Missouri beekeepers were blessed with a glorious weekend of weather for our annual Fall Meeting in Jefferson City. Halloween day saw a preponderance of bare trees in our state capital, but a few holdouts remained to robe the Capitol dome in autumn splendor.

Ginkgo biloba are beautiful shade trees that can grow in almost any climate. Native to China, they typically grow 60-80 feet tall with a spread of 30-40 feet, and have been known to survive up to 3500 years! The female trees (shown here) produce yellowish, plumlike seeds that fall to the ground over a few weeks in autumn and decay to produce a foul smell like rancid butter or rotten eggs – as your editor learned to his chagrin while kneeling to take this photo.

Fall Meeting draws scores of beekeepers to Jefferson City
Gary Reuter teaches, entertains; Ginny Devine named Honey Queen; First Lady pays a visit

The MSBA’s annual Fall Meeting drew over 100 beekeepers to Jefferson City’s Capitol Plaza Hotel for two days of education and camaraderie. Gary Reuter provided a wealth of information, and a good many laughs, as he shared stories and research from the University of Minnesota Department of Entomology.

That institution’s Bee Lab is widely renowned as the source of the Minnesota Hygienic line of disease-resistant honeybees. Gary worked hand-in-hand with the lab’s director, Dr. Marla Spivak, in the development of that line. (Dr. Spivak spoke at our 2006 Spring Meeting.) Gary told us that the MH line will no longer be available from the lab. As detailed in the December 2008 American Bee Journal, rather than continuing to raise and inseminate breeder queens at the university, the Bee Lab will offer assistance to queen breeders who wish to select for hygienic traits themselves, and will test and certify hygienic queens. The ABJ article is available at:

http://www.extension.umn.edu/honeybees/components/pdfs/Spivak_Reuter_12-08_ABJ.pdf

continued on page 4
From the President
by Scott Moser

Once the Fall Meeting gets here, it reminds me that the year and the beekeeping year are winding down. It is time to reflect upon the past year, and look forward to the New Year. A lot of things happened both in and out of the beekeeping world this year. For some in Missouri, it was a good year with a decent honey crop, while in other parts of Missouri and across the nation, the honey production was down. Some beekeepers I have spoken with in the past few months were thinking that they wouldn’t bother extracting their honey crops this year, and just leave it for the bees. Based on the shape some of my hives are in right now, that might have been a good idea. Many hives are light, and a few have no stores at all. They are requiring feeding and supplement to get them through the winter.

Some new information about Colony Collapse Disorder came out this year. Research into this problem is beginning to pay off, and hopefully it won’t be long until a good solution is figured out. Luckily, no new problems arose this year among the bees or the beekeeping industry, but like everything else, other problems and disorders lie just beyond the horizon, and we will be dealing with them at some point in the future.

Also this year, there has been quite a lot of interest in new local associations. The latest interest has come from Henry County. Travis Harper, Agronomy Specialist with the UMC Extension Office, contacted me a couple of months ago and expressed a desire to form a local association. They held a beekeeping class and expressed a desire to form a local association. They held a beekeeping class and had several participants, and they have talked about beginning a new club there. In addition, the SEMO Honey Producers began holding regular meetings once again. I would still like to see more locals spring up north of the Missouri River. I know there are beekeepers in that area that are not being served by a local association, and would benefit from having a club. If you are interested in forming a local association, contact either myself or Grant Gillard, and we will help you get started.

Finally, it was a wonderful meeting in Jefferson City. We had quite a crowd at the meeting on Friday, and I heard Saturday was equally successful. A lot of information was shared both days. In addition, there were a couple of groups who toured the Missouri State Capitol, went up to the observation walkway at the top of the dome, and even visited the Senate Chamber, which is something not offered on the regular tour! I want to thank Tammy Tackett for making those arrangements for us. Elections of officers were held at the meeting, and there are still a couple of positions left to fill. We are in need of a Secretary and a Program Chairperson. If you are interested in either position, please let Grant Gillard or myself know. Have a wonderful Holiday Season!

