

Missouri-Kansas joint meeting draws huge crowd to Overland Park

Close to 300 beekeepers gather to hear Clarence Collison, other noted speakers



Bob Finck of Fenton, MO, presents a course on mead-making to about 30 beekeepers. His was one of over two dozen breakout workshops offered during the Saturday session of the two-day Spring Meeting.

by Eugene Makovec

Around 275 beekeepers, some from the far reaches of Missouri, Kansas and even some surrounding states, gathered in Overland Park, KS in early March to meet with colleagues, pick up supplies for the coming year and benefit from the latest research on honeybees and beekeeping.

Our headline speaker was Dr. Clarence Collison, professor of Entomology and head of the Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology at Mississippi State University. But attendees

see "Spring Meeting" on page 8

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From the President

by Scott Moser

The last time I wrote this, it was 15 degrees out and the wind was blowing. Today's high was 80 degrees with wonderfully clear skies. Such a change in just a couple months' time! I spent the last three days checking on how my hives have done so far, and surprisingly, they did very well, and it looks like I will need to take honey away from some or they may become honey bound. As expected, the Italians came through winter a bit light, but with plenty of bees, and the Carniolans came through with plenty of stores and many fewer bees, though with them, that status will change quickly.

Hopefully all of you who attended the Kansas Honey Producers Association and Missouri State Beekeepers Association joint meeting returned home safely. It was a wonderful meeting, with a large turnout and wonderful weather. I made a suggestion in my opening comments about some of us having a fishing breakout session, but no one took me up on the offer. I told my wife later that I think that was the largest crowd I have ever gotten up in front of and had to speak. And still, that was easier than facing thirty 7th graders in one room! As always, the speakers did a wonderful job. Dr. Collison spoke on several different topics, Danny Najera spoke about the dance of the honeybee, and Dr. Ron Fessenden stole the show when he talked about the benefits of honey, about which he writes in his book *The Honey Revolution*. Once again, Sharon and Joli did a wonderful job setting up the speakers, making arrangements, and seeing to it that it all went off well. Thanks and great job, ladies! From what I hear, Sharon has another great meeting planned for the fall in Jefferson City.

By now, the weather has been nice enough to go through hives, check stores and take inventory of what needs to be done in your yards. Take the time to care for your bees, because they have gotten through a tough winter, and we are going to be asking a lot of them in the near future. Around here, a variety of trees are in bloom, and the bees are bringing in some nectar already. It won't be long until the dandelions get going, and the bees will really take off! Even though the past couple of days have been nice, I still think Mother Nature has a taste of winter up her sleeve, but the good thing is by this time of the year, it will be short lived.

Since the last time I sat down to write this the agricultural community in Missouri is facing a crisis. By now, many of you have heard that the governor has proposed a large cut to the funding of the University of Missouri Outreach and Extension Service. Many of us in agriculture know how hard the Extension office works for us, but those in non-agricultural endeavors often do not realize what the Extension office has to offer. In addition to agricultural programs, the Extension service offers nutritional counselling to grade school children, financial management for families and businesses, home economics information for households, emergency preparedness for rural areas, and many other important services. Due to a large response from constituents, the legislature found some money to help offset the cut, but it still isn't enough to fully fund the programs offered through the local Extension office. I urge you to take the time to see what the University Outreach and Extension Service can do for you, and to contact your local senators and representatives, and urge them to fully fund the University of Missouri

Outreach and Extension Service.

Finally, I have mentioned it before, and I will mention it once again. If you look at the state map on our web page, you will notice that there are very few locals north of the Missouri River. This isn't due to a lack of beekeepers in that area, just a lack of local associations. If you live in the northern half of the state, and would like to be served by a local association, please feel free to contact me, and I will tell you how to get a local association started. It doesn't take any money, and just a little time.

Once again, it was great to see so many of you at the meeting in Overland Park, Kansas. It is a wonderful opportunity to learn a variety of tips and techniques from such a large pool of knowledge. I know that every time I have been to an MSBA meeting, I leave having learned something new, or something that I want to try with my hive. Plan now to attend our fall meeting in Jefferson City, October 30-31 at the Capitol Plaza Hotel. In addition, there will be an Executive Board Meeting on June 27, 2009 from 9 am to 1 pm at the Ryan's Restaurant in Jefferson City. Each local is entitled to send one designate to the meeting. It is a wonderful way for your local association's voice to be heard, and learn more about the workings of the Missouri State Beekeepers Association. Happy Beekeeping!

