



the BEELINE

LONG ISLAND BEEKEEPERS CLUB, INC.

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Keeping Bees on Long Island Since 1949

No Mow May: Science, Or Blowing Sunshine Up Bee's Behind?

As the No Mow May movement gains ground, not everyone thinks letting flowering weeds grow does much to help bees and pollinators.



ACROSS AMERICA — Not everyone's lawn mower is roaring during this first week of May as a growing number of communities suspend weed ordinances to give bees and other pollinators a fighting chance.

No Mow May is relatively new, so we asked readers what they think about it for [Block Talk](#), Patch's regular neighbor-

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, May 21st, 1 - 3pm
Sisters of St. Joseph,
Building 2, Brentwood

SPEAKERS:

Vincent Aloyo,
EAS Master Beekeeper,
"The Amazing Nuc"

Grace Mehl, LIBC Education
Director, "What's Happening In
The Hive?"

upcoming events

June Meeting Jun 25
Speaker: Frank Mortimer,
EAS Master Beekeeper,
"Spring and Summer
Management"

July Meeting Jul 23
LIBC Annual Picnic held at the
Smithtown Historical Society

*(please note, this date was
incorrect in the last newsletter!)*

August Meeting Aug 27
Speaker: Jason Barker,
EAS Master Beekeeper,
"Queen Replacement"

More details for the above events
inside this newsletter.

hood etiquette column.

Here's the gist of No Mow May: By letting dandelions, clover, blue violets and hundreds of other flowering weeds flourish in May, bees and other pollinators have plenty of the nectar and pollen they need to thrive. It's one practice — part of an overall landscaping and gardening plan, its backers say — [to help imperiled native bees and other pollinators](#).

There's some science behind leaving the lawn alone in May. [Research by Lawrence University](#) in Appleton, Wisconsin, where the No Mow May movement started in 2020, found [five times the number of bees](#) and three times the number of bee species in lawns that weren't mowed compared with city parks that were mowed.

Heck, asks T., a [Joliet \(Illinois\) Patch](#) reader, why mow at all? "I think lawns are wasted space in general, and we should be letting the natural meadow grasses grow — always," T. said. Another reader doesn't care "You don't pay for the land or property taxes," the person said. "Mind your own business."

Mosquitoes And Mice, Though

Some people think the whole thing amounts to blowing sunshine up a bee's behind.

"There's nothing wrong with mowing your lawn during May," [Plainfield \(Illinois\) Patch](#) reader Jimmy said.

"Dandelions are typically the first source that early pollinators go for and aren't typically harmed by mowing your lawn once a week," he said. "They are very resilient and will grow back within a day. Not mowing for an entire month



invites a lot of other pests to reside in your overgrown lawn such as mosquitos and mice."

Bob, a [Milwaukee Patch](#) reader and frequent commenter on stories on [Across America Patch](#), sees something else. "The best part of 'No Mow May' is that it provides lefties with another addition to their ever-growing collection of virtue-signaling yard signs. It also gives them an extra month of not having to pull them all up and put them all back when mowing the weed patch."

He dropped a link to [The Impatient Gardener](#), a blog written by a woman in southeastern Wisconsin, where No Mo May is a huge thing. She is unconvinced that it's going to do much of anything beyond getting others worked up.

"Where I think No Mow May will go wrong is the repercussions of all those flowering weeds, which will, of course, proliferate a neighborhood causing a carpet of dandelions that might be beautiful to some and an eyesore to others," The Impatient Gardener reasoned in a recent

blog. “Neighborly relations may not be up for that kind of stress these days.”

‘Cover For Lazy People’

Al, a [Framingham \(Massachusetts\) Patch](#) reader, said No Mow May is a “dumb idea.”

“Historically, fertilizers have been far more toxic to bees and other wildlife, yet they survived,”

Al said. “This is another cover for lazy people to continue ignoring their ‘lawn.’” [Bloomfield \(New Jersey\) Patch](#) reader J. Andrew agrees there are more effective ways to help build up bee populations.

“Bees like flowers a whole lot more than grass,” he said “If you love bees, get a garden going.”

Barbara, a [Wakefield \(Massachusetts\) Patch](#) reader, thinks No Mow May is a good way to get out the message that bees and other pollinators are in trouble. “It’s an alternative that helps,” said Barbara, a member of the Wakefield Rotary Club, which supports No Mow May and is offering free signs that help neighbors understand why the lawn next door is shaggy. “People can still mow some of their yard,” Barbara said.

