

THE HIVE TOOL

Volume XXXIII

April 2008

**PUBLISHED BY
THE CENTRAL MARYLAND
BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION
FOUNDED 1973
President Frame**

It's officially Spring! We've set our clocks ahead. We've passed the Spring Equinox. The days are lengthening and the weather milder. The birds are singing early in the morning and the squirrels chase each other about. The daffodils are blooming. The signs are everywhere! But for beekeepers like me, nothing signals Spring more joyously than the activity at the hive's entrance. I love to watch my colonies awaken after their long winter's sleep. When I see foragers bringing in pollen, I know it's Spring.

This is a busy time of year for beekeepers. We've inspected our colonies, cleaned the bottom boards, replaced old combs, checked the queen and brood, made certain they have adequate stores of honey, reversed hive bodies if necessary, dealt with the dead-outs and readied our supers. Now we watch the miracle unfold before our eyes as the colony doubles and triples and quadruples in size.

It still surprises, amazes, and delights me how quickly a colony's population can take off. In a month we go from a tight winter cluster of bees with space all around it to a hive crowded with bees. And yes, April is the beginning of swarm season (I had my first swarm last year April 7th). Pay attention to those strong colonies right now; give them more space, use frames of brood from strong colonies to boost weaker colonies or switch the locations of colonies to send the foragers from the strong colony to the weaker one. Never assume success, especially with swarming. It's a mystery. Know you will have swarms.

Anticipate it. Have equipment ready if you want to try to catch them. . . .or the phone number of another beekeeper nearby.

Funny I should mention that, huh? With this edition of The Hive Tool you have received a CMBA Membership Directory. We hope it will be useful to you and I'd like to thank Lloyd Snyder, Mike Spencer, and Jon Bealer for compiling, printing and getting it to you. Keep this directory handy and we will send you an update once a year to keep your list current.

In addition to the directory, this month's Hive Tool also includes an audited report of CMBA's finances. Bob Crouse has worked for several years to reorganize our accounting procedures and statements and we all owe him our gratitude for his hard work and attention to detail. Thanks also to Pam Spencer for her audit and oversight and for making financial recommendations to the Board of Directors.

Once again I am asking for your suggestions and ideas how CMBA might utilize its wealth to advance our objectives as an organization, especially in the areas of research and extension, education and information for both our members and the public at large on matters of importance in beekeeping. I have received several ideas worthy of our support. I am looking for specific proposals, and if possible, your personal involvement in the implementation of your proposed idea. All interested members are invited to attend a special meeting on Thursday, April 3rd, 7:00pm, at ORNC to discuss and weigh the value of the proposals, perhaps create some new ones and compile a list of proposals for consideration by the Board of Directors. We will publish the list here in the Hive Tool so you, the general membership, can respond to these projects as well. It is not often an organization such as ours is given so great an opportunity to make a difference. It is a splendid problem!

We have over 50 students in our Short Course taught by Jerry Fischer. Join me in welcoming these new beekeepers to CMBA. We hope the "new-bees" will value our organization as much as we value their attendance at meetings and participation in our activities.

Thanks to Steve McDaniel for lining up some great speakers for our upcoming meetings. Check out the new directory for a list of meeting dates and programs. Beginning in May and continuing through September we will conduct Open Hive Demonstrations before each meeting. There are colonies at ORNC by the pond and we will meet there at 6:00pm to go through the hives and answer your questions. Our first Open Hive Demo in May will be on making splits. Hope to see you there.

Happy Spring! and Good Beekeeping to You!