Scott



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BEEKEEPING OF YESTERYEAR

A look back at the literature of the last century

Is the study of pure genetics in honey bees of practical value?

Report of the Iowa State Apiarist for the year ending December 31, 1948
Walter C Rothenbuhler, Ames, Iowa

Perhaps every reader of this title has at some time heard a scientist discuss certain research work that seemed wholly useless. For instance you may have heard a research worker talk earnestly and at great length about the inheritance in an insect of a certain body color, the inheritance of crooked bristles, the inheritance of black feet or the inheritance of red eyes. It is logical for one not involved in genetic research (research on principles of heredity) to wonder what can possibly be the use of this. If a knowledge of these characters is unimportant, it is a shameful waste of money and human energy to study them.

Some of us who are interested in breeding a better bee believe a knowledge of these seemingly unimportant characters is worth far more than the cost involved. This knowledge has value in many different ways. One extremely practical application is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Consider the poultry breeder who has a number of pens of inbred White Leghorns. He exercises due precaution that no chickens shall

leave their own pen and get into another. Does he stop at that? Absolutely not. He puts bands on the legs of these chickens – markers by which he can determine to which inbred line each one belongs. Thus he has no identification problem when one of his chickens gets out, and he can definitely return it to the proper pen.

Does the hog breeder rely solely on his fences to maintain the purity and identity of his various lines of inbred hogs? No, hogs have ears, and the hog breeder marks the ears so that he can identify each hog. Consequently if there is ever any question as to where a certain pig with a yen for wandering belongs, the hog breeder looks at the mark in the ear and the question is answered.

This is very important in a

breeding program as well as in genetic research. The work of several years of inbreeding can be lost through one misplaced individual. Something even more serious is the fact that the breeder might now know about the mistake. By such an error he could have a hopelessly entangled set of breeding stocks. The breeder's goal of an economically superior stock would be delayed or made impossible, while the scientist trying to learn facts to convey to the breeder would find his data to be worthless.

There is a method by which we can be sure that every drone, queen, or worker belongs to one inbred line and to no other.

How can we mark our bees? Their legs are a bit small for metal bands, they have no ears and perhaps we need to be able to distinguish ten, twenty, or thirty inbred strains. There is a method by which we can be sure that every drone, queen, or worker belongs to one inbred line and to no other. By this method there can be no doubt. Furthermore should any unknown mismating ever occur (even with artificial insemination this could happen by use of a contaminated syringe) it could be detected

instantly in the offspring. This would seem to be exactly what we want.

A call upon the apparently worthless characteristics must be made. Black eyes, white feet, and straight bristles are normal. For the purpose of this discussion we shall assume that red eyes, black feet, and crooked bristles are what the geneticist calls recessive. With relative ease one of these recessive characters can be bred into one of our future inbred lines. There could be found perhaps dozens of other factors, all usable in this way, so that dozens of inbred lines could be marked.

In this method, line X would have recessive black feet while all other lines would have normal white feet. Therefore if a mating occurred between a queen with black feet and a drone of any other line, the offspring would all have white feet. The marker characteristic would not show and the breeder would know that this progeny is not desirable for further inbreeding. As another illustration, line Y would have recessive bent bristles while all other lines including line X would have normal straight bristles. Therefore any mating outside the Y line would result in progeny having straight bristles. Any accidental outside mating could be instantly detected.

The method outlined is based upon the use of so-called marker genes. These marker genes produce the distinctive characteristics by which individual strains can be recognized. By this method a stray queen need never be confused as to strain. There is no excuse for using a drone from any but the desired line. If by any remote chance a mismating occurred, the progeny would reveal the error so that no further harm could be done.

Before these recessive marker genes can be used, they must be discovered and by rather simple breeding experiments proved to be recessive. Can we not conclude from this one extremely practical use that the search for these recessive genes and the study of them is more than justified?

Bee Culture

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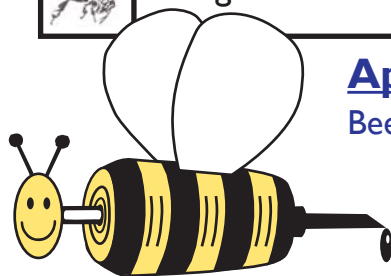
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Apitherapy News ...

