



## Meetings & Programs

**TUESDAY, July 10, 6:30 p.m. (bring side dishes and desserts).** Get a hamburger and a hotdog for \$2.00 \*\*James Brown will lead a group presenting equipment assembly and equipment options.

**TUESDAY, August 14th, 7:00 p.m. (no meal)**  
\*\*Norman Faircloth will give a presentation about combining weak hives and give some timely reminders about winter preparations. Since the GCBA will no longer be providing a bee ordering and delivery program, Norman's information will help us keep our bees alive for next year and show us how to have more bees without buying them.

**Tuesday, September 11, 6:30 p.m. (covered dish meal)** \*\*Randall York from Cloister Honey in the Charlotte area will speak about producing and marketing specialty honeys.

**From our last board meeting:** Board members decided NOT to continue getting package bees in the spring. There are now 3 reasonably local private bees suppliers getting and selling packages. We were not able to secure insurance and, given the increasing amount of money involved, and the work and risks, we members and new class participants now have reasonable access to bees.



## North Carolina has new rules for selling honey at 5 markets within state!

North Carolina agriculture officials hope to ensure that honey is labeled correctly with new rules for selling the product at five farmers markets.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services now has rules for selling honey labeled as sourwood or from North Carolina. The rules apply to beekeepers and vendors at farmers markets in Asheville, Raleigh, Greensboro, Lumberton and Charlotte.

Vendors must keep records detailing information such as when and where the honey was produced and packaged.

Market managers will work with the N.C. State Beekeepers Association to investigate any complaints such as the production of sourwood honey which can sell for about \$12 to \$15 a pound, compared to about \$4 to \$5 a pound for other types. Unscrupulous vendors may further extend the crop by adding corn syrup to honey.

**Be sure to know your beekeeper!**

## Articles of Interest



A parasitic mite has helped a virus wipe out billions of honeybees throughout the globe, say scientists.

## Genetic weapon developed against honeybee-killer

The BBC's Victoria Gill: "The new study has pinned down exactly which virus is the honeybee killer" A team studying honeybees in Hawaii found that the Varroa mite helped spread a particularly nasty strain of a disease called deformed wing virus.

The mites act as tiny incubators of one deadly form of the disease, and inject it directly into the bees' blood.

This has led to "one of the most widely-distributed and contagious insect viruses on the planet".

The findings are reported in the Journal Science.

## Honey's ability to counter bacterial infections arises from both bactericidal compounds and QS inhibition

Rui Wang<sup>1</sup>, Melissa Starkey<sup>1,2†</sup>, Ronen Hazam<sup>1,2,3</sup> and Laurence G. Rahme<sup>1,2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Surgery, Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

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<sup>3</sup> IYAR, The Israeli Institute for Advanced Research, Rehovot, Israel

**The ability of honey to kill bacterial pathogens *in vitro* and quickly clear even chronic or drug-resistant infections has been demonstrated by several studies.** Most current research is focused on identifying the bactericidal compounds in honey, but the action of the compounds discovered is not sufficient to explain honey's activity. By diluting honey to sub-inhibitory levels, we were able to study its impact on bacterial coordinated behavior, and discovered that honey inhibits bacterial quorum sensing (QS). Experiments to characterize and quantify honey's effect on the QS networks of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* revealed that low concentrations of honey inhibited the expression of MvfR, *las*, and *rhl* regulons, including the associated virulence factors. This research also establishes that inhibition of QS is associated with honey's sugar content. **Therefore, honey combats infections by two independent mechanisms acting in tandem: bactericidal components, which actively kill cells, and disruption of QS, which weakens bacterial coordination and virulence.**

## MATERIALS AVAILABLE ON LINE TO TEACH ABOUT POLLINATOR

Thursday, 14 June 2012 09:39 Written by Analia Manriquez

In celebration of National Pollinator Week (June 17 - 23), materials and resources are now available to teach gardeners and naturalists about pollination, pollinators and every gardener's role in pollinator conservation. Three modules were developed by a partnership between The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, The University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems, and The Ohio State University Bee Lab and Pollinatarium.

Each module contains slides, notes and resources to help educators to spread the word about pollinators:

- Why Pollinators Matter
- Bee Biology and Identification
- Gardening for Pollinators

To Access The Power of Pollinator materials and website :

- Visit the extension website,
- Set up an account using the "Create an account" link on the left side of the page. It's free, easy and secure.
- Once you have that account created, you will receive an e-mail with confirmation and a password
- Log into the eXtension site, scroll through the available course categories and select Yard and Garden.
- Select "The Power of Pollinators."
- Use the keyword "Beesplease" to enter The Power of Pollinators site.

