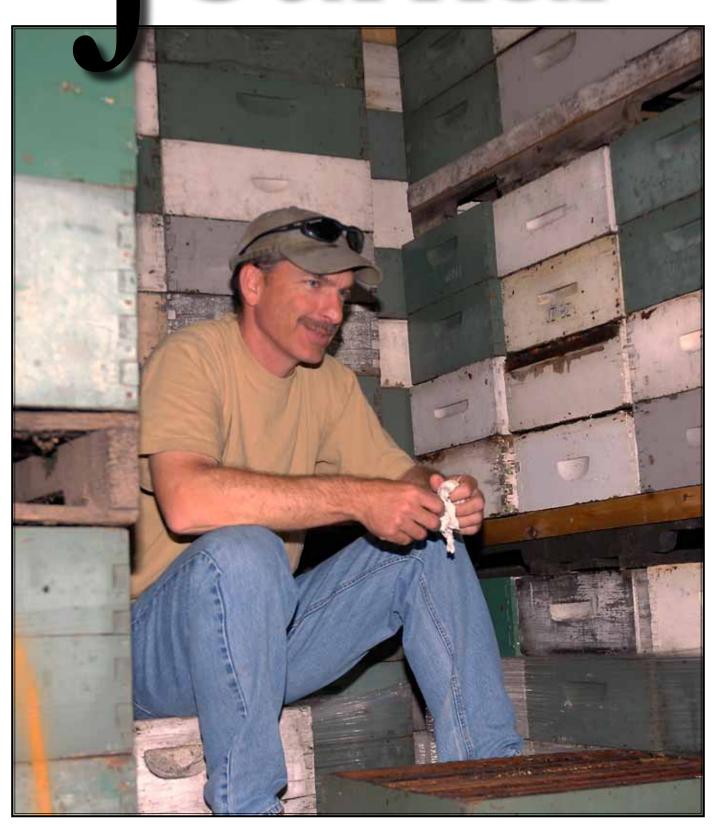
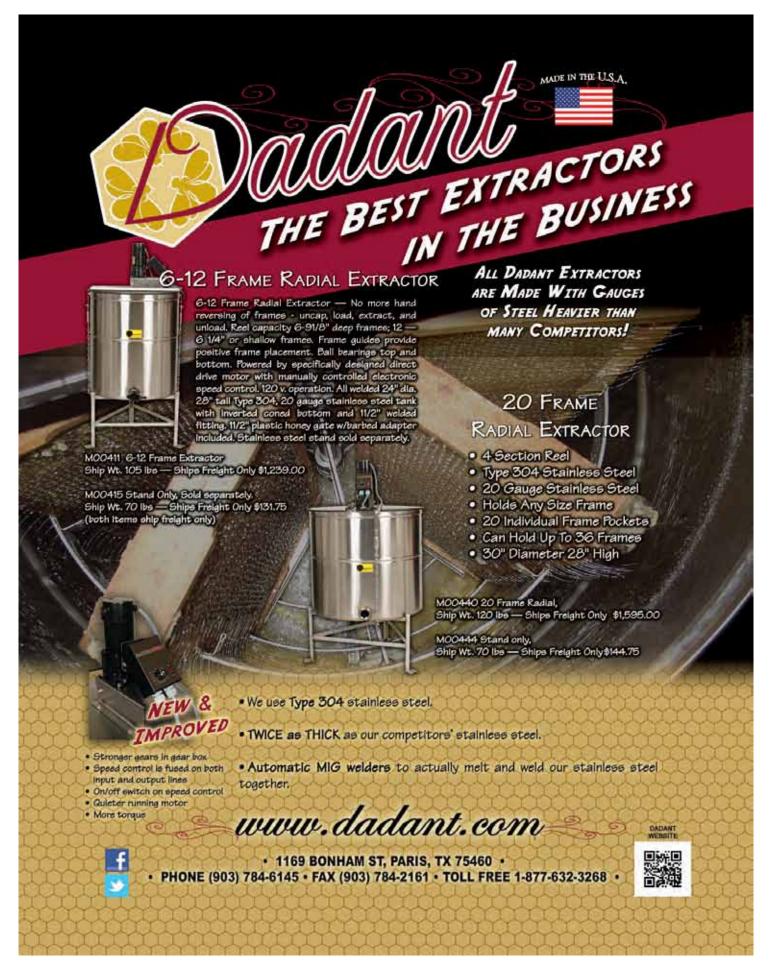
Texas Beekeepers Association







The



President's Report



Hello Friends

Spring started early in South Texas this year. Our latest freeze was two weeks earlier than usual. This started most plants blooming two weeks early.

Guajillo showed a nice three week bloom, not seen on the past three-four years, but this was spotty, like Texas rain. Some beekeepers were in the right South Texas ranches, took advantage of this elusive bloom and made an abundance of this excellent, light, table grade honey. Some people say it's the best that Texas beekeepers, or rather their bees, produce.

Early spring rains fell and encouraged many beekeepers to look forward to a good honey crop and then a dry spell came along leaving little hope for that good crop of honey.

Horsemint and mesquite are still blooming heavily in Corpus Christi in middle May. The abundance of rain early in May, might extend the mesquite and horsemint bloom into early June.

The Alamo Area Beekeepers Association held its Annual Field Day in early May. The weather was perfect. The attendance was higher than expected. And barbeque with pot-luck sides was a big hit. Many new faces were there that I didn't recognize.

There is an explosion of new people interested in beekeeping. Keep spreading this excitement!

Cover Picture by Chris Doggett

Chris Moore, Kountze, TX, in his Comfort Zone Among the Bee Boxes

Dates For Your Diary

Summer Clinic June 9th Belton, TX See Pages 10 & 11

Evening at the Ballpark
July 20th
Round Rock, TX
See Pages 14 & 15

Annual Convention November 8th - 11th Killeen, TX See Page 17

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Vice President's Report

from Blake Shook

TBA



"It is a Strange Year..."

Time and time again this spring I have heard everyone from veteran commercial beekeepers to small scale beekeepers state that same phrase. And I would have to wholeheartedly agree. This is the first time in my memory, and the memory of several others (who's span of memories exceed mine) that we have had such an exceptionally warm winter & early spring. As a result, the honeyflow seems to have forgotten what time of year it is.

In North Texas and Houston where I run bees I'm seeing flowers from the Gaillardia to the Tallow tree bloom weeks ahead of schedule. The early honeyflow has caught many of us off guard, but thankfully, because of the warm weather, our hives seem to have fared better than normal. Keep in mind that with the honey flow this far ahead of schedule, if you don't intend to bring your bees to any summer crops, you will certainly need to be proactive in feeding your hives this summer. That is, if the forecasters are correct in their predictions of another hot, dry summer. But, weathermen and politicians are some

of the few categories of people able to be consistently wrong and still keep their jobs, so in the case of both, the proof is in the pudding.

On another interesting note, many beekeepers have been looking forward to the day when a mite treatment containing Amatraz as the active ingredient would be legalized for beekeepers to use. Unfortunately it looks as though this treatment, though potentially possible to legalize, will not be feasible for beekeepers to use. The suggested penalty for traces of this chemical found in honey (if this treatment were to be legalized) is for all of the honey to be destroyed. That, of course, is a price no beekeeper could afford to pay. Theoretical penalties aside, unless something dramatically changes, it looks as though this treatment won't be legalized anytime soon and as of the past few months is no longer available on the market in any form that I have seen.

