Branson meeting draws highest attendance in 25 years
Scott Moser named 2010 Beekeeper of the Year

Over 160 beekeepers (a 25-year high) descended on the small city of Branson, in the far southwest corner of our state, for the annual Spring Meeting of the Missouri State Beekeepers Association. Outgoing President Scott Moser, of Cedar Hill, was named 2010 Missouri Beekeeper of the Year, while Bob Brammer of Macon became the first recipient of our Mentor of the Year award. See pages 6 and 8 for more on these awards.

Dennis vanEngelsdorp, a noted honeybee anatomist and researcher finishing his doctoral studies at the University of Pennsylvania (and introduced by President Grant Gillard as a “rock star” among bee lecturers), shared some results of his work on Colony Collapse Disorder and other issues. Here are some points that he covered:

• Since 1869 there have been at least 15 “bee loss events”. These have been assigned various names, including Fall Dwindling Disease, May Disease and Disappearing Disease.
• In early testing, CCD colonies were 2.6 times as likely to have both types of Nosema, and twice as likely to have three or more viruses, as non-CCD colonies.
• Oddly enough, the healthier, non-CCD hives had higher levels of stored pesticides. But this could just be evidence that those beekeepers were more diligent about treating for varroa.
• On neonicotinoids: Plants have evolved so their natural decontinued on page 7

A little bit Hollywood, a little bit Nashville. Or as the Osmonds down the road might sing, a little bit country, a little bit rock ‘n roll. Call me a little bit crazy, but is that King Kong on the cover of your bee newsletter?

This is Branson, self-styled “live music capital of the world”, its population a mere 10,500 – most of whom seem to be members of family musical acts. One such act, the Hughes Brothers, performed for honey (yes, for honey!) at our Friday night banquet.

This is the first time we’ve been to Branson for a state meeting, but hopefully not the last, as it is both inexpensive and exciting, and between the location and Pam Brown’s nonstop program we drew a crowd of 160-plus.

photo by Steve Harris

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April 2011
Eugene Makovec
Editor
editor@mostatebeekeepers.org
Our spring meeting in Branson is now history. I had a great time and enjoyed the facilities, the food, the programming and most of all, the companionship and fellowship with like-minded individuals who share this same passion of keeping bees.

There is a lot of energy and time that goes into the planning, and Pam Brown did a great job taking charge of the responsibilities. Thanks also to a lot of others who were at Pam’s disposal to take care of the details. It’s really a team effort and I’ve grown to appreciate Pam’s sense of vision, planning and long-range perspective, and a ton of thanks to those who were willing to volunteer their skills toward the effort.

I love something Dennis vanEngelsdorp said: “Mean bees produce more honey because we tend to leave them alone.” He went on to say that interruptions and excessive inspections cut honey production, and we’d be much better off supering our hives and leaving them alone to do their foraging. Dennis shared insights into this mysterious bee disappearance which we call CCD. He said since 1869 there have been 15 such occurrences. This is not a new problem. But we’re still no closer to a real solution.

I had a great time listening to Ken Norman. Not only can that guy auction lemonade decanters, he’s a craftsman when it comes to raising queens. That little light bulb above my head lit up when Ken said you don’t have to graft larvae with a fully drawn frame of comb. He suggested you take that comb with the day-old larvae and shave it down so you’re examining larvae in shallow cells. Now I think that’s a great idea! He also shared that once you disrupt the bees (like when you’re making a nuc) the bees need 24 hours to readjust before you introduce a queen cell. These are but a few of the reasons I love bee meetings.

Whether on the local level, state or national scene, there’s always something to learn. I also learned you cannot extend the USB cord from the computer more than 12 feet. I learned our laptop computer needs a better video reader. I also learned it’s a good idea to fill the gas tank before you leave Branson. And that’s a story for another day.

My thoughts now turn to spring management. I’m going to focus a lot more attention this year on my queen rearing. I’ve already started making a video.