For any question or more information

Denise EllsworthDenise Ellsworth

Program Director, Honey Bee and Native Pollinator Education

OSU Department of Entomology



## Beehive Extract Shows Potential as Prostate Cancer Treatment

ScienceDaily (May 4, 2012) — An over-the-counter natural remedy derived from honeybee hives arrests the growth of prostate cancer cells and tumors in mice, according to a new paper from researchers at the University of Chicago Medicine.

Caffeic acid phenethyl ester, or CAPE, is a compound isolated from honeybee hive propolis, the resin used by bees to patch up holes in hives. Propolis has been used for centuries as a natural remedy for conditions ranging from sore throats and allergies to burns and cancer. But the compound has not gained acceptance in the clinic due to scientific questions about its effect on cells.

In a paper published in *Cancer Prevention Research*, researchers combined traditional cancer research methods with cutting-edge proteomics to find that CAPE arrests early-stage prostate cancer by shutting down the tumor cells' system for detecting sources of nutrition.

"If you feed CAPE to mice daily, their tumors will stop growing. After several weeks, if you stop the treatment, the tumors will begin to grow again at their original pace," said Richard B. Jones, PhD, assistant professor in the Ben May Department for Cancer Research and Institute for Genomics and Systems Biology and senior author of the study. "So it doesn't kill the cancer, but it basically will indefinitely stop prostate cancer proliferation." (read more at internet search by title).

By Gosia Wozniacka updated 3/21/2012 9:38:04 PM ET

## Beekeepers ask EPA to ban pesticide toxic to bees

Chemical adds to colony collapse by weakening bees' immune systems, experts say

FRESNO, Calif. Commercial beekeepers and environmental organizations filed a petition, asking federal regulators to suspend use of a pesticide they say harms honeybees.

The group is urging the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to ban the insecticide clothianidin, one of a class of chemicals that act on the central nervous system of insects.

Over 1.25 million people also submitted comments in partnership with the organizations, calling on EPA to take action.

Beekeepers and some scientists say the chemicals known as neonicotinoids are lethal to bees and weaken their immune systems, making them more susceptible to pathogens. They say it could contribute to colony collapse disorder, in which all the adult honey bees in a colony suddenly disappear or die.

The disorder continues to decimate hives in the U.S. and overseas. Since it was recognized in 2006, the disease has destroyed colonies at a rate of about 30 percent a year, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Before that, losses were about 15 percent a year from a variety of pests and diseases.

Beekeepers annually replace those hives.

In response to calls for the ban on clothianidin and other neonicotinoids, the EPA is currently conducting a re-evaluation of these pesticides. France, Germany and Italy have limited or banned the use of neonicotinoids.

**Study fell short:** Beekeepers and environmentalists say the EPA ignored its own requirements and failed to study the impacts of clothianidin on bees. The agency granted a conditional registration to clothianidin in 2003, contingent on the submission of a field study establishing that the pesticide

would have no unreasonable adverse effects on pollinators.

More science news from msnbc.com



This looks good...cost about \$190

# July 12-14, 2012 NCSBA Summer Meeting

Hosted by Robeson County Beekeepers at Robeson Community College  
5160 Fayetteville Rd., Lumberton, NC 28360