Evaluating Your Colony and Your Queen

By Jennifer Berry

Reprinted from Bee Culture March 2008

When the calendar page is turned and the 1st week of March appears, we southerners realize that crunch time is upon us. There are only a few short weeks to get our colonies set and ready to go. Otherwise nectar will be left untouched and therefore unprocessed into honey. Hopefully we didn't spend the winter months goofing off but instead got plenty of work accomplished. Old equipment was repaired, ratty, black comb replaced, honey supers primed and ready for action and new, pristine apiary sites selected. If expanding operations then plenty of hammering, wiring, gluing, and painting were part of your Winter activities. If starting those first colonies then queens, packages or nucs have been ordered already. Whatever your plan of attack is I hope you are ready because the bees surely are.

Now that the equipment is in order let's see how the bees survived the winter. The first thing you will want to undertake this month is to inspect your colonies. Don't procrastinate! It is easy to put this off with other Springtime chores breathing down your neck, but your bees may need you sooner than later. During the month of March there should be numerous opportunities to inspect your colonies. The earlier you finish this task the better. Assuming your colonies are ok by just observing bees flying in and out of the hive means nothing. On your first hive inspection of the year you really must open the hive and check each individual frame when the temperatures allow. Later in the year hive inspections don't need to be so thorough but you need a good idea how each colony is faring before the season begins.

So what are you looking for? Here are the basics. Is there a queen? How does the brood pattern look? Are there any signs of disease? How much honey and pollen is available and where is it located? How do the bees look? Are there signs of mites? And don't forget your notebook and pencil! Records on each individual hive are important information you will want to have, especially if something goes wrong down the road.

Let's begin the inspection with the most important issue; is there a queen and if so is she performing? If the colony is queenless then you may want to combine it with another colony, especially a weaker one. If you didn't order queens last year, getting one this Spring maybe almost impossible, especially this early. Now inspect the brood area.

Brood patterns should be tight, with little to no skipped cells. The larvae should be pearly white. Discolored larvae could be a sign of disease or chilled brood. If you suspect a brood disease like AFB or EFB and are unsure how to diagnosis it, contact an experienced beekeeper or your county agent. The sooner a positive diagnosis can be reached the better. Chilled brood occurs when the brood nest expands too quickly for the bees to keep warm. The brood is exposed to cold temperatures and dies.



A solid frame of brood.

There should be an equal arrangement of eggs, larvae and capped brood. If the brood pattern is spotty, and the population low, at this point the best recommendation is to combine these colonies with others. There is no need allowing a colony to limp along if they aren't going to survive. These colonies are susceptible to disease, wax months, and robbing. By combining colonies you not only save the bees but the equipment as well. Just don't forget to kill the poor performing queen first before you combine. However, there are exceptions (doesn't there always seem to be exceptions when it comes to the world of beekeeping?). Some strains of bees will build up slower or faster depending on their genetics. Russians for instance are slower coming out the gate but will rapidly build up, catching or even surpassing your best colonies. You need to know the nature of your colony. In the past I've contemplated whether or not to combine certain weaker colonies. I didn't because the brood pattern was solid even though it was small. In a few cases the decision was a good one. They built up nicely and ended up making a substantial amount of honey. That is why good notes are an important asset. It helps you remember exactly what is happening in each colony.

Ok, the queen and brood appear to be in good shape, so how about the honey stores? Spring weather in the south can be very unpredictable. Last

year we had one of the warmest Springs on record however that late two day Easter freeze in April wiped out not only the newly formed tender vegetation but colonies as well. Dramatic shifts in temperatures can separate the cluster from the food. Warm days the bees become active, then with sharp temperature drops the cluster can find it self separated from the honey stores. The bees may be only an inch away from the food but unable to retrieve it when temperatures plummet. The colony then starves before warmer temperatures arrive.