All the best,
Grant
Will sing for honey: The Hughes Brothers (below), a popular Branson musical act, perform at the MSBA’s Friday evening Beekeeper of the Year banquet. In the forefront is a basket containing some of their requested payment of honey. Top right: Dolores Vivian, left, receives a blue ribbon from Jane Timmons for her winning recipe (reprinted on page 10) in our cooking contest. Top left: Dean Sanders, Steve Harris and Tim Hyde enjoy a light moment after the banquet. (We have no explanation for the bison hat.)

All photos this page and next by Eugene Makovec
Are invasive plants a threat to native biodiversity?

It depends on the spatial scale.

A meta-analysis finds that as plot size increases, threat to biodiversity loss decreases

The phrase “invasive plant species” typically evokes negative images such as broad swaths of kudzu smothered trees along the highway or purple loosestrife taking over wetlands and clogging waterways—and as such, invasive plants are largely viewed as major threats to native biodiversity. However, research has shown both that invasive species may be one of the most important threats to biodiversity and that plant invasions are rarely the cause for native species extinctions. How can these conflicting pieces of evidence be reconciled?

Kristin Powell, from Washington University, MO, was interested in determining whether some of the differences in the effects that invasive plant species had on biodiversity was in fact due to the spatial scales at which they were studied.

“Biological invasions are often thought to be one of the leading threats to global biodiversity,” Powell comments. “However, recent studies and popular literature have begun to question this view, especially in the context of invasive plants, asking ‘Are invasive species really that bad?’ For example, invasive plants have never been implicated as the sole cause in driving a native plant extinct.”

To tackle this apparent conundrum, Powell and her co-authors took a two-prong approach; first, they conducted a meta-analysis to synthesize results from as many previous studies on the subject as they could find, and then they developed a model to investigate mechanisms that might explain their results. They published their findings in the recent Biodiversity Special Issue of the American Journal of Botany (http://www.amjbot.org/cgi/reprint/98/3/539).

Powell and her colleagues found 57 studies containing information on average species richness with and without invaders. They used a meta-analysis because it is a powerful tool that allows each study to be used as a separate data set, to some degree. By comparing the difference in species richness between plots with and without invasive plant species and regressing that against the studies’ plot sizes the authors were able to see if a meaningful relationship existed between spatial scale and the effect of invaders.

Indeed, they found a negative relationship between area and species richness. While invasive plant species at small spatial scales (plots < 100 m2) severely decreased native species richness, the impact of the invasive species decreased as the size of the study plot increased.

“Our meta-analysis reconciles the opposing views on invaders by finding that invasive plants cause a large loss in biodiversity at small scales, but this effect essentially disappears at broader scales,” explains Powell. “That is, invasive plants are much more likely to cause extinctions at local but not regional or island-level spatial scales.” Furthermore, while invasive species may lead to native plant extinctions at the local-level, it may take decades, centuries, or even longer for these plant species to become extirpated at the regional or global level.

How can this disparate effect of invasive plants at small versus large spatial scales possibly be explained?

To explore a potential mechanism for this effect, Powell and her colleagues developed a model based on the idea that invasive plants might change the abundance and structural pattern of native plants—depending on how many rare and common species are present—which in turn might explain these differences.

In the model the authors randomly assigned 150 native species to occupy a certain number of patches within a simulated area. Then an invading species took over 90% of the patches, causing almost half of the native species in each patch to decline to extinction. In some simulations the invader negatively impacted common species more than rare ones, and vice versa.

The authors found some very interesting results. At the local scale invading species always resulted in a loss of native species. However, the outcomes differed at the regional (larger) scale. When the invader impacted the common species more, diversity at the regional level was unaffected (it was the same in plots with or without invaders). But when rarer species were disproportionally affected, diversity at the regional level was much lower in invaded than uninvaded plots. Thus, as the effect of the invader changed from having proportionally greater effects on common to rare species, the potential for extinctions at the regional level increased, as long as there was a large number of rare species in the community.

In other words, in order for invasive species to drive native species extinct at the regional (or broader scale) level the model indicated that the system must have many rare species which are strongly and disproportionally influenced by invasive species relative to the more widespread, common species. In all other scenarios, invasive species would have bigger or similar impacts at the local rather than the regional scale – which is what the meta-analysis, based on the literature, also showed.