Beeswax candles recommended for asthma, allergies

Do Beeswax Candles Clean the Air?

By Valerie Reiss, *Beliefnet.com*
3/23/2009

There's something so soothing about a nice flickering candle -- in the tub, at dinner, before bed, or on your altar if you have one. But for years now I've been careful to avoid burning anything but soy wax and beeswax because of the polluting nature of regular paraffin candles -- both in the larger environmental sense and the home/body toxin sense.

According to an article in the MD-written *Nutrition and Healing* newsletter, "Paraffin is made from the sludge at the bottom of barrels of crude oil, which is then treated and bleached with benzene and other chemical solvents to 'clean it up' for use in candles" and "the soot, smoke, and chemical residue from 'regular' candles can stick to walls, ceilings, and ventilation ducts and gets re-circulated whenever the heating/cooling system is in action, exposing you to these pollutants even when the paraffin candles aren't burning." Eww. Not the greenest. But what I learned this weekend when I went to the awesome store Candlestock in Woodstock, New York, is that beeswax candles not only don't pollute, they may actually clean the air by emitting negative ions. I hit the Googlelibrary when I got home and found some info to back this up. One article on Care2.com says, "Beeswax candle fuel is the only fuel that actually produces negative ions, which not only helps remove pollution from the air but increases the ratio of negative ions to positive ions, the ideal and necessary scenario for clean air." In laywoman's terms, this means they cause charged gunk (dust, pollen, odors, toxins, etc.) to fall from the air onto the floor via static electricity.

Another site that sells beeswax candles (so take with a grain of wax) says, "A pure beeswax candle burns the dust and toxic fumes from the air as they are convected through the halo'd flame, much like a catalytic converter. The dustier your house, the more 'black debris'

will be deposited in the wax around the wick." So interesting! Now I must test for soot on my sweet little beeswax votives.

Beeswax candles also don't drip, don't smoke, and because of their high melting point, burn a whole lot slower. They also smell nice, naturally. The *Nutrition and Healing* article even says that "people with allergies, sinus problems, and asthma have reported significant improvement in their symptoms, breathing better and sleeping better after burning the 100 percent beeswax candles in their bedrooms for three to four hours before bedtime. One person who burned a beeswax candle all day when she was home reported that her asthma gradually went away completely ..."

Cookin' with honey!

by Carrie Sayers

"Can't wait for Summer" Salad Dressing

This dressing is perfect over a cucumber/tomato salad. Let it marinate in the fridge for half an hour before serving -- not too much longer or it will get soggy. This recipe works well with 1 cuke peeled & sliced and 2 medium tomatoes sliced/diced as you prefer. Serves 4-6. **Whisk together all below ingredients:**

2 cloves fresh garlic -- mashed/minced (do not use the pre-minced jar stuff!)

2-3 T Balsamic Vinegar

1/2 C Extra Virgin Olive Oil

1 t Dill Weed

1 T honey (or more !)

Enjoy!

Carrie Sayers (www.sayerscatering.com) is a first-year beekeeper in Glendale, MO, and has been cooking with honey for years.

Ken Norman named Beekeeper of the Year for 2008

by Scott Moser

This was the first time that I can remember in which the Beekeeper of the Year was not announced at the Spring Banquet. The person selected for this year's award has been a member of the MSBA for many years. He has worked hard to help in a variety of ways, and have worn many hats (veils?) over the years. When called upon, he stepped forward to help out when the MSBA was having a difficult time getting members to participate in decision-making positions on the Executive Board. In addition, this person worked to improve the goals and ideals of the MSBA and further define what the Association stood for. His work helped us gain an improved State Fair Booth,



Kenny Norman

and even focus more on the educational aspect of beekeeping. The reason we didn't present a Beekeeper of the Year award this year at the Spring Banquet was because the recipient was unable to make it to the meeting, and it was decided that he would learn of the award the same time as the general membership, through the newsletter. When called upon, this person stepped up to become Vice President, and later President of the Missouri State Beekeepers Association. I am very proud to announce that the 2008 Missouri State Beekeeper of the Year is Ken Norman! Congratulations, Ken, and thanks!