But Is It Enough?

Holding off on mowing during May isn’t enough on its own to bring back pollinator populations, Barbara pointed out.

“It’s also about the chemicals and overuse of mulch,” she said. And as for the power of No Mo May to irritate the lawn-of-the-month club, it’s “all the [loud leaf blowing](#) and [mowers](#) that is a drag,” she said, adding, “Those should be banned.” Aunt Bee, a [Greendale \(Wisconsin\) Patch](#) reader, thinks the No Mow May move-

ment is “well-intentioned and probably does some good.” Still, “I bowed to pressure in my older neighborhood and mowed a couple of days ago,” Aunt Bee said. “I compensate by planting things bees and pollinators like — trying to create a sanctuary for them, you know? Everybody who can should do their part. And bonus — hummingbirds and butterflies like it, too.”

Aunt Bee said her neighbors are already miffed over her refusal to use chemicals to control creeping charlie and other invasive weeds. “I saw and snip,” Aunt Bee said, “but it’s a losing battle.” Aunt Bee went on: “My city is down with it. People grumble on Facebook, but I guess it takes the pressure off Bud Light.”

Well, OK, there’s that.

About No Mow May

No Mow May was first popularized by the conservation group [Plantlife](#) in Great Britain and adopted by [Bee City USA](#). Residents of Appleton, Wisconsin, convinced city leaders to suspend weed ordinances during May in 2020. More Wisconsin communities adopted No Mow May in 2021, and in subsequent years the movement has spread nationwide.

Source: By Beth Dalbey, Patch.com. Block Talk is a regular Patch feature offering real-world advice from readers on how to resolve everyday neighborhood problems. If you have a neighborhood etiquette question or problem you’d like for us to consider, email beth.dalbey@patch.com, with Block Talk as the subject line.



What to do if you get attacked by bees? First, run away.

Run in a straight line, find an enclosed space and don't jump into water. Here's how to stay safe when a swarm of bees attacks.

A family photo shoot turned into a nightmare when a swarm of bees stung a woman more than 75 times, according to fire officials in the Buckeye Valley region in Arizona.

When the bees attacked, the woman shoved her two children into a car to protect them. She stayed outside and endured multiple stings. She was taken to a hospital and has since recovered. The children were not injured.

The Arizona Fire and Medical Authority said there was a superbloom of flowers in the area at the time of the March 30 attack, and the family didn't do anything to agitate the bees.

In a [video](#) posted to Facebook on Sunday by the agency, bees can be seen buzzing around as firefighters swat them away and carry the children into their truck. They used F-500 foam typically used to quell fires to calm the bees.

If you find yourself being attacked by bees, especially in late spring as bees become more active, here's what you should do, experts say.

Is it okay to run from bees?

If bees are attacking you en masse, they're most likely defending their home. Attacks by swarms of bees are uncommon.



Most bees are not aggressive, said Erika Thompson, a beekeeper with [Texas Bee-works](#). "Bees and other bugs are running out of safe spaces to live and work, so as humans encroach on their environment, these interactions between species are naturally going to increase."

Run to find shelter as fast as you can in a straight line, which will help you travel the greatest distance within a given period of time, said [James Nieh](#), an ecology professor at the University of California at San Diego who studies bee communication and aggression.

Aggressive honey bees can chase you a long distance and [reach speeds of up to 20 mph](#), according to the British Beekeepers Association. But "you can run faster, especially when motivated, than bees can fly after you," Nieh said, because flying in a swarm, as opposed to flying solo, can slow bees.

Should I try swatting the bees away?

No, try to protect your face by shielding your nose, mouth and eyes, Thompson said. That will not only prevent you from flailing your arms, which will aggravate the bees more, but it will also reduce the amount of carbon dioxide you exhale, another bee agitator.

This means you'll want to avoid screaming as well, unless you're doing so to warn others of the attack, said Thompson, a bee expert with millions of followers on social media.

Bees typically target dark spots on the body, such as your mouth, nose and eyes, because those areas are most sensitive and will lead to "the maximum reaction," Nieh said.

This is why you might have heard that wearing black clothing can attract bees. An agitated colony, however, will sting you no matter what color you're wearing, experts say.

Be careful when covering your eyes while escaping, Nieh said. The last thing you want to do is run blindly and fall. "That's just a recipe for disaster," he said.

