



[nnjbees.org](http://nnjbees.org)

# February 2019



**NORTHEAST NEW JERSEY BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION**  
A division of the New Jersey State Beekeepers Association

President	<b>Frank Mortimer</b>	201-417-7309	3 <sup>rd</sup> V. Pres.	<b>John Matarese</b>	201-481-5426
V. President	<b>John Gaut</b> – Mentor Coordinator	201-961-2330	Historian	<b>Karl Schoenknecht</b>	201-891-0947
2 <sup>nd</sup> V. Pres.	<b>Jaimie Winters</b>	551-486-7479	Treasurer	<b>Bob Jenkins</b>	201-218-6537

Meeting on: **Friday, February 15 at 7:30 PM**

Location: **Ramapo College of NJ, 505 Ramapo Valley Rd., Mahwah, NJ 07430**



*Bee Enthusiasts & Bee Curious Always Welcome!*



*Look for the Bee-u-tiful Yellow Signs*



## ***This Month's Meeting:***

### **Grant Stiles**

# **Maximizing Your Honey Production**





## Message from the President:

Happy Valentines Day Northeast NJ Beekeepers!

February means that we are in the home stretch towards the end of winter. But remember, many colonies will starve between now and April, so make sure you are checking your hives and confirming that they have enough food.

The best, and simplest rule to follow is: ***If your bees are at the top of the hive, feed them.***

There are countless stories of colonies dying off when they have plenty of honey just a few frames away. Another easy rule to remember is: ***A cluster can easily move up and down, but it's very difficult for it to move left or right.***

This time of year, with our busy season still a few months away, is a time that I always enjoy because it's the perfect time to think about what went wrong last year and what I want to do differently this coming year.

I recently read a quote that said: ***“Someone can have 20 years of experience or a single year’s, repeated 20 times.”***

This quote resonated with me because it perfectly describes the different ways one can approach beekeeping.

Keeping bees can only be learned by doing. The more you go into your hives and the more you are aware of what you’re seeing, hearing and smelling, the better you will be the next time you go into your hives. After a trip to the apiary, you’ll improve your effectiveness even more if you ask yourself:

*“What did I see?”*

*“What could I have done differently?”*

*“How can I be better?”*

Taking a less mindful approach and never being aware of what your senses are telling you, nor asking yourself any fundamental questions about how to be better is the surefire way to continually repeat the same mistakes year after year.

Another good rule of beekeeping is: ***The keeper must always keep on learning.***

Case in point, anytime I have heard my beekeeping heroes talk—everyone from Tim Schuler, to Grant Stiles, to Randy Oliver, to even Tom Seeley—they have always made it a point to say that they are always learning.

And that’s why I love this time a year; it’s a great time to reflect on my past beekeeping and decide what I can do to be better in the coming year.

*How can I manage my hives more efficiently?*

*What changes should I make to my mite treatment plan?*

*What can I do to produce more honey?*

For every member reading this, my challenge for you is to ask yourself:

***“How can I bee a better beekeeper?”***

The simple act of thinking about ways **you** can be better will help **you** to bee better.

There are countless ways we can all get better and learn something new. Do you want to get better at building frames? Learn to do splits? Or start taking notes about your hive visits? The list is endless, and no matter what you want to work on to improve is great, as working to bee better is what’s really important.

I hope everyone will join me this year and set some specific beekeeping goals on what you’d like to work on to bee better. If all of us continue to improve our beekeeping skills, the stronger our club will bee, and more importantly, the healthier all of our bees will bee.

Or, there is always the alternative, which would bee to keep repeating the same mistakes over and over and hope that this year, the results will bee different. And another quote that aptly applies: *A wise man knows what he doesn’t know, while a fool will believe he already knows all there is to know.*

Let’s all keep learning and bee the best we can bee!

I look forward to seeing you at this Friday’s meeting!