Obituary -- Tony Hartman

Tony Hartman, one of our MSBA members, was killed in a three-vehicle head-on collision near California, MO where he lived. He died instantly while his wife Marilyn and daughters Julia and Sara had minor injuries. Tony's father, John Hartman, served as our club librarian and liaison representative for us with Missouri State government officials for many years.

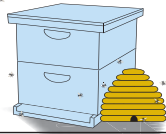
—Ron Vivian



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When fog it lies on misty glen,
And cattle low, with sheep in pen,
The morning sun will warm the skep,
With gilded wing, before my step.

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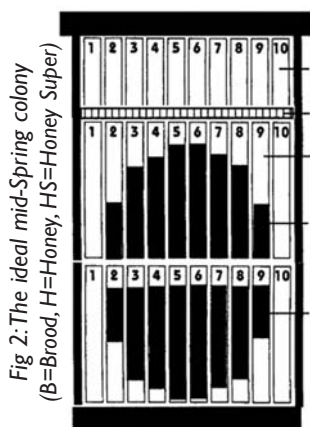
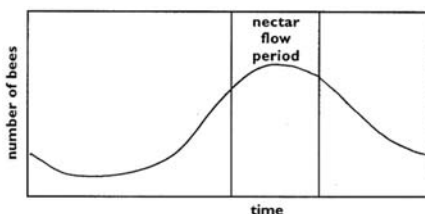


Managing 2nd and 3rd year colonies for increase and swarm prevention by Dewey Caron, PhD

Editor's note: The following is a summary of a lecture Dewey Caron gave at a recent beginning/intermediate beekeepers workshop in St. Louis for the Eastern MO Beekeepers Association. Dr Caron spoke with me at the workshop and graciously offered to put this talk into writing for this newsletter.

This year Phil Craft, state apiarist of Kentucky, and I offered an Intermediate Bee School at EMBA directed toward 2nd/3rd year beekeepers. I started by asking if colonies survived after establishment last season and many of the 80+ in attendance indicated they had live colonies. I then asked what was learned the first season? Did you ... feed your newly established colony (and did you learn of a GOOD way to feed? -- good for you that is!), did you show them off (to family, friends, but hide from neighbors?), did you get to taste some of their honey (seldom is enough stored to call first season honey ours with newly established colonies) and did you get STUNG! - (You can keep bees without a sting certainly but stings can be part of the learning experience).

Fig 1 The bee annual cycle



ship we could stimulate slowly developing or colonies weak in stores or adult population. Then later we might need to keep the colony from swarming AND of course we need to provide some room for storage of surplus honey that we will (hopefully) take from them THIS SEASON. Our IDEAL mid-spring expanded colony should look like figure 2 (black=brood, 2 frames equivalent honey, + super over queen excluder -- if you use QE).

The key to management success of the IDEAL 2nd/3rd season colony is INCREASE Management. Many (est. 70%) successful overwintered colonies will seek to replace their queen via swarming as the colony expands and brood nest space becomes congested. Older 2nd year queens are unable to provide enough queen substance to her growing daughter population (&/or queen substance distribution becomes less efficient with the increased congestion/population). Our signal is seeing developing queen cells (look between brood boxes for cells)

-- colonies will not inevitably swarm if cells are present but they MIGHT. We can use this signal to make up spring divides. Alternately we can remove frames of brood to bolster weak colonies or move full frames of brood into boxes arranging the colony with cells so it has two brood areas.

Queen cells can be used as queen resource for the new divides, provided a population of drones are present. Severe divides (called deep or Mississippi Divides) produces three or four nucs each with minimum of 3 frames of brood (at least one frame should be capped brood). One unit keeps the original mated queen and queen cells are distributed to all the divides so those without the queen can continue to raise a new virgin. Since each unit is now much diminished in size the chance of a swarm emerging is practically zero (queen cells left in unit with the queen mother are usually aborted). This is the quickest method of dividing but is also severe and unless Spring colonies continue rapid expansion, nectar flow is a summer/fall event and weather cooperates NONE of the divides will be productive this season. Divides can be reunited at end of Spring expansion to obtain a proper nectar harvesting or winter-ready colony.