Will the bees stop chasing me?

No, try to find a safe and enclosed space such as a building or car with the windows rolled up to separate yourself from the angry swarm, Nieh said. If possible, you can also take this step before attempting to run away.

Avoid trapping yourself in an area with openings that bees can fit through, such as a garden shed or cave, he added. Locking yourself in an unsecure space "is a strategy of last resort," Nieh said.

Should I jump into water if attacked by bees?

Do not jump into a body of water. That not only increases the chances that you will get stung when coming up for air, but also your risk of drowning, experts say.

Angry bees may wait for you to come out and can track you via bubbles of carbon dioxide you might release when underwater, Nieh said.

Panic and adrenaline can also impair your decision-making and breathing, he said, "so you're quite likely to come up more often for breaths than you normally might, which will lead you to get stung."

The scene can be gruesome, Nieh added. "In the cases where people have died," emergency responders "have found bodies filled with bees because they've inhaled bees that have then stung them from the inside," he said.

Should I wait to remove the stingers?

If you can spot the stingers in your skin as you run, try to scrape them off with your fingernails, Nieh said.

The stinger is attached to a tiny sac of venom with a unique banana-like smell that releases "alarm pheromones" that signal a threat to bees at the hive.

"The sooner you can get rid of that, the less odor you're carrying that can attract more bees to you," Nieh said. "But definitely don't stop and try to look for those stingers. Get as far away as possible and then once you're safe, start removing them."

Removing stingers earlier will also decrease your body's reaction to stings because you'll reduce the amount of venom that seeps through your skin, Thompson said. Avoid pinching the skin during stinger removal, as you can squeeze this sac and release more venom.

Are children more vulnerable than adults?

Most people can tolerate [10 stings per pound of body weight](#), according to the Agriculture Department, meaning a 50-pound child could survive up to 500 stings but an adult could survive more than 1,000.



What are the treatments?

If you're severely allergic to bees, use an EpiPen immediately to reverse anaphylaxis, a life-threatening allergic reaction that causes your throat to swell within minutes or seconds, making it difficult or impossible to breathe.

Do not use an EpiPen if you're not allergic to bees, Nieh said. It can cause side effects such as a rapid heartbeat and high blood pressure that may warrant a trip to the hospital.

All bee stings produce an allergic response such as swelling and itching at the site that can last for a few days, Nieh said, but only those with an

actual allergy to the insect are at risk of severe reactions.

If you have been stung by several bees, you may need to go to a hospital for treatment, which will probably include antihistamines, epinephrine (adrenaline) and cortisone to reduce inflammation and improve breathing, experts said.

Single bee stings can be treated with a cold compress and an anti-itch cream or an oral antihistamine such as Benadryl, all of which are available over the counter.

You can also use a device called a heat pen — available from brands such as [Beurer](#) and [Bite Away](#). When immediately applied to a sting site, it can destroy compounds inside the venom that cause symptoms such as itching, Nieh suggested.

You should go to a hospital if you notice swelling in areas other than the sting site, as well as symptoms such as stomach cramps, vomiting, diarrhea, low blood pressure and hives. This could mean you're experiencing a [mild allergic reaction](#), which can occur up to 30 minutes after a sting and last for hours.

A bee sting will affect everyone differently. If you notice a colony of bees that might pose a threat to people, Thompson recommends calling an experienced beekeeper or bee removal specialist to evaluate the situation.

When in doubt, "keep calm and keep your distance," she said. "Bees probably don't want to bother you and you shouldn't want to bother them."

Source: By Katie Camero, [washingtonpost.com](#), May 3rd, 2023.





message from
the education director
Grace Mehl



Bee Math Review

Swarm season is in full swing. That means it is a good time to review the “bee Math”.