Even though the nectar flow is just around the corner don't count on it solely if honey stores are depleted. Colonies at this time are rapidly consuming food. Feeding each of those individual larvae takes a considerable amount of honey and pollen. They are nothing but little eating machines, made up primarily of a midgut and hindgut. And to think there are thousands of them per frame! So how much food is enough? This can be difficult to determine. However, the rule of thumb at our lab is too much is better than none. If our full size colonies are down to less than a half a super with no honey frames in the brood chamber, we feed. If we have surplus honey frames we add those, if not we use gallon baggies with syrup. Even though nectar flows may be only weeks away, inclement weather may keep the bees from flying and hence gathering nectar. Another thing to examine is the placement of the honey. As the cluster moves up into the honey supers during the Winter, honey is depleted in those areas. Move full frames of honey around the cluster. Frames of honey at the end of a super are worthless if the bees can't access them during cold spells.

And don't forget to check pollen stores. Here in the south the continued drought wreaked havoc on plant and animal life (as well as Atlanta's water supply). Little to no pollen was produced or collected. Mid Winter inspections of our colonies revealed absolutely no pollen. Not a single cell's worth. Therefore, add pollen patties now if your inspection reveals the same situation. There are numerous pollen substitute products available. Some are even pre-packaged into ready made patties which eliminate the hassle of having to mix it yourself. Pollen is the protein source needed for larval development. If there is little to no pollen, then brood production is reduced.

Even though the mite populations have decreased over the Winter months due to the decline in brood rearing, mites are still present. Examine the newly emerged bees to see if there are signs of deformed wings. If you see a considerable amount of deformed wings then treating should be on the horizon. However, we are nearing a nectar

flow so chemicals are out of the question. A non chemical approach to knock back mites is to dust adult bees with powdered sugar. The powdered sugar dislodges the mite from the adult bee. Used in conjunction with bottom screens or a sticky sheet, the mite is then removed from the hive. You will have to repeat this method several times in order to eliminate the mites emerging with workers and drones. The powdered sugar will not penetrate the wax cappings and therefore will not affect the reproductive or immature stage of the mite.

After your inspection make sure you put the frames back in the order you removed them. You don't want to leave brood frames at the end of the hive because they'll be susceptible to colder temperatures.



A strong cluster of bees.

Since we are only a few weeks away from the start of our nectar flow there is another issue we must consider. Overcrowded colonies are just itching to hit the trees once pollen and nectar start coming through the front door. If you want to make a substantial honey crop you need to discourage this natural, swarming tendency. One larger colony of 60,000 individuals has been shown to produce more honey than the honey combination of two smaller colonies with 30,000 individuals. Swarm prevention and control is important. There are many ways to accomplish this task but none are foolproof. Plus, once a colony has it in their mind to swarm, they will. The methods we choose is splitting, equalizing and cutting queen cells.

Colonies that are "boiling over" with bees, (eight to 10 frames bees and brood) we split. We take four frames bees and brood (with eggs) and place them into a four to five frame nuc. If we have no queens available we allow the nuc to rear their own (which

will take several weeks before the virgin queen will emerge). First of March in our area is a little early for queens to mate but by the end of March there should be ample drones and warm weather for mating. If there are weaker colonies in need of a frame or two of brood we take them from our stronger colonies and give it to them. Basically we rob Peter to feed Paul. Since we can't allow our breeder colonies to swarm we regularly cut queen cells. It's a painstakingly long process but until we have made our final selections we can't afford to lose a single queen.

Retiring old, tired queens also helps to discourage swarming. Since my preference is to re-queen in the Fall the queen is only six months old when the swarm season hits. Another positive for Fall re-queening, there is no disruption to the colony just before the one and only nectar flow we experience. Our flow is short and sweet so we don't have time to mess around. There are Summer nectar flows to our north and south but this involves transporting hives. And finally, I already have a pretty good idea which queens are superior and which aren't so hot (because records are kept for each colony).

One more recommendation for swarm prevention, make sure the colony has plenty of room to expand. If you have empty, drawn deep frames drop those into the brood box. It gives the queen more cells to deposit eggs. Place these empty frames on the edge of the brood area. It's not a good idea to divide the cluster too early unless the colony is extremely strong. Removing old brood comb and replacing it with new wax foundation keeps the bees busy. Adding supers upstairs will also help ease congestion.