Less severe Spring divides can be obtained from populous Spring colonies that begin rearing queen cells. Usually a minimum of two but better three frames are removed from the strong colony and set in another box (a divided standard hive body or special smaller nuc box.) Leave queen cells intact on removed frames BUT ALL queen cells in original MUST be removed to halt potential swarming in the mother colony. If re-inspection 7-10 days later reveals another batch of queen cells, a 2nd divide can be taken. The original colony frames removed can be replaced with foundation frames if no drawn frames are available from storage and the brood area should be opened up (spread out) to relieve congestion.

IF favorable conditions continue, the original colony should provide a honey harvest and the nuc(s) managed to become adequate for overwintering - or 2-3 combined later to produce a colony adequate for honey production. NOTE: One variation is to put divide



Looking between brood boxes for swarm cells -- cells visible in Spring mean colony MIGHT swarm.



Successful increase management. Original colony (center) provides honey in supers and 2 divides (left and right) can be managed as increase or best one united back to original after nectar flow/harvest to queen for next season.

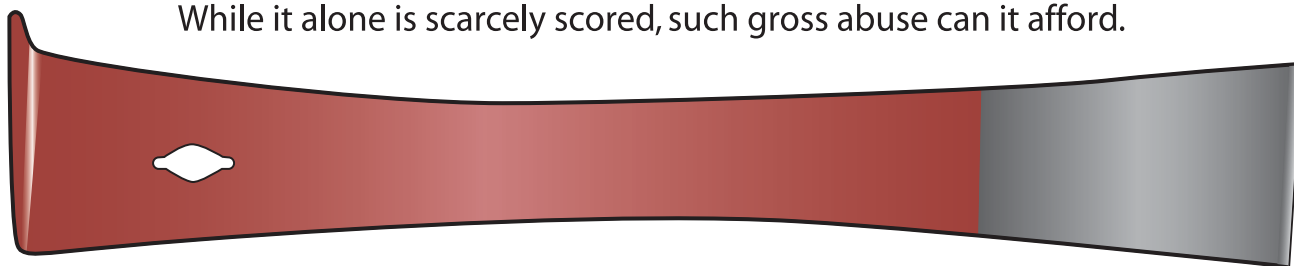
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Ode to the Hive Tool by Eugene Makovec

It seems mankind shall never cease production of its gadgetries.
 But I say, you can have the lot -- the simple hive tool's all I've got.
 I'm not one to exaggerate, so you must trust me when I state:
 There's almost naught that can't be done with this inspired invention.

No glamour queen, but I'd opine, its beauty is its plain design --
 Robust as a Missouri mule, but more forbearing of the fool
 Who leaves it lying in the glade, to mutilate the passing blade,
 While it alone is scarcely scored, such gross abuse can it afford.



I always keep this tool close by -- tight screw to loose, stuck drawer to pry.
 Its value is ubiquitous, so order you a great surplus.
 It's been employed to pull a nail, uncap a beer, unlid a pail --
 Though my wife gives the evil eye, to see it serve her pumpkin pie!

From scaling fish to chopping ice, there's endless work for this device;
 By listing, I do not profess to limit here its usefulness.
 I guarantee that it will earn its value back at every turn;
 In fact, your hive tool's sure to please, if ever you procure some bees!

Managing overwintered colonies for increase

continued from previous page

on top of original colony either above queen excluder and early super (colony with 2 brood areas) or above double screen and later removed to manage as separate unit.

If Spring colonies are NOT managed, a third to half MAY swarm. You can increase colony numbers by swarm capture - a system whereby the bees manage the beekeeper rather than the beekeeper managing the bees. Swarms from other beekeeper hives or feral nest swarms are good increase opportunities as well. Replace the queen after hiving - the bees will anyway if you do not. Swarms are excellent colonies to produce honey in the comb or draw foundation - you can combine swarms with divides to produce stronger colonies for honey production.

Yet another increase management opportunity is to make summer divides from your best colonies. Requeen these divides with purchased queens or rear your own. These divides, with their young queens, can be united with existing colonies for overwintering. Since colonies will then have young queens, swarming next spring is greatly reduced. In addition you are locally selecting from your most suc-

cessful stock. Excess divides can be combined to produce colonies capable of overwintering or overwintered and survivors used next spring.

For more information on this topic, see HONEY BEE BIOLOGY & BEEKEEPING by author (dmcarn@udel.edu) and INCREASE ESSENTIALS by Larry Connor, Wicwas Press (ljconnor@aol.com).