Scott Moser

---

We are now taking orders for Package Bees!

3# package w/ Italian Queen............$76.00
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Deduct $1.00 per package over 10 packages

We will have package bees beginning on Saturday March 27th & running through early May. Call early for your preferred shipping or pick up dates.

If you are new to beekeeping and would like to watch a demonstration of a package being installed, you can see this every Saturday during bee days at 10:00 am. Please bring your veil.

We will have Queen Bees available beginning March 30th.

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Bigger not necessarily better, when it comes to brains
Tiny insects could be as intelligent as much larger animals, despite pinhead-sized brains

ScienceDaily.com – Nov. 18, 2009 (submitted by Linda Hezel)

“Animals with bigger brains are not necessarily more intelligent,” according to Lars Chittka, Professor of Sensory and Behavioural Ecology at Queen Mary’s Research Centre for Psychology and University of Cambridge colleague, Jeremy Niven. This begs the important question: What are they for?

Research repeatedly shows how insects are capable of some intelligent behaviours scientists previously thought were unique to larger animals. Honeybees, for example, can count, categorise similar objects like dogs or human faces, understand ‘same’ and ‘different’, and differentiate between shapes that are symmetrical and asymmetrical.

“...we know that body size is the single best way to predict an animal’s brain size,” explains Chittka, writing in the journal Current Biology. “However, contrary to popular belief, we can’t say that brain size predicts their capacity for intelligent behaviour.”

Differences in brain size between animals is extreme: A whale’s brain can weigh up to 9 kg (with over 200 billion nerve cells), and human brains vary between 1.25 kg and 1.45 kg (with an estimated 85 billion nerve cells). A honeybee’s brain weighs only 1 milligram and contains fewer than a million nerve cells.

While some increases in brain size do affect an animal’s capability for intelligent behaviour, many size differences only exist in a specific brain region. This is often seen in animals with highly developed senses (like sight or hearing) or an ability to make very precise movements. The size increase allows the brain to function in greater detail, finer resolution, higher sensitivity or greater precision: In other words, more of the same.

Research suggests that bigger animals may need bigger brains simply because there is more to control -- for example they need to move bigger muscles and therefore need more and bigger nerves to move them.

Chittka says: “In bigger brains we often don’t find more complexity, just an endless repetition of the same neural circuits over and over. This might add detail to remembered images or sounds, but not add any degree of complexity. To use a computer analogy, bigger brains might in many cases be bigger hard drives, not necessarily better processors.”

This must mean that much ‘advanced’ thinking can actually be done with very limited neuron numbers. Computer modelling shows that even consciousness can be generated with very small neural circuits, which could in theory easily fit into an insect brain.

In fact, the models suggest that counting could be achieved with only a few hundred nerve cells and only a few thousand could be enough to generate consciousness. Engineers hope that this kind of research will lead to smarter computing with the ability to recognise human facial expressions and emotions.

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Gary Reuter informs, entertains in state capital

continued from page 1

Mr. Reuter spoke on a variety of topics. Here are some tidbits:

**Queen rearing**

Mr. Reuter described in detail the nitrogen freeze test used by the Bee Lab to determine a colony's level of hygienic behavior. A three-inch PVC pipe and liquid nitrogen are used in the field to freeze an area of comb totaling about 162 cells. A colony is considered to be hygienic if it cleans out over 95 percent of the frozen cells within 24 hours. It is recommended to perform the test twice to show consistency, and Reuter said it is best not to do this during a strong nectar flow, as the bees may be cleaning those cells to make space for nectar.

There are four requirements for raising your own queens:

- Good breeder queens
- Larvae 12-24 hours old
- Good quality drones
- Nurse bees to raise the queens

Keep in mind, though, that the queens you rear will not be mating with drones from their home yard. Queens are programmed to fly roughly a mile from home to mate, while drones fly a half mile from home to look for virgin queens.

Drone congregation regions (DCRs), where drones from various area colonies gather to wait for virgin queens, are located about 20 feet off the ground, and seem to be in the same locations year after year. Somehow drones know where to congregate, and somehow virgin queens know where to find them. Researchers have no idea how.