A colony get triggered to swarm 4 to 6 weeks before the swarm actually issues. The triggers leading to swarming are crowding, too little or poorly distributed queen pheromone, a queen who is at least in her second season, lots of young bees, and no room for the queen to lay. The workers feed the queen less and drive the queen to skinny her down so she can fly and then drive her out of the hive. But, before this, she lays in queen cups, which then become queen cells. The swarm normally issues as soon as the first queen cell is capped, but, this may be delayed due to weather conditions. About 1/3 to half of the adult bees leave with this swarm. Because the hive usually has large amounts of capped brood, the population often rebounds quickly in the mother hive. In 7 days, the population of the colony is again very high as the first virgins emerge. A secondary swarm can issue 7 days after the first, when these queens emerge, and there may be multiple virgin queens with the secondary swarm. These secondary swarms will look like the primary swarm in many cases, or may be broken into parts, usually nearby each other. The queens may fight in the swarm or may wait until they get to their new home to fight, leaving only one in the new colony. If the swarm is very large, a beekeeper can sometimes catch multiple queens and separate the swarm into multiple colonies, or use the virgin queens

The swarm normally issues as soon as the first queen cell is capped, but, this may be delayed due to weather conditions. About 1/3 to half of the adult bees leave with this swarm.

for another colony that needs a new queen.

These virgin queens will have to fly out to mate after getting to their new home, and then mature a few days before starting to lay. So, you may think a hived swarm is queenless initially, only to find after a couple of weeks that there is egg and larvae in the hive.

Meanwhile, back at the mother colony, the worker bees may have held back a queen or two from emerging by feeding her through the slightly open cell tip and covering the cell with their bodies so other queens can't find this queen to kill her. Once the swarm leaves, this queen is allowed to emerge and she will kill any other queens while they are still in their cells. In 2-3 days, she will go out and mate, if the weather allows. While she is out of the hive, the workers will often fan at the entrance to guide her back to the hive with their scent. About 10

days after she emerges, she should start laying a small patch of eggs. Sometimes she will lay multiple eggs in cells until she gets the hang of it. These can be mistaken for laying workers in some cases. The difference is that there will still be a pattern to the egg laying if it is a queen, and the eggs will all be on the bottom of the cells. Whereas with laying workers, there are many different bees laying at random all over the frames and many of them will be stuck to the side walls of the cells as the workers' abdomens are not long enough to reach the bottom of the cells. The first few eggs of a new queen are hard to find. But, on the 4th day, there are day old larvae that are easier to find in the middle of the larger patch of eggs.

Often, before the new queen starts to lay, the beekeeper will find the hive has no eggs or larvae and only capped brood and think the hive is queenless. Panic will ensue and the beekeeper will start the search for a replacement queen for the hive they believe is queenless. They will spend money for a new queen and then go to put it in and find that there is now egg and maybe even larvae in the hive after all. Rather than jump to the conclusion that the hive is queenless, you can place a frame of egg and young larvae from another hive, into the colony you suspect might be queenless. If they are actually queenless, the colony will immediately make a queen cell or several on the frame you give them with young larvae. It takes 15 days from when the egg is laid for a queen to develop. But, since bees usually choose a young larva, it will be less, like 10 or 11 days for the new queen to emerge. If there is a young queen in the colony already, who either has not started to lay, or maybe has just started to lay, and you missed seeing those first few eggs, then the frame of

SUPERING HIVES

The Black Locust and Wild Cherries are Blooming! They popped in Smithtown on Sunday and I got reports of them blooming in Nassau County on Saturday. I would have written then, but, I have been super busy helping people pick up swarms and tending my own bees!

If you haven't put on supers, you are behind the curve! If you have drawn comb, put that on. If not, try to move a frame of nectar (not sugar water) up into the super of foundation to draw the bees up into it to get them to build it out. They can build comb pretty fast on a strong flow. Of course, new hives may build slower, and you should put on a super when they have about 7 frames drawn. But, keep checking!

Strong hives will bring in nectar fast on such a strong flow. Check them weekly or even a little more frequently for sufficient space! If you don't have enough equipment (boxes and frames), get it! If you stay ahead, it could be a really great year for honey.

young brood will be raised normally without forming queen cells. This brood will serve to boost the population a bit and also add brood pheromone to that colony to calm them while the new queen gets up to speed. Of course, you always want to inspect a frame moved from another hive carefully for the queen, to ensure you don't move a queen unintentionally from the donor hive!



The most common mistake making a split is making it too weak and not accounting for the foragers who return to the parent hive. The second mistake is giving them too much open brood.

It is important to inspect hives frequently enough at this time of year to ensure you know when queen cells are formed (a cup is empty, a cell has something in it). By the time you find a capped cell, the swarm has probably already left. Queen cells are capped on the 8th day after the egg is laid. So, a weekly inspection is certainly a good idea during swarm season. Looking for eggs in cups is an important sign that you need to take action right away to prevent a swarm in 7-8 days.