Frank Mortimer  
President, Northeast NJ Beekeepers



# Beekeeping in February

by John A. Gaut

**EAS Master Beekeeper**

I took advantage of the warm days we had last week to check the placement to the ApiVar strips in the hives. I put the ApiVar in the hives in early January. The clusters typically move within the hive so the strips often need to be repositioned. The strips are only effective if the bees contact them. While I was in the hive, I counted the frames of bees at the top, checked for honey, and added a small (4 ounce) protein patty. If I did not see much honey when looking down the frames, I added some granulated sugar above the inner cover and under the top insulation. I recorded my observations. This only takes a minute or two for each colony. I did a little deeper dive on a few colonies and spotted the queen in 3. The queen in one was laying. Overall, I did not find much brood yet. Next month I will remove the ApiVar and look closer for brood when it is warmer. Then in April I will perform alcohol washes on all my colonies to verify the ApiVar was effective.

March and April are critical for a colony. The winter bees that maintained the colony during the cold weather are slowly dwindling. If they dwindle before they have a chance to raise new brood, the colony may not survive until the nectar flow. Winter bees have a challenging time during winter. Most emerged in September and October and maintained a warm cluster during the cold winter days and nights while feeding brood.

Finally, the winter bees will begin foraging in April and May. Some winter bees actually live as long as 7 or 8 months in our area; more than half of a year! The winter bees need good nutrition to feed the brood.

I feed protein patties beginning in February (4 oz. once or twice) and March (8 oz twice) to supplement pollen stored in the hive. When the brood nest is expanding rapidly, nurse bees can quickly consume any pollen in the hive. Foragers may be collecting pollen on nice days but an extended period of bad weather stops pollen collection and can set back brood rearing. Having some supplemental protein in the hive helps keep brood rearing going in the bad weather. Colonies also need plenty of honey stores too. Honey consumption increases significantly for brood rearing.

During March and April, I continuously monitor colonies to insure they have adequate honey (or other carbohydrate) and protein. I only feed colonies carbohydrates (sugar) if they need it. Colonies will need plenty of open comb for brood rearing. If the brood area still has a lot of honey (due to overfeeding), the colony will begin swarm preparation as soon as there is a nectar flow!



# NEED NUCS?

**Nucs \$175 ❖ Deposits \$50 per nuc**

The Club will be ordering nucs from Grant Stiles  
They will be 5-frame nucs, treated with Apivar

We expect delivery in late April  
Please see Bob Jenkins to reserve your nuc today!  
Quantities Are Limited!



# Beekeeping Regulation Update

By John Matarese

As I write this article the public comment period for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture proposed beekeeping regulations has ended. (Feb 1st, 2019)

For those of you that sent in letters or emails during the public comment period,

**THANK YOU !!!**

Although the revised proposed regulations are substantially different from the initial proposed regulations of last year (2018), our organization and executive board as well as members have a number of concerns with the current proposed regulations as they are written.

These concerns include:

1. Paragraph "(f) notwithstanding compliance with this chapter including these apiary standards, it shall be unlawful for any beekeeper to keep any hive or hives in such a manner or of such disposition to pose a direct threat to 1. Public health and safety; or 2. Bee Health as determined by the state apiarist or his or her designee."

**This paragraph is of the greatest concern to our organization and beekeeping as a whole in New Jersey as it is open to subjective and perhaps punitive interpretation by any individual or government entity.** It could be used for malicious purposes by an official or government entity that does not like beekeeping or beekeepers, to prevent or discourage beekeeping in any given jurisdiction. This paragraph is potentially very destructive and ***must*** be removed from the proposed regulations.

2. Our second concern is regarding the requirement of a flyweight barrier. As stated in the regulations, "A beekeeper shall establish a flyway barrier at least 6 feet and height consisting of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation, or combination thereof that is parallel to the property line and maintain it and extend 10 feet beyond the colony and each Direction..."



This particular paragraph would have a significant negative impact upon beekeeper / property owners that have one quarter of an acre or less property as in many cases, there would not be enough space to allow for this. In addition, this regulation is significantly different than the Department of Agriculture's previous long-standing policy on flyway barriers, which is included in the best management practices.

3. The next area of concern is regarding the waiver process for beekeepers that would want or need to ask for permission to maintain a greater number of hives than is allowed by the regulations. This process as it is proposed is overly burdensome and significantly different from the commonly used Municipal Land-Use Law that is currently utilized. This would cause undue hardship and unnecessary bureaucratic hurdles for a beekeeper to overcome in order to submit an application to simply to ask for a waiver review.