**Foulbrood**

European foulbrood is not as dangerous as American foulbrood. It can kill up to 20 percent of brood in early Spring, but the honey flow (or feeding) can eliminate it.

Larvae infested with European foulbrood die a day before the cells would be capped, whereas the American variety kills brood in sealed cells.

Any comb infected with American foulbrood should be burned.

**Mite treatments**

Varroa are not likely to develop resistance to treatments like formic acid, menthol and thymol. Formic acid, for example, works by eating away the exoskeleton and killing the mite. "Becoming resistant to that is like us becoming resistant to a gunshot wound," said Reuter.

**Other speakers**

**Anastasia Becker**, IPM Program Manager at the MO Dept. of Agriculture, gave an update on the department’s Africanized Honey-bee (AHB) trapping program. In 2008-09 only 11 beekeepers took part in the program by receiving swarm traps and queen pheromone. A total of only six samples were returned, and none were AHB. Becker said that was good news, but the sample was too small to mean much. As of now there is no funding for this program for 2010, but the department is asking beekeepers to help by taking a sampling of 50-100 bees from each swarm, sealing them in a small jar of alcohol and sending them to State Entomologist Collin Wamsley, whose contact information appears on page 13 of this newsletter.

**Grant Gillard** spoke of his experiences with small hive beetles. They may seem harmless for the most part, he said, but they can take over a hive after a time of stress, as in the case of a recently downed bee tree. Once they begin laying eggs, he said, it can be like a “runaway train”.

Grant gave descriptions and opinions on the common beetle traps sold by equipment suppliers, and detailed a recipe he has used to trap them:

Start with one cup of warm water. Add 1/4 cup apple cider vinegar, 1/4 cup sugar and one banana peel cut into 1/2” segments. Shake to mix, then add another two cups warm water. Let ferment for a week or two in a warm environment. This will be your beetle attractant.

For the trap itself, take a standard square Tupperware-type lunch container and punch 3/16” holes in the lid. Set a Ross Round tray in the center containing the attractant. Pour vegetable oil into the Tupperware around the tray, and attach the lid. The beetles go in through the holes (which are too small for the bees to follow) and drown in the moat of oil.

**Del Sawyer** and **Rick Fruend**, of American National Property and Casualty Companies, talked about liability insurance for beekeepers. Potential liabilities include stinging incidents, product liability and even injuries in and around a farm market booth. “Don’t ask, don’t tell” is not the best policy, said Sawyer and Fruend. More information is available at www.becovered.com.

**Bryan Huhmann**, of the Gibson Insurance Group, spoke about crop insurance for the beekeeper. Producers can insure for up to 90 percent of rainfall for two-month insurance period.

**Chris Gibbons** spoke briefly about the American Bee Federation (of which he is a board member) and its funding for honeybee research.

Breakout sessions included talks on a variety of topics, including **Ginger Reuter** on “Fun with Beeswax”, **Valerie Duever** on “Marketing Tips” and **Eugene Makovec** on “Honeybee Photography”.

All photos by Eugene Makovec
Note from the Program Chair

by Sharon Gibbons

Just a little note on the meeting: We served 79 for the banquet on Friday, and 66 for the lunch on Saturday. I was very pleased at the turnout. The side trip to the Capitol was well done, and I was so pleased that the governor’s wife, Georganne Nixon, spoke to our attendees at the banquet and stayed to dine with us.

We didn’t have a lot of donated bee items, so we decided not to have a raffle this time. All the donations were used as door prizes. Donated items were from the local associations of Midwestern, Eastern, Ozark and Three Rivers. I’m sorry if I missed any clubs. Loaves of bread made with honey were donated by Mr. & Mrs. Charles Schwartz, and decorated pumpkins by Jane Seume. Items were also donated by all our vendors -- Dadant, Draper, Isabee’s, Femme O sake, Bee Blessed, Heartland Honey, and Del Sawyer/ Rick Fruend Insurance -- plus Bee Culture, Mann Lake, Oliverez Honey Bees and Glorybee.

