



# the BEELINE

LONG ISLAND BEEKEEPERS CLUB, INC.

Keeping Bees on Long Island Since 1949

**AUGUST 2022**  
Volume 31  
Edition 8

## The Consciousness of Bees

*Experiments indicate that bees have surprisingly rich inner worlds.*



The French philosopher René Descartes, whose views on animals were highly influential, argued that these creatures acted purely by reflex — they had no intellectual capabilities. But there has been a Copernican revolution since then: We now know that sophisticated [minds](#) are all around us in the animal queendom — not just in close relatives of humans such as chimps and apes, but also in “[aliens from inner space](#)” such as the octopus.

Visit the club web site at  
**WWW.LONGISLANDBEEKEEPERS.ORG**  
Check your account on the website every month to access this newsletter!

### MARK YOUR CALENDARS

#### • the next meeting •

**Sunday, August 28, 1 - 3pm**  
Sisters of St. Joseph, Brentwood  
*Outdoors at the Club Apiary (follow signs)*  
**Bring your own chairs!**

#### SPEAKERS:

- Ryan English,**  
NY State Bee Inspector, Apiarist
- Joan Mahoney,**  
Mandatory Registration
- Grace Mehl,**  
Education Director Presentation

#### • upcoming events •

- Teaching Apiary** **Aug 14**  
with Roy Baillard
- LIBC Annual Honey Tasting Contest** **Sep 25**  
Rules in next month’s newsletter
- Lunch & Learns** **Oct 7**  
[Zoom link here »](#)
- LIBC Annual Honey Judging Contest** **Oct 23**  
Rules in this month’s newsletter

More details for the above events inside this newsletter.

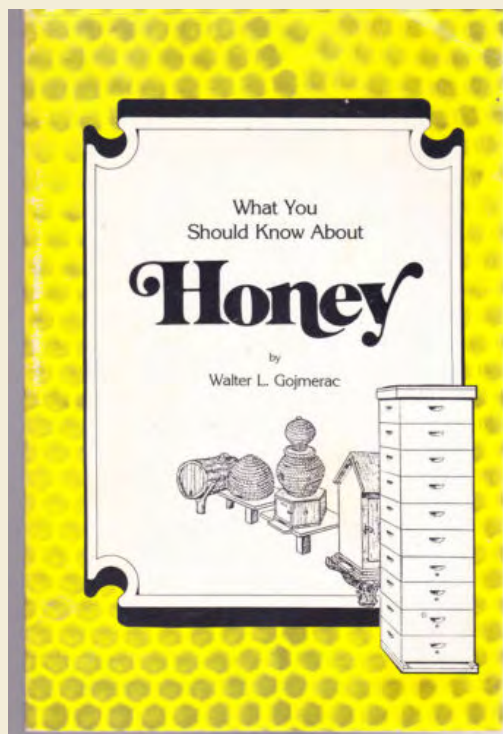
*the*


## LIBRARY CORNER

In preparation for the upcoming honey tasting competition in September, why not read up on *What You Should Know About Honey* by Walter L. Gojmerac.

After an introduction, chapters include *An Industry Develops*, *Today's Beehive*, *How Honey is Made and Stored*, *Removing and Handling Honey*, *Composition*, *Creamed and Dried Honey*, *Comb Honey*, *How Honey is Used*, *Selected Recipes*, *Making Mead*, *Exhibiting and Judging Honey*, *Regulations*, *Statistics*, and *Honey's Future*.

**We have one copy of this 1981 classic which has 107 pages and will be available at the August meeting.**



Your bee club library encourages reading but asks that books borrowed be returned the following meeting so that others may also access them. If you are on record as having an overdue book, be on the lookout for a reminder email from LIBC Librarian. 

And now we are learning just how smart insects can be. As I show in my new book, "[The Mind of a Bee](#)," the latest research indicates that even tiny-brained bees are profoundly intelligent creatures that can memorize not only flowers but also human [faces](#), solve problems by thinking rather than by trial and error, and learn to use [tools](#) by observing skilled bees. They even appear to experience basic [emotions](#), or at least something like optimism and pessimism. The possibility of sentience in these animals raises important [ethical](#) questions for their ecological conservation, as well as their treatment in the crop pollination industry and in research laboratories.

Social insects are traditionally thought to be wholly governed by instinct: They can build complex nests and efficiently divide up their labor through innate behaviors, but are considered stupid as individuals, with complexity emerging only at the group level. But there is significant evidence that bees have an inner world of thought — that they are not responding to stimuli only with hard-wired responses.

To explore bees' learning abilities, scientists reward them with little drops of sugar water when they have solved a task — the same reward that bees obtain in nature when they discover a nectar-rich flower. For example, to probe bees' face recognition skills, foragers were first rewarded with sugar water on a platform in front of a black-and-white photo of a human face. Once they learned to fly to this platform, they were confronted with a test in which they had to locate the correct photo out of a number of images of other people. No rewards were now present, and the correct photo was located in a different position

during the test. Nonetheless, they found the correct face over 80 percent of the time — lending credence to the common beekeepers' assertion that bees can recognize the person who looks after them.