4. Hive density. Our concern with this is the wording for persons with property of 1/4 acre or less. The current wording of the proposed regulations as written could be interpreted to mean that keeping bees on property less than 1/4 acre is prohibited. Changing the wording in this section would ensure proper interpretation and prevent misunderstanding or misinterpretation that beekeeping is prohibited on property less than 1/4 acre.

5. Our last objection would be concerning the proposed educational requirement for all beekeepers. Education is a good thing for all of us. However, this particular requirement does not have any required outcomes for competencies. Therefore as the requirement is being proposed, it would just be an unnecessary barrier for beekeepers to continue beekeeping.

One would have to ask the question, why would beekeepers be required to have minimum educational requirements when owners of dogs, cattle, horses or other living creatures do not? After all, I am sure that there are far more cases of serious dog bites than there are of bee sting incidents.

Our President, Frank Mortimer, has contacted a number of municipalities that previously passed resolutions voicing opposition to the proposed regulations as they were written last year, in 2018. A number of these municipalities, including the towns of Wyckoff, Harrington Park, and Wayne have passed additional resolutions in opposition to the revised 2019 proposed regulations. A number of towns including Ridgewood and Oakland are anticipated to also pass resolutions voicing objection to the current proposed regulations.

**Anyone who lives in any of the municipalities that passed resolutions in 2018 against the proposed regulations, should contact their Mayor and Council members asking them to pass another resolution this year against current proposed regulations.**

Even though the public comment period has closed, local resolutions that voice an objection and opposition to these regulations is very important and carry a significant statement and pressure to the NJ Department of Agriculture.

**The officers urge all members contact their local officials. It is vitally important to beekeeping in New Jersey that these concerns with the regulations are addressed now. If they are not, and these regulations are successfully passed, it will be extremely difficult—if not impossible—to get them changed.**

**If you like beekeeping in New Jersey, it is of the utmost importance that you follow through on this and do it now.**

**If you have any questions, or need supporting documentation to get this done, please contact club President Frank Mortimer, or third Vice-president John Matarese for help.**

# Honey Show 2019

by

**Jaimie Julia Winters & John A. Gaut**

**More** than 40 beekeepers had 140 entries in this year's state Honey Show held Feb. Feb. 7 and 8 in Trenton. All classes, except dipped tapers, had entries.

Northeast NJ Beekeepers had a great showing this year, with eight beekeepers entering 24 items. Six Northeast NJ Beekeepers took home ribbons.

