Bayou Bee Bulletin

October 2016

After seeing my ugly mug in the newspaper an old shrimping buddy called to check up on me. He wanted to know if I had time to make another run on north pass like the good old days and suggested we take the 34 footer down to North Pass and make a run around Lake Maurepas. We could use the butterfly nets and catch all the beehives we could find. Sounds like a good idea. Wish I had the time.

The floods of 2016 will be remembered for a long time. The first flooding was in north Louisiana in March – costing ~ 90 million dollars. Then southern Louisiana was flooded in August with an estimated cost of 277 million dollars.

In 1983 Baton Rouge saw a 100 year flood. The water came up the hill half way under the Honey House. Since then the city of Central was created. The Comite River on the west side of town and the Amite River is on the East side with highway 64 on the north side. This last August, both rivers crested at the same time from a tropical storm for 3 days. Twenty-four inches of rain descended on Central and the surrounding areas creating was has been termed a 500 year flood. The water was 8 feet higher at the Honey House and four feet of water came inside. In House and four feet of water came inside. In one of my yards, fifty seven hives with honey floated away.

Many beekeepers in south Louisiana experienced the same unexpected event. Many will recover by buying or raising their own queens. Others will have trouble finding packages in Louisiana in the spring. We lost beekeepers when the Tracheal and varroa mites arrived in the state and we might lose more as a result of these floods. The number of beekeepers in Louisiana has been increasing since the mites came. I expect those who choose to leave will be replaced.

I hope to see you at the field day and convention this fall and winter - where I will explain a method for dividing a hive in the same yard.

Best Regards

Dave Ferguson
Here we are into October and what a summer it’s been! The serious precipitation in the southern parishes definitely impacted some of our LBA membership. The editor to this BBB issue’s cover letter, Dave Ferguson, lost an apiary to the flooding and had his bee house inundated. I’m sure there were others adversely impacted. I’d appreciate your stories and pictures, so please send them along. Those of us in CENLA have managed to avoid most if not all of the adverse weather Louisiana has experienced this year. What we have had is an awful lot of precipitation.

Due to the continuous rains we’ve been having, my fall harvest didn’t occur until September 24, three weeks later that I normally harvest. Many of my hives have an exceptional amount of honey on them so I would have to say the summer and early fall harvest appear to be good – a welcome return from the low spring harvests.

This newsletter brings some topics to the fore. For those in areas prone to being sprayed for mosquitoes, you may need to take precautions to protect your hives/bees. The Zika virus, carried by some varieties of indigenous mosquitoes has brought about increased pesticide spraying that has/could impact some beekeeper’s hives. I came across an article about a fellow named the King of Sting which I thought some of you might find interesting. Hive theft is something each of us should be concerned with. From the American Bee Journal we have an article on observation hives and hygienic bees.

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Articles of Interest

Mosquito Control – Zika virus, a mosquito-borne illness; management and consequences for beekeepers
Since January 2016 the US citizenry have been flooded with information regarding a mosquito born virus, the Zika. Globally, 20 different mosquito species are linked to the Zika virus, not just Aedes aegypti, a native mosquito found from Florida to the New England states and a primary vector of the virus. The epicenter of the virus outbreak is Brazil. As of July there have been 165,907 suspected and confirmed virus disease cases. Nearly 1,749 cases of microcephaly, a birth defect marked by small head size and underdeveloped brains in infants, have been linked to the virus, reported by the Pan American Health Organizations/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO). The recent Olympics brought much debate of the consequences of bringing so many world travelers to an area infested with infected mosquitoes. The question as to whether such an event would expedite the virus’s spread in the United States, Canada and elsewhere is now a mute point. As of July 27, 2016 the following facts are known:

United States

- Locally acquired mosquito-borne cases reported: 10
- Travel-associated cases reported: 1,657
- Laboratory acquired cases reported: 1
- Total: 1,668

Puerto Rico

- Locally acquired mosquito-borne case reported: 4,666
- Travel-associated cases reported: 18
- Total: 4,684

Evolution and adaptation are always taking place. There is always that possibility the virus could evolve and adapt to a native mosquito of the same genus as Aede, such as the Aedes vexans. With the increased concerns for public health comes the need for action. This needs to tempered with an increase of information dispersal amongst all parties concerned. In many areas such as Puerto Rico, a team funded by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the Gates Foundation, found that education was sorely lacking.