<b>Thursday, July 12, 2012 MEETING AGENDA</b>	
10:00 am	NCSBA Executive Committee Meeting
10:00 am	Registration
12:45 pm	Call to Order & Welcome :Danny Jaynes, NCSBA President Invocation (Robeson County Beekeepers) Mitch Mercer Announcements
1:00-1:55 pm	Keynote Speaker: <b>Dr. Malcolm Sanford</b> , Beyond Disappearing Disease (The Roots of CCD)
2:00-2:50 pm	Presentation: <b>Virginia Webb</b> , Marketing Honey
2:50-3:45 pm	Presentation: <b>Bob Harvey</b> , <i>Queen Rearing</i>
3:50-4:10 pm	Break – Visit Vendor Booths
4:10-4:15 pm	Door prizes
4:15-5:00 pm	Presentation: <b>Ray Revis</b> , Russian Bee Update
5:00 pm	General Session End
<b>Friday, July 13, 2012</b>	
8:00-9:00 am	NCSBA Executive Committee Meeting (carry over time if necessary)
8:00 am	Registration
9:00 am	Call to Order & Welcome: Julian Wooten (NCSBA 1st VP) Announcements and Door prizes
9:05-10:00 am	Keynote Speaker: <b>Virginia Webb</b> , Preparing Entries for Honey Shows
10:05-10:55 am	Presentation: <b>Dr. Ambrose</b> , Certified Honey Label and Honey Standards
10:55-11:10 am	Break – Visit Vendor Booths
11:10-12:00 pm	Presentation: <b>Bob Harvey</b> , <i>Nuc Box Production</i>
12:00 pm	Door Prizes
12:00-1:00 pm	Break for Lunch and Visit with Vendors
1:00-3:00 pm	Workshops Sessions 1 & 2
3:00-4:00 pm	General Session for Elections, Announcements
4:00-5:00 pm	Workshops Session 3
5:00 pm	Workshops End, Break for Banquet
6:30 pm	NCSBA Summer Banquet – SE NC Farmers Market (see map for directions)
<b>Saturday, July 14, 2012</b>	
8:00 am	Registration
8:00 am	Welcome: Ed Hunt, NCSBA 2nd VP
8:05-9:00 am	Keynote Speaker: <b>Dr. Malcolm Sanford</b> , <i>Genetic Modified Organisims (GMO) in relation to Bees</i>
9:05-9:55 am	Presentation: <b>Eric Mills</b> , Migratory Beekeeping
9:55-10:10 am	Break – Visit Vendor Booths
10:10-11:00 am	Presentation: <b>Roxanne Alterui</b> , Royal Jelly Production
11:05-12:00 pm	Ask the Speakers: Dr. Sanford, Dr. Ambrose, Ray Revis, Bob Harvey, Don Hopkins, Virginia Webb, Eric Mills, and Roxanne Alterui
12:00 pm	Door Prizes <b>Closing Remarks: Danny Jaynes (NCSBA President)</b>

# NC State Beekeepers Association – Summer Meeting Workshops

July 13, 2012 Lumberton, NC

## SESSION 1 WORKSHOPS

Location	Time	Capacity	Workshop	Presenter
1401B	1:00-1:50 pm	28	Basic Beekeeping	Eddie Ward
1404B	1:00-1:50 pm	22	Management of Russian Bees	Ray Reevis
1408B	1:00-1:50 pm	28	Fall Queen Rearing	Julianna Rangel
1421B	1:00-1:50 pm	30	Bear Fences (Coastal)	Scott Taylor
1447B	1:00-1:50 pm	28	Medicinal Benefits of the Hive	Avis Wainwright
1453B	1:00-1:50 pm	32	MBP Written Examination	Greg Clements
709	1:00-1:50 pm	24	Honey Certification	Dr. John Ambrose
710	1:00-1:50 pm	27	Brushy Mountain	Shane Gebauer
701	1:00-1:50 pm	24	Lab ID of Nosema	Glenn Hackney
106	1:00-1:50 pm	30	How to Start a Bee Business	Gary Bullen
1463A	1:00-1:50 pm	25	Cooking with Honey Part 1 (2 HR class)	Elizabeth Caldwell

## SESSION 2 WORKSHOPS

Location	Time	Capacity	Workshop	Presenter
1401B	2:00-2:50 pm	28	Making Fall Splits	David Bridges
1404B	2:00-2:50 pm	22	Management of Russian Bees	Ray Reevis
1408B	2:00-2:50 pm	28	Fall Queen Rearing	Julianna Rangel
1421B	2:00-2:50 pm	30	Medicinal Benefits of the Hive	Avis Wainwright
1447B	2:00-2:50 pm	28	Administration of Master Beekeeper Program: Training for Local Chapters	Linwood Potter
1453B	2:00-2:50 pm	32	MBP Written Examination	Greg Clements
709	2:00-2:50 pm	24	7 Reasons Why Hives Fail	Dwight Rickard
710	2:00-2:50 pm	27	AMS Instruction	TBD
701	2:00-2:50 pm	24	Lab ID of Nosema	Glenn Hackney
106	2:00-2:50 pm	30	How to start a Bee Business	Gary Bullen
1463A	2:00-2:50 pm	25	Cooking with Honey Part 2 (2 HR class)	Elizabeth Caldwell