To test whether bees can count, we trained them to fly from their hive past four identical landmarks, shaped like 11-foot-high pyramids. During the training, they found a sugar reward after the third landmark. In the tests, we increased the number of landmarks between the hive and the training location of the feeder. When we did, bees landed at a shorter distance from the hive than during the training, apparently thinking they had flown far enough when they encountered the third landmark. Reducing the number of landmarks had the opposite effect — bees then overshot the training distance and flew farther to seek the third landmark.

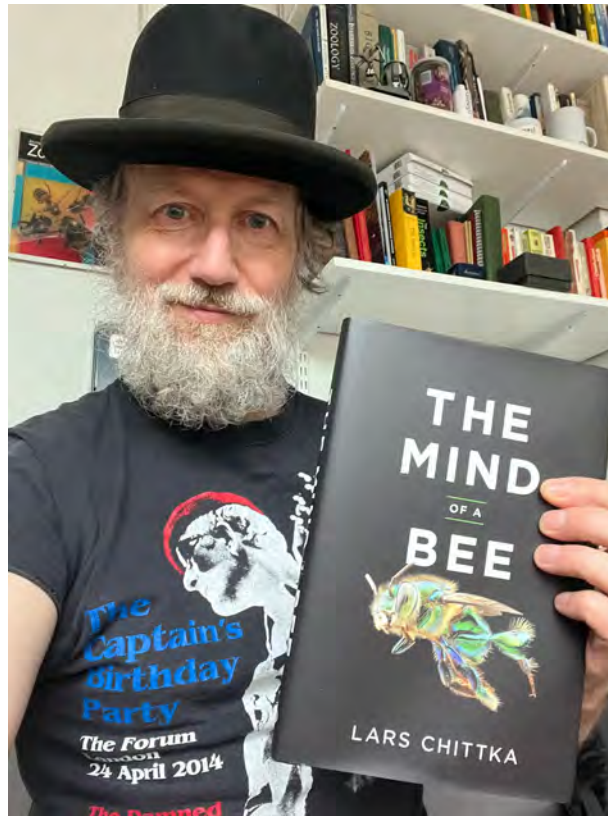
Bees are flexible in accessing memories. A master storyteller of the mysteries of memory, Marcel Proust describes in “Remembrance of Things Past” how the narrator, after tasting a tea-soaked madeleine, suddenly recalls long-lost childhood memories in vivid detail. Similarly, a scent experienced by a bee inside its hive can bring back the [memory](#) of a flower patch with the same scent. To demonstrate this, scientists first trained bees to memorize two

different feeding locations about 55 yards from the hive and 33 yards apart, one smelling of rose and the other of lemon. When researchers blew one scent or another into the hive, it activated the bees' memory of the correct feeding station, to which they flew directly. Thus, their memories can be activated separately from the setting in which they are learned.

On occasion, bees activate such memories in the darkness of the hive at [night](#), and even [communicate](#) with other bees about them. Bees have a “dance language” by which they can inform others in the hive of the precise location of a rewarding flower patch. The symbolic language involves repeating the motor patterns (“dances”) of a knowledgeable bee on the vertical honeycomb. The movements make reference to gravity and the direction of the sun; since it's dark in the hive, bees that want

to learn from the dancer need to touch its abdomen with their antennae. Sometimes, such dances are displayed at night, when no foraging takes place: The dancer appears to think about locations visited on the previous day, without an obvious need to do so at the time, indicating that memories can be browsed in an “offline” situation.

My team [has shown](#) that bees can, in a sense, picture things in their minds. Bees that first learn that balls, but not cubes, are linked to a



sugar reward by seeing these shapes through plexiglass — in a “look but don’t touch” situation — can subsequently identify the same shapes by touch alone. We tested this in darkness, viewing the bees’ behavior with infrared equipment (such conditions are not unusual for bees, since their nests are naturally dark). Bees trained to tell cubes from spheres in darkness could also later identify the correct shapes when seeing but not touching them, indicating a form of mental [image](#) that can be accessed with more than one sense.

Bees can also solve problems in a manner that indicates they understand the desired goal. In one experiment, bees learned to roll a [ball](#) to a certain area to obtain a sugar reward — a simple form of tool use, in which an object needs to be manipulated in a specific way. Untrained bees then improved the technique. A trick was played on the “demonstrator” bee, so that only the farthest of three balls could be moved to the target area (the two other balls were glued to the horizontal surface). A naive bee was then allowed to observe the skilled bee’s performance — always moving the farthest ball — three times.