“It is not surprising that invasive plants cause larger declines in diversity at smaller spatial scales, as plant competition is a local, ecological process,” Powell notes.

“One process that can lead to fewer native plant extinctions at broader scales is if invasive plants generally affect common species proportionately more than rare species,” Powell states. “We are currently investigating if there are commonalities across several plant invasions in how strongly common versus rare plant species are affected by invasive plants.”

Powell emphasizes that it is important to understand the local-scale processes that contribute to the loss of biodiversity from plant invasions and that future research should examine the impacts of invasives across local and regional spatial scales. “The local-scale reduction of diversity by invasives is also the scale at which ecosystem services can be altered by invasive species.” Interestingly, one of the invasive species she and her colleagues have been studying, Amur honeysuckle, has been shown to decrease bird nesting success, decrease survivorship of frog tadpoles in nearby ponds, and increase the risk of tick-borne illness in humans. “Through local-scale effects, invasive plants can also alter population and meta-population dynamics of native species, which may lead to broad-scale extinctions in the future,” Powell concludes.

The full article in the link mentioned is available for no charge for 30 days following the date of this summary at http://www.amjbot.org/cgi/content/full/98/3/539.

This “Catch the Buzz” message brought to you by Bee Culture, The Magazine Of American Beekeeping, published by the A.I. Root Company.
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PACKAGE BEES

For April pickup in Lynnville, IA or Hamilton, IL

These are 2# and 3# packages from C.F. Koehnen and Sons. Your choice of Italian or Carniolan queens. Carniolan queens will be available separately beginning in mid April.

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FALL MEETING PREVIEW

October 28-29, 2011, with special events on October 27, Country Club Hotel, Lake of the Ozarks. Special speakers include:

Dr. Marla Spivak (University of Minnesota)
Ed Levi (Arkansas)
C. Marina Marchese (Connecticut).

Contests to be held: Cooking with honey (wheat bread, cake, wings), Soap, Needlework.

Note from the Queen Chair
by Joyce D. Justice

Our beekeepers are the greatest! When needed, it seems like they step up to the plate.

Our ladies helped set up the silent auction table and then went down to help in the hospitality room. The hospitality room was a great place to relax, refresh and get to know each other.

Dwight Crevelt of 7-C’s Winery furnished wine for the Thursday evening hospitality room and all donations went into the Queen Fund. 7-C’s also left wine to be auctioned off Friday evening and all of this was a donation to the Queen Fund. We are very appreciative of the support that 7-C’s has given to our Queen Program.

All of our beekeepers have been really great to support our Missouri Honey Queen Program. We received the most support from any one meeting since I have been participating in the program. The total received was $859.25.

We have several requests for Lillian to participate in events and we are doing our best to work out as many as possible.

Thank you for your generous support and let us know when you have an event, and let’s see if we can work it in.

Now, please all of you be looking for a Queen for 2012. It is so much better if the young lady knows a little about beekeeping.

Surely some of you know ladies in your church or school, or a relative that would be a good Queen.

Joyce

Scott Moser named 2010 Missouri Beekeeper of the Year

Outgoing MSBA President Scott Moser was presented our 2010 Missouri Beekeeper of the Year at our 2011 Spring Meeting. At the request of President Grant Gillard (below, at left), he submitted this brief bio:

In the mid ’90’s, I saw a short article about bees in a biology textbook. I remembered how my uncle had kept bees for years and years on his farm, and I always found them fascinating. I decided that I would like to give it a try, and realized I knew nothing about bees, and that I had a lot to learn. I began beekeeping in 1996 with three colonies in the backyard. By the end of the first year, I was up to nine. I currently maintain about 80 colonies in Jefferson and Franklin Counties. I have been Secretary, VP, and held the office of President for seven years of Jefferson County Beekeepers Association. In addition, in 2002, I was awarded the JCBA Beekeeper of the Year. In Fall 2005, I was approached by Steve Harris, Ken Norman and Ken Sona to be Secretary of the MSBA (quietly hoping my name wouldn’t be the only name on the ballot for that position, just my luck… I ran unopposed). After careful consideration, I accepted the offer and ran as Secretary of the MSBA. After 2 years as secretary, Ken Norman contacted me, and said that he would like me to consider running for the position of VP. I was honored to be asked, but unsure if I was up to the task, knowing that the position would ultimately end with me assuming the position of President. Once again, I gave it careful consideration and discussed it with others, and decided that I would do it. One of my main goals was to increase the number of local associations, particularly north of the Missouri River. As President, I was fortunate to be surrounded by a wonderful group of officers.