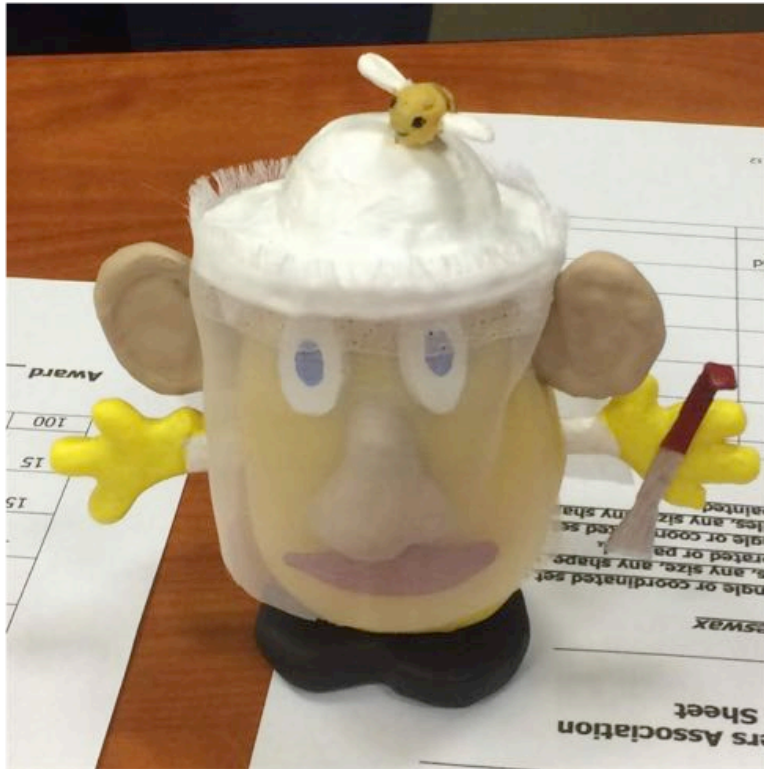


**Kelly Palazzi** took 2nd in Amber Honey and Framed Honey, 1st in Novelty Candles and Novelty Beeswax for her Mr. Potato Head Beekeeper, and winning overall Beeswax Division Best.

"Every year I put more pressure on myself to 'compete' with me from the last year," Palazzi said.

She has won in the past for her imaginative beeswax creations.

"I like coming up with new ideas; it's stressful yet fun and rewarding all at the same time," she said.



Kelly Palazzi's 1<sup>st</sup> place winner in Novelty Beeswax

**John Gaut** garnered Best Exhibiter with the highest ribbon-point total, winning 1st in Dry Mead, Sweet Mead and Sparkling Mead and Best in overall Mead Division. He also won 2nd in Block Wax, and 1st in Taper Candle.

Mead is a newer venture for Gaut.

“My first meads were sweet and tasted like honey, which I really liked. Others liked a dry mead, so I started making dryer meads. And the sparkling mead is new this year. Sparkling mead contains more CO<sub>2</sub>, and uses a bottle that can handle the pressure,” he said.

As for his wax, which he has won for in the past, he said the key is no dirt, a good "canary yellow" color and good aroma.

**Warren Stoedecke** won for his famous creamed honey. He has been intrigued with creamed honey since trying it in Europe.

“I love tinkering with the recipe - changing the proportions, blending and aging - to get a unique product that very few others want to try to make. I like it because it is not messy and never hardens like regular honey. There is always room to try to improve the finished product from batch to batch,” Stoedecke said.

The winner of the People's Choice was the entry from **John Matarese** from Campgaw Honey Farm.

"It would be nice to say that it was through hard work and diligence, but in reality it's just through the hard work of the bees and 'Bee Gods' smiling down on Campgaw Honey Farm," Matarese said.

The People's Choice Tasting Contest was made up of the top four winners from the black box category. As people passed by, they were asked to taste and make a choice of their favorite.

**Nancy Doyle** took 1st for her dark honey.

**Jaimie Winters** and **Kelly Palazzi** won 2nd and 3rd place respectively for their photography submissions.



**John Gaut**, who has been volunteering to help with the Honey Show for several years, said the idea of the honey show is not only to highlight the products from New Jersey Beekeepers, but also to judge from a consumer's point of view. How does it look on a retail shelf and is it wholesome?

Gaut said the honey classes were the most complete with many entries, with the Wax and Photography Categories also garnering many entries.

The show would not come together if not for the many volunteers. **Patti Campbell** from the Essex Branch chaired the Honey Show this year. **Tim Schuler** was a tremendous help to all including the judges. **Meghan McConnell** and **Lian Colon** from Delaware judged the entries on Thursday, a very long day!

Judging the honey consists of moisture measurement with a refractometer. Then the jars are inspected for any smudges or dirt. The aroma of the honey is evaluated (looking for any off odors). Then the fill is evaluated. Points are deducted for any foam or dirt.

The polariscope is used to find any crystallization or foreign materials in the honey. Many of the entries lost points for crystallization. These jars were clear in room light, but small crystals can be seen in the polariscope. Foreign material in some of the entries included lint, hair, dirt and even string; not good for our customers and friends, said Gaut.

“Observing Meghan and Lian, they were very thorough and consistent in the judging. Extracted Honey took all morning and part of the afternoon. They did breakup the Extracted Honey judging to score the photography. After the Extracted Honey, all the other Categories were finished in the late afternoon and early evening. Even though it was a long day, the judges continued to be thorough and consistent,” said Gaut.

While it is a competition, the Honey Show is more about fun and learning how to have high quality and interesting products for your customers and friends.