## MASTER BEEKEEPERS LIST

**Moira Alexander**  
Smithtown  
631-265-8249

**Peter Bizzoso**  
Manorville  
631-874-4750

**Rich Blohm**  
Huntington  
631-271-7812

**Steve Chen\***  
Holbrook  
646-625-9910

**Carl Flatow**  
Oceanside  
516-510-6227

**Walter Goldschmidts**  
Lloyd Harbor  
301-613-0001

**Nick Hoefly**  
Astoria  
352-875-5642

**Chris Kelly**  
Mattituck  
631-275-5786

**Deborah Klughers**  
East Hampton  
631-377-1943

**Ray Lackey**  
Caledonia, Michigan

**Joan Mahoney**  
N. Babylon  
631-667-5339

**Grace Mehl**  
Smithtown  
631-724-5053

**Fred Munzer**  
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631-243-3512

**Marianne Sangesland**  
Smithtown  
631-680-5895

**Miguel Valentin**  
Ronkonkoma  
631-588-6102

**Wayne Vitale**  
Setauket  
631-675-0302

**Laurie Volel-Wilkowski**  
New Hyde Park  
516-643-6011

**Neal Wechsler**  
Lindenhurst  
631-957-7136

**\* EAS and Cornell Master Beekeepers Program:** Master Beekeepers are certified beekeepers who have a detailed knowledge of honey bee biology, expertise in the proper practices of beekeeping, and can present this information to the beekeeping and non-beekeeping public in a detailed, accurate, clear and authoritative manner. Master Beekeepers provide education and assistance to beginning beekeepers and serve in other capacities in the community as experts in beekeeping. The Master Beekeeper program was developed by Dr. Roger A. Morse at Cornell University and has been expanded by the Eastern Apicultural Society of North America to other areas.

You can learn more about the Master Beekeeper Program by visiting the Eastern Apicultural Society website: <https://easternapiculture.org/programs/master-beekeepers/master-beekeepers-certification-program/>

**NOTE:** The meetings are the 4th Sunday of the month at announced locations.

• **the next meeting** •

**Sunday, August 28, 2022**

**Location:**

Sisters of St Joseph,  
1725 Brentwood Road  
Brentwood, NY 11717

**Time:** 1 - 3pm

The meeting will take place **outdoors at the Club Apiary**. Follow the signs. **Bring your own chairs!**

Our presenter will be the New York State Bee Inspector, Ryan English. He will discuss what he looks for in a hive inspection.

This meeting will also cover how to prepare honey for tasting and judging (at the Sept and Oct meetings), including Registration for the Honey Tasting Content, by Joan Mahoney. This will be followed by a presentation from our Education Director, Grace Mehl.

But when the observer was subsequently allowed into the arena alone, now finding none of the balls glued down, it spontaneously (without trial and error) picked the closest ball to move to the goal, solving the task in a manner inspired by the demonstrator but clearly not merely imitating its performance. Observer bees could have conjured up this solution only through a kind of mental exploration. This indicates a form of intentionality that was previously recognized only in large-brained animals, such as chimps.

And we now have evidence of emotion-like states, using the same criteria that researchers employ to evaluate whether domestic animals such as goats or horses are being kept in conditions that result in a positive or negative outlook on life. We trained bees to learn that blue was rewarding and green was not (another group of bees was trained with the opposite conditions) and subsequently presented them with an intermediate color, turquoise — an ambiguous stimulus. Crucially, the bees' judgment of this ambiguous color depended on what happened before the experiment. Unexpected rewards before the test appeared to induce an [optimistic](#) state of mind in bumblebees, making them more curious about new stimuli and more resilient to aversive stimuli. This optimistic state relied on the neurotransmitter dopamine, as it does in humans.

**'DON'T WANNA MISS'**  
*events!*

*All the events listed below will be held at Sisters of St. Joseph, Building #2, in Brentwood.*

**September 25th**

**LIBC Annual Honey Tasting Content**

**October 23rd**

**LIBC Annual Honey Judging Content**

A negative emotional state can be induced by predator attacks. Some species of spiders sit on flowers and try to catch pollinating insects. We re-created this in the lab, constructing a plastic spider with a mechanism by which a bumblebee was momentarily held between two sponges and then released. The bees' behavior changed fundamentally: They seemed more nervous for days after such attacks. Beyond a simple learned aversion to flowers with artificial spiders, they extensively scanned every flower before landing, and even if there were flowers without a robotic spider, they sometimes fled

— as if they were “seeing ghosts.” The bees behaved as if they were suffering from post-traumatic [stress](#) disorder.