Making a split is a good way to prevent swarming. Don't be stingy when you make a split or a nuc. There have to be enough bees in it to support the queen whether it is the old queen or a newly emerged virgin queen. Two full frames of capped brood and all the bees

on those frames plus the bees on three more frames, consisting of nectar and pollen, is **a minimum**. Capped brood is key. It doesn't need to be fed. Those bees will stay once they emerge and be nurse bees to feed the queen and the larvae when she starts laying. Shaking in some extra nurse bees won't hurt either. Any foragers will leave and return to the parent

hive. So, the population may drop some in the split in the first day. The most common mistake making a split is making it too weak and not accounting for the foragers who return to the parent hive. The second mistake is giving them too much open brood. Open brood requires a significant amount of nurse bees to feed it. Too much open brood puts a big strain on a small population and they will be stretched thin to feed it and the queen. The next biggest mistake is not feeding a split or nuc. A small population can't send out enough foragers to gather food and also feed the queen and larvae as she starts laying. And besides, they are all nurse bees! The split should have a preponderance of nurse bees so they stay. That means not many foragers. So FEED them! Once they get up to a certain population after the queen has been laying for a couple of weeks, they will start to send out more foragers. Feed them until they don't take it anymore, just like a package or a nuc you buy.

I hope this "bee math" lesson is helpful and may your bees stay home and make a good crop of honey for you this year!



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 also lots of material for the 2nd and 3rd year beekeeper. Every instructor has different tips and tricks that you can learn.



the next one:

Saturday, May 20th @ 10:00 AM

The instructor will be **Joan Mahoney**
You can sign up by emailing Joan at
Saw_Whet@hotmail.com.

Location:

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

Future Sessions:

- 6/3** Bill O'Hern
- 6/10** Queen Rearing with EAS/Cornell
Master Beekeeper Steve Chen
- 6/17** Stacey Reis & Grace Mehl

Follow the yellow Bee Meeting signs to the Honey House and meet the instructor there. 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.**



from the editor:
Conni Still

Dear Beekeepers, I hope you remembered to go out to your hives this Sunday and wish your



Queens a Happy Mother's Day! The workers are probably too busy flying to all the gardens hoping that some of you may have sent flowering

plants to your own Mothers and the bees are having a field day visiting all her yards! Happy Mothers Day! 🐝

say beeeees!



Kids, RJ (age 5) and Devi (age 4), gearing up for spring!

• *the next meeting* •

Sunday, May 21st, 2023

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

Time: 1 - 3pm (*Doors open at 12:30pm; Please arrive a few minutes early to sign in and chit-chat before the business meeting.*)

The meeting will take place in Building #2, which is the building with the green dome on the roof.

2 Presentations:

“**The Amazing Nuc**” by Vincent Aloyo, *EAS Master Beekeeper*

“**What’s Happening in the Hive Now**” by Grace Mehl, *LIBC Education Director*

PLEASE NOTE:

A BIG THANK YOU

The Long Island Beekeeper Club would like to thank all those who came out to lend a hand during cap counting and delivery of the glassware order. Because of your hard work, the Honey Jar 2023 Project was a success!

A big shout out to all those who volunteered and came to help! We couldn’t have done it without you!

- Carolyn Alex**
- Moira Alexander**
- Tim McQuade**
- Joan McQuade**
- Grace Mehl**
- Steve Mockler**
- Doreen Oliveri**
- Patty Raffloer**
- Stacy Ries**
- Martin Rost**
- Patti Wiggins**
- Joan Mahoney**

- **If your dues are due, you can pay online on the website, or pay in person at the meeting.** See Conni to pay your dues in person. When your dues are delinquent, you drop off the email list. It was set at 10 days and we will be expanding that to 30 days. But, if you don’t get emails, check that your dues are current!!
- **The Library will be open for lending and returning books.** Our librarian Lorraine, also has seeds available. We have money in our budget so we want to hear suggestions on books to purchase.
- **Door prize item donations** accepted gladly to sweeten the bee meeting for all. **We are looking for a volunteer to come at 12:30** to hand out door prize tickets as people arrive. This will be needed for every meeting!
- Donations to the **hospitality table** are welcome. Help in making the coffee and cleaning out the coffee pots also greatly appreciated.
- Club t-shirts and sweatshirts available for purchase.
- **Formic Pro will be on sale for \$6 per treatment, so bring cash or checks!** Do mite counts this month to see where you stand now, before it gets hot!

