ingredients together. Stir in zucchini mixture, along with nuts. Pour batter into paper muffin cups. Bake 15-20 minutes, or until done.

Teresa Green 1st place, Blue Ribbon Honey Vinaigrette Dressing 1 tablespoon plain mustard 1 1/2 cups olive oil 3/4 cup balsamic vinegar 2/3 cup honey 2 tablespoons honey mustard 1/2 lemon, squeezed 1 tablespoon lemon zest dash salt and pepper 2 fresh cloves garlic, finely chopped Whisk all ingredients together and chill. Serve over mixed greens or fruit.



I-85 exit 164 or I-40 exit 261 Turn North

The Shops of Daniel Boone 359 Ja-Max Drive, Hillsborough, NC 27278



KUDZU BUGS, COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE AND BEEKEEPING: LET'S TALK AND LISTEN

By Steve Gibson, Retired Extension Agent, Agriculture and beekeeper



sprayed right away yields will not significantly be reduced. Every farmer I worked with was more than willing to wait till after peak bloom to treat or to spray late in the day after foragers had left the fields. All it took was to just bring up the hazard to not only our honey bees but to our other pollinating insects.

A honey bee working a soybean plant in bloom. In many areas of NC, soybeans begin blooming after the dearth begins. If beekeepers are in an area with several farmers or farmers plant different maturity group varieties, this crop can provide nectar over an Since I have extended time.

This Summer I was asked to sort of come out of retirement and work half time. I worked the field crops as a Cooperative Extension Agent in Cleveland, Catawba and Lincoln counties. One of the main things I did was to work with the kudzu bug situation in soybeans. Our earliest planted soybean fields had developed very high levels of this pest. In 2012 the treatment thresholds in soybeans were reached after the crop had bloomed. Unfortunately in 2013 levels in many of our earliest planted fields were extremely high, well above threshold and the soybean plants in most cases were still in bloom. Fortunately unlike with some of the other soybean insect pests, farmers do have some time leeway to treat with insecticides. In other words if they can't get the fields

with beekeeping I have realized how important soybeans are as a nectar source. Even though I do not know of any surplus honey produced in North Carolina, I am convinced soybeans sustain our colonies during a time of the year when very little else is available. In my area soybeans bloom after our dearth begins. This year I noticed while scouting fields for kudzu bugs the constant buzz of honey bees and several species of bumblebees. Many times I was even in the middle of some very large fields. I have also noticed differences several times in colony stores. Apiaries near agricultural areas with soybeans as well as cotton have just seemed to maintain adequate levels of both bees and stored honey during

our dearth as compared to apiaries not near these crops.

There are some examples of field crop agriculture supporting honey production. One is in the upper Midwest and Canada where canola production is widespread. Beekeepers place their colonies on this crop and can indeed harvest surplus honey. Other examples are soybeans in some of the Midwestern states and cotton in nearly all of the cotton belt including North Carolina.

Many times beekeepers as well as the general public do not understand that even though residues are found the tolerances set by our regulators are very protective of us as consumers and recently they have started to place more emphasis on bee safety. In the example I used with canola being an important honey crop, I understand from reading Randy Oliver's article in the American Bee Journal, July issue that the crop is planted with neonicotinoid treated And as he points out the bees are seed. thriving. Indeed in my area I have seen no evidence whatsoever of any problems from these seed treatments from bees foraging and taking up small amounts of the systemic insecticides. Essentially all of the corn and cotton in my area is planted with treated Our diagnostic methods are now so seed. precise that what was zero years ago is now a quantified detection in parts per million, parts per billion, etc. Yes, neonic residues are found in pollen and typically less so in nectar. But these levels are obviously within "that safety zone."

I agree with Randy that there are some other uses of the neonics that need to be examined more closely and also I strongly agree with him that the planter dust issue needs to be solved. I worked with Bayer this year on testing a new seed lubricant that does not exhaust near as much of the seed treatment and also I have been told that some improved seed coatings will not allow as much of the dust to be emitted from the planters vacuum systems. In my area there are only two farmers who use vacuum planters but in the Midwest they are much more common. Hopefully these improvements will be in place for the 2014 planting season.

I do feel that there are still some other issues in commercial crop production that need to be addressed regarding pollinator safety. However at the same time I have seen the progress we have made in commercial agriculture that has resulted in fewer problems such as bee kills. For example 20 years ago it would be unheard of to be able to produce cotton honey. Now we can commonly find it for sale!



This is how the more familiar kudzu bug starts out. Note the egg cases that the first instar nymphs emerged from The adult female actually deposits a capsule like blob containing the bacteria that the nymphs eat and this enables them to feed on soybeans which is not the primary plant host.