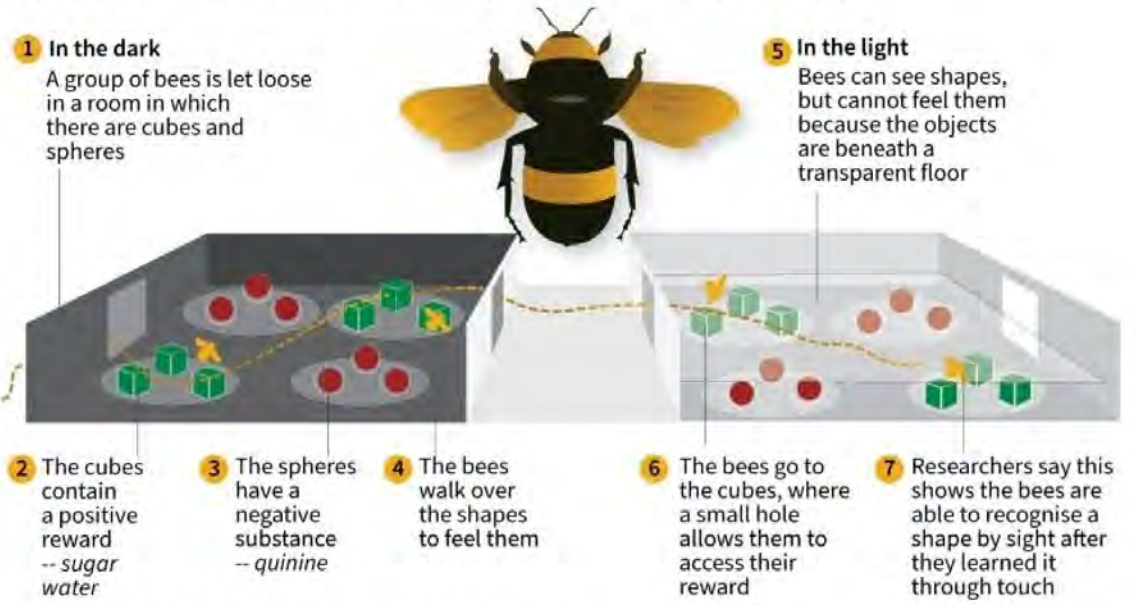
A critical reader might observe that each of these abilities could be programmed into a non-conscious robot. She would be correct, but such a robot would often fail at tasks that a programmer did not build into it.

For example, a robot built 20 years ago to replicate all the skills of a honeybee as understood at the time would not have been able to exhibit the abilities of bees that were more recently discovered: to roll balls to a goal, recognize shapes across senses or display emotion-like [states](#). Nature has no room to generate beings that just pretend to be sentient. Thus, while there is no accepted formal proof for consciousness in any animal or machine, common sense dictates that growing evidence of consciousness does indeed indicate what it seems to show.

The observation that bees are most likely sentient beings has important ethical implications. It's well known that many species of bees are threatened by pesticides and wide-scale habitat loss, and that this spells trouble because we need these insects to pollinate our crops. But is the utility of bees the only reason they should be protected? I don't think so. The insight that bees have a rich inner world and unique perception, and, like humans, are able to think, enjoy and suf-

## Clever bees find their rewards

Experiment shows bumble bees can learn a shape by touch, then recognise it by sight



Source : Solvi, Gutierrez-Al-Khudhairy, Chittka: Bumble bees display cross-modal object recognition between visual and tactile senses/sciencemag.org

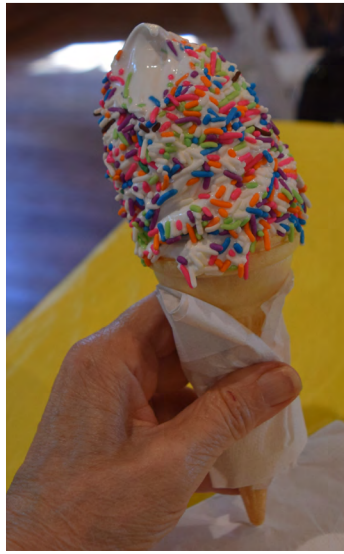
© AFP

fer, commands respect for the diversity of minds in nature. With this respect comes an obligation to protect the environments that shaped these minds. Common migratory beekeeping practices in industrialized agriculture, for example, involve the frequent transport of hives across continents on trailers, which not only spreads disease but is most likely detrimental to bees' psychological well-being, weakening their health further. Finally, countless insects are sacrificed annually in research laboratories and the insect food industry, the methods of which are entirely unregulated. It is plausible that our findings about bees' capacity to suffer also extend to other insects, and this should be considered in any legislation regulating their treatment.

Source: *The Washington Post*. Perspective by Lars Chittka. Lars Chittka is the author of the book *The Mind of a Bee* and a professor at Queen Mary University of London. Published July 29, 2022.



*photos from the*  
**Annual  
Barbecue**



# photos from the Annual Barbecue







**photos from the Annual Barbecue**



*message from  
the education director*

Grace Mehl

## Got Honey?

*Many beekeepers are finishing up their honey harvest here on Long Island. Most are telling me they are having a good year. I hope your honey harvest has gone well too!*

Now that the honey is off, I want to talk about Varroa mites (you guessed it, this is Grace!). We are in the dearth, unless you are extremely fortunate to be near some wonderful pocket of nectar. My bees are telling me that we are in a dearth here by the way they act. If I leave anything smelling remotely of honey outside, like a pan or even my bee bag, they come sniffing around immediately. They are going to flowers they usually ignore, like the common plantains growing in my lawn. When we enter the dearth and less nectar is coming into the hive, the queen will start cutting back on laying eggs. This will cause the bee population to decline. Meanwhile, the mites continue to breed in whatever brood is there. That means the next generation of bees can be highly infested with mites if they are not under control! As they are the bees that will raise your winter bees, this is very bad indeed! So, if you haven't done a mite count and treated as necessary, then you really need to get on it. Threshold to treat is 3/100 right now.