Swarm of bees delays a Delta flight by 3 hours

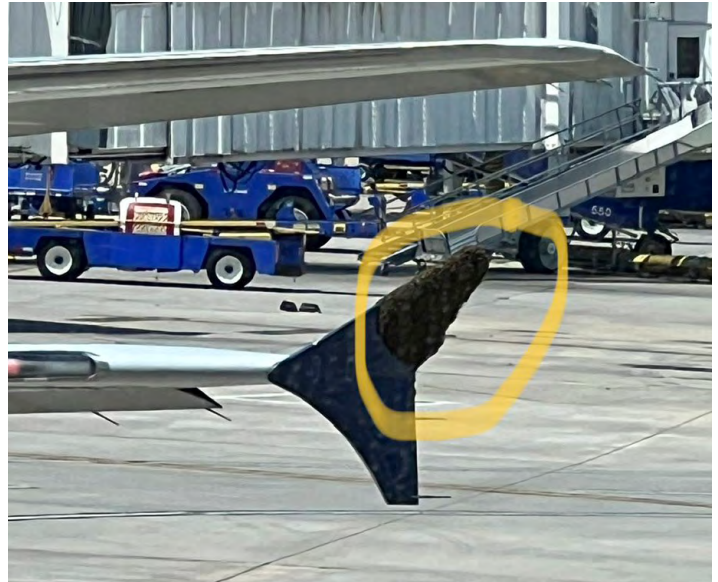
A swarm of bees touched down on a parked Delta Air Lines aircraft Wednesday, delaying a flight from Houston to Atlanta for about three hours.

“Bee-lieve it or not, Delta flight 1682 from Houston-Bush to Atlanta took a delay yesterday afternoon after a friendly group of bees evidently wanted to talk shop with the winglet of our airplanes, no doubt to share the latest about flying conditions at the airport,” the airline said in a playful statement after social media pictures created a buzz.

Delta Air Lines did not say exactly what measures were considered to resolve the situation, but ultimately, the bees were displaced by pushing the aircraft back from the gate using ground equipment with no passengers on board. The welfare of the bees and ensuring that aircraft surfaces were not contaminated were factors in the delay. Delta apologized to customers on the delayed flight.

Twitter user Anjali Enjeti live tweeted the incident from inside George Bush Intercontinental Airport, reporting on various measures that were evidently floated and rejected to get the bees to take off from their perch on the Airbus A320’s winglet.

Enjeti mentions a beekeeper and pest control in her live updates, which were apparently gleaned from Delta announcements and word of mouth from other passengers. She also gave a blow-



by-blow of jockeying for position by the airport windows in hopes of witnessing a beekeeping operation, complete with snacks for the show. Alas, no beekeeper appeared, according to Enjeti’s account, much to her disappointment. “Would have a big highlight of my life to see a bee keeper de-bee a plane wing. It’s going to be hard to let go of this. The disappointment is real,” she tweeted. Enjeti did not immediately respond to CNN’s attempt to contact her.

Bees at airports

Bee swarms on aircraft are rare but not unheard of. A swarm of bees delayed an Air India flight in 2019. Water cannons were used in that case to displace the bees on the aircraft scheduled for a flight from Kolkata to Agartala. In 2016, an F-22 Raptor fighter jet was temporarily grounded by 20,000 bees. A beekeeper helped resolve that situation in Virginia.

At passenger airports, beekeepers are becoming increasingly common. A 2022 report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine details a number of airports in the United States and internationally that have established “pollinator-friendly practices and

programs that restore habitat for bees and bring public awareness and appreciation to these fascinating insects.”

According to the report, Hamburg Airport in Germany was the first airport to introduce an on-airport apiary in 1999. Chicago O’Hare was the first US airport to add a major apiary. The Federal Aviation Administration is involved in the research related to airport bee programs. The airport involved in Wednesday’s bee-re-

lated delay hasn’t joined in airport beekeeping efforts – yet. “The initiative is being explored for implementation at the Bush Airport campus but currently we do not have a beekeeping program at the airport,” airport spokesperson Augusto Bernal told CNN via email.

Source: By Marnie Hunter, CNN, Published on May 4, 2023



NY Bee Wellness SPRING SURVEY 2023

We would like to assess the situation for for NON-migratory New York State beekeepers and their beehives. Information gathered is for beekeepers, and may help to determine trends in honeybee health.