NCDA&CS BENEFICIAL INSECT LAB 1060 MAIL SERVICE CENTER RALEIGH NC 27699

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.

				Zip		Spring	
Company Name	Address	City	State	Code	Status	Inspection	Phone Number
1 SweetWings Honey Bee Farm	2014 Coddle Creek Hwy	Mooresville	Ŋ	28115	Active	+	(704) 904-6725
7 Stands Bee Farm	1885 Middle Fork Rd	Hays	Ŋ	28635	Active	+	(336) 957-4744
A & J Honey Farm, LLC	3243 S. Chipley Ford Rd.	Statesville	Ŋ	28625	Active		(704) 876-1244
Albemarle Bee Co.	32586B Austin Rd.	New London	Ŋ	28127	Active	+	(704) 463-1233
Bailey Bee Supply	359 Ja-Max Dr	Hillsborough	Ŋ	27278	Active	+	(919) 241-4236
Bee Delight Honey Farm	510 Flower House Loop	Troutman	Ŋ	28166	Active		(704) 528-1667
Bee Ready Bees . Com	4117 Douglas Drive	Franklinville	Ŋ	27248	Active	+	(336) 824-4682 / (336) 653-5516
Beech Mountain	2775 Beech Mountain Rd	Elk Park	Ŋ	28622	Active	+	(828) 733-4525
Betsey's Bees	1226 Mt. Olivet Church Rd.	Franklinton	Ŋ	27525	Active		(919) 495-1450
Billy R. Boyd	5803 Old Monroe Rd.	Indian Trail	Ŋ	28079	Active	+	(704) 821-7310
Bridges Bee Supplies	121 Parkdale Circle	Kings Mountain	Ŋ	28086	Active		(704) 739-6435
Brushy Mountain Bee Farm Inc	610 Bethany Church Rd	Moravian Falls	Ŋ	28654	Active	+	(336) 921-3640
Busy Bee Apiaries / Vintage Bee Inc	1201 New Hope Church Rd	Chapel Hill	Ŋ	27516	Active		(919) 904-7128 / (919) 516-6621
Calvin Bryant Terry Jr.	105 Johnson Street	Vass	Ŋ	28394	Active	+	(910) 528-1153
Carl Chesick Green Goddess Farm	22 Cedar Hill Road	Asheville	Ŋ	28806	Active	+	(828) 779-7047
Chris Mendenhall	5703 Midway School Rd.	Thomasville	Ŋ	27360	Active	+	(336) 442-9835
David Bridgers	118 Wellington Dr.	Wilmington	Ŋ	28411	Active		(910) 686-1947
Donald Lewis	248 J McCrimmon Ln	Sanford	Ŋ	27330	Active	+	(919) 542-6352
Donnie Smith	599 John Russell Rd.	Raeford	Ŋ	28376	Active	+	(910) 875-5640
G&S Beefarm	900 Honeysuckle Lane	Albemarle	Ŋ	28001	Active	+	(704) 982-0698
George C Page	2686 Piney Grove Rd.	Kernersville	Ŋ	27284	Active	+	(336) 496-4310
Gerry and Libby Mack	121 Hermitage Rd	Charlotte	Ŋ	28207	Active	+	(704) 358-8075
Gommin Acres Farm	1945 Davis Mtn Rd.	Hendersonville	Ŋ	28739	Active	+	(828) 693-1966
Harris Apiaries	10055 N.C. Hwy 53 West	White Oak	Ŋ	28399	Active	+	(910) 988-6227
Holbert Bee Supply	P.O. Box 217	Saluda	Ŋ	28773	Active	+	(828) 749-2337
J. Ralph Harlan	1295 Brevard Place	Iron Station	Ŋ	28080	Active	+	(704) 807-6207
James Blair Christian	4809 Pleasant Green Rd.	Durham	Ŋ	27705	Active	+	(919) 627-1122
Jeff Ritchie	3901 Piney Rd	Morganton	Ŋ	28655	Active	+	(828) 438-1720
Jeremy Tyson	742 Eagle Falls Rd.	Madison	NC	27025	Active	+	(336) 548-6116