### The best beekeepers are always a season or two ahead!

I especially wanted to send this out now as we will be experiencing slightly lower temperatures starting on Wednesday, August 10th. It looks like

a good time to use **Formic Pro** or **Mite Away Quick Strips**. Of course, you need to check your local area weather as it might be a little different. The daily high temperature should be no more than **85 F to use Formic Pro**. The first three days are the most critical for temperature. Again, check your local weather! You also want to consider the size of your colony when making decisions about whether to use the two strips for 14 days or the one strip for 10 days and then repeat. Bigger colonies (at least 2 full deeps or 3 full mediums or more) can handle the 2 strips. Smaller colonies are better off with the single strip method in my opinion. Formic Pro can kill





mites under the brood cappings, if the concentration is high enough. The two strips method has been shown to do this and is therefore my current favored method if the colony is big enough and the temperatures are within the proper range. Read the directions for yourself though and make informed decisions.

Remember to open the entrance fully when using Formic Pro as the directions indicate, but to close screened bottom boards with your sticky board or other insert. There may be heavy bearding the first couple of days. Adding an extra super with frames can help if the hive is bearding excessively.

The club bought extra Formic Pro treatments. There are also a few people who have not picked up their orders. If you want to get Formic Pro from the club, text or call me on my cell phone at 631-766-5648. You can pick it up at my house in Smithtown. Call before you show up to make sure I am home.

Another method of treatment to use is **Apiguard** or **Apilife Var**. These are Thymol



based treatments which can be used once honey is removed. They are very safe, but the strong smell can taint honey. I don't have any for sale from the club. But, Agway in Riverhead usually carries it. You can call and check if you want to use this treatment right away

or order it online. Apiguard can be used at higher temperatures than Formic Pro and is a good alternative treatment once honey supers are off.

I hope your bees are well and you are taking steps now to get them ready for winter! The best beekeepers are always a season or two ahead!



## LUNCH & LEARN

The New England and New York State Apiary Inspectors are holding a free webinar program about Honey Bee Health, Pest & Diseases, and Management. It is open to the public. The zoom link is below.

### The Next One

Friday – **October 7, 2022**

Join Zoom Webinar - <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84953761589?pwd=V0NEb-ld0NkdiOUdiOCs0UXd0Y1hpQT09>

Meeting ID: 849 5376 1589  
Passcode: 609112

One tap mobile.

Find your local number:

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84953761589>

# LIBC Educational Opportunities

There are 5 Master Beekeepers in our club who are offering classes throughout the year to enhance your beekeeping skills on the beginner and intermediate levels.

## **Moira Alexander** EAS Master Beekeeper

### **Beekeeping 101 Class**

There will be 11 sessions that will include lectures, demonstrations, and open hive education. The class will meet the first Wednesday of the month in Smithtown. Classes begin at 7 PM and door opens at 6:30 PM. First class is September 7th.

- Must be a member of LIBC.
- Purchase Beekeepers Handbook, 5th edition.
- Read Chapters 1 & 2 for the first class.
- Notebook and folder suggested.
- Purchase a subscription to Bee Culture Magazine.
- Class fee is \$150.

Email: [Ramoi@aol.com](mailto:Ramoi@aol.com)  
Cell: 631-664-6810

## **Nick Hoefly,** Cornell Master Beekeeper

Offerings of a **variety of different classes and mentoring** in Astoria Queens. Log on to his website to view the offerings and sign up.

Website is [astorapiaries.com](http://astorapiaries.com).

## **Deborah Klughers,** EAS Master Beekeeper

### **Beginner and Intermediate Beekeeping classes**

Classes are offered during the winter months in East Hampton. The level of interest and beekeeping experience will determine what will be offered.

Please email [Debbie@bonacbees.com](mailto:Debbie@bonacbees.com) for details or Call 631-377-1943.

## **Wayne Vitale,** Cornell Master Beekeeper

### **Beekeeping 101 with Wayne Vitale**

Course fee: \$75. This course covers 8 classes. This will be virtual instruction via ZOOM starting Sept. 22, 7:30 PM for new beekeepers who are considering beginning their beekeeping adventure in the coming Spring.