## NC State Beekeepers Association – Summer Meeting Workshops

July 13, 2012 Lumberton, NC

## SESSION 3 WORKSHOPS

Location	Time	Capacity	Workshop	Presenter
1401B	4:00-4:50 pm	28	AMS Instruction	TBD
1404B	4:00-4:50 pm	22	Beekeeping Update	Barry Harris
1408B	4:00-4:50 pm	28	Fall Queen Rearing	Julianna Rangel
1421B	4:00-4:50 pm	30	Bear Fences (coastal)	Scott Taylor
1447B	4:00-4:50 pm	28	Administration of Master Beekeeper Program: Training for Local Chapters	Linwood Potter
1453B	4:00-4:50 pm	32	MBP Written Examination	Greg Clements
709	4:00-4:50 pm	24	7 Reasons Why Hives Fail	Dwight Rickard
710	4:00-4:50 pm	27	Honey Certification	Dr. John Ambrose
701	4:00-4:50 pm	24	Lab ID of Nosema	Glenn Hackney
106	4:00-4:50 pm	30	Recruiting and Retention of NCSBA Members	Danny Jaynes

## WORKSHOPS IN THE APIARY

Location	Time	Workshop	Presenter
Apiary	1:00-1:50 pm	Diseases and Insects	NC Inspectors
Apiary	2:00-2:50 am	Diseases and Insects	NC Inspectors
Apiary	4:00-4:50 am	Diseases and Insects	NC Inspectors

Below is page 1 of North Carolina's State Beekeepers Honey Standards.  
Find the remaining 2 pages @ nc beekeepers honey standards or whatever works for you.

## State Beekeepers Adopt Honey Standard

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Contact: [Charles Heatherly](#)

North Carolina beekeepers moved a step closer to the adoption of a honey standard that would limit the abuses of honey sold in the state. During its Summer Meeting in China Grove, the NC State Beekeepers Association voted to adopt a State Honey Standard. Negotiations are now underway with the NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for incorporating the proposed honey standard into its rules and procedures that govern food safety.

"This is one of the most exciting things our state beekeepers have done," said Jeanne Price, newly elected NCSBA President.

Among other things, the standard defines honey as a honey bee product from plant nectar and prohibits any additives or adulteration if it is to be sold as honey. The country of origin must be identified. And if the honey is marketed from a specific floral source, such as the much acclaimed mountain sourwood, the honey must contain at least 51 percent nectar from that source.

"A great deal more sourwood honey has been sold in North Carolina than has actually been produced here," said Dr. John Ambrose, NC State University Professor and former State Apiculturist. "We hope the adoption of this standard will remedy that situation."

### Proposed Standard of Identity for Honey in the State of North Carolina

1. This standard applies to all honey produced by honey bees from nectar and/or honeydew. The standard covers all styles of honey that are processed and ultimately intended for direct consumption; and all honey packed, processed, and intended for sale in bulk containers as honey that may be repacked for retail sale or for sale or use as an ingredient in other foods for human consumption
2. The definition of "Honey" is as follows: Honey is the natural sweet substance produced by honey bees from the nectar of plants or from secretions of living parts of plants or the excretions of plant sucking insects on the living parts of plants; which the bees collect, transform by combining with specific substances of their own, deposit, dehydrate, store, and leave in the honey comb to ripen and mature. Furthermore, nothing may be removed from or added to that product if the material is to be labeled as honey".
  - a. Based on this definition, there is no difference between honey that is labeled as "Honey" or as "Pure Honey".
  - b. The act of straining or filtering the honey product by the beekeeper or a honey processor will not violate the above definition for honey.
  - c. The addition of any product to the honey, with the exception of blending honey from different sources, will result in the honey being adulterated and not meeting the above definition for honey.
  - d. For the purposes of this definition of honey: floral nectar and honeydew nectar will be considered to become honey when the bees cap the beeswax cells containing the liquid.
  - e. "Blossom" or "Nectar Honey" is the honey that comes from the nectars of plants.
  - f. "Honeydew Honey" is the honey that comes mainly from honey bees collecting the excretions of plant sucking insects (Hemiptera) on the living parts of plants or secretions of living parts of plants.
  - g. These principles apply to all products labeled as "Honey" and includes liquid honey, crystallized honey, spun honey, comb honey, cut comb honey, whipped honey also known as honey butter, etc.

**Our web site, [www.guilfordbeekeepers.org](http://www.guilfordbeekeepers.org) is your source for local beekeeping information, questions, and answers.  
Sign up for our forum board and join the conversation!**

**Robert Jacobs, President**  
**James Brown, Vice President**  
**Levern Allen, Secretary**  
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- North Carolina State Beekeepers Association [www.ncbeekeepers.org](http://www.ncbeekeepers.org)



**Guilford County Beekeepers Association**

A LOCAL CHAPTER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BEEKEEPERS

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