Sharon

Spring Meeting to be in Hannibal

Date is March 12-13; Jennifer Berry to speak

Mark your calendars: Jennifer Berry will be our featured speaker at the MSBA 2010 Spring Meeting in March. As in 2007, we will be meeting at the Quality Inn and Suites, and will again offer a tour of Bernie Andrew’s honey house across the river near Quincy, Illinois.

Ms. Berry is Research Coordinator at the University of Georgia Bee Lab, as well as a queen breeder and producer, and frequent contributor to Bee Culture Magazine,

Sharon Gibbons (right) and Rosie Verslues present a basket of gifts to Missouri First Lady Georganne Wheeler Nixon at Friday’s banquet. Mrs. Nixon is a friend and longtime honey customer of Rosie and Bob Verslues. We owe a special thanks to Rosie for arranging Mrs. Nixon’s appearance.

Grant Gillard and Bob Sears visit during a break in the meeting.

Valerie Nichols and Steve Harris discuss AHB with Anastasia Becker.

Vendor and member Jane Sueme talks with Monte Wiens.
The disappearing honeybees -- another view

The state of the world’s pollinators may not be as bad as you’ve heard

By Marcelo Aizen and Lawrence Harder

New Scientist, October 24, 2009, Vol. 204, Issue 2731


Editor’s note: The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the editor or the MSBA, but are presented for informational purposes.

A movie called “Vanishing of the Bees” opened in cinemas across the UK in early October. It’s a feature-length documentary about the “mysterious collapse” of the honeybee population across the planet - a phenomenon that has recently attracted a great deal of attention and hand-wringing.

The idea that bees are disappearing for reasons unknown has embedded itself in the public consciousness. It is also a great story that taps into the anxieties of our age. But is it true? We think not, at least not yet.

First, the basics. Pollination by bees and other animals - flies, butterflies, birds and bats - is necessary for the production of fruits and seeds in many wild and cultivated plants. More than 80 percent of the planet’s 250,000 species of flowering plants are pollinated by animals. Agriculture is a large-scale beneficiary of these pollination services, so claims that pollinators are in decline have triggered alarm that our food supply could be in jeopardy, that we may be on the verge of a global “pollination crisis”.

Claims of such a crisis rest on three main tenets: That bees are responsible for the production of a large fraction of our food; that pollinators are declining worldwide; and that pollinator decline threatens agricultural yield. Numerous scientific papers, many media stories and even a European Parliament resolution in 2008 present each of these as an uncontested truth. But are they?

Our analysis of data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reveals a different perspective on the pollination crisis - one that is less catastrophic than that depicted in the movies (Current Biology, vol 18, p 1572, and vol 19, p 915).

The first tenet - that bees are responsible for the production of a large fraction of our food - is simply untrue. Pollinators are important for many crops, but it is a myth that humanity would starve without bees.

About 70 percent of the 115 most productive crops, including most fruits and oilseeds, are animal-pollinated. These account for nearly 2.5 billion tonnes of food a year, about a third of global agricultural production. However, few of these crops depend on animal pollination completely, owing largely to their capacity for self-pollination.

On top of that, production of many staple foods does not depend on pollinators at all: Carbohydrate crops such as wheat, rice and corn are wind-pollinated or self-pollinated. If bees disappeared altogether, global agricultural production would decrease by only 4 to 6 percent.

What of pollinator decline? Claims of global bee disappearance are based on collections of (often extreme) regional examples,

Heard that Einstein quote about humans having four years to live if the bees died out? Not only is the quote made up, but the premise is untrue, say these researchers.

continued on page 7
The truth about the honeybees

which are not necessarily representative of global trends. These examples tend to come from parts of Europe and North America where little natural or semi-natural habitat remains.

Stocks of domesticated honeybees, the most important crop pollinator of all, have also decreased considerably in the US and some European countries in recent decades. However, these declines have been more than offset by strong increases in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Indeed, the number of managed honeybee hives worldwide has increased by about 45 percent in the past five decades.