There were several people who were instrumental in helping me learn and grow as a beekeeper. Ted Jansen and Howard Hileman were always willing to offer advice, information and encouragement when it was needed. The most influential person though was Jim Buxton.

He was always willing to help out, offer suggestions, and tell me what to do when it was needed. From this common bond, we developed a great friendship, and I feel lucky to count him among my best friends.

Favorite quote: ‘Mites are choking them, pesticides are killing them, the drought’s starving them… they’re fine.’ Ulee Jackson, Ulee’s Gold
Pesticides are not present in their nectar or pollen, thus protecting beneficial insects from exposure. Not so with man-made systemics like neonicotinoids. Nevertheless, neonics were not found in CCD-affected hives. But early studies suggest that these insecticides can compromise bees’ ability to fight off nosema, and more research is needed.

Variety is also important, but vast areas of the country are now covered by monoculture (one crop), with herbicides controlling other plants in and between fields. Bees in those areas are dependent on us, Steinkraus said, because we’ve altered their environment, and we therefore need to supplement their diet. Royal jelly is produced by the nurse bee’s hypopharyngeal gland, and is akin to breast milk in mammals in terms of its importance to development. The queen is fed constantly by her retinue, and if separated from them, said Steinkraus, will die in about an hour!

Dr. Donald Steinkraus, a professor in the Department of Entomology at the University of Arkansas, spoke on a variety of topics, including honeybee anatomy and proper nutrition.

“Basically, a honeybee is made out of pollen,” he said. A colony requires from about 55-121 pounds of pollen per year, and it makes a big difference what types of pollen they are able to find, as pollens have varying levels of the protein that bees need. Pumpkin and almond pollen, for example, contain 26 and 25 percent protein, respectively, while thistle and corn provide 17 and 15.

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Reyah Carlson is an internationally-known expert in apitherapy, a field which includes use of the many products of the hive as well as bee venom therapy. Prior to her first presentation, as Reyah waited for her PowerPoint to be set up, she introduced herself by striding up to the piano at the front of the lecture hall and banging out a version of Scott Joplin’s theme song from “The Sting”.

She then gave a run-down of some of the many products of the hive and their health benefits:

- **Propolis** is a more effective antioxidant than Vitamins C and E. It can be used as a topical relief for a toothache. Use Everclear, which she described as “food grade rocket fuel” -- just enough to cover the propolis -- to break it down into liquid form.

- **Pollen** contains 5-7 times the protein of beef. Collected pollen should be preserved by either being frozen immediately or put into honey (1:3 Pollen:Honey by weight). The latter method also breaks it down into a digestible form, which should be stored at room temperature for two weeks before use. This “bee bread” can be consumed with breakfast or lunch for energy.

- **Honey** makes a great wound treatment, as it oxygenates and cleans the site and pulls moisture out, thus depriving bacteria the means of reproduction.

- **Royal Jelly** is good for cholesterol, as it raises HDL and lowers LDL. Plus, she said, “I have treated people with cirrhosis of the liver successfully with royal jelly.”

- **Beeswax candles** are much healthier than petroleum-based paraffin candles. Rather than pollute the air, beeswax actually produces negative ions that take pollution out of the air.

- **Bee stings:** Beekeepers are second only to orchestra conductors in life expectancy, said Carlson. “Take your stings, it’s not gonna kill you -- and if it does it only takes 20 minutes!” she said to laughter.

Reyah elicited quite a few laughs during her presentation; and that was before she started stinging people! Several attendees volunteered for sting therapy, including Honey Queen Lillian-Grace Misko (see photo page 15) and even a hotel employee.