The last thing to discuss is site selection. This can be a difficult and time consuming chore but well worth the reward. If you have a few colonies and want those in your backyard, great. Just make sure they are facing southeast and aren't sitting in a low spot. Hive entrances facing the morning sun will warm up quicker thereby stimulating the colony to forage earlier (the early bird really does get the worm). Numerous nectar bearing plants only have nectar in the morning hours so you want your bees in the sky at first light. Other issues to be aware of when finding a site for your bees; Is there heavy agricultural activity in the area and if so what pesticides are being applied and when? Is there a clean source of water? Is it easily accessible, especially after it rains? How far is it? Are there wind breaks? Is it in a flood plain or water way? I have had to move my bees several times out of what seemed to be the perfect apiary site, but

unfortunately no honey filled the supers. Then other sites which didn't look promising at all produced like mad. But don't get discouraged if you don't make honey the first year. You need to take into account weather conditions that year or the previous year. Give it a few seasons before abandoning a site.

Next month I'll discuss package installation since most packages are being produced and shipped at the end of March here in Georgia. But there is one final touch you can add to your empty hive bodies if packages are on your calendar for delivery soon. Here in the south we are constantly battling small hive beetles. One thing we try to do with our newly constructed equipment is to caulk cracks, crevices and seams in the interior of the hive. They make perfect breeding grounds and hiding places for beetles. By sealing these areas the beetles are forced out in the open more often which in turn keeps the bees on their tails. Get those girls ready cause the flow is a coming.

See ya!

Jennifer Berry is the Research Coordinator at the University of Georgia Bee Lab.

Match Making You & Your Queens

By James E. Tew

Reprinted from Bee Culture March 2008

"You" and your queens

Is the best queen for your bees always the best queen for you - the beekeeper? Sometimes yes but sometimes - no. Availability, annual season, neighbors, and money are common reasons that you might be induced to use a queen that you would not normally have chosen. The fact is: *All queens in your colonies will rarely be good queens.* As competent beekeepers, we usually strive to have good queens in all our hives, but we nearly always fail.

Why?

Presently, it's early Spring for most of us. For discussion, let's say you successfully wintered 20 colonies and people like Jim Tew tell you to requeen them every year. Having gotten a decent honey crop, you had a good year last year. The queens are established and the colonies are all in good shape. You have the extra money in your pocket. If the colonies ain't broke, why would you try to fix them? Well, very possibly, some of you should not try to fix a colony's queen that's not broken, but those of you competent enough to requeen your colonies have a tough decision to make. Previous experience will have taught you that no matter how great a queen is, she will have a remarkably short lifespan - about

a year. Experience will have taught you that to get the queen stock you want, you will need to have ordered early. Experience will have taught you that there is very little value (none) for aged queens, and experience will have taught you that you don't want to be requeening colonies during the nectar flow.

On a personal level, I deal with a high blood pressure problem. It runs in my family. In consultation with my physician, he told me that high blood pressure is deadly for some people while others live long lives - never knowing they even had a blood pressure problem. He continued by saying that medical science can't tell which people will be harmfully affected and who will be fine with high blood pressure numbers. So, everyone gets treated. True, some one-year old queens heading colonies will still be great queens for a second year. Replacing them would seem nonsensical. In other cases, maybe the queen was not even particularly good during her first year - easy decision - replace her. But we can't tell which of the remaining good ones will not make it through the next year. So, all queens get replaced.