Jim's Bees	1106 Mohawk Ave	Fayetteville	Ŋ	28303	Active	+	(910) 273-2782
John Caudle Apiaries	1029 Sewickley Drive	Charlotte	S	28209	Active	+	(704) 763-1646
Kathy Webb	308 Webb Farm Rd	Salisbury	NC	28147	Active	+	(704) 637-8043
Lee's Bees	1818 Saddle Club Rd	Mebane	NC	27302	Active	+	(919) 304-3669
M&B Honey Farm	2265 Baptist Grove Rd	Fuquay Varina	NC	27526	Active	+	(770) 654-7535
Margaret Canterbury	3336 Startown Rd	Newton	NC	28658	Active	+	(910) 617-1828
McCoy Feed & Farm Supply, Inc.	4420 Hwy 24-27 E.	Midland	NC	28107	Active	+	(704) 888-2298
Michael H. Stephenson	222 Wellons Boyette Road	Princeton	NC	27569	Active	+	(919) 631-2605
Mike Bourn	1104 Arbor Drive	China Grove	NC	28023	Active	+	(704) 857-7699
Miller Bee Supply, Inc.	496 Yellow Banks Rd.	N. Wilkesboro	NC	28659	Active	+	(336) 670-2249
Mountain Valley Apiaries	212 Mountain Top Road	Thurmond	NC	28683	Active	+	(336) 874-2260
Orr Bee Supply	323 Morris Hollow Rd.	Old Fort	NC	28762	Active	+	(828) 581-4494
Plank Road Apiary	3350 S. Plank Rd	Sanford	NC	27330	Active	+	(919) 776-9517
Queen Bee Honey Farm	119 Terry Springs Ln.	Statesville	NC	28677	Active	+	(704) 682-4018
Rayon Locklear	2883 S. Duffie Rd.	Red Springs	NC	28377	Active	+	(910) 843-5561
Reather C. Furr, Jr	40810 Southbound Rd.	Albemarle	NC	28001	Active	+	(704) 983-1726
Revis Russian Apiaries	PO Box 2520	Marion	NC	28752	Active	+	(828) 652-3524
Richard John Wright	134 Maggie Drive	Mt Gilead	NC	27306	Active	+	(910) 439-1879
Rick Williams	1207 Maple Ridge Rd.	Wilmington	NC	28411	Active	+	(910) 231-1755
Robert E. Baucom	2518 Hamiltons Cross Rd	Marshville	NC	28103	Active	+	(704) 624-5116
Robert M. Dennis	1040 High Meadows Drive	Concord	NC	28025	Active	+	(704) 721-5630
Ronald Oswandel	302 Linville Dr.	Castle Hayne	NC	28429	Active	+	(910) 200-5124
Sapony Creek Apiaries	3542 Collie Road	Nashville	NC	27856	Active	+	(252) 443-6471
Scott Taylor	3886 Freedom Way	Hubert	NC	28539	Active	+	(910) 787-2577
Spring Bank Bee Farm	298 Spring Bank Road	Goldsboro	NC	27534	Active	+	(919) 778-0210
Tate's Apiaries	2241 Union Cross Rd.	Winston-Salem	NC	27107	Active	+	(336) 788-4554 / (336) 970-3952
Timothy A Frye	7141 Richland Church Road	Liberty	NC	27298	Active	+	(336) 549-7358
Todd Eury	1753 Liberty Ridge Rd.	Concord	NC	28025	Active	+	(704) 791-3015
Tony Parker	15913 Sam Potts Hwy.	Bolton	NC	28423	Active	+	(910) 655-0741 / (910) 386-7725
Triad Bee Supply	4062 Evergreen Dr.	Trinity	NC	27370	Active	+	(336) 475-5137
Triple J Farms	595 Duke Whittaker Rd	Mocksville	NC	27028	Active	+	(336) 492-7564
VetHealth Concepts inc.	P.O. Box 102	Richlands	NC	28574	Active	+	(910) 330-0481
Vince Applebee	24300 NC Hwy # 8	Denton	NC	27239	Active	+	(336) 859-3895
Wagram Apiaries	24560 McGill St.	Wagram	NC	28396	Active	+	(910) 369-4557 / (910) 318-1202
Wayne Hansen	8004 Southway Rd	Charlotte	NC	28215	Active	+	(704) 536-4805
Wayne Hare	3734 Angier Ave	Durham	NC	27703	Active		(919) 730-0595
Wayne Hill	3343 Rosebud Rd	Walnut Cove	NC	27052	Active	+	(336) 703-8599
Wild Mountain Apiaries	875 Will Arrington Road	Marshall	NC	28753	Active	+	(828) 689-4095
William Trivette	10500 McFarland Rd.	Laurel Hill	S	28351	Active	+	(910) 462-2493 / (910) 610-3369