Crazy weather, and chemicals aside, it looks like we will have a much better crop this year than last year. I hope that all of you can say the same!

I look forward to seeing all of you in November.

4-H State Beekeeping Essay Results

What Are the Results of Honey Bee Pollination in my Community?

To determine what crops were pollinated by honey bees in her community of Shelby County, Louisville, KY, Michelle Solinger, 15, quizzed farmers and orchardists and handed out surveys at a beekeeping workshop. The result was a list of 16 crops ranging from apples to squash to watermelons. Her essay was judged the best of the 20 state winners entered in the 2012 4-H Beekeeping Essay Contest, sponsored by the Foundation for the Preservation of Honey Bees. Michelle wrote about the importance of honey bee population and summed up her findings: "When

a honey bee pollinates a flower, it turns it into something more complex; something that is able to support life." Her first place prize is a cash award of \$750.

Tucker Van Brunt, 12, of Center Tuftonboro, NH, took the second place award of \$500. He interviewed beekeepers representing three generations to learn about the benefits of pollination and to get their views on the cause of CCD. "My opinion about the cause of Colony Collapse Disorder is that the pesticides are very

(continued on page 21)



Director's Report *from Randy Johnson*

East Texas Pineywoods Trinity Valley



Hello from Northeast Texas

What happen to winter? We sure have gotten into spring work really fast.

We sent the bees out to California for the almonds and received them back in the middle of March. The bees really look great.

We then started making up our nucs for the year We made up around 400 for ourselves. We have sold around 300 nucs this year.

We have had some good rainfall, which will set up spring and summer honey flows.

I just cannot believe these honey prices. This makes it hard on a small packer like me when you have to buy the honey to keep up your sales. I never thought I would see honey prices like this.

Hope to see everyone at the Summer Clinic in June.

Corn Planting Drift is Killing Honey Bees. You Can Help. Here's How.

from Catch The Buzz

The number of beekills this spring due to poisoning by pesticides has skyrocketed. In Ohio just this spring we have seen more beekills than I can remember total in the past 25 years combined. Reports from many, many states have been coming into this office in the past couple of weeks. At first they seemed isolated and unsupported. Beekeepers are wary of reporting incidents, and seldom sure of how to proceed or what to do.

The incidents this spring are not the symptoms reported commonly as Colony Collapse Disorder, where bees disappear and a beekeeper returns to what had been a strong healthy hive only weeks before and what's left is simply lots of brood, a handful of young bees and a queen...if anybody is home at all.

No, the incidents this spring are different...they harken back to the days of massive beekills, when plants in bloom were sprayed on a routine basis, when beekeepers would find entire apiaries wiped out, with pounds and pounds of dead bees, twisting,

writhing and dying in front of their hives. Piles of dead, stinking bees were common then, but with the advent of more restrictive regulations and safer-to-use pesticides, much, but not all, of that death-by-pesticide era has gone away.

Until now. This spring the ugly past has returned. We were warned though. Purdue researchers saw this problem last year and brought it to everybody's attention. Then they looked deeper and further and saw that it wasn't just a flook, an accident, an anomaly, but rather it has turned into an epidemic. And they brought that to our attention too.

Simply, pesticides, those troublesome neonicotinoids, are applied to corn seeds before they are planted so when the corn begins to grow the pesticide on the seed is absorbed by the new roots and fills the plant with poison for the rest of its life. But the stuff is sticky and doesn't come out of the planters very well so farmers supply a slippery additive in the form of talcum powder to make those seeds, in airblast seed planters, simply fly right out of the drop chute and into the ground. But there's the rub. That airblast planter is blowing all that talcum powder and loose pesticide dust everywhere...up into the air to travel whereever something as light weight as talcum powder can travel...feet and yards and yards

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Profile of a Texas Beekeeper - Chris Moore

By Douglas Keeth - a Missouri Beekeeper

About twelve years ago Mr. Chris Moore traded in his hectic treadmill business career for the easy carefree life of commercial beekeeping and serves on the Board of Directors of the Texas Beekeepers Association.

When I typed that last sentence my tongue was deep into my cheek. One lady who managed to get the full story on Chris' business called him a gypsy. His 3,000 colony herd of bees is often on the move between places like South East Texas, West Texas, North Dakota and California. Herding that many colonies through so many miles is many things, but carefree can't be one of them.

I had never seen a commercial bee wrangler's operation before Chris'. I keep a few bees and read a couple of bee magazines, so I knew that in both his honey making operation and his migratory pollination services business Chris would have to deal with all the biological troubles currently besieging *Apis mellifera* in this country. Last January at the annual meeting of the American Beekeeping Federation the President of Apimondia, Gilles Ratia, presented an overview of all these biological problems. It was depressing. The list of biological nasties is very long. Gilles Ratia displayed a list of diseases, parasites and pests which was far too long to read in the few minutes they appeared on the screen.

Chris fights bio-warfare as best he can. Like most commercial beekeepers he uses Terramycin, Fumagillin and Apiguard, or leaves his hives to winter in North Dakota where the cold weather does the job.

But, as if fighting biologicals isn't hard enough, the degree of difficulty is dramatically increased when your operation cranks up beekeeping to include nationwide travel, pollination services and accidental. or intentional, violence on your property and person. Carefree life indeed!

It was an eye opener for me.

Pollination services recently displaced, for the first time ever, honey production as the main reason to manage bees in the United States. It's a big business involving more than two million colonies of bees in this country. When you are in that business you might think that the folks who are renting your bees are certain to take care of your bees' health. If you thought that you might be in for a shock.



Chris Moore inspecting a frame

Last year Chris opted to take his bees to West Texas and make a little cotton honey. In years past, making cotton honey in West Texas was usually a profitable business for a Texas beekeeper. However, today, despite decent prices for honey, you can't run colonies from East Texas to West Texas, produce only cotton honey revenue and feed the baby. Bees on cotton flowers don't produce the quantity of honey they once did. Old-timers will talk of 80 lbs of honey per hive, but, nowadays, 30 to 35 lbs is the average. This honey poundage decrease is a result of the reduction in the growing season of current varieties. What used to be around 150 days is now only 90.

In order to make a financial go of this trip to West Texas, Chris took on a pollination services contract out west. He agreed to place 800 colonies on a crop of sunflowers owned by a big producer. If everything had gone according to plan Chris would have made out ok, but... the producer decided to spray his crop with an insecticide while Chris' bees were in the field working. That turned the whole endeavor into a disaster as they destroyed 500 of Chris's 800 colonies. Of course the farmer has to get his crop to market to stay in business. But did they really need to kill the

rented honey bees? Chris's West Texas cotton farmers don't kill the bees when they spray. According to Chris, the cotton guys bend over backwards to work with him; they spray in the dead of night while the bees are in their hives. Chris asked the producer to pay a smallish price for the damage they caused but they refused.

Chris won't be going back to those fields again but I imagine the company will find some new guy, some other migratory pollination services beekeeper, to set colonies in their fields - even if the new guy knows how they treated Chris, the new guy can hope they will treat him better. A quality education is never free and seldom cheap.

That wasn't the end of the violence on Chris' bees last year.