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Spring Meeting brings Missouri, Kansas beekeepers together

continued from page 1

were also treated to lectures by several other PhDs, doctoral students and even an MD specializing in the use of honey in medicine.

As if that weren't enough, Kansas and Missouri beekeepers conducted over a dozen breakout sessions on topics ranging from candle and soap making to website design.

It would be impossible to touch on all of the weekend's activities in this newsletter, so what follows is essentially a short list of "things I learned at the Spring Meeting":

The swarming mechanism

Dr. Collison said studies have shown that twenty percent of swarms, at least from managed colonies, occur in the Fall. The reason is not clear, but may have something to do with dumping excess population late in the season. (I personally told a couple of people last year that no, that was not really a swarm they saw that late in the season, that there must have been some other reason the bees clustered where they did.)



Dr. Clarence Collison

Two-year-old queens are more than twice as likely to swarm as one-year-olds.

Prior to a swarm, a colony will exhibit 4-6 weeks of declining production, as

the queen is put on a diet and egg production drops. Workers also begin to engorge on honey to stimulate production of the wax glands needed for comb-building in their future home. Not only does this discourage foraging, but scout bees also begin searching for nesting sites instead of nectar sources.

Queen cups are a common sight in the hive, and are made of old wax. When new, white wax is added, look out! And once a queen cell is capped, the swarm will usually be gone within 24 hours.

Contrary to the old thinking, the parent colony's new queen is not always the first to emerge. While this heir apparent may in fact kill her rivals and take over, it's also possible that she will instead lead a secondary swarm, and there may in fact be several of these. Such an "after swarm" tends to cluster longer on the tree branch or other resting place, as most of the scout bees left with the primary swarm.

Spring colony buildup

According to Dr. Collison, it takes a pound of honey to make 1000 bees. As a result, 150-175# of honey are consumed per year by the colony just to produce bees.

As bee population increases, a smaller proportion of bees is needed for brood rearing, meaning a larger percentage can be devoted to honey production:

Population	Field Force	
10,000	2,000	The queen reaches her maximum egg-laying potential at a colony size of about 40,000 bees.
30,000	10,000	
60,000	30,000	

As a result, during a two-week honey flow, one colony with 60,000 bees will produce 50% more honey than four 15,000-bee colonies.

It's four o'clock HST (Honeybee Standard Time)

Dr. Rudolf Jander cited a study showing that bees forage by their own internal clock rather than any external time:

Bees were trained to visit a food source the same time every day in Paris. After being transported to New York, they expected the food source at the same time of day **Paris time**.

The bees were cooled to a temperature just above freezing for three hours following one of these foraging trips. The next day they arrived at the aforementioned food source **three hours late**, evidence that their **internal** time had been interrupted.



Dr. Rudolf Jander

Waggle dance software

Danny Najera, a doctoral student studying under Jander, demonstrated a software program he has created to demonstrate the honeybee waggle dance, a mechanism commonly believed to be used by bees to communicate spatial direction and distance to nectar/pollen sources and potential nesting sites.



Dr. Ron Fessenden

Designed as a teaching tool, the software explains and demonstrates the dance patterns and how they relate to a described location. Then, for fun, it allows the user to place the sun and the nectar source at arbitrary locations on a map (with the colony at a fixed position in the map's center), whereupon an animated honeybee "maps" the location.



From left to right, MO Honey Queen Tara Fisher, IA Honey Queen Shiliah Spaulding and American Honey Queen Diane Jurchen enjoy the Friday night banquet festivities.



Fessenden touts honey's health benefits to huge audience

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with a waggle dance.

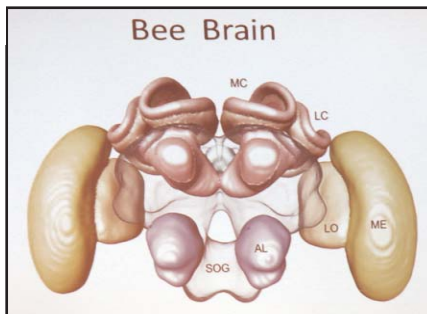
To obtain the software, you can contact Danny at danny_shadow@yahoo.com.