NOTE: The survey will be open for several weeks, if you are not ready, you can fill in the survey later this Spring.

If you have difficulty with the online form, please contact info@nybeewellness.org

Please complete the survey as best as you can and write any comments you feel that can add to future surveys and improve the NY Bee Wellness program.

If this is your first year with bees or do not have bees, you do not need to do the survey, but please look over the survey , to consider various management options.

2023 marks the 10th anniversary of the NY Bee Wellness surveys. Published results and

data are archived for research and historical use. Your information is important not only for this year but for years to come.

SCROLL DOWN FOR PHOTOS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SURVEY PAGE which may assist you.

Please click on this button below:

All info is confidential, and general results of the survey will be shared and posted on NY-BeeWellness.org in the Summer.

For the results of previous surveys, please see [the website](#). Remember, results are broken down into 8 major regions in New York State.

Here is the Survey Link:

www.surveymonkey.com/r/BSHBDC6

Thank you for your participation!

Questions? Contact:

survey@nybeewellness.org

please join us for the



**EASTERN
APICULTURAL
SOCIETY**

2023 Annual Conference July 31st - August 4th

Conference will be held at University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.

Click the link to learn more:

easternapiculture.org/conference/eas-2023/

A number of EAS announcements for you.

First, **we have renamed our member site to <https://members.easternapiculture.org/>.**

This is the same as our old wildapricot.org site, but much easier to remember.

Also, **registration for the EAS 2023 Short Course & Conference is now available.** You must have an active EAS Membership to register. Please log in to your EAS account at <https://members.easternapiculture.org/> and visit the Events tab to view the registration. We have a new process this year, which is explained below.

Finally, the **EAS Spring Journal is now available online at <https://members.wildapricot.org/journal> (just click the Spring Cover to view the journal).** In it you will find program and accommodation information for EAS 2023 Short Course & Conference, as well as the special events planned for the week. Note that you must log in to view the journal.

Registration for EAS 2023 is a little different. We have a two-part process this year. The first step is to complete the EAS 2023 Short Course & Conference registration. If you have questions or require assistance, please contact us at registrar@easternapiculture.org or call (215) 360-3456 between 8 am and 8 pm.

The registration includes sign up for meals, including dinners, and dormitory accommodations. We have dinners scheduled Wednesday through Friday, and four-room shared suites in the dormitories this year. Hotel and camping options are also available and listed in the journal. During the week the food court and cafeteria are open, and you can purchase Meal Cards for these meals as part of registration.

Once you have registered for the conference, the (optional) second step is to re-enter the EAS conference registration site and choose one or more 2023 Special Events that you would like to participate in. Each event must be registered and paid for separately. These include Microscopy, Queen Rearing, an Apitherapy Workshop, a Photography Workshop, and a Cooking Workshop. In addition, there are two bus-driven field trips: one a half-day trip to New England Apiaries, LLC; and the second a full-day trip to historic Deerfield, the Bridge of Flowers, and the Yankee Candle Flagship Store. For these events, you will need the registration code displayed on the conference registration form (it is also sent to you via email after your payment is received).

We look forward to seeing you in Amherst!

Erik Brown
EAS 2023



please participate in the **Monthly Beeline Poll**

Thank you to everyone who participated in last month's Beeline Poll! We appreciate you sharing information on your apiaries and helping us learn about our membership! A few reminders about our Monthly Poll:

- We hope the poll can shed some light on what's happening in our apiaries, as a collective entity, our club as a whole.
- This Beeline Poll will be included monthly along with the results of the previous month's poll.
- The poll is short (max 2-question). Topics will vary month to month.
- The poll is completely anonymous.
- The more people who respond, the more informative these polls are!
<nudge, nudge. wink wink.>

If you haven't participated, please do. It will only take 1 minute of your time. Thanks in advance for participating. We're excited to learn about you and your bees!

[Here is May's poll.](#)

Click the button:



• *the results are in* •

Here are the results from April.

- 1) Have you tested for varroa mites?
3 of 16 (19%) of respondents answered YES, between April 21-April 27.
- 2) If so, what was your mite count per 100 bees (for your hive with the most mites)?
For the 3 people that tested, these were the counts: 0, 5, and 1!

of responses: 16

Some context:

During this time of year, the threshold for treating mites is around 2 mites per 100 bees. In the fall, it is 3 mites for 100 bees. With higher varroa loads, beekeepers are at risk of colony loss.



say beeeees!