Imagine that you have set some colonies of bees in a beeyard, not to make honey or service a pollination contract, but just to give the bees a place to live until

you can put them to work elsewhere. Then one morning you arrive in your holding yard to find insecticide sprayed on every colony.

Chris had 120 colonies sprayed last year; 83 did not survive. I didn't ask Chris for details like, "Did you find empty insecticide cans?" Or, "Did you call



Chris Moore and his Honey Tank

the police?" The idea of asking for details did occur to me but I didn't want to be that kind of person. I didn't want to be like one of those television reality news-drama reporters at the scene of the Joplin tornado sticking a microphone in a survivor's face

and asking, "Well ma'am how did it feel to lose your home?" Translated to human speak that means, "Could you cry for our viewers and improve our ratings?"

I wondered why we should find any meaningful difference between the bee killing performed by a company spraying during daylight hours and the person who sprayed insecticide to murder bees in the dark. I suppose the company could claim that the corporation just forgot that it had contracted for pollinators so their killing was accidental. We could observe that the company didn't try to kill the bees but tried to protect his sunflower crop, whereas the midnight killer intended only to kill the bees. But I doubt that is the case. If we could speak with the midnight killer and ask, "Why did you kill the bees?" I'm confident a reason could be supplied. Perhaps they live nearby and their child is allergic, or they run a swimming pool services business and piles of bees in water filters cost money. In any event, they will have their reason too.

Let me admit my bias. I'm a beekeeper and I am inclined to lump all bee killers into the same ugly black pot.

Chris has also experienced violence on his person.



Loading the Truck

Seven years ago while Chris was in North Dakota for honey production, an uninsured, drunk driver rammed head on into his bee truck. Chris's truck overturned and he nearly died. While Chris was in a coma with a brain injury the idea was floated by his attending physician that Chris might spend the rest of his life a bed acting much like a vegetable. Soft spoken and unflappable Chris Moore may have fully recovered from that accident but he can't be certain; he thinks he may never have had all his marbles to start with. After all he is a commercial beekeeper.

I liked Chris.

Equal Treatment - Honey Bees Qualify as Agricutural Use

by Dennis Herbert

Do you enjoy your meals? I don't know of anyone that doesn't like to eat. One of every three bites of your food comes to you thanks to bee pollination. Bees are an integral, necessary and historic part of agriculture. Although in the past, beekeepers in Texas were not allowed an agriculture valuation on their property for raising bees. For example, your neighbor raises cotton on 100 acres and receives his agriculture valuation, across the fence you own 20 acres and raise 12 hives of bees but do not receive your agriculture valuation, although your bees pollinate your neighbors' cotton to assure he makes a crop. Seem equitable?

The last few years bees have taken huge losses from devastating diseases, continual battles with insecticides, imported Varroa mites and now Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). Since 2006 beekeepers have endured losses of 25-50% and in some individual cases up to 90% of their colonies due to CCD.

Considering the importance of bees to our food production and the losses that are occurring to bee populations it seemed reasonable to me to lobby for and even help develop legislation that would assist the bees and provide an incentive to beekeepers by allowing an agriculture valuation on their property. This effort began in February 2011, through contact with Representative Lavender's office. His office took up the banner and developed support with the Farm Bureau as well as consensus and compromise with the Comptroller's office. The bee bill passed in special session on June 30th and became law 1 January 2012, and a part of Article VIII, Section 1-d-1, Chapter 23, Subchapter D, paragraph 23.51(2) Texas Constitution, which reads:

"Agricultural use" includes, but is not limited to, the following activities: cultivating the soil, producing crops for human food, animal feed, or planting seed or for the production of fibers; floriculture, viticulture and horticulture; raising or keeping livestock; raising or keeping exotic animals for the production of human food or of fiber, leather, pelts or other tangible products having a commercial value; planting cover crops or leaving land idle for the purpose of participating in a governmental program, provided the land is not used for residential

purposes or a purpose inconsistent with agricultural use; and planting cover crops or leaving land idle in conjunction with normal crop or livestock rotation procedure. The term also includes the use of land to produce or harvest logs and posts for the use in constructing or repairing fences, pens, barns, or other agricultural improvements on adjacent qualified openspace land having the same owner and devoted to a different agricultural use. The term also includes the use of land for wildlife management. The term also includes the use of land to raise or keep bees for pollination or for the production of human food or other tangible products having a commercial value, provided that the land used is not less than 5 or more than 20 acres.

This law isn't a standalone law intended to offer special favors to a particular group, rather it is an additional form of agriculture valuation (special use valuation) like livestock, crops, timber or wildlife and available to anyone that qualifies and honestly wishes to raise bees. As such, Central Appraisal Districts (CAD) will require adherence to all existing requirements such as time in program or history requirements (5 years at full Ad-Valorem tax rate before taxes decrease), homestead requirement (if you claim a homestead this typically includes 1 acre of land and may require you to own at least 6 acres to qualify), etc.

How to implement this law is undetermined in many counties in Texas because the law is new and appraisers don't understand bees or how to work with them to implement standards. On the other hand there are also a number of progressive counties that have already developed standards (Brazos, Lee, Colorado, Washington, and 10 more). Those standards are: "A property owner must have at least 6 colonies at the lower end of the required acreage (5 acres) and at least 12 colonies at the upper end of 20 acres and a graduated number of hives to acres in between." This law is intended for smaller acreage landowners and small bee producers; you are not required to be a commercial producer. On March 20, 2012 the comptroller stated: "The second of the two options states that the food or products must have commercial value, not commercial production. While human food and

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Varroa Biocontrol - Jury's Still Out

by William Meikle, Honey Bee Research Unit, Weslaco, TX

Researchers and beekeepers have tried many different ways to control Varroa mites. There are chemical controls using synthetic acaricides, of course, which may be the controls most familiar to beekeepers, as well as plant essential oils and organic acids, such as formic and oxalic acids. Cultural controls, such as drone brood removal, screens on bottom boards, and applying powders like powdered sugar, have been developed and evaluated. And biological control - the use of live natural enemies against target pests - has also been examined.

Biological control against Varroa mites is trickier to develop than biological control against, say, an agricultural pest like corn earworm. Because bees are arthropods just like Varroa, and can be attacked by many of the same biological control agents, we have to make sure that the health of the hive does not suffer as much, or more, from the treatment than from the mites themselves. Many different kinds of organisms have been proposed as biological control agents, including viruses, bacteria and bacterial products (like B.t. toxin) and even pseudoscorpions, but the organisms that have gotten the most scientific attention have been fungi. Among fungi there are two main groups of pathogens, one of which needs a live host and is difficult or impossible to grow on media in the laboratory. The other group are what we call facultative pathogens, that is, they can attack live arthropods like insects or ticks, or grow very well on dead ones. This second group is very easy to grow in the lab on simple media, can be produced commercially, can cause high infection rates and, not surprisingly, has been given the most attention. Those fungi belong in the group Hypocreales, and are called hypocrealean fungi.