If you have any questions about scoring and the results, Gaut will do his best to answer them at the meeting on Friday. He will also discuss how to make you entries more competitive next year. While it is a competition, the Honey Show is more about fun and learning how to have high quality and interesting products for your customers and friends.

**Congratulations to all the winners! Thanks for all those that entered!**



# Insulated Inner Cover: a DIY Hive Component

By Ian Keller

I live in an old house, and in winter I sometimes see frost on the inside of my drafty old windows. Water is the enemy of any wood structure, but I'm actually not all that worried about the windows. I worry more about there being a condensing surface inside the walls or somewhere else I can't see, and whether that may ultimately lead to mold, rot or other problems. I also sometimes wonder what's going on inside the house my bees live in, since many of the same phenomena play out there as well.

The old saying that heat rises actually doesn't have much truth to it. Heat moves to cold, irrespective of direction. Hot air, on the other hand, loves to rise. Another important point is that warm air can hold more moisture than cold air. And a cluster of bees is good at making a lot of warm, moist air. As this warm and moisture-laden air rises out of the cluster it will begin to cool and the water vapor will look for a cold surface on which to condense. This will probably be the inner cover, and as the condensation accumulates it may start to drip back down on the cluster. Or worse, it may freeze temporarily and then all drip down at once when the temperature rises.

Wet bees are soon to be dead bees, and the conditions necessary for this to happen occur frequently in NJ where there are so many freeze-thaw cycles each winter. So regardless of how you feel about insulating the exterior of your hives, an insulated cover makes a lot of sense in this climate. An insulated inner cover also makes for a great first DIY hive component if you are otherwise intimidated by such things. All it takes is 4 pieces of wood cut to length, a handful of fasteners, some rigid foam insulation, and a tube of sealant.

For the foam, 2 inches is probably more than enough but that's what I had on hand. There are several kinds of foam insulation. XPS (extruded polystyrene, the rigid pink or blue stuff) is commonly used for insulating the exterior of buildings. The major downside to XPS is that the blowing agents used during manufacturing have 1000x the global warming potential of CO<sub>2</sub> (literally 1000 times!). EPS (expanded polystyrene, aka styrofoam) or rigid polyisocyanurate are more eco-friendly choices, but the lowest impact thing you can do is not to buy anything new at all so if you have some XPS lying around, as I did, by all means use that.

The wood will need to be sized to allow for the foam and some bee space so I opted for what is commonly called 1 x 4, but in reality is 3/4" x 3 1/2". It is best cut with a miter saw, or by hand with the help of a miter box. Both work well, and you may get more satisfaction by using hand tools. There is some variability between hive manufacturers, so you should start by measuring the length and width of your own hive boxes. So long as the outer dimensions on the insulated inner cover are the same as your hive boxes' outer dimensions, you'll be fine.

The inner cover will not experience much stress so a simple butt joint is all that's necessary. Traditional wood glue is not very effective on end-grain and the rigid foam and sealant add so much strength that I've found glue to be entirely unnecessary. A butt joint requires that two of your pieces be shorter by twice the thickness of the wood you are using. So if your deeps are 16 inches wide, and you're using 3/4" thick material, you'll want your short sides to be  $16 - (2 \times 3/4) = 14 \frac{1}{2}$  inches.

While I've found glue to be unnecessary, longer fasteners are a good idea when going into end grain. Almost any deck screw or nail would be adequate, though I recommend something designed for outdoor use. A pilot hole is always a good idea, especially when fastening so close to the end of a board. Many high quality screws have a self-cutting tip that may make that unnecessary, but your mileage may vary. Once you assemble what is essentially an oversized shim, you can measure the inside dimensions and then cut your foam to be a tad smaller on each side. Depending on the foam you choose, a small handsaw or box-cutter style utility knife may work best.

You'll now have to choose where to position the foam. I opted to have about 1/2 inch on one side, which leaves about 1 inch on the other. I start the season with the 1/2-inch side, which leaves enough room for the Apivar strip to stick up above the frames without interfering with the way the cover sits on the hive. The 1-inch side gives me a tad more room if I want to feed later in the winter or early spring. To position the foam, I sat it on a stack of paper about 1/2 inch thick. I set the wood frame on the table so the foam was supported in position. I put a bead of sealant (I used silicone) around the perimeter and pushed it into the crevice with the tip of my finger.