Back at the hypothetical 20 colonies that we are discussing, you have ordered twenty-one queens in order to have an extra in case there's a problem. They have arrived and you have been blessed with a great day for the procedure. Articles and articles have been written telling you how to hold these caged queens and how to find reigning queens in the colony, but that's not my theme here. You remove the old queens and install the new queens. Two weeks later, you find that three of the 20 were not accepted, but you bought a single extra queen. Remember? But, she's been in storage (for reasons only you know, you didn't start a nuc and get her established during that time) for more than two weeks now. Is she still a "good" queen or has her imprisonment been detrimental? Either way, you are going to install her. Now two remaining colonies don't have queens but do have queen cells underway. What to do? One scenario is to allow the natural queen replacement to proceed but realize that these two colonies will experience retarded population development. Another scenario is for you to scramble around and get two more queens from wherever you can. Even so, these two colonies will still be set back. At the end of the day, you have 17 colonies with queen stock you like, one colony *may* have queen stock you like, and two have queens over which you had little control. Could it get more confusing? Yes, because of the seventeen original queens that you installed early, not all will be great queens. You will have variation within that group, too. True, some of you would have been lucky

enough to have all 20 be accepted and are off to a great season. That is the exception. For others, the rejection numbers could have been even greater. Bad weather, bad queens, and lack of experience on your part are all common reasons for queen replacement not to be successful. I put you through all of this hypothetical discussion to say again, as competent beekeepers, we strive to have good queens in all our hives, but we nearly always fail.

Your queens and you

Throughout all our queen selection history, passionate people have dedicated their entire lives to developing a queen stock that is truly exceptional. Today, one hundred percent of our bees reflect some of that effort. While all honey bees are wild, there are not any truly wild honey bees to be had. Unless you go to the next level and purchase instrumentally inseminated queens, any queen you buy will have been open mated. Various isolated locations have been tried in years past to be sure that the drones with which queens mate are of strains that we want to cross. But the fact is that most of the queens we buy were naturally inseminated by free-flying drones; therefore, the pedigree of our queens will always be in question. Though they will be similar, the 21 queens you bought will not be 21 identical queens. Try as you might, you will still experience variations in performance within the beeyard. That's where you, the beekeeper, come in.

In the wild, the best queen for most colonies would be a queen whose prodigy stings everything in sight, swarms several times per year, successfully Winters and only produces enough honey to provide for its own use. That was the strain of bee our beekeeping ancestors started from. I don't want that kind of bee back. I want a large bee that produces far more honey than it can use, doesn't sting me, resists diseases and pests, never swarms, and Winters well - and I don't want to pay a lot for it. The bee strain that you like will be your decision. Some of you prefer yellow bees while others only want dark bees. Some want honey producers while others want gentle bees. Still others of us want bee strains that will tolerate riding on a semi-truck, sitting in the diesel exhaust flume for days on end, and still thrive when they finally get to the end of the long trip. I've come to realize that a good queen is one whose stock does what I want it to do at a price I like.

What is a bad queen?

A frequent comment I hear is, "*He makes good money.*" I've never known how much money "good money" is - but it must be good. I frequently hear the comment that beekeepers should only use good

queens. Are there some of you out there who are actually shopping for bad queens? Do you need someone like me to tell you that you should be looking for good queens? May I assume that a good queen is one whose stock is successful (based on human standards) while a bad queen is one whose stock is not as successful or even fails outright? Just as there are degrees of goodness, so are there degrees of badness. In your colonies, a bad queen is one that you feel is bad while good queens are ones that you like. Your reasons are your reasons. Many years ago, my university apiculture professor would get culled queens (bad queens) from a commercial producer and then use them in the university bee colonies. These bad queens made the transition from bad queens to good queens because they didn't cost anything. In some instances one beekeeper's bad queen is another's good queen.

To be sure that you and I are communicating, I should say that generally, bad (or poor) queens don't produce enough offspring or the offspring they do produce are not successful. They don't survive the Winter. They don't show pest resistance. They sting too much or they don't produce enough honey. These marginal colonies that don't die outright are the ones that force us to review the degree of badness - to requeen or not to requeen.