There are many species of hypocrealean fungi, but only two species have actually been used in field experiments against Varroa in honey bee hives: *Metarhizium anisopliae*, which has been used by researchers both here in the U.S. (here in Weslaco, in fact) and in Chile, and *Beauveria bassiana*, which has only been used in Europe (by my research group at the USDA lab in France). The Beauveria fungi are the only ones to be found naturally infecting Varroa, and we even found a new species of fungus that is now called *Beauveria varroae*. None of these fungi has

yet been developed into a marketable product. Why not? One reason is that while the fungi do kill mites and do not harm the hive (individual bees might die from infection but hives lose dozens of bees every day anyway) few field experiments have resulted in Varroa control that would justify the expense and effort of applying the biopesticide. The lack of success may be simply because we have not yet found just the right formulation or application method for the biopesticide. Or it may be something more difficult to resolve: maybe bees clean the biopesticide off too fast for it to be effective (and maybe if they cleaned it off slower more bees would get infected); or maybe the biopesticide is not infecting the mites on bees or in brood cells and is just not hitting the mite population where it counts.

In our tests in France we came across another point of concern, not just of biological control of Varroa but of biopesticides in general, which is the problem of potential contamination. We had been testing our fungal biopesticide for a couple years and had not measured any negative impact on bee hives with up to 3 applications. In fact, we had success, albeit limited, with 3 applications: the mite drop decreased considerably in treated hives but not in the control hives. So we tried 4 applications, using commercially-produced fungal spores instead of lab-produced spores that we had always used before. It was a disaster - half the treated hives died and the remaining hives were crammed with Varroa. Almost all the untreated hives survived. We were at a loss.

By chance, we found a bacterial contaminant in the commercial fungal spores. Our colleague Dr. Marie-Claude Bon identified the bacteria, which turned out to be two strains of a bacteria commonly found in spoiled food and wastewater. Interestingly, that bacteria was also known to affect the virulence of fungi that attack plants. When we tested the two bacterial strains in the laboratory, along with the same fungus we had used in France, by infecting water and food of caged bees, we found that at brood temperatures one of the bacterial strains shortened bee lives compared to bees fed Beauveria. So that might partly explain why the bees in the treated hives did so poorly, even accounting for the high Varroa

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TEXAS BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION SUMMER CLINIC

SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH 10:30 AM TO 4 PM

DAVID AND JAN TUCKER
& THE WILLIAMSON COUNTY
AREA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Registration begins at 10:30 am
The Cost: \$12 for Adults and \$8 for Children
(includes BBQ Meal)

Please RSVP to Jimmie Oakley at info@wcaba.org by Tuesday, June 5th

AGENDA

Fellowship & Story Swapping
Proper Use of Equipment
New Equipment
New Beekeeping Methods

Lunch

Learning Stations

AND we will have the

2nd ANNUAL HONEY SWAP

to participate bring a 1lb jar

(glass or plastic)

of YOUR honey labeled as to what varietal

(wildflower, clover, etc.)

your name and where it came from.

Directions and Map on the following page



La Quinta Inn (254) 939-2772 229 W Loop 121 Belton, Texas 76513

Budget Host Inn (800) BUD-HOST 1520 S. I-35 Belton, Texas 76513

or other hotel in the area of your choice

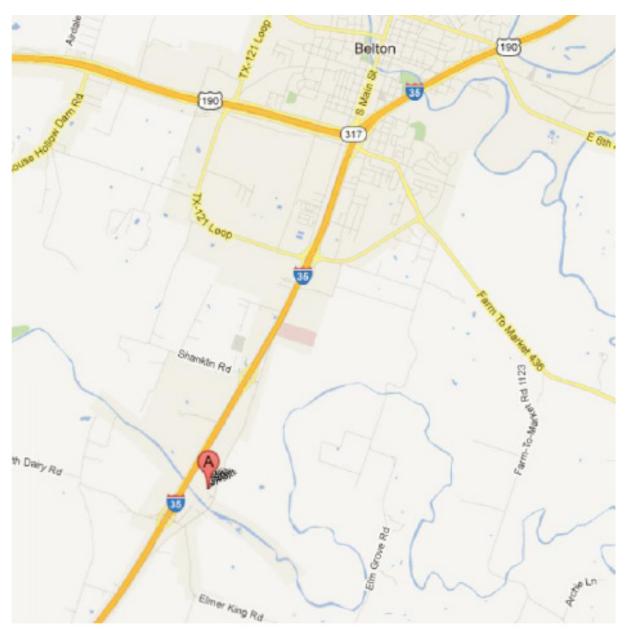
PLEASE BRING YOUR FAVORITE CHAIR
TO HELP YOU REMAIN COMFORTABLE AS
WE EAT AND ENJOY THE AFTERNOON



Directions to the 2012 Texas Beekeepers Association Summer Clinic 6200 Tollbridge Road (IH-35 exit 290 - Shanklin Rd, 3 miles south) Belton, TX 76513

Take I-35 to exit 290 (Shanklin Road) (there is a lot of road construction right now)

Exit and go east on Shanklin Road
FROM THE NORTH: turn left and cross back over highway
FROM THE SOUTH: turn right on Shanklin
You come immediately to a "T" which is Tollbridge Road
Turn right on Tollbridge Road, and 6200 Tollbridge Road is down 1 mile on the right,
just before the road blocks where the bridge is out.



2012 Texas Honey Queen Report

from Caroline Adams

Dear Beekeeping Friends,

I hope you and your bees have been doing very well and are enjoying the beautiful spring weather! The rain has certainly been a blessing and I daresay it will benefit the honey production this year. One of our hives is doing exceptionally well and we already have several supers on it – hopefully the girls will keep it up and our harvest will be bountiful!

As Honey Queen I have been extremely busy the last few weeks. Here is a taste of what I have been up to:

On March 23rd, I visited Groves Elementary School in Wylie, TX where I gave three presentations to kindergarteners. A friend of mine is a kindergarten teacher at the school and she kindly invited me to come and speak. The children were all very sweet and with the excitement and anticipation of my coming, one of the classes even took the time to put together a huge poster of "bee questions" to ask. I had a wonderful time at the school and enjoyed the children's wonderful questions, comments and hugs!

The following day, March 24th, I traveled with Shirley Acevedo to the Central Texas Beekeepers Association's Fourth Annual Spring School in Brenham, TX. During the school's past three years, the number of attendees has at least doubled every time. This year the school hosted 380 people including both current beekeepers as well as folks interested in joining the industry. At the event I worked with 2012 Texas Honey Princess, Rebekah Jones and 2012 WCABA Honey Queen, Lesli Tucker. We had an opportunity to introduce ourselves, aid with a very large door-prize event (I believe they had about 130 door-prizes to give out!), fellowshipped with people from across the state and enjoyed wonderful presentations by beekeepers on a variety of topics including splitting, chemical-free beekeeping, bee removals, honey extraction, packaging and marketing honey and wax, and a discussion panel. The Central Texas Beekeepers Association did a fantastic job and the event was a great success. A special thanks goes to Central Texas Beekeepers Association President, Michael Kelling, for his kind invitation and wonderful hospitality – I sincerely enjoyed my time in Brenham!

On March 27th, I travelled to Williamson County to visit the Williamson County Area Beekeepers

Association. That evening. the WCABA held their monthly meeting, awarding the 2011 Scholarship Recipients for their hard work and success with beekeeping over the past year, and announced the new 2012 Scholarship Recipients.



Congratulations to all of you, both 2011 and 2012 recipients; thank you for all you do for your bees and the industry – I wish you the very best in all of your beekeeping endeavors! Following the general meeting, the 2012 recipients (and many willing volunteers) got down on the floor and started assembling equipment. What a pleasure to construct boxes and frames as you work alongside other beekeepers who share your love of the industry!