Volunteers helping out during the Honey Jar Project!



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
Dix Hills
631-243-3512

Marianne Sangesland
Smithtown
631-680-5895

Walter Scott
West Hills (Huntington)
516-428-1063

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/>

The Charles Mraz Apitherapy Course Conference (CMAACC)

Parsippany, New Jersey
May 19th – 21st 2023

Join us in beautiful Parsippany, New Jersey at the Embassy Suites by Hilton for our annual Apitherapy Course Conference.

This year we are including our Live Bee Sting Workshop with the two-day registration.

Our speakers are versed, well known, and dynamic! For more information and registration option, visit apitherapy.org



SPEAKERS:

Andrew Cote

President, New York City Beekeepers

Dr. Dennison

Beekeeper, Apitherapist and Speaker

Dr. Patrick Fratellone

*President, American Apitherapy Society,
Cardiologist*

Kristine Jacobson

Beekeeper & Apitherapist

Dr. Petrusia Kotlar

*Vice President, American Apitherapy,
Chiropractor, Beekeeper*

Marina Marchese

*International Best-Selling Author,
American Honey Tasting Society*

Michaci Szakacs

Beekeeper & Apitherapist

**Keynote Speaker:
Frederique Keller, DOM, LAC**

**“The Role of Apitherapy in
Integrative Medicine”**



Click Here to Register:

<https://apitherapy.org/en/charles-mraz-course-conference-cmacc/>



Pollinator Pathway

Pollinator Pathway <https://www.pollinator-pathway.org/> is a robust resource for those starting their inquiry as well as those well along their way with their pollinator landscape. “Be Part of the Pollinator Pathway” contains specific gardening suggestions on a couple of fronts: lawns, plants, watering and the use of pesticides. Plant lists for a variety of conditions, including coastal areas and deer resistant plants, are found under the subhead ‘Plant Natives.’ Those interested in locating a property on the **Pollinator Pathway map** are invited to “Join Now.” Explore the website for its many contributions.

Local groups are likewise promoting good land stewardship.

Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) of Suffolk County offers additional resources. We offer programs on pollinator gardens, native plants, best lawn practices, alternatives to lawns, and berries for birds at **Suffolk libraries** year-round. Check the CCE events for in person and Zoom programs. Most Suffolk libraries admit patrons from other libraries. At our **Spring Gardening School** event, we have workshops on native garden design, pots for pollinators, and an intro to beekeeping. Contact Community Horticulture if your group would like a program. See our website for materials for Pollinator Support <https://cce-suffolk.org/gardening/pollinator-support>.

If you would like more information about plants and pollinators, please contact **CCE’s Horticulture Diagnostic Lab**. The phone is (631) 727-4126, Monday-Friday, 9AM-noon. You may also reach Alice Raimondo [aw424@](mailto:aw424@cornell.edu)

[cornell.edu](mailto:sib7@cornell.edu) or Sandra Vultaggio sib7@cornell.edu by email. Visitors are welcome at the 423 Griffing Avenue, Riverhead office weekdays 9AM-4PM.

Note: Groups and organizations collaborating on building a Suffolk Alliance for Pollinators are found on this webpage. To mention a few:

Rewild Long Island, with four chapters throughout Long Island, provides education, tools and an internship program to increase the biodiversity of public and private spaces. <https://www.rewildlongisland.org/>

ChangeHampton is a community effort to promote restorative, bio-diverse, healthy & sustainable landscaping practices and expand the Pollinator Pathways Movement on Eastern Long Island. <https://www.change-hampton.org/>

The Quogue Wildlife Refuge is promoting civic action including identifying some local sources providing seasons of native plants as linked here. <https://quogueliferefuge.org/go-native-for-wildlife/>

If your group or organization would like to join the **Suffolk Alliance for Pollinators**, please contact Roxanne Zimmer, rz378@cornell.edu.

Join the buzz!

Contact

Pollinator Pathway

<https://www.pollinator-pathway.org/>

info@pollinator-pathway.org

877-679-246

**DON'T
FORGET**

Annual dues are \$35

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 and put LIBC Classified Ads in the subject line.

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Ads are complimentary for members of LIBC in good standing. For current [Classified Ads](#) see the Club Website.

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AS INFORMATION ONLY.



Visit the club web site at

WWW.LONGISLANDBEEKEEPERS.ORG

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

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