Sealants generally work best when you use as little as possible, so no need to fill the entire void. The packaging will tell you the time required for a full cure, but I would probably just wait overnight to flip it over and do the other side. The stack of paper will be unnecessary at that point since the sealant will now be holding it in place.



The last step is to cut a small notch in the front to allow for ventilation. I made mine quite small, maybe 1/4-inch square and it seems to allow the bees to have adequate access and ventilation. This can be done with anything from a table saw to a chisel, or even a drill if you set it in from edge a tiny bit.

Thanks to John for the inspiration to build these. I installed mine on a relatively chilly day, and sure enough there was an alarming amount of condensation directly above the cluster on my traditional inner covers. That was all the evidence I needed to be convinced that this was a good idea.

In the following photos you can see the simple box joint, 2 screws per corner. You'll notice that this inner cover is rather narrow, sized for a nuc that I'm trying to overwinter for the first time. It is taking the place of my traditional inner cover for the colder months. Insulated covers are commercially available for 8 and 10 frame hives, but as far as I know, no such product is available for a nuc. I like building my own things, and sometimes it is a necessity.





# The New Jersey Beekeepers Association

www.njbeekeepers.org

## **ANNUAL WINTER MEETING** **Saturday, February 16, 2019** **National Conference Center, East Windsor Holiday Inn** 399 Monmouth St, First Floor, East Windsor, NJ 08520

### **AGENDA:**

7:30 – 8:30 Registration and Continental Breakfast

8:30 – 8:45 Welcome and opening remarks by President Jeff Burd

8:45 – 9:15 Beekeeping Legislative Update by Legislative Liaison Janet A. Katz and/or David Frank, Esq.

9:15 – 10:00 2018 USDA Specialty Crop Block Grant first year report on “Research and Education to Reduce Bee Losses during Pollination and Honey Production Season” by Dean Polk, Rutgers NJ Agricultural Experiment Station

10:00 – 10:15 **BREAK**

10:15 – 10:45 NJ State Apiarist Report, by Tim Schuler

10:45 – 11:15 “Mosquito Control: Myths About Spraying Impact on Bees, by Scott Crans, Administrator, NJ DEP, Office of Mosquito Control Coordination

11:15 – 12:00 Bee Informed Partnership, Sentinel Apiary Program

12:00 – 1:00 **LUNCH & Visit With Vendors**

1:00 – 1:30 Business meeting and Auction of Division and First Place winning entries in the Annual Honey Show

1:30 – 2:00 Honey Queen Report, Nicole Medina

2:00 – 2:45 “Brothers in Bees”

2:45 – 3:30 Bee Informed Partnership, Nutritional/Fungicide studies, PhD student Anthony Nearman

3:30 50/50 drawing, adjournment

*Times and order are subject to change,*  
**Registration is available online at Annual Winter Meeting**  
**Adults, \$50; Youth Ages 12-18, \$30; Children Ages 6-12, \$10; Under 6, free**  
*If you have questions about the meeting, contact Jeff Burd at [president@njbeekeepers.org](mailto:president@njbeekeepers.org).*

# Beekeeping Memories

## “In the Beginning”

By  
**Karl Schoenknecht**

Billions of years ago when our planet cooled, life was born. First came plants and then animals to give carbon dioxide used by plants and to use the oxygen from plants. Pollinators came too and received food in exchange for helping the plants prosper. As Darwin proved, survival of a species depends on its ability to change. The extinction of the white moth was prevented when it mutated to a brown color and birds could no longer see it on dark tree trunks. Changes like this also helped pollinators.

Pollinators adapted or mutated to withstand cold or reach into deep flowers and the honeybee learned to store food for winter. The honeybee is so complex that we may never understand how it evolved. Why do the worker bees labor so hard that they only live a few weeks? If the bees have surplus food in the spring why don't they have more than one Queen to speed hive growth? Why do Drones not work unless needed for mating? Drones could do more work and become stronger. They could physically remove mites to protect the hive and thus improve their genes for future generations. We still know very little about bees and only started serious research in the last two hundred years.