There have also been scare stories about "colony collapse disorder" and the spread of Varroa mites in the US and Europe. Again, these are real phenomena, but they are short-term blips rather than the driving forces of long-term trends. Instead, the long-term declines seem to be consistent with the economic dynamics of the honey industry, which seems to be shifting to developing countries in search of cheaper production.

Finally, does a low abundance of pollinators significantly affect agricultural productivity? It is true that a lack of pollinators, especially bees, can limit the yield of many crops and wild plants. It is also true that the yields of many pollinator-dependent crops have grown more slowly than that of most non-dependent crops. However, contrary to what we would expect if pollinators were in decline, the average yield of pollinator-dependent crops has increased steadily during recent decades, as have those of non-dependent crops, with no sign of slowing.

Overall, we must conclude that claims of a global crisis in agricultural pollination are untrue.

Pollination problems may be looming, though. Total global agricultural production has kept pace with the doubling of the human population during the past five decades, but the small proportion of this that depends on pollinators has quadrupled during the same period. This includes luxury foods such as raspberries, cherries, mangoes and cashew nuts. The increased production of these crops has been achieved, in part, by a 25 percent increase in cultivated area in response to increased demand for them.

This expansion may be straining global pollination capacity, for two reasons. Demand for pollination services has grown faster than the stock of domestic honeybees, and the associated land clearance has destroyed much of the natural habitat of wild pollinators.

The accelerating increase of pollinator-dependent crops therefore has the potential to trigger future problems both for these crops and wild plants. These problems may grow as decreasing yields of raspberries, cherries and the rest prompt higher prices, stimulating yet more expansion of cultivation. So although the current pollination crisis is largely mythical, we may soon have a real one on our hands.

Marcelo Aizen is a researcher at the National Scientific and Technical Research Council of Argentina. Lawrence Harder is a professor of pollination ecology at the University of Calgary in Alberta, Canada.
Honey Princess Report

by Lillian-Grace Misko

Greetings,

I am Lillian-Grace Misko, daughter of Cathy and Michael Misko, from Centerview, MO.

It was a privilege to be announced the “2010 Honey Princess” at the Missouri State Fall Convention in Jefferson City, MO. Being presented flowers by Missouri’s First Lady, Georgeanne Nixon, was quite a treat.

I had a wonderful time meeting many beekeepers from all around the state, helping out with the convention, and learning more about our state insect and “propolis”. I am honored to be one of your ambassadors for the Missouri State Beekeepers Association.

Thanks to all. I am looking forward to this next year of excitement! For a report from our 2010 Honey Queen, see page 13.

A note from the Queen Chair

by Joyce D. Justice

When the committee met to select our Missouri Honey Queen for 2010 we had two well qualified ladies. After much discussion, it was decided that we had enough money in the queen fund to support both a Queen and a Princess. This would give us more coverage to promote honey. So we decided to try this for 2010.

Other states have a Queen and a Princess. The American Federation has a Queen and a Princess. When the Queen is not available for your event then the Princess can fill in for her. Also, they can do programs in their local areas without having to travel so far.

Beekeepers, please help us to promote your honey. Following are some ideas I have: 1) Check your area for Garden Clubs and if they need a program. 2) Libraries have reading programs for small children. 3) Nature Centers are promoting beekeeping, and some even have a hive of bees at the center. Now, when the ladies give a program in your area make sure they have a big honey bear full of honey with your label on him and where your honey is marketed. We want the emphasis to be on buying local honey. These events can be close and easier to do. The bear can be a door prize.

Let me know as soon as you can if you have an event. There is enough to keep both ladies busy.

It will work as in the past. If you have an event you want the Queen to attend please contact me. I will get with the Queen and if she is not available for the date then the Princess will be asked if she can cover for her.