#### Requirements:

- You must be a member of LIBC (\$35)
- Please buy a yearly subscription to Bee Culture Magazine (<https://www.beeeculture.com>) \$25
- Purchase instruction book "Beekeeping Basics" from Penn State Extension. (<https://extension.psu.edu>) \$29 plus tax.
- Read Chapters 1&2 of above prior to the first class.
- Class fee is \$75 for the 8 sessions. Payment can be made by credit card.

## **Rich Blohm** EAS Master Beekeeper

### **Intermediate Beekeeping**

Held on the first Wednesday of each month in Huntington. There is limited seating available, so sign up early.

For more information, send an Email to [beebiz44@gmail.com](mailto:beebiz44@gmail.com)

# honey, wax & mead

## JUDGING ENTRY RULES

1. All entrants must be paid-up members in good standing as of September of the current calendar year. Section 6 of the Bylaws states that “only members in good standing and members of their immediate families who are present can enter contests if a member is absent, a member of his family may represent him in case of extenuating circumstances can enter items for him.”
2. Only one entry in each class may be made by an individual or family. Duplications will be disqualified.
3. Identifying labels on entries are forbidden.
4. All entries must have been a product of the entrant’s apiary and have been produced during the current calendar year.
5. The decision of the judges in all cases will be final.
6. Entries in classes **ONE through FIVE** (see below) must be in one pound queenline jars.
7. Colors in honey in classes **ONE through FIVE** will be determined by the official grading committee.
8. Entries in classes **SIX, SEVEN, and EIGHT** must be in bee-proof cases having both sides made of transparent glass or plastic.
9. Entries in classes **TEN, ELEVEN, and TWELVE** must not be in a container.
10. Entries in class **THIRTEEN** shall have been made by the exhibitor by the process of fermentation and shall not have any identifying labels.

## HONEY, WAX AND MEAD CLASSES

### Extracted Honey

<b>Class ONE</b>	One jar of water white honey
<b>Class TWO</b>	One jar of light honey
<b>Class THREE</b>	One jar of light amber honey
<b>Class FOUR</b>	One jar of amber honey
<b>Class FIVE</b>	One jar of dark honey

### Comb Honey

<b>Class SIX</b>	One section box of comb honey
<b>Class SEVEN</b>	One package of cut comb 4” square or one circular section of comb honey
<b>Class EIGHT</b>	One shallow, medium, or deep frame of comb honey

### Creamed Honey

<b>Class NINE</b>	16 oz. clear container of creamed honey
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### Beeswax

<b>Class TEN</b>	Single piece, pure beeswax, weight 1 lb.
<b>Class ELEVEN</b>	Candles, dipped, one pair, pure beeswax
<b>Class TWELVE</b>	Candles, molded, one pair, pure beeswax

### Mead

<b>Class THIRTEEN</b>	16 oz. clear container of mead, made without fruit juice
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# honey cookery & gadget

## JUDGING ENTRY RULES

1. All entrants must be paid-up members in good standing as of September of the current calendar year. Section 6 of the Bylaws states that “only members in good standing and members of their immediate families who are present can enter contests if a member is absent, a member of his family may represent him in case of extenuating circumstances can enter items for him.”
2. Only one entry in each class may be made by an individual or family.
3. Identifying labels on entries are forbidden.
4. The decision of the judges in all cases will be final.
5. Entries must be accompanied by the recipe as used, written on a 3”x5” card.
6. The Long Island Beekeepers Club reserves the right to publish the recipes.
7. Entries will be exhibited as received. Plates will not be furnished by the contest committee.
8. Class **FOUR** items are handcrafted items related to beekeeping that could not be included in any other class. Honey labels and artwork, other than photography, are included in this class.
9. Class **FIVE** photographs must be related to beekeeping and can be taken with a digital or film camera, but cannot be altered by hand or with image-editing software.
10. Class **SIX** items must be related to beekeeping and accompanied by a typed or written explanation detailing practicality and ease of reproduction..

## HONEY COOKERY, ARTS, CRAFTS AND GADGETS CLASSES

<b>Class ONE</b>	Baked goods made with at least 50% honey as sweetener, including, but not limited to cookies, brownies, cakes, bread, rolls, muffins, and pies.
<b>Class TWO</b>	Baked goods made with 100% honey as sweetener, including, but not limited to cookies, brownies, cakes, bread, rolls, muffins, and pies.
<b>Class THREE</b>	Honey spreads, including jams, jellies, conserves and honey butters, 1 jar
<b>Class FOUR</b>	Arts and Crafts
<b>Class FIVE</b>	Photography
<b>Class SIX</b>	Gadgets

**If there is only one item per class only an Honorable Mention Award will be given. First, second and third prize awards will be reserved for multiple entries in the same class. Judges decision will be final.**

# Murder hornets get new name in Washington state after insect group creates ‘common name’

*Asian giant hornets, otherwise known as murder hornets, have been renamed by the Entomological Society of America.*

Murder hornets have a new name in the [state of Washington](#). The invasive insect, which is also known as the Asian giant hornet, has been classified as the northern giant hornet by the Entomological Society of America (ESA). The name has been added to the ESA’s Common Names of Insects and Related Organisms List.

lished ESA common name” will be reflected “in the coming weeks,” according to the agriculture department. “The new official common names are intended to comply with ESA’s insect common names guidelines, which include avoiding [naming insects](#) using geographic regions,” the department’s press release states.