Grant Gillard gave a talk entitled “A Ton of Honey”, the keys to which he said are as follows:

1. Overwintering of strong colonies
2. Rapid spring buildup
3. Swarm prevention
4. Intelligent supering. Grant believes in bottom supering, and giving the bees enough room but not too much.
5. Expedient harvesting
6. Location, location, location.

Other speakers included Art and Vera Gelder, on selling at farmers’ markets, Scott Moser on starting a local club, Kenny Norman on queen-rearing, and John Timmons with a showing and explanation of the film Nicotine Bees.

**Hospitality Room a hit**

One of the highlights of this meeting was the advent of a Hospitality Room, which was open throughout the meeting and until midnight on Friday. Coffee was available free of charge, along with snacks including the various cooking contest entries. This was a great place for members and spouses to get together and socialize.

This was also the site of the Thursday evening Wine and Cheese Social, graciously hosted by Dwight Crevelt of 7C’s Winery, with wine, mead and snacks provided free of charge. This drew an estimated 30-plus early arrivals to the meeting site.

As another new meeting feature, Eastern Director Steve Harris and Southern Director Dave Kayser hosted meetings to discuss regional issues with beekeepers from their respective areas of the state.
Bob Brammer named 2010 Mentor of the Year

The following nominating letter was sent to us by Dan West:

I’m Dan West, of Macon, Missouri. I happened to be reading the August newsletter and noticed you are wanting mentoring stories and nominations for the 2010 Mentor of the Year Awards.

I would like very much for Bob Brammer from Macon to be nominated, as he has been my mentor since May of this year. Bob has been a member of the MSBA for decades, and also of the Boone County Beekeepers for over 30 years. His experience is deep and his teaching ability is second to none. He heads up the teaching seminars for the Boone County Beekeepers and also mans the beekeeping booth at the Missouri State Fair yearly.

My story begins with our family orchard, West Orchards of Macon. I called Bob this spring to see if he would bring a couple hives to the orchard for pollination of the 900 apple trees and other fruit trees we have.

He said he would and asked if I would help him prepare the hives to transport, and of course I jumped at the chance.

I have been putting off personally raising bees for the 15 years since we planted the orchard because of time constraints, raising children and other endeavors.

As the flowering period wore on, we removed the hives from the orchard, pollinating done, so I could begin a spray routine.

A few weeks later one of my sons was mushroom hunting on our farm and found a large shag bark hickory tree that was cut down the fall before when we had some local loggers come and do some selective logging.

I had asked the loggers to keep an eye out for bee trees and not to cut them, but this I guess they did not notice. Anyway, I asked Bob to come and help me get this colony, and the quest for bees began.

We have had all kinds of great experiences this year right up until last evening, getting calls from all over the county with bees in old hollow trees that the landowners wanted removed or in walls of homes and other places.

My website for the orchard has a link to the bee experiences that I’ve had with Bob this year.

He is patient with me and has helped me set up an observation hive that is the hit of our orchard building sales room with all the kids that come through. It is the first thing that most people, even older ones, migrate to when they come through our front door.

He has provided equipment and gas and we have spent many hours together getting bees and even transporting bees to other places for pumpkin pollination.

I now have eight colonies in hive boxes on my farm, all since May of this year, and we have added to his colonies as well.

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A good mentor can make all the difference for a new beekeeper
by Eugene Makovec

Remember how clueless you were when you got your first package of bees? I sure do. I kept copious notes those first couple of years, as my level of enthusiasm was high but my store of knowledge low. I recently dusted off that old notebook, and I’m not sure whether to classify the work as tragedy or comedy.

I ordered my bees late, received them later, lost my queen, foiled their efforts at supersedure (I thought I was cutting out swarm cells), finally ordered a replacement and somehow, barely, got that first colony through winter.

One of my problems is I’m just not good at asking for help. Even though beekeepers are almost universally friendly and helpful, and I remain in debt to a couple of local experts for their advice in times of need, I was always reluctant, even embarrassed, to “bother” anyone until the situation was dire.

So I just muddled along, read all I could get my hands on, and tried to apply what I learned to my own situation. But as one old-timer told me early on, “Your bees won’t always read the same books you do.” A couple seasons in, I realized they weren’t even in the same library!