Matchmaking - you and your queens

I have put you through this tiresome discussion to this point to hammer the concept that the quality of a queen's performance and the urgency of replacement is a relative phenomenon; yet recommendations must be made. You will have to personally decide what kind of queen stock you would like as though you and your bees lived in a perfect world. You will surely know that the world is imperfect so while you have goals for your colonies, many times they simply will not make those goals. Your best colony this year will possibly be one of your marginal producers next year. If you have kept bees for a while, you already know there will always be some variation among the colonies within your yard .

Queen management is important to the overall success of the colony, but it is not the only criterion. Weather conditions are important but outside your control. Pest population sizes are important but there is only so much you and your bees can do. Are you splitting/dividing these colonies? Are you able to inhibit swarming? Do you move your colonies frequently? Queens and their efforts are only part of a successful management program. The queen stock you choose must be an integral part of a comprehensive management program.

What to do?

With all the complexities and variations I have just discussed, what should you and I do to manage our queens wisely? For maximum honey production and overall productivity, I would try to requeen in the Spring with queens I purchased from an experienced producer. I selected this producer based on queen availability, price, service, and queen performance; and though I want all these queens to be great, I suspect that there will be a range of performance.

But in my imperfect world, what if I don't get the colonies requeened in the Spring? My bee world will not collapse due to this shortage, but I will have more production variation within my colonies and my overall bee population will decline to an extent. I will anticipate more swarms. I will have to perform triage to identify the truly "bad" queens and give high priority to replacing them. The colonies that I classify as average and the occasional "good" colony, I will probably leave to themselves. I will harbor the hope that the average colonies will grow to become good colonies and I will hope that the good colonies stay that way.



Is a large queen always a good queen?

Queen replacement is a serious undertaking. Too often beekeepers take an average colony and unintentionally convert it to a bad colony. It happens. Learn from it. When is it better to leave an average colony alone and when is it better to fix it? If the colony is clearly not thriving (The degree of thriving is usually based on what the other colonies in the yard are doing.), requeen it. Of course, there may be no honey production from that unit and due to reduced population, pollination activity will be lowered.

Making management decisions in the spring and summer is somewhat easier than autumn decisions. Late season requeening for colony survival may not be worth the effort. The new queen will not have

time to produce new bees so in essence the colony will have a new queen surrounded by old bees - but should the colony survive the Winter, it will have a young queen next Spring.

What I really wanted to say

All I really wanted to say in this piece is don't be intolerant of "average" colonies. Trying to have all your colonies categorized as good colonies is a proper but elusive goal. Think about it. The common range designations are: poor, average, and good. Where should you realistically expect most of your colony ran kings to Fall? Yet we are all consistently taught to keep "good" queens in "good" colonies in order to get "good" crops. That makes you a "good" beekeeper. There is nothing uncommon about most of our colonies being average. Do something about the bad ones. I anticipate most of my colonies' queens will be categorized as average ones but I will always try to acquire more good ones. In summary, I will try to make bad colonies average, then try to make average colonies good. That's a reasonable - but elusive - goal.

A personal note

Late last Winter, my email system inexplicably deleted several months of email messages. They just vanished. Believe me, I have heard from some of you who were not answered. To those of you who wrote me, but received no response, I apologize. Please know that I have not intentionally ignored anyone. I am sorry for my confusion.

Dr. James E. Tew, State Specialist, Beekeeping, The Ohio State University, Wooster, OH 44691, 330.263.3684, Tew.1@osu.edu; <http://www2.oardc.ohio-state.edu/agnic/bee/>; <http://beelab.osu.edu/>

Resistant Cells To Save Whole Bees

Reprinted from Bee Culture March 2008

A breakthrough by New Zealand scientists could end the threat to the honey and fruit export industry from the *Varroa* mite.

The tiny mite has been in New Zealand for seven years, infiltrating hives and feeding off bee larvae, wiping out bees in their millions and threatening fruit exports which rely on bees for pollination.

Until recently the only answer to killing the mites has been to douse hives in chemical miticides. But that is costly and its effects are waning.