The next day, the WCABA held their annual Kids Learning About Bees event. Five groups of children and adults attended the event. Each group visited six different stations where they saw and learned about the three kinds of bees in the hive, a beekeeper's equipment, woodenware, honey extraction and pollination, and had an opportunity to roll their very own beeswax candle. Many people chipped in to help and the event went very well. A very special thanks goes to the wonderful people at the WCABA for inviting me to both their general meeting and Kids Learning About Bees and for the sweet hospitality they showered on me during my stay!

On March 30th, I travelled to Anna, TX where I presented at a homeschool co-op called Friday School. This co-op offers many different extracurricular classes and one of the instructors invited me to come present to her classes. She teaches two American Girls classes and her students had just finished reading about a pioneer girl who encountered a bee tree and whose father had later removed the comb and honey from the tree. As the girls had just

read about the bees, not only was I able to give two presentations, I was able to answer questions and share insight about various situations that occurred in the story (an encounter with bears, smoking the bees, etc.) The students were very well behaved and asked excellent questions. I sincerely enjoyed my visit with these wonderful young ladies!

On April 18th, I visited Collin College. Collin College is a local college and their Frisco, TX, campus was hosting an Earth Day event. The school invited me to set-up a booth where I displayed beekeeping supplies, hive products, posters, and literature. Many people came by the booth as they walked around the event and I was able to answer many questions. Because of the number of college students and the increasingly popular "green" movement, the table provided a great opportunity to raise their awareness of honey bees, encourage the support of local beekeepers and the use of hive products, and to show the immense importance of pollination in our everyday lives.

On April 20th, I visited the Growing Saints Garden Club in Dallas, TX. I was the main speaker for the club's meeting and gave a general presentation about honey bees, pollination, the role of a beekeeper, hive products, and of course, plants! There were about twenty women present at the meeting and they were extremely interested in the information. They asked many excellent questions and it was a pleasure to share the good word about honey bees with them. They were also very hospitable and made my visit a lot of fun!



Caroline speaks to the Growing Saints Garden Club Dallas, TX

On April 27th, I visited the DaVinci School in Dallas. The DaVinci Shool is for children 18-months to 5 years old. While at the school, I gave three presentations to toddler/preschoolers, Pre-K, and

Kindergarteners. The school is very environmentally-concious. The campus has a wind-turbine, compost bins and solar panels. As a result, the children were being introduced to the ideas of green living and self-sustainability at an early age. Being able to talk about honey bees was great because it fit in so well with the school's practices. I was also pleasantly surprised at the children's knowledge. Despite the fact that they were so young, they were already familiar with certain aspects of honey bees and it was a neat to see such young children who were so impressively well-learned and responsible.



Caroline at McDaniel's Middle School Dennison, TX

On May 4th, I went to McDaniel's middle school in Dennison, TX. The school was having a forestry day and invited me to come and speak about honey bees and a tree's role in providing housing for wild bees. I had the opportunity to give 12 presentations to over 300 students during the course of the day. While I have spoken to that many students in the past, I certainly beat my record for the most bee talks in a day! The presentations went very well, though. The students had many opportunities to ask questions and as we had an observation hive, they were able to see the bees up-close. The day was a lot of fun and I was so thankful to be able to raise so much awareness through such a large number of presentations and children.

On May 5th, I attended the Collin County Hobby Beekeepers' Association Annual Picnic in Wylie, TX. The picnic is always a fun time of fellowship and I was

(Continued on page 21)

AN EVENING AT THE BALLPARK

Sponsored by:

Texas Beekeepers Association & Williamson County Area Beekeepers Association

Friday, July 20th

DISCOUNTED TICKETS

\$10 - Reserved Seats \$5 - General Admission



Triple A Affiliates of the Texas Rangers



Triple A Affiliates of the Kansas City Royals



TEXAS MONEY QUEEN,

Caroline Adams

TEXAS MONEY PRINCESS,

Rebekah Jones

will throw out the First Pitch,
will be live on the radio,
available to meet and visit with the public
about their favorite topic the: Honey Bee

This is a unique opportunity to talk about the honey bee and have fun at the game. The ballpark is especially family and kid friendly.

Bee sure to stick around for a fireworks show after the game!

For further info contact Chris Doggett - ckdoggett@gmail.com







Community Partnership Program

Round Rock Express (Texas Rangers) vs. Omaha Storm Chasers (Kansas City Royals) Friday, July 20 @ 7:05 p.m. * Gates open at 5:30 p.m. Order Deadline: Friday, July 6, 2012

A portion of the proceeds will go to benefit the Texas Beekeepers Association and Williamson County Area Beekeepers Association

> Come enjoy a fun-filled game at The Dell Diamond and support your Texas Honey Queen, Texas Honey Princess, and WCABA Honey Queen as we promote the honey bee!

Name	Phone
Email	
Mailing Address	
City	StateZip
	Reserved Seats (seating bowl)(usually \$14)
	Lawn Seating (grass) # of tix @ \$5.00 =
5	TOTAL: \$
	PAYMENT: Cash or Check Only Turn in form and money to TBA or WCABA
nilla	Questions? Contact:
XHHIS	Chris Doggett
sita fiftin	Phone: (512) 914-2794 E-mail: ckdoggett@gmail.com
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1	Round Rock Express Contact:
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2012 Texas Honey Princess Report

from Rebekah Jones

Dear Beekeeping Friends,

Hello again! Summer is very quickly coming upon us. I can't believe how this year has flown by and all the change it has brought with it. I am so thankful for the wonderful rain that God has blessed us with recently. At our place we got just about three inches of rain. The flowers are enjoying it and I'm sure that our bees will get some benefit from it. I have been blessed to be really busy as 2012 Texas Honey Princess, visiting with new people and talking about honey bees. Below are the events I've been involved with.

On March 24th, I had great pleasure in attending the Central Texas Beekeepers Association Bee School, along with the Texas Honey Queen, Caroline Adams and the WCABA Honey Queen, Lesli Tucker. It was a full day, filled with new faces, great speakers, and delicious food. I don't remember the exact number, but there were over three hundred people in attendance. The Queens were able to introduce themselves to the people in attendance, as well as help hand out door prizes. A really big thank you to Michael Kelling and the Central Texas Beekeepers Association for all the work you did arranging the informative bee school. It was a success!

March 27th and 28th, my home bee club, the Williamson County Area Beekeepers Association, was very excited and pleased to host Caroline Adams, the 2012 Texas Honey Queen. Caroline and I, along with WCABA Honey Queen, Lesli Tucker, were able



Assembling Hives at WCABA

to award certificates of completion to the past year's scholarship recipients and present new scholarship hives to the 2012 recipients. We then helped them assemble their hives. That was really fun and was a great way to meet the new recipients. The next day, WCABA hosted a mini KLAB, informing

homeschooling families about the importance of the honey bee. The stations we had set were the

beekeepers suit, the hive, extracting honey, and pollination. We also had a candle rolling station, where the visitors could make something fun to take home. A really big thank you to Mr. Jimmie Oakley and WCABA for making this event possible.