Cookin' with Honey!
by Carrie Sayers

Honey Gingerbread Cookies
from The Pooh Cook Book by V. Ellison

Ingredients
- 1/2 C sugar
- 3 C sifted all purpose flour
- 2 t baking soda
- 1 t salt
- 2 t powdered ginger
- 2 t cinnamon
- 1/2 t powdered nutmeg
- 1/2 t powdered clove
- 1/2# (2 sticks) butter cut into dots
- 1/2 C HONEY

Method
Preheat Oven to 325

Sift sugar, flour, baking soda, salt, ginger, cinnamon, cloves & nutmeg together in mixing bowl. Work dots of butter into the dry ingredients with your fingertips. When thoroughly mixed in, add the honey and stir until blended. Refrigerate for an hour or longer if possible. Roll the dough out about 1/2” thick on a floured board or between sheets of waxed paper. Cut into the shapes of gingerbread men or houses or whatever you wish! Bake for 12-14 minutes on a cookie sheet. Allow cookies to sit on the cookie sheet for a minute or two before removing with a spatula to cool on racks. Enjoy!

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Jar</th>
<th>Number of Jars Per Carton</th>
<th>Lid Style (see below)</th>
<th>Order Number</th>
<th>Ship Weight Per Carton lbs.</th>
<th>Price Per Carton 1-99 Cartons</th>
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<td>(48 mm)</td>
<td>M001952</td>
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<td>4 pound</td>
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<td>(G70)</td>
<td>M001992</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$11.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lid Style: White plastic (glass not shipped by UPS)*

*We reserve the right to substitute lids should the style you requested not be available.

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3 lb. and 5 lb. Plastic Honey Jugs

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  - 150 Jugs per Case
  - M00280: Ship Wt. 70 lbs. per Case
    - 1-5 Cases: $79.30 per Case
    - 6 & Up Cases: $76.20 per Case

- **5 lb. Jugs**
  - 120 Jugs per Case
  - M00281: Ship Wt. 70 lbs. per Case
    - 1-5 Cases: $79.30 per Case
    - 6 & Up Cases: $76.20 per Case

**Call for Pricing on 100+ Cartons**

All prices are FOB, Hamilton, Illinois

Note: Plastic containers may ship at individual weights listed not combined weights. All prices are subject to change.

Honey Bears

M00255: 12 oz. Regular Bears with Cap and Collar (38mm) Cartons of 12
Case of 12 Ship Wt. 3 lbs. .......... $6.69

M00255CPN: 12 oz. Clear Bears with Cap and Collar (38mm) Cartons of 12
Case of 12 Ship Wt. 3 lbs. .......... $7.15

M00256: Bulk Pack - 250 per case
1-4 Cases 250 per case, $86.95 per case
5 & Up Cases .......... $84.45 per case
Ship Wt. 3 lbs. per case

M00256CPN: 12 oz. Clear Panel Bears with Cap and Collar (38mm)
1-4 Cases .......... $99.95 per case
5 & Up Cases .......... $95.95 per case
Ship Wt. 30 lbs. per case

M00280: 1-5 Cases: $79.30 per Case
6 & Up Cases: $76.20 per Case

M00281: 1-5 Cases: $79.30 per Case
6 & Up Cases: $76.20 per Case

Call for Pricing on 100+ Cartons
All prices are FOB, Hamilton, Illinois

Note: Plastic containers may ship at individual weights listed not combined weights. All prices are subject to change.
Local Beekeepers Associations

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 W. hitegate 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 Craigwold Rd., Kirkwood
Bob Sears, President 314-479-9517
www.easternmobeekeepers.com

Jackson Area Beekeepers
4th Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m.
First Pres. of Jackson, 206 E. W ashington
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 D uquesne Rd.), Joplin
Contact Gene Foley 417-624-6831

Mid Missouri Beekeepers
3rd Sunday of each month, 2 pm, St. James Tourist C tr.
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 Angel 573-764-2922
bee143@fdnet.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
Monty W ens, President 417 257-3994

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

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@threeriversbeekpers.com

Can’t find a club near you? Contact President Scott Moser for help getting one started.