HortResearch scientists from Hamilton's Ruakura Research Centre have come up with a better plan of breeding bees that are Varro resistant.

The scientists have been amassing carefully

selected bees using artificial insemination. They then extract *Varroa*-resistant cells from some and individually inseminate that genetic material into others.

Once back in the hives the bees breed, building up strength and resistance.

"By continually doing inter-breeding we increase the frequency of that gene until the stock that we've got here, the best of it, 80% of the *Varroa* in those hives can't reproduce," says HortResearch Scientist Doctor Mark Goodwin.

Now the lab work is over the real test begins.

Fifty high-resistance hives of half a million bees are heading offshore. The destination is Great Mercury Island on the Coromandel Peninsula.

"Once the population's established here we can start producing queens, take cells off the island and providing them back to the industry so that they can start using genes on their own hives and reduce the dependence on insecticides," says Doctor Goodwin.

It will take about two years for mother nature to build up numbers and work her magic.

NOTICES - Opportunities for Interested CMBA Members:

1. Baltimore County Public Librarian Joe Farmarco is interested in speaking with a beekeeper in the Catonsville area about setting up an observation hive or speaking about bees at the library this summer (especially to school-age children). Willing to pay; may involve other libraries as well. Contact Joe directly at: jfarmarc@bcpl.net

2. Tom Culbertson of Owings Mills is looking for a beekeeper interested in keeping bees on his property. He has all the equipment, from frames to extractor, but no time to use it. Contact him directly at: Tomculbert@verizon.net

3. Mike Thomas of Bjorn Apiaries in Lewisberry, PA is offering a hands-on workshop, "Sustainable Beekeeping - A More Natural Approach" on June 7, 2008 from 9am - 5pm.

Some cost involved, lunch included. Contact him at: www.bjornapiaries.com

CMBA Audit Report for 2007

ASSETS

CASH AND EQUIVALENTS

Fidelity Asset Manager at FMV	\$ 11,311.51
Senator Bank Money Market Account (Savings)	\$ 4,599.45
Senator Bank Certificates of Deposit	
#508 Matures on 2-23-06 Earning 1.75%	\$3,294.74
#628 Matures on 5-11-07 Earning 3.25%	\$ 3,276.33
#511 Matures on 8-09-05 Earning %	\$ 3,285.28
#529 Matures on 11-11-06 Earning 4.02%	\$ 3,411.41
Merchantile Safe Deposit Checking	<u>\$ 1,366.95</u>
Total Cash and Equivalents	\$ 30,545.67

Other Assets

Books and Videos	
Jan 31, 1997	\$ 1,059.05
June 28, 2003	\$ 705.47
October 28, 2005	\$ 470.90
November 19, 2007	\$ 490.23
Camera	\$ 199.98
Storage Shed	\$ 2,113.00
Demonstration Extractor	\$ 647.00
Extractor	\$ 459.68
Printer, stapler, Fax, Projector	\$ 1,757.55
Hot knives/planes	<u>\$ 258.00</u>
Total Other Assets	\$ 8,160.86

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 38,706.53

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

LIABILITIES	\$ -
EQUITY	<u>\$ 38,706.53</u>

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY \$ 38,706.53

INFLOWS

Dues	\$ 680.00
Interest - Dividends & Capital Gains	\$ 632.22
Interest	\$ 1,089.34
Equipment Rental	\$ 85.00
Short course	\$ 1,015.00
State Fair	\$24,751.02
Miscellaneous Sales	
Total Inflows	<u>\$28,252.58</u>