Then on April 5th, I was able to attend the Georgetown Farmers Market Grand Opening. Lesli Tucker, WCABA Honey Queen, was there as well. We had a booth set up beside Mary Bost, a beekeeper who was selling honey. In our booth we had an observation hive and some bee posters as well as some beekeeping equipment. Lesli and I were able to speak to the shoppers passing by about honey bees, as well as help Mrs. Bost sell her delicious honey.

My next event was on April 12th. It was the Science Rocks! Science Fair held in Marble Falls. I was invited to the event by a dear friend who had arranged the fair. I had a table demonstrating the various aspects of beekeeping and an observation hive so that the kids could see what it's like on the inside of the hive. It was a long day, starting at 10am and going until 6pm, but it was entirely worth it. In total that day I spoke to about 450 school children. That day I was also interviewed by a local radio station. They had come to the fair to get the scoop, and when they saw that I was the 2012 Texas Honey Princess, they decided it would be a great idea to interview me. It was my first one, but it was really exciting and I really enjoyed it.

On April 17th, I was able to attend East Ward Elementary and talk to the 1st graders there. This presentation was extra special to me. When the kids came in, they were all dressed up as bees. Some were wearing bee masks, while others had made themselves little suits and bee antennae. They were

so cute and were such amazing listeners. I spoke to about 95 kids and as usual enjoyed the interaction I had with the kids.

The next event I did was on May 3rd. I was asked



Kids are drawn like bees to honey when you talk about bees

to come and participate in the outdoor Georgetown Children's Museum. It was like a field day for the school kids in the area, with people at various stations talking and teaching about how people used to do things back in the 1800's. It was neat to participate in and get to share with them about beekeeping and how long it's been around. Mr. Oakley also provided an observation hive, giving me another drawing point. During my time there I spoke to

about 250 kids. It was really fun and unique to be outside in nature instead of typical indoor presentation.

Before I close I would just like to remind you of the Summer Clinic on June 9th. It will be a great time to learn something new about bees or maybe just make a few new friends. I hope to see you there and pray that you and your bees will enjoy a bountiful honey harvest this summer.



Rebekah at East Ward Elementary

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Shilo Inn Suites Hotel - Killeen, TX 3701 South W.S. Young Dr., Killeen, TX 76542 (next to Killeen Civic & Conference Center) Room Rate \$89.00 King or Double Suite

Corn Planting Drift

(continued from page 5)

certainly, maybe miles...nobody knows.

But birds are dying. Robins and crows. And one observer says that wildlife eating the seeds are dying...three seeds will kill a quail is what I'm hearing, but I don't know for sure. I wouldn't be surprised. But for beekeepers, what's happening is that this poisonous dust is landing on everything downwind...dandelions, flowers, water surfaces, everywhere a honey bee can go, that's where this stuff is landing.

How much of it is going airborne? I don't have a clue, but every seed is coated with it, and you know how big corn seeds are and there are about 30,000 seeds planted in an acre...and there are, this year, 96,000,000 acres of corn planted in the U. S. And what I read is, is that almost all of those seeds are coated with something that protects the plants. Know how big 96,000,000 acres is....? It's all of North Dakota and South Dakota, combined. All of that.

But of course all those acres are spread out all over the place. There are few places in this country that are not within drift distance from these airborne poisons. Very, very few. For instance...North Dakota plans on 3.4 million acres of corn this year...that's 5% of the entire state. And recall, North Dakota is the biggest honey producer in the U. S. I'm thinking there's no place to hide in that large, very flat state.

If you experience a beekill in your apiary this spring DO NOT simply shrug your shoulders and feel there's nothing to be done. There is something to be done.

First, take pictures...with today's newspaper showing so you have a date. Get a witness in the photo so you have someone else to verify your

incident.

Video a person collecting samples and filling to half a plastic bag and sealing the bag. Freeze the sample as soon as possible. Call your state apiary inspector and report the incident. If your state has a pesticide incident reporting system in place, report it there, too. And tell the Feds. There's two places to go. First, do a direct to EPA email. They have a system in place to document these when reported. The email is <code>beekill@EPA.gov</code>

Tell them what, where and when you found the incident, attach a couple of photos of the scene, record the number of hives affected, the date the incident occurred and any other pertinent data you can include. Tell them you have taken samples, and that you have reported it to your state authorities. And tell them you want something done!

When you finish that, go to this web site http://npic.orst.edu/reportprob.html#env the National Pesticide Information Center's page to report a pesticide incident. And do it again.

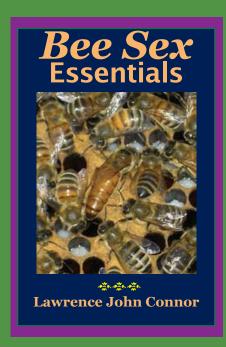
And then, one more thing.

Send this information to your local beekeeping group, and to your state beekeeping association and tell them to put it on their webpage, to send out emails, to put it in newsletters, to get every beekeeper in this country up to speed on what is killing our honey bees (heck, send it to every beekeeper you know and tell them to do the same thing. Let EVERY BEEKEEPER EVERYWHERE KNOW!). This is something YOU CAN DO, whether you never, ever have a problem or not. Help protect honey bees, and beekeepers from this, and any other Pesticide Incident.

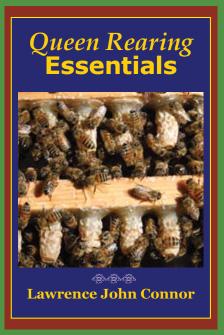


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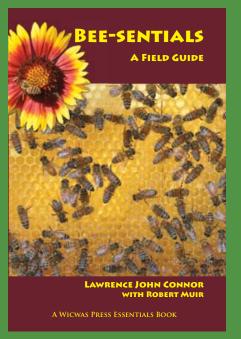




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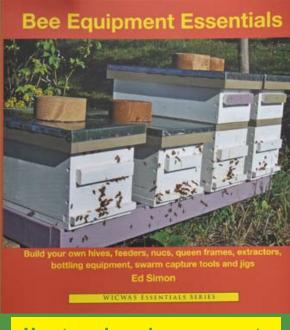


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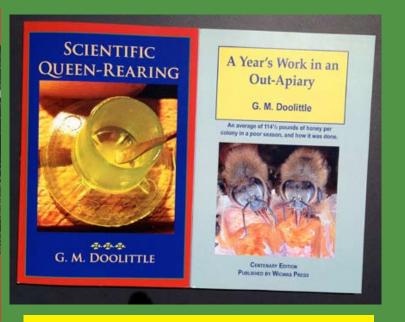
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Honey Queen Chair Report

Dear Texas Beekeepers,

All kinds of events are coming up!

We, involved in the Honey Queen Program, look forward to seeing you at the Texas Beekeepers Summer Clinic at the Tucker's home at Belton, TX, on Saturday, June 9, 2012! It will be a fun and educational day with good food and good company. We may auction a few items. Be certain to come, 10:30 AM – 4 PM, 6200 Tollbridge Road, Belton, TX!!

Friday, July 20, is beekeepers' baseball night in Round Rock. We'd love to see you at the Round Rock Express game for the Texas Honey Queen and Princess First Pitch!

Jumping right ahead on the calendar . . do keep the State Fair of Texas in mind as you extract and bottle

honey this summer. All of the colors and shapes and sizes of your donated honey will look splendid at the TBA Honey Booth in the Food and Fiber Building. Opening day of the State Fair is Friday, September 28; the fair runs through Sunday, October 21.