It continued, “The new names should also help reduce confusion between *V. mandarinia* – which had been known as Asian giant hornet – and *V. velutina* – which had been known as the Asian hornet.” Dr. Chris Looney, an entomologist at the Washington State Department

Experts at the Washington State Department of Agriculture announced that they’ll go with the ESA’s naming for the *Vespa mandarinia* species, on Monday, July 25. Print and digital resources that mention [murder hornets](#) or Asian giant hornets will be updated to say northern giant hornet instead. The update to the “newly estab-

lished ESA common name” will be reflected “in the coming weeks,” according to the agriculture department. “The new official common names are intended to comply with ESA’s insect common names guidelines, which include avoiding [naming insects](#) using geographic regions,” the department’s press release states.

of Agriculture’s Olympia Lab was involved the hornet’s renaming. He reportedly proposed the [northern giant hornet name](#), and he’s also proposed that the *Vespa soror* species should be named the southern giant hornet and *Vespa velutina* species should be named the yellow-legged hornet to minimize confusion.

Resources on the USDA still refer to northern giant hornets as Asian giant hornets.

The hornet species often target honey bees but can sometimes [sting humans](#). “Asian giant hornets (northern giant hornets) are extremely large hornets that range in size from 1.5 to over 2 inches long,” the USDA said. “They are equipped with relatively massive mandibles (teeth) and can easily tear honey bees in half.”

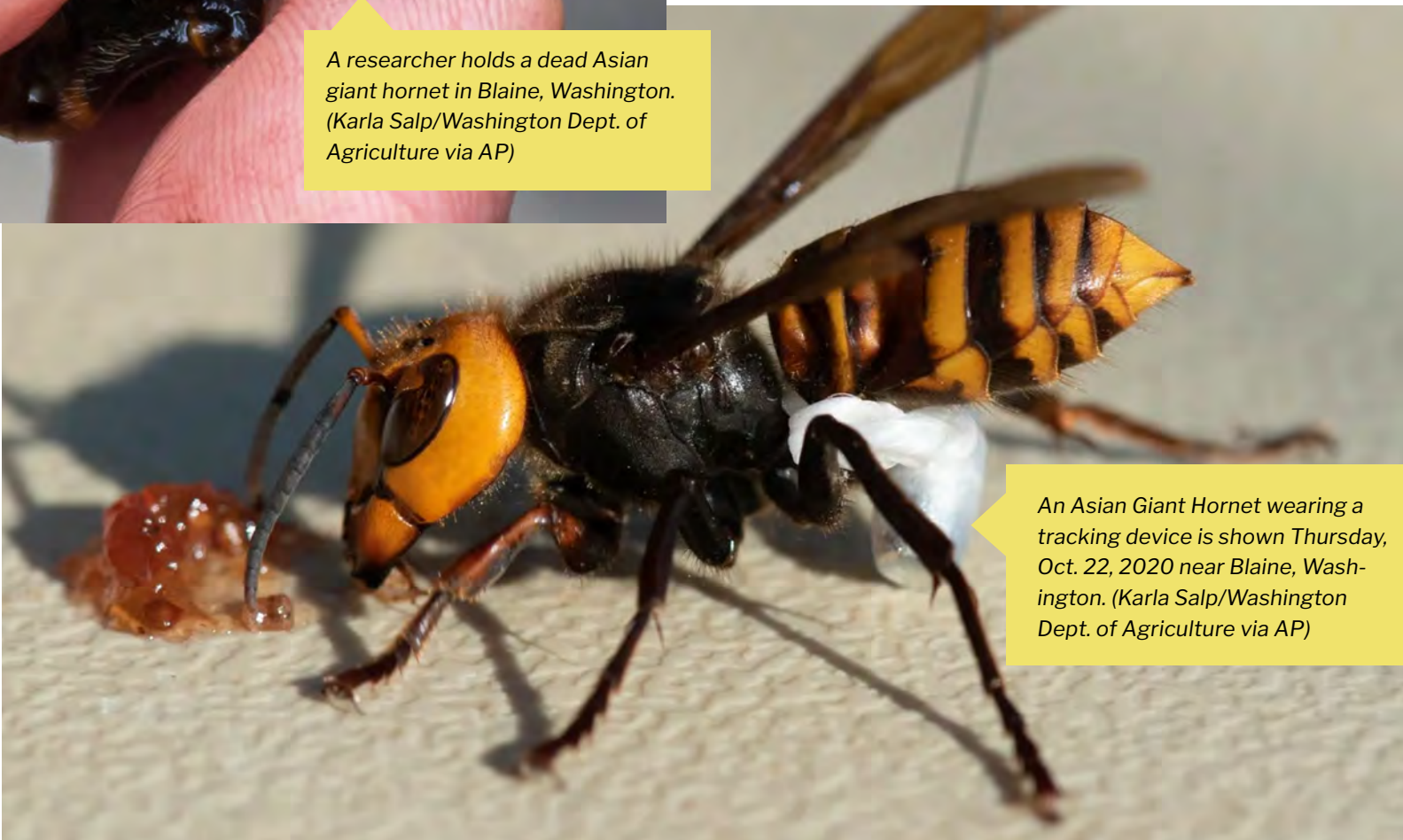
“Usually, these hornets will not attack honey bees until late summer or early fall, when workers are feeding new queens and males within the colony that will emerge to mate in the fall,” the USDA continued.