Honey and health

Ron Fessenden, MD, is co-author of *The Honey Revolution: Restoring the Health of Future Generations*, and has spent the last two years promoting the health benefits of honey. Those benefits include weight loss, improved sleep habits, improved liver function and the regulation of blood sugar levels. He is also an outspoken critic of sucrose and high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) in the American diet.

Dr. Fessenden drew a crowd whenever he spoke, and defended quite convincingly the following claims:

Fat in the human diet does not cause fat in the body. The body creates fat from carbohydrates. In fact, obesity in America today results from a steady shift from fats to carbs in our diet over



According to Dr. Jander, the honeybee's biological clock operates very much like that of a human.

the past 40 years. Moreover, artificial sweeteners, while promoted for weight loss, usually have the opposite effect, as they in fact trigger an insulin response that causes fat storage.

Many of today's health problems result from sucrose in the diet. These include diabetes, cardiovascular disease and Alzheimer's, which was virtually unheard of before 1960. Sucrose, says Fessenden, would not be approved by the FDA as a food additive.

HFCS has now replaced sucrose in all major beverages and most processed foods, and may be even worse than sucrose. Whereas honey provides fructose at levels easily metabolized by

the liver, which converts it to glycogen for the brain and other organs, HFCS floods the liver with fructose levels that overpower it, resulting in the sugar's conversion to triglycerides.

To illustrate the point: One teaspoon of honey, said Fessenden, contains 8.5 grams of fructose, compared with 80 grams in a 44 oz. soda commonly gulped down by teenagers. Per capita consumption of honey is 1.1 pounds, compared with 160 pounds of sucrose and HFCS combined.

Honey regulates blood sugar by promoting glycogen formation in the liver, removing glucose from circulation and lowering blood sugar levels. But it also stabilizes those levels, preventing them from falling too low.

A tablespoon of honey before bedtime feeds the liver, which in turn feeds the brain and improves sleep.

Honey is an effective wound treatment, in part because it releases hydrogen peroxide. A 90/10 ratio of water to honey kills staph on contact.



Danny Najera



... and a good time was had by all! Martha Evans of Webster Groves, MO, Yvonne Von der Ahe of Fenton, MO and Cindy Mueller of Bethany, MO have a little fun with banquet centerpieces.



Steve Tipton of Meriden, Kansas, conducts a workshop on the installation and care of package bees.



Art Gelder and other members of Boone Regional Beekeepers present Tara Fisher with a \$100 check to help cover ongoing expenses of the Queen Program.

Dadant Quality Suits & Coveralls



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"The Ultimate in Protection"

Zipper Veil-Suit Combination was designed by Dadants. We added all the features our beekeepers wanted for total protection and comfort for a full day's work in the bee yard. This Zipper Veil-Suit Combination offers the fine features of the Dadant Folding Veil and the Dadant Coveralls to provide total protection for the beekeeper. Zippered side openings allow full protection and easy access to trouser pockets. Easy slip on over boots or shoes with generous zippered bottom pant legs. The location of the veil zipper holds the veil in place, assuring perfect vision while allowing total freedom of movement. Easy on and off. We recommend using with the Dadant Plastic Sun Helmet. When ordering, state catalog number and size range. Because of numerous sizes, branch points may be temporarily out-of-stock of some sizes. Note sizes are based upon chest sizes. Ship wt. 4 lbs.

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*Polyester-Cotton
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Full Front Zipper

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Local Club Information

Is there a group near you?

Beekeepers Association of the Ozarks

4th Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m.
The Library Center, 4653 S. Campbell, Springfield
www.ozarksbeekeepers.org

Boone Regional Beekeepers Association

3rd Sunday of odd months, 1:00 p.m., Columbia Insurance Group, 2102 Whitegate Dr. (back door), Columbia
Contact Art Gelder 573-474-8837
<http://beekeeper.missouri.org>

Busy Bee Club

4th Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m., Cedar County Health Center, Owens Mill Road, Stockton
Neal Lee 417-276-3090 Neil Brunner 314-276-4252
grnthumb@alltel.net

Eastern Missouri Beekeepers Association

2nd Wednesday of each month, 7:00 p.m., Powder Valley Nature Center 11715 Craigwood Rd., Kirkwood
Bob Sears, President 314-479-9517
www.easternmobeekkeepers.com

Jackson Area Beekeepers

4th Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m.
First Pres. of Jackson, 206 E. Washington
Contact Grant Gillard 573-243-6568
gillard5@charter.net