Speaking of extracting and bottling your treasure from the bees - why not, at the same time, prepare all of your entries: honey for the booth, the TBA Convention and ABF?

Thank you for all of your support for the Texas Honey Queen Program!

See you soon!!

Shirley Acevedo shirley@acebees.com (214) 542-8276

Rachael Seida rachaelseida@hotmail.com (214) 578-3477

Varroa Biocontrol

(continued from page 9)

infestation. But what about all those Varroa we found in treated hives? It may be that there were so many because the other bacterial strain interfered with the virulence of the fungus. When we tested the fungus mixed with each strain of bacteria and applied it to wax moth (wax moth are often used in experiments with pathogens like Beauveria because they are easy to raise and easy to infect) in the lab, one strain of bacteria decreased fungal virulence compared to wax moth treated with just the fungus.

To determine definitively the role of the bacteria would require treating hives with the bacteria and for many reasons we cannot do that. So we will probably never know exactly what happened in that last field experiment. However, I believe there are as yet unanswered questions about the potential for biological control of Varroa. There are also general lessons on the importance of testing biopesticides for contaminants. If we had used the biopesticide to treat, say, corn earworm, and it didn't work, we might have simply concluded that biopesticides don't work for corn earworm, instead of trying to find out why not. Because we noticed bee health problems in one experiment that had not been present in previous experiments, we decided to investigate. We hope this gives people reason to take a harder look at biological



Horsemint with Indian Blanket near Briggs, TX Photo from Jimmie Oakley

2012 Texas Honey Queen Report

(continued from page 13)

so glad I was able to attend. There were games, contests, entertainment and, of course, fellowshipping. It is always such a pleasure to spend time with other beekeepers and the picnic provided a perfect opportunity to do so. It was wonderful to be able to catch-up with the members of the CCHBA and to participate in a fun, educational skit for the group!

On May 11th I visited Mathews Elementary School in Plano, TX. Beekeepers or Honey Queens have been attending that event since 2001, so it is a tradition for the Honey Queen Program. Plus, it is always a lot of fun! The presentations are part of a special event called "Texas Day" that the school hosts for the 4th graders. They have a variety of activities including line dancing, arts and crafts, story-telling, Frisbee, and of course, honey bees. The honey bee presentations are a very well received activity as the children are not only interested in the bees

and have the opportunity to ask many questions, but they have the chance to observe the bees up close through an observation hive. This is always a big hit! During my visit, I gave 5 presentations and spoke to around 125 students and teachers. The presentations went very well and a huge thank you goes to J'Neena, Garrett and Jessica Swinney of the Collin County Hobby Beekeepers Association for all of their help with the presentations!

Finally, a huge thank you goes to all of you, the Texas Beekeepers Association, for giving me this incredible opportunity and for your continued support. It is such an honor to serve as a spokesperson for such an amazing organization and I thank you for entrusting me with the responsibility of representing our wonderful industry and all of you!

I hope you have a blessed spring and I hope to see you at the TBA Summer Clinic on June 9th!

4-H State Beekeeping Essay Results

(continued from page 4)

slowly eliminating the bees," he wrote.

After writing about the three beekeepers' pollination activities, Tucker wrote, "Each of these beekeepers is inspiring others to be aware of how important the small and powerful honey bee is to our lives. It just goes to show that even though honey bees are small, they give a big impact!"

The life of "Joy," a fictionalized honey bee was imagined by Marina Graham, 13, from Enumclaw, WA. Her third place essay earned her \$250. She focused on Washington apple pollination and concluded: "In my observation, bees are essential to all my meals, and what would I do without honey on my cereal in the morning? Honey bees are irreplaceable for pollination of the heavily-relied-upon Washington state apple crop. Next time you take a bite of a juicy apple, remember it was likely

pollinated by one of creation's most fascinating creatures."

Each state winner, including the national winners, will receive a copy of a book about beekeeping.

The essay topic for 2013 is: "Reducing the Usage of Bee-Killing Pesticides in my Community." The 4-H'ers are encouraged to learn about bee-killing pesticides being used in their communities — by homeowners, businesses or farmers. Then, they should investigate how the impact of those pesticides on honey bees can be lessened. Students interested in writing should contact their local 4-H offices for contest details. The state selection must be done through the 4-H system.

The complete rules are available on the Foundation's website, *honeybeepreservation.org*. The full text of the winning essays is posted there as well.

Honey Bees Qualify As Agricultural Use

(continued from page 8)

products must be produced, the law does not require that they be sold commercially."

If land owners meet the acreage requirements, current beekeepers and those that wish to become beekeepers need to meet with their CAD and discuss requirement standards to be considered for their agricultural special use valuation (commonly known as ag exemption). If standards have not been developed in your county you might offer to assist in the development or serving on a committee that will develop standards. Remind your CAD that reasonable standards are currently out there in at least 14 counties that they might contact for advice. If they don't understand bee ecology or bee behavior, and most don't, you can offer to

educate them.

Most individuals, even those that are and have been involved in traditional agriculture for years, do not understand how important bees are to the success of agriculture and the future of our own food supply. Bees, beekeepers, agriculture and your future meals needed this change in the law.

From the film "Vanishing of the Bees" a quote by Simon Buxton, "The future of beekeeping is not an additional beekeeper with 60,000 hives, but 60,000 new beekeepers with one hive each."

For more information contact Dennis Herbert at *conservation1@earthlink.net* or (254) 742-8465.

Listing of Local Beekeepers' Associations in Texas with TBA Delegate and Regular Meeting Information Shown for Each

Please forward any changes and/or additions to John J. Talbert, Executive Secretary, *john@sabinecreekhoney.com*

Alamo Area Beekeepers Association

Edward Priest - (210) 722-7380 edward_p@sbcglobal.net
9570 Maidenstone - San Antonio, TX 78250
Meetings: 3rd Tuesday on odd # months; at

Helotes Ind. Baptist Church

15335 Bandera Rd; Helotes @ 7 pm

Brazoria County Beekeepers Association

Larry Hoehne - (979) 848-8780 or (979) 236-1385 233 Crestwood, Clute TX 77531 bcbassociation@gmail.com www.brazoria-county-beekeepers-association.com Meetings: 2nd Monday of each month at 7pm; Brazoria County Extension Office 21017 County Road 171, Angleton TX 77515

Central Texas Beekeepers Association

Michael Kelling - (979) 277-0411

CentralTexasBeekeepers@gmail.com

www.centraltexasbeekeepers.org

1997 Tonckawa Hills Ln - Brenham, TX 77833

Meetings: Monthly on the 4th Thursday
(except November and December) at the

Washington County Fairgrounds

Brenham @ 7 pm

Coastal Bend Beekeepers Association

Deborah Houlihan - (361) 788-2428

crazybutterflychick@hotmail.com

445 Parade Dr.,Corpus Christi, TX 78412

Meetings: First Thursday of each month at 6:30pm;
City of Corpus Garden Senior Center
5325 Greely Dr.,Corpus Christi, TX 78412

Collin County Hobby Beekeepers Assn.