Several years ago, shortly after CCD became a media frenzy, our local club hosted a beginning beekeeping workshop. The response was incredible, filling the meeting room to its capacity of 150 with dozens more turned away. We ended up with close to 100 new beekeepers that spring, practically doubling our membership.

Now, imagine the difficulty in managing a club in which half your members have no experience. An early effort was made to set up a formal mentoring program, but it quickly fell into disarray. At one early meeting, I was one of a number of experienced members tabbed to head up breakout groups of newbees for a half hour how-do-you-do, where-do-you-live, call-me-for-help session. We had a nice discussion about hive placement, package installation and the like, but I don’t think I ever talked to any of those people again.

Okay, maybe that says more about me than it does about the mentoring program, but suffice it to say, the initiative did not go far, at least not on a formal basis.

But I did end up unofficially mentoring several new beekeepers that year, a couple of whom I’d met at the workshop, one who inherited a swarm I caught in her neighbor’s yard, and others who found me on the membership roster when they needed help. These relationships were very informal, and very much dependent on those individuals calling or emailing with questions in times of need.

This informality has its good and bad points. One woman in particular called me out of the blue a week after receiving her package bees. She was frantic because she couldn’t find her queen, the weather had turned cold, and she feared for the worst. I gave her a little advice and a lot of reassurance, and asked her to keep me posted. I didn’t even get her last name.

After two months of not hearing anything, and fearing that her bees had died and I was to blame, I managed to track her down. Everything turned out fine, she said, and I’m so glad you called, because I really need some advice but I didn’t want to bother you again.

I ended up making a couple of visits to this woman’s house to inspect her bees with her, and later in the summer she and her husband had me over for dinner to thank me for my assistance. We’ve been friends ever since.

Half the battle in these situations is just convincing someone that yes, you really do want to help, and no, you really don’t mind them calling for advice. Most importantly, I made it clear to them at the outset that I was willing to drop by and take a look in person.

Our local association does have regular programs for beginners, including some hands-on workshops at the club’s own beeyard. But while looking through someone else’s bees is very helpful, and more than I got when I started out, it’s still no substitute for sorting through your own bees with the help of a veteran.

Looking back on all the troubles I had those first couple of years, it sure would have been nice to have an experienced pair of eyes looking over my shoulder once or twice. Both my bees and I would have been better off as a result.

At our recent Spring Meeting, we debuted our new Mentor of the Year award to recognize members who go out of their way to assist aspiring apiarists. Please consider donating your time and expertise for the benefit of a new beekeeper.

Mentoring can be a very rewarding experience for the experienced beekeeper. And for the beginner, it can mean the difference between a fun, rewarding hobby and an expensive, discouraging failure.
Cookin' with Honey!

Honey Cheese Ball
(This recipe was provided by Joyce Justice, and was served at the Spring Meeting wine and cheese reception.)

1/4 cup Honey
2 - 8 oz pkgs. cream cheese
1 - 8 oz pkg. shredded sharp cheddar cheese
8 slices bacon, cooked and crumbled. (less will work, I think I used about 5)
4-6 green onions chopped
1 - 4.5 oz can diced jalapeno peppers. (Check this, it may be too many. I use half this amount, best to taste and make to your liking.)

Mix all ingredients in a bowl and roll into ball. Refrigerate overnight. Serve with your favorite crackers.

Honey Pumpkin Pecan Loaves
(This recipe won a blue ribbon for Dolores Vivian at our Spring Meeting Cooking Contest.)

3 1/2 Cups unbleached flour
2 tsp baking soda
1 tsp baking powder
1 tsp salt
1 tsp cinnamon
1 tsp nutmeg
1 tsp allspice
1/2 tsp cloves
1 can (15 oz) solid-pack pumpkin
1 3/4 cups HONEY
1 cup canola oil
4 eggs, lightly beaten
1 cup chopped pecans

Sift together the dry ingredients. Set aside. Mix together the eggs, pumpkin, HONEY and oil. Add the flour mixture a little at a time and stir well after each addition. Add pecans.