Out of State Companies Permitted to Sell Bees

	· · · · ·			Zip		Health	
Company Name	Address	City	State	Code	Status	Certification	Phone Number
Blue Ridge Honey Co.	PO Box 15	Lakemont	GA	30552	Active	+	(706) 782-6722
Bordelon Apiaries LLC	615 Yvette Marie Dr	Lafayette	LA	70508	Active	+	(337) 988-6644
Drew Apiaries	6675 Union Rd	Hahira	GA	31632	Active	+	(229) 794-2564
Gardner's Apiaries / Spell Bee LLC.	510 Patterson Rd	Baxley	GA	31513	Active	+	(912) 367-9352
H & R Apiaries	2700 South Macon Street Ext	Jesup	GA	31545	Active	+	(912) 427-7311
Hardeman Apiaries	906 South Rail Road Avenue	Mt. Vernon	GA	30445	Active	+	(912) 583-2710
JJ's Honey	5748 Chancey Rd	Patterson	GA	31557	Active	+	(912) 647-3726
Kona Queen Hawaii Inc.	P.O. Box 768	Captain Cook	HI	96704	Active	+	(808) 328-9016
Kutik's Honey Farm	285 Lyon Brook Rd	Norwich	NY	13815	Active	+	(607) 316-0470
Ridge Top Apiaries	1475 Thompson Ridge Rd.	Baxter	TN	38544	Active	+	(931) 858-5280 / (931) 319-6569
Rossman Apiaries Inc	3364-A GA Hwy 33 N	Moultrie	GA	31768	Active	+	(229) 985-7200
Rufer's Apiaries Inc. / Deep East Texas Queens	PO Box 394	HempHill	ТΧ	75948	Active		(409) 625-1544 / (612) 325-1203
Strachan Apiaries	2522 Tierra Buena RD.	Yuba City	CA	95993	Active	+	(530) 674-3881
Walter T. Kelley Co.	807 W. Main St	Clarkson	KY	42726	Active		(800) 233-2899

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,

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:

CHANGE TO YELLOW BOOK PUBLICATION DATE

Amy Moyle NCSBA Yellow Book Editor

The publication date for the NCSBA Yellow Book is moving from fall to early spring. The next edition will include any member who was an active member of NCSBA in 2013 plus any new and renewing members that have paid their dues by January 15, 2014. Starting in 2015, the Yellow Book will include members who are active as of March 31 of the current year.

We will pull our information from the new AMS, so please work with your chapter treasurer to make sure your information is up to date once the AMS is on line.

All chapters are also encouraged to make sure their officer contact list, meeting time and location, and website address (if applicable) is current.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact NCSBA Yellow Book editor Amy Moyle at amymoyle@gmail.com or by phone at 512-296-8298.

BEEKEEPERS TO GET A HONEY-LACED DEAL

by Raviprasad Kamila, The Hindu

Eight farmer groups formed in Dakshina, Kannada, Inda; each group will get Rs. 50,000 (\$22,040.025 US dollars) to start apiculture

The Department of Horticulture will encourage apiculture in Dakshina Kannada by promoting groups of beekeepers for the first time.

Yogesh H R, Deputy Director, Department of Horticulture, says eight farmer groups have been formed in the district. Of



Horticulture, says eight farmer groups have been formed formed to buy a vehicle for marketing the honey.

processing units, packing units and buy a vehicle for marketing the honey. The a mount of subsidy varies from 10 per cent to 50 per cent of the capital cost depending on the investment.

wants to set up

Another official

them, three are in Bantwal taluk, two in Mangalore taluk and one each in Puttur, Sullia and Belthangady taluks. Once they are registered under the Societies Act, each of them would be given a revolving fund of Rs. 50,000 (\$22,040.025 US dollars). The process of registration is now under progress.

He says that a member of the group can avail loans from the revolving fund to buy bee boxes and bee colonies. A member gets Rs. 1,500 (\$661.201 US dollars) as subsidy from the department, per box and per colony. Any additional cost will have to be borne by the member. The member would have to return the balance amount to the group. One member can keep more than one box. Subsidy

additional subsidy from the government if it

Once the group stabilizes, it will get an

of the Horticulture Department says that though beekeeping activities are brought under the horticulture department from industries department three years ago, groups of beekeepers are being formed under a government scheme for the first time.

He says that each group should have more than seven members. The official says that the department has conducted one round of training for the members.

President of South Kanara Bee Keepers' Cooperative Society, Puttur, Sham Bhat, says bee colonies in Dakshina Kannada are still not completely free of the Thai sacbrood disease, which hit the district in 1980s. Once the viral disease strikes the larvae of bees, an entire colony is wiped out. Mr. Yogesh says there is no cure for the disease.

Developed & Perfected by Brushy Mountain

- All Assembled
- + Rot resistant Cyprose
- 100% Copper Ropfing
- + 3/8" Plywood Inner Cover
- · IPM Bottom Board w/ Monitoring Board
- Glued and Nailed Medium Rabbeled Superior

Why buy a copy when you can have the original?