For thousands of years, man has benefitted from the honeybee. Old cave drawings show men climbing cliffs to reach hives filled with precious honey. Our hunter gatherer ancestors gathered honey from wild hives to enjoy the only sweet substance available back during that era. When man started making beehives the beekeepers allowed weak hives to die because there was no cheap sugar for feeding the bees. Honey production was good after 23 A.D. during the time of poet Pliny the elder with an apiary producing about 5000 lbs. of honey per year and another selling a year's honey for 10,000 sesterces worth about 25,000 asses or donkeys. This information from “The Lore of the Honey-Bee” by Tickner Edwardes is used only to show the value of honey years ago.

In 2007 the oldest man made hives were found in the Middle East, dating from about 10,000 years ago. They were like a combined cliff hive of clay and a hollow tree-trunk hive. These clay cylinder hives have an access hole at one end and a clay lid on the other and were found lying in horizontal rows and could have produced a lot of honey. Another type of hive developed later was called the skep. The Skep which is like an upside-down woven-straw basket is light in weight and was popular until the Langstroth hive was developed in 1852. The Langstroth hive was one of the first hives to use removable frames and is the standard hive in use today. Some of the other things we learned from our bees is how to use bees wax and the merits of honey comb design.

Bees wax makes the best candles because they burn evenly so the candles don't drip and last longer than candles made from other wax. Bees wax helped develop the Bronze Age. Several thousand years ago in the Middle East, pottery makers found that they could raise the temperature of their kiln with continuous forced air from multiple bellows, which melted copper out of the clay. They later melted tin with the copper and discovered bronze, which was good for making tools. Soon they realized that they could cast bronze into many shapes with the use of bees wax.

By easily carving bees wax into an axe head, arrow tip or dagger first, then wrapping the wax with soft clay and allowing it to dry is done before heating. Heating the clay mold next allows the wax to melt out and keeps the now hard clay mold intact. Next, hot liquid bronze is poured into the hole from which the wax was removed. When the mold cools, the clay is chipped away to reveal the perfect bronze artifact or maybe not so perfect. Some Bronze Age castings have fingerprints on them to reveal the person carving the wax had warm fingers that left their mark.

An even more amazing item discovered in a hive is the perfect honeycomb design that scientists agree is the most efficient design for reduced weight and maximum strength. Cliff climbers have taken down large honey filled comb pieces weighing 50 or more pounds without breaking them. Builders often use hollow steel doors filled with a honeycomb made of heavy paper. The doors are light in weight, do not dent easily and sound solid when firmly shut. Was the honeycomb designed by accident or do bees know more than we can imagine?

The discovery that bees can communicate now makes us aware of how much more we still need to learn about our honeybees and all they have to teach us.



# Need a Sweet Gift?

If you would like to make a gift of an annual membership for a friend or loved one, please contact Bob Jenkins at [bobrita@usa.net](mailto:bobrita@usa.net). Bob can email you a certificate to be printed out and presented to the recipient.



**Give the Gift of an NNJ Membership:  
The *Buzz* that Lasts for an Entire Year.**



Our Facebook Group has **over 1825 fans** from all over the world! It's a great place to connect to other beekeepers, so bee sure check out all the great bee pics, bee stories, and bee info.

***Remember:*** <http://www.nnjbees.org> ***is your website!***  
***Check that site for everything Northeast New Jersey Beekeeping!***

❖ Volunteers ❖	
<b>Celia Miller</b>	Refreshments – Cakes, cookies, brownies, tea, etc.
<b>Jennifer Phillips</b>	Refreshments – Cakes, cookies and other treats
<b>Billy Neumann</b>	Club photographer
<b>Hugh Knowlton</b>	Workshop/Event coordinator
<b>Mike Miller</b>	Club apparel
<b>Bob Slanzi</b>	Meadmaster

## NEXT MONTH

### Swarms: Steps to Stop Them & Early Prevention



*The First Rule of Bee Club: Tell Everyone about Bee Club!*