Pour into two greased loaf pans. Bake in 325 degree F oven for 1 hour or until toothpick comes out clean. Makes 2 loaves.

Coming Soon …

How to Enter Your Hive Products in the 2011 Missouri State Fair!
by John Timmons

Do you think your bees can produce “blue-ribbon” honey? What about their wax? Is it the best?

Are you interested in a fun way to stack your hive products up against other beekeepers in the state? Then you need to enter your honey, wax and other hive products in this year’s Missouri State Fair competition!

Don’t know how? Don’t know the rules? We’re here to help!

John Timmons, Vice-President of MSBA, along with Ted Jansen, long-time State Fair blue ribbon winner, are putting the final touches on a detailed article explaining the how, why, do’s and don’ts of Missouri State Fair Apiculture competition. They’ll explain the different categories of competition, including those for both individuals and clubs. They’ll take you through the competition rules, judging guidelines, and even share a few secrets to winning that blue ribbon for yourself or your local association.

It’s not too soon to start thinking about your entries. The Missouri State Fair begins August 11th!

Look for release and distribution of this informative article within the next few weeks.

Get involved in the Missouri State Fair Apiculture competition for 2011!
Local Beekeepers Associations

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

2. Boone Regional Beekeepers Association
   3rd Sunday of month, 1:00 p.m., Columbia Insurance
   Group, 2102 Whitegate Dr. (back door), Columbia
   President Jim Duever  573-254-3373
   http://beekeeper.missouri.org

3. 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

4. Eastern Missouri Beekeepers Association
   2nd Wednesday of each month, 7:00 p.m., Powder Valley
   Nature Center 11715 Craigwold Rd., Kirkwood
   Bob Sears, President  314-479-9517
   www.easternmobeekeepers.com

5. Golden Valley Beekeepers
   2nd Monday of each month, 7:00 p.m. (but varies)
   Henry County Courthouse, Clinton MO
   Contact Kathy Murphy 660-678-5171
   murftk@alltel.net

6. 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

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

8. 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

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

10. Midwestern Beekeepers Association
    Nov-March, 2nd Sunday of each month, 2:30 p.m.
    April-Oct, 2nd Thursday of each month, 7:00 p.m.
    (Schedule varies; please call first to confirm.)
    Bass Pro Shop, Independence, Conservation Room
    Andy Nowachek, President 913-438-5397

11. Mississippi Valley Beekeepers Association
    Last Tuesday of Month in Quincy, IL
    Contact Bernie Andrew 217-938-4975

12. 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

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

14. Pomme de Terre Beekeepers
    2nd Thursday of each month, 7 pm
    Missouri Extension Office, Hermitage
    Contact Bessi Shryer 417-745-2527

15. SEMO Honey Producers
    2nd Thursday of each month, Poplar Bluff Extension Office
    Contact Ernie Wells 573-429-0222

16. South Central Missouri Beekeepers Association
    1st Friday of month, Howell Electric Coop, West Plains
    Monty Wiens, President 417 257-3994

17. Southern MO Beekeepers of Monett
    “MOBees”)
    3rd Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m.
    United Methodist Church, Hwy 37 NW of Monett
    Leon Riggs, President 417-235-5053

18. Southwest Missouri Beekeepers Association
    1st Tuesday of month, Neosho High School FFA Building
    Contact Glenn W. Smith 417-548-2255

19. Three Rivers Beekeepers
    3rd Monday of month, University of Missouri Extension,
    260 Brown Road, St. Peters, Missouri, 7:00 p.m.
    For info: 2952 Greenleaf Drive, St. Charles, MO 63303
    info@threeriversbeekeepers.com

20. Northwest Missouri Bee Busters
    1st Monday of odd months, 7:00 p.m.
    511 4th Street, Conception Junction, MO 64434
    Gerald Auffert, President 660-944-2535

21. Lake of the Ozarks Beekeepers
    3rd Saturday of month, 1:00 p.m.
    UMC Extension Office, 100 E. Newton, Versailles MO
    Contact Russell Kasnick 573-372-3122

Can’t find a local near you? Contact our President or Vice President for assistance starting a new one!
MSBA Membership Application

Name __________________________ Spouse’s Name __________________________

My local association is __________________________

Address __________________________

City/State/Zip __________________________

Phone Number __________________________ Email __________________________

NOTE: If you belong to a local association, please pay your state dues through your local club.