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“For service, dedication and inspiration to the beekeeping commu-

nity”: John Timmons (right) presents an award to Ted and Marlene Jansen on behalf of Three Rivers Beekeepers. The Jansens have provided many years of leadership and assistance to beekeepers in the St. Louis/St. Charles area and throughout the state.

Does your club have news you’d like to share? Send your story or announcement (or even a photo with a brief explanation) to the editor, whose contact information is on page 13.
MSBA Membership Application

Name ____________________________________________
Spouse's Name _________________________________________
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:

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
ASSOCIATION MEMBER SUBSCRIPTION
SAVE 25%

Association ____________________________ Secretary's Name ____________________________
Subscriber's Name ____________________________ Address ____________________________
Address ____________________________________________
City ____________________________ State, Zip ____________________________
State, Zip ____________________________ Comments ____________________________

□ NEW □ RENEWAL U.S. □ 1 Yr. - $19.50 □ 2 Yr. - $37.00 □ 3 Yr. - $52.15
(PRICES GOOD THROUGH DEC. 31, 2010)

Return white copy to: American Bee Journal, 51 S. 2nd St., Hamilton, IL 62341 *
Retain yellow copy for your records.

ROOT PUBLICATIONS
ASSOCIATION MEMBER SUBSCRIPTION
Bee Culture Magazine

Please Print Clearly
Association ____________________________ Secretary's Name ____________________________
Subscriber's Name ____________________________ Address ____________________________
Address ____________________________________________
City ____________________________ State, Zip ____________________________
State, Zip ____________________________ Comments ____________________________

Phone # ____________________________

□ NEW □ RENEWAL □ 1 Yr. - $21.00 □ 2 Yr. - $38.00
Canada - add $15.00 per year
All other foreign add $20/year

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.
Hello,

Since I haven’t received the chance to properly introduce myself, I would like to take the time to do so. My name is Ginny Lettie Devine and I am your new 2010 Missouri Honey Queen, and I want to put a little BUZZ in your ear about myself.

I reside on a rural farm in Belle, Missouri where I participate in agriculture relations, and I am also very involved in my community. I currently serve as the National FFA Representative where I strive to inform the public about the importance of agriculture in everyone’s daily lives. My knowledge, perceptive skills and deep roots in agriculture give me the confidence to continually find innovative ways to inform the people.

Through this organization I’ve developed my speaking skills. I’ve traveled and competed all across the state of Missouri where I currently rank third. My greatest life lessons, fondest memories, and best friends have come directly from my involvement in this growing industry, and I am so enthusiastic to share my background in agriculture with others.

In my spare time I enjoy writing and speaking about agriculture, traveling, showing livestock, and serving as a member of the Belle Lions Club. My goal is to enroll in the University of Missouri-Columbia after attending two years at East Central College. My plans are to receive a Master’s in Agriculture Education and a Bachelor’s in Journalism with an emphasis on Agriculture. I also plan on receiving minors in Animal Science and Agriculture Communication.

I am proud to serve as your Honey Queen, and with my background in agriculture, I do have knowledge of the bee industry. I understand how vital it is to get the word out about beekeepers and their bee byproducts. I am excited about BEEing your spokesperson, so if there are any events you would like me to attend, please contact me at: gdevine@student.eastcentral.edu

Sincerely,

Your 2010 Missouri Honey Queen

Ginny

For more on the Queen Program, and an introduction to our new Honey Princess, please turn to page 8.
Halloween fun: Our Friday banquet fell on October 31, and a few members dressed accordingly. Clockwise from top left: Gay and Bernie Andrew, Phantom of the Opera; a Drunken Punkin’; Martha Evans, self-styled "Queen of Denial"; Queen Bee Sharon Gibbons and Chris Gibbons with pumpkin-head removed.

RENEW NOW:
Don't forget -- if you have not already done so, please send in your dues for 2010, either directly (to the address above) or via your local club. The membership application is on page 12 of this newsletter.

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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<tr>
<th>Advertisement Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business card size</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quarter page</td>
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<td>Half page</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Full page</td>
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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.