Jefferson County Beekeepers Association

2nd Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p.m., Hwy B & 21
Jefferson County Extension Center, Hillsboro
Contact Scott Moser 636-285-7295

Joplin Area Beekeepers Association

Last Tue. of each month, 7 pm, SM Bank Community Building (7th and Duquesne Rd), Joplin
Contact Gene Foley 417-624-6831

Mid Missouri Beekeepers

3rd Sunday of each month, 2 pm, St. James Tourist Ctr.
Contact Don Moore 573-265-8706

Midwestern Beekeepers Association

Nov-March, 3rd Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m.
April-Oct, 3rd Thursday of each month, 7:00 p.m.
Bass Pro Shop, Independence, Conservation Room
Cecil Sweeney, President 913-856-8356

Mississippi Valley Beekeepers Association

Last Tuesday of Month in Quincy, IL
Contact Debi Bridgman 573-439-5228

Missouri Valley Beekeepers Association

3rd Monday of each month, 7:00 p.m.
Scenic Regional Library, Union
Contact Rodney Angell 573-764-2922
bee143@fidnet.com

Parkland Beekeepers

3rd Tuesday of each month, 108 Harrison, Farmington
Contact Gene Wood 573-431-1436

Pomme de Terre Beekeepers

2nd Thursday of each month, 7 pm
Missouri Extension Office, Hermitage
Contact Bessi Shryer 417-745-2527

South Central Missouri Beekeepers Association

1st Friday of month, Howell Electric Coop, West Plains
Steve Teeple, President 417-261-2210

Southern MO Beekeepers of Monett ("MOBees")

3rd Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m.
Monett High School VO-AG Building
Robert Sperandio, President 417-235-6959

Southwest Beekeepers Association

1st Tuesday of month, Neosho High School FFA Building
Contact Herb Spencer 417-472-7743

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Honey Queen Report

by Tara Fisher

Hello!

I hope that the beginning of Spring is treating everyone wonderful! I know that I am enjoying the warmer weather, especially when I am walking to my classes!! I hope that everyone is enjoying the flowers and trees that are starting to bud! It was nice seeing many of the beekeepers that I had met last October at the Missouri/Kansas meeting a few weeks ago! I also enjoyed meeting many new beekeepers from Kansas, Iowa and Colorado! While the meetings were going on during the day on Friday, I was traveling around to different elementary schools giving demonstrations on the importance of honeybees with the American Honey Queen and the Iowa Honey Queen. We had a lot of fun! Overall, we shared the importance of beekeeping with over one hundred students and teachers! On Saturday, I gave a presentation on making lip balms and lotion bars with Sharon Gibbons! We were encouraging everyone to give it a try!

As always, I am available for any fairs, festivals, meetings or other activities that you would like me to attend! Contact Queen Chairperson Joyce Justice to confirm any plans! Her contact information is in the column to the right.

Again, I hope that you enjoy the weather and have a Happy Spring!

Tara



From the Queen Chair

by Joyce Justice

Beekeepers: Remember we have a great Missouri Honey Queen. She would like to promote honey in your area. Look at your schedule of events and see if she can help you. Let us know the date and time of the event so we can work out the timing. It would be great at the end of her reign if she could tell us how many clubs she visited.

The Boone Regional Beekeepers presented to the Missouri Queen program at the Spring Meeting a check for \$100.00. Thank you Boone Regional Beekeepers -- we will use the funds to help the expenses of the Queen, and she in turn will help you to promote your honey. The silent auction made \$559.00. Everyone is so good to bring and buy items.

November 2009 will end the reign of Tara Fisher as your Queen. It is our desire that Tara will go on to compete in the American Beekeeping Federation queen program. This brings us to the job of looking in our clubs or areas for a new queen. Your help is needed.

Joyce

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photos by Eugene Makovec

This newsletter is published six times per year, in even months. Submissions are due by the 15th of the month prior to publication.

The email edition is in color, and contains hyperlinks and bonus back-page material, while the print version is in black-and-white. If you are a member currently receiving the printed newsletter and you wish to upgrade, just send an email to editor@mostatebeekeepers.org with "email newsletter" in the subject line. I'll reply with confirmation, and add you to my list.

Advertising rates are as follows:

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