Northern giant hornets were first spotted in Washington during the winter of 2019. Reports on the insect became widespread throughout [North America](#) in 2020, including the U.S. and British Columbia, Canada. Entomologists at the Washington State Department of Agriculture have eradicated four northern giant hornet nests so far.

Source: Fox News. By Cortney Moore. Moore is an associate lifestyle writer/producer for Fox News Digital.



A researcher holds a dead Asian giant hornet in Blaine, Washington. (Karla Salp/Washington Dept. of Agriculture via AP)



An Asian Giant Hornet wearing a tracking device is shown Thursday, Oct. 22, 2020 near Blaine, Washington. (Karla Salp/Washington Dept. of Agriculture via AP)



# the TEACHING APIARY

The teaching apiaries are a great way to get hands-on experience in beekeeping. The sessions are conducted by Master Beekeepers in the club. The normally scheduled classes are mainly for beginner beekeepers, however there is a lot of material for the 2nd and 3rd year beekeeper. Every instructor has different tips and tricks that you can learn. There may be some additional sessions for special topics that may have pre-requisite experience for attendance. You will be notified of these.



## the next sessions:

**Sunday, August 14th @ 10:30 AM**

Teaching Apiary with

**Roy Baillard**

Sign up by contacting him at  
[rbaillard@optonline.net](mailto:rbaillard@optonline.net)

**Saturday, August 27th @ 10:30 AM**

Teaching Apiary with

**Rich Blohm**

Sign up by contacting him at  
[beebiz44@gmail.com](mailto:beebiz44@gmail.com)

### Location:

Sisters of St. Joseph's Campus  
1725 Brentwood Rd, Brentwood, NY

Enter the Sisters of St. Joseph's complex (across from 5th Ave. on Brentwood Rd.) and pass the guard shack going straight. Bear to the right in front of the Maria Regina Rehab Center and then go right again at the traffic circle and take the right toward the parking area and go to the end of the parking lot then right at the rain garden toward the Honey House and park on the left side of the road where you will see other cars parked. Walk to the Honey House where the group will gather to meet your instructor. The Teaching Apiary hives are to the left of the Honey House.

*If you are interested in attending, you must sign up by emailing the instructor for the session. Bring a veil and dress appropriately with long pants and sleeves with closed shoes, as we will be opening hives. There are a few veils available on site for real NEWBEES. The instructors will determine when they have reached a limit for their session in accordance with what they are comfortable with. If there is rain, Sunday will be the rain date for the Saturday session. If both days are rainy, the instructor may opt to have a discussion class inside the Barn. The instructor will notify you if a change in the schedule is necessary, so **provide contact information such as a cell phone when you sign up for easy access/contact.***





**STAY SAFE and  
WASH YOUR HANDS and  
WEAR YOUR MASKS!**

### **Annual dues are \$35**

Go the website and pay using PAYPAL or your regular credit card or PLEASE send a check payable to LIBC to Conni Still at 82 Stephen Road, Bayport, NY 11705, or go to the club website Longislandbeekeepers.org.

Any member who does not pay their dues will not receive future newsletters nor have free advertising in future newsletters, Also please update your copy for your ads. Send your information to Moira Alexander at [ramoi@aol.com](mailto:ramoi@aol.com) and put LIBC Classified Ads in the subject line.

## **CLASIFIEDS**

**Ads are complimentary for members of LIBC in good standing.** For current Classified Ads see the Club Website.

To add or update classified ads contact Moira Alexander by email, [ramoi@aol.com](mailto:ramoi@aol.com) and place LIBC Classified Ads in the subject line!

CLASSIFIED ADS DO NOT CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT BY THE CLUB. THEY ARE PRINTED AND SHARED AS INFORMATION ONLY.



Visit the club web site at  
**[WWW.LONGISLANDBEEKEEPERS.ORG](http://WWW.LONGISLANDBEEKEEPERS.ORG)**

Check your account on the website every month to access this newsletter!



## **EXECUTIVE BOARD**

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Nancy Hall & Volunteers on rotating basis

### **THE BEELINE Editor**

Conni Still 631-472-1760

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### **Club Photographer**

Phyllis Stein