OUTFLOWS

WWW Domain Registration (2 years)	\$ 90.00
Books, Videos	\$ 490.23
Other Assets	\$ 316.00
Bus trip	
Grant	
Speakers	\$ 815.38
Meeting Aids	\$ 56.38
Insurance	\$ 175.00
Donations	\$ 500.00
Legal & Professional Fees	
Meeting Refreshments	\$ 203.05
Newspaper, Printing & Reproduction	\$ 1,267.43
Short Course	\$ 666.00
State Fair	
Consignments	\$ 19,207.71
Expenses	\$ 936.44
Insurance	\$ 175.00
Management Fee	\$ 395.28
Work Share	\$ 1,185.87
Maryland Sales Tax	\$ 83.24
State Tax	\$ 95.94
Supplies and Postage	<u>\$ 61.98</u>
Total Outflows	<u>\$ 26,720.93</u>

TOTAL GAIN OR LOSS \$ 1,531.65

CMBA Property Asset Report

	<i>Vendor</i>	<i>Asset</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Jan 31 1997	Wicwas Press	Books and Videos	\$ 1,059.05
Jan 31 1998	Maxant Industries	Demo Extractor	\$ 647.00
Jan 31 2001	Snyder's Apiaries	Extractor	\$ 459.68
Jun 28 2003	Wicwas Press	Books and Videos	\$ 705.47
Sep 28 2003	Office Depot	Printer,stapler,projector	\$ 1,757.55
Jun 1 2004	Snyder's Apiaries	Uncapping planes	\$ 258.00
Oct 28 2005	A.I. Root Publications	Books and Videos	\$ 407.90
Nov 7 2006	Black Bear Structures	Storage Shed	\$ 2,113.00
Dec 9 2006	Office Depot	Camera	\$ 199.98
Nov 19 2007	Various	Books and Videos	\$ 490.23
TOTAL ASSETS			\$ 8,097.86

Short Course	2005	2006	2007
Income			
Registration	\$ 525.00	\$ 650.00	\$ 1,015.00
Expenses			
Advertising	\$ 568.00	\$ 410.00	
Printing & Reproduction	\$ 70.35	\$ 434.00	\$ 348.00
Supplies	\$ 11.61	\$ 22.67	\$ 39.00
Certificates	\$ 6.29		
MD Booklet	\$ 64.00		
Refreshments	\$ 60.28	\$ 68.90	\$ 93.00
Packages of Bees	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00
Total expenses	\$ 890.53	\$ 1,045.57	\$ 590.00
Surplus (Income minus expenses)	\$ (365.53)	\$ (395.57)	\$ 425.00

Maryland State Fair	2005	2006	2007
Income	\$ 20,127.52	\$ 20,017.01	\$ 24,751.02
Expenses			
Consignments	\$ 15,596.81	\$ 15,418.93	\$ 19,207.71
Expenses	\$ 1,042.67	\$ 170.07	\$ 936.44
Insurance			\$ 175.00
Management Fee	\$ 253.55	\$ 341.40	\$ 395.28
Work Share	\$ 633.83	\$ 1,365.60	\$ 1,185.87
Maryland Sales Tax	\$ 72.02	\$ 47.56	\$ 83.24
Total expenses	\$ 17,598.88	\$ 17,343.56	\$ 21,983.54
Surplus (Income minus expenses)	\$ 2,528.64	\$ 2,673.45	\$ 2,767.48

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

David Papke, President 717-246-2339
Steve McDaniel V. Pres. 410-239-7496
Mary Thurman, Secretary 410-467-1812
Bob Crouse, Treasurer 410-265-7999
Jerry Fischer, State Bee Insp. 410-562-3464
Oregon Ridge Nature Center 410-887-1815
Chuck Huselton, Past Pres. 410-592-6598
Lloyd Snyder, Editor 410-329-6671
Editors E-Mail - Irsnyder@clearviewcatv.net

DATES TO REMEMBER

General Meeting – April 1, 2008 – at Oregon Ridge Nature Center. 7:30PM Subject: A talk on Native Bees by Mike Embrey.

Board Meeting – April 21, 2008 – 7 PM at Oregon Ridge Nature Center.

Be sure to check out the CMBA website at WWW.CMBEEA.ORG.

Lloyd Snyder – Editor
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