State Association Dues (Check only one box)

Adult Membership $15.00 ☐
Family Membership $20.00 ☐
Student Membership $5.00 ☐

Amount Enclosed $ __________

Make check payable to: Missouri State Beekeepers Association

Mail to: P.O. Box 448 Oak Grove, MO 64075

Magazine Discounts: Discounts are available for MSBA members to two beekeeping magazines. You may use their order forms and mail them yourself to the publishers as shown below:

ASSOCIATION MEMBER SUBSCRIPTION

American Bee Journal

Association __________________________

Subscriber’s Name __________________________

Address __________________________

City __________________________ State, Zip __________________________

Phone # __________________________ Comments __________________________

☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL (PRICES GOOD THROUGH DEC. 31, 2011) U.S. ☐ 1 Yr. - $19.50 ☐ 2 Yrs. - $37.00 ☐ 3 Yrs. - $52.15

Canada ☐ 1 Yr. - $24.50 ☐ 2 Yrs. - $47.00 ☐ 3 Yrs. - $67.15

Foreign ☐ 1 Yr. - $41.50 ☐ 2 Yrs. - $81.00 ☐ 3 Yrs. - $118.15

Return to: American Bee Journal

51 S. 2nd St., Hamilton, IL 62341

ASSOCIATION MEMBER SUBSCRIPTION

Bee Culture Magazine

Association __________________________

Subscriber’s Name __________________________

Address __________________________

City __________________________ State, Zip __________________________

Phone # __________________________ Comments __________________________

☐ NEW ☐ RENEWAL ☐ 1 Yr. - $21.00 ☐ 2 Yrs. - $38.00

Canada – add $15.00 per year
All other foreign add $20/year

For Office Use Only
Acct. #

Return white copy to: Bee Culture, Subscription Dept., P.O. Box 706, Medina, OH 44258

*Please discard any other forms. Use only this form. * Prices subject to change without notice.
Greetings everyone,

Your Missouri Honey Queen has done it—she has received her first bee sting!

I cannot say that I received the bee sting on accident by peeking into a hive or by accidentally aggravating a bee. It was actually done on purpose at the MSBA’s Spring Meeting this past March in Branson.

As some may know, I had surgery on my knee and ankle a few years ago. Unfortunately, I developed quite a bit of scar tissue. After listening to a wonderful apitherapist (Reyah Carlson) on bee venom therapy, I was given the chance to have a sting right there in front of everyone at the workshop. How could I have said “no”?

As an advocate for the bees, it is best for me to be as familiar with the honey bee and beekeeping as possible. Many people are afraid of being stung. Now I can say I have been stung and it was not bad. I have gone through conventional medical treatment for my right leg and now I am excited that there are also natural approaches and options available (in my backyard!). I was told that researchers are even looking into bee venom therapy for cancer patients. The honey bee is such a fascinating insect!

The Spring Meeting was educating and enjoyable! I especially had a delightful time meeting with the attendees in the “Hospitality Room”. I thank all who contributed and who helped put the room together—it was very enjoyable and a success! I thought it was a great idea to have the cooking contestants’ treats for all of us to sample in the room; I hope many more people take up the opportunity to enter next year!

Summer plans are starting to form. I am excited to be scheduled to visit and teach at a few schools. I also will be taking an observation hive and teaching a Girl’s Scout Troupe! I would love to be present at any opportunities as a promoter of the honey bee; please contact Joyce Justice if you have an event in mind for me to assist at!

Lillian-Grace Misko
Missouri Honey Queen 2011
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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**Classified Ads:** Advertise one to three beekeeping-related items in a one-line ad at no charge. This service is for non-commercial MSBA members only, and is limited to one ad per item per calendar year.

**Honey Trading Post:** This is a free service to members wishing to buy or sell honey on a wholesale basis. Just email or call the editor with contact information and whether you are buying or selling. Pricing is between the interested parties.