John J. Talbert - (972) 843-8084 john@sabinecreekhoney.com
P O Box 6 - Josephine, TX 75164 www.northtexasbeekeepers.org
Meetings: 2nd Monday of each month; Heard Craig Hall, 306 N. Church St, McKinney @ 6:30 pm

Concho Valley Beekeepers Association

Travis Lane - (325) 653-7226 6427 Goodland Lp - San Angelo, TX 76901 *cvbeeassoc.com*

Meetings: 3rd Tuesday of each month Jan-Nov Texas A&M Research and Extension Center 7887 US Hwy 87 N, San Angelo @ 7:30 pm

Dino-Beekeepers Association

Dwain Cleveland - (254) 396-0655 dwaincleveland@windstream.net www.dino-bee.com
Meetings: 1st Tuesday of month Chachi's Mexican Restaurant
Highway 67 in Glen Rose @7pm

East Texas Beekeepers Association

Richard Counts - (903) 566-6789 dickcounts@bigplanet.com
16239 Audrey Lane - Arp, TX 75750 www.etba.info
Meetings: 1st Thursday of each month;
Room 104, RTDC Building; 1530 NE Lp 323
Tyler @ 6:45 pm

Fort Bend Beekeepers Association

Jeff McMullan - (281) 980-2363
cell: 281/615-5346
jeffmcmullan@comcast.net
74 Hessenford St. - Sugar Land, TX 77479
Meetings: 2nd Tuesday of each month (except
December) Conference Room, Fort Bend Co. Extension
Office, County Fairgrounds
Rosenberg @ 7 pm

Harris County Beekeepers Association

Derek Furstenwerth - (713) 946-9497 bluemarble@furstenwerth.net
614 Vista Road - Pasadena, TX 77504 www.harriscountybeekeepers.org
Meetings: 4th Tuesday of each month
Golden Acres Center - 5001 Oak Avenue
Pasadena @ 7 pm

(continued on page 23)

Local Beekeepers' Associations in Texas

(continued from Page 22)

Heart of Texas Beekeepers Association

Gary Bowles - (254) 214-4514

gbowles@peoplepc.com

Meetings: 4th Tuesday of each month (except December) at A1 Buffet,

301 S. Valley Mills Drive, Waco @ 6:30 pm

Houston Beekeepers Association

Rita Willhite - rwillhite@seitel-inc.com

7611 Fondren Rd - Houston, TX 77074

www.houstonbeekeepers.org

Meetings: 3rd Tuesday of each month; Bayland Commu-

nity Center, 6400 Bisonnet St.

Houston @ 7:30 pm

Metro Beekeepers Association

Stan Key, President

stankey.texas@gmail.com

www.metrobeekeepers.net

8413 Castle Creek Rd., North Richland Hills,

TX 76182

Meetings: 2nd Monday of each month; United Co-op Services Community Room, Bethesda Rd at I 35 W.,

Burleson @ 6:30 pm

Montgomery County Beekeepers Assn.

John Hicks - (936) 756-9708

johnhicks12003@yahoo.com

www.mocobees.com

Meetings: 3rd Monday of each month at

Montgomery County Extension Office @ 7 pm

Permian Basin Beekeepers Association

J.C. and Dean Brittingham

(915) 332-2215

2312 N. Adams - Odessa, TX 79761

Meetings: Not meeting reguarly.

Pineywoods Beekeepers Association

Cecil Hunt - (936) 632-5357

clh12@consolidated.net

301 Carriage Dr. - Lufkin, TX 75904

Meetings: 2nd Thursday of each month

Chamber of Commerce Building, Highway 287 and

Highway 58 Intersection

Lufkin @ 7:30 pm

Red River Valley Beekeepers Assn.

Bennie J. Watson - (940) 767-0207

1952 - A Hines Blvd.

Wichita Falls, TX 76301-7961

Meetings: 3rd Tuesday of each month (except December)

Bolin Science Hall, Room 209 Midwestern St. University

Wichita Falls @ 7 pm

Rio Grande Valley Beekeepers Assn.

Billy Wright - (956) 464-5042

Route 5, Box 74 - Donna, TX 78537

Meetings: 3rd Tuesday of each month; TAMU Res. and

Ext. Center, 2401 E. Highway 83

Weslaco @ 7:30 pm

Trinity Valley Beekeepers Association

Alan Eynon - (972) 231-5702, Ext. 104

abees@swbell.net

9702 Vinewood Drive - Dallas, TX 75228

www.tvbees.org

Meetings: 1st Wednesday of each month (except August),

Continuing Education Center, C.C. Young Facility, 4847

West Lawther Dr.,

Dallas, TX 75214 @ 7 - 9 pm

Walker County Area Beekeepers Assn.

Mark Short - (936) 291-1879

mshort5150@yahoo.com

34 Davis Road - Huntsville, TX 77320

Meetings: Last Thursday of each month at Walker County

Extension Office, #1 Tam Rd.

Huntsville @ 7 pm

Williamson County Beekeepers Assn.

Jimmie Oakley - (512) 388-3630

jimmie.oakley@att.net - www.wcaba.org

1799 Goodson Ct. - Round Rock, TX 78664

Meetings: 4th Tuesday of each month

(except December) 1st United Methodist Church -

410 E. University Ave

Georgetown, TX 78626 @ 7 pm

Membership Report 12-3 by Jimmie Oakley

2012 New Members

4/7	Britton	Nemo	Nemo, TX	20
4/13	Bennett	Joel	Austin, TX	20
4/24	Garner	Larry	San Antonio, TX	20
4/28	Matzen Jr.	Jack L.	Taylor, TX	40
4/30	Grubbs	Linda I.	La Marque, TX	20
5/5	Heisler	Bill	Marble Falls, TX	20
5/7	White	Brian	Houston, TX	20



2012 Renewing Members

4/16 **Geffert** Michael Anderson, TX 25

2012 Renewing Associations

5/4 Heart of Texas Beekeepers Association Waco, TX 50 11&12



2012 TEXAS BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NEW / RENEWAL

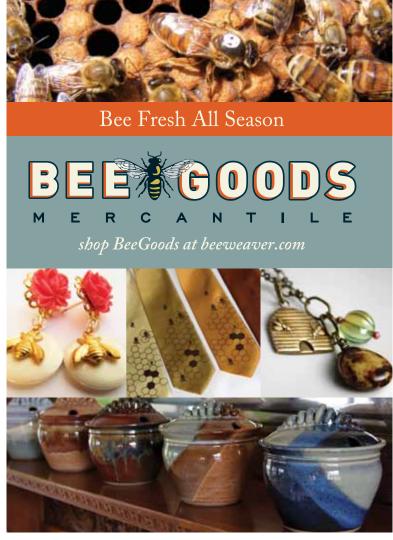
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SIDELINER	(26-300 Colonies)	[]	
	(0-25 Colonies)	[]	
MEMBER	SHIP CATEGORY		
CENTURY CLUB	;	\$100	
INDIVIDUAL BE	EKEEPER (a person)	\$20	
BEEKEEPER ASS	SOCIATION (an organization)	\$25	
ASSOCIATE ME	MBER (nonbeekeeper person)	\$20	
DONATIO	<u>ONS</u>		
Honey Bee Resear	ch Fund		
Texas Honey Quee	en Fund		
Legislative Fund			
State Fair Honey l	Booth Fund		
	TOTAL ENCLOSED \$		
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(512) 388-3630 (e-mail: jimmie.oakley@att.ne		

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