Education: Knowledge of mosquito biology, what the larvae look like, how to eliminate breeding sites, etc. was sorely lacking amongst the population.

Control Techniques: Simple tasks carried out by the people on site can be labor-intensive but are best carried out by the people who are physically there. Clearing out breeding sites, disposing of trash, turning objects over, getting rid of standing water that collects, conducting inspections and surveillance.
Comparisons between Puerto Rico and the Southern United States

There are stark contracts between at-risk regions in the continental U.S. and Puerto Rico. The main difference is the scale and the density of the populations, as well as the environment, which is more conducive to mosquito breeding.

Historical Experience

In 2005 the Gates Foundation funded a project in Australia for vector control. The project consisted of breeding mosquitoes that are less able to transmit viruses. The project created mosquitoes that cannot transmit diseases such as dengue and the West Nile virus as well as the Zika. The project was expanded to numerous countries such as Vietnam and South and Central America countries such as Brazil and Columbia, where anyone is able to breed these mosquitoes in the back yard. However, Puerto Rico has several hurdles to address before such a project can succeed: additional funding, the blessing of the Puerto Rico Department of Health, meet all their regulatory requirements and perhaps the hardest hurdle of all: Puerto Rico has about 3.5 million people and most of these have other things to think about – a non-pregnant woman will be thinking about personal finances, jobs, food, etc.

In the U.S., education is still important, but overcrowding, hand-to-mouth economics and degradation of habitat are not so prevalent. Funding and regulations are major hurdles. Lack of coordination and communication can often have disastrous consequences:

USA Today (09/04/2016): MILLIONS OF HONEYBEES DEAD AFTER ZIKA SPRAYING: “Millions of honeybees in South Carolina were killed last week after being sprayed with an aerial insecticide used to kill mosquitoes that are known to carry the Zika Virus.

Juanita Stanley, co-owner of Flowerton Bee Farm & Supplies in Summerville, South Carolina, said she knew something was wrong Monday when she went to check on her bees and heard nothing.

“I have millions* of bees, and usually you can hear the buzzing and feel the energy, but it was silent,” she said. “It was just devastation: there were piles of dead bees.” [See below for a estimated cost estimate of losses and possible billings to the county in the section: Implications for the beekeeper]

Stanley and other beekeepers in the Dorchester County South Carolina area are reeling after the county aerially sprayed naled from a plane.

Adding to the furor over the massive bee kill is what many residents in the area are calling a lack of information about the spray, ABC News 4 reported. The news station reported that many people said they had only 10 hours’ notice beforehand.
Studies have shown that naled can harm other bee species, flies and even butterflies – all insects that also perform important ecological roles.”

Implications for the beekeeper

Yesterday morning I was on a ladder about 18’ in the air, removing a hive from an overhang of a home in Alexandria. Not thinking much about what I was doing I heard what I thought was a leaf blower coming closer and then operating in the yard below me. I looked down and there was a fellow with a backpack of pesticide, spraying/fogging the vegetation throughout the yard. Afterward I got to thinking and after a bit a research I came back with the following facts:

- 90% of Pest Management Professionals (PMP) who provide mosquito control service think media coverage of the Zika virus will prompt more customers to seek professional mosquito control services from their company
- More customers of existing PMP companies began signing up this last spring for mosquito control
- Mosquito control in the PMP industry is the fastest growing business segment
- Nearly 60% of PMP’s said their percentage of revenue from mosquito control services increased in the past three years.

As a beekeeper it behooves you to

1. Keep informed about what is happening in your state and immediate area.
2. If you haven’t registered your hives with the state, do so now and stay registered for as long as you have hives. Why you might ask? If the parishes and local cities want to know where beekeepers in their area are located, else they make a similar mistake as in Dorchester County, where do you think they might starting looking?
3. Let your neighbors know that you have hives and give them at least two forms of contact information.
4. Some cities and towns have ordinances about beekeeping. If your hives are located in these areas be sure to follow the regulations and register your hives. {Being outside the “government” in this situation might not be in your best interest.}
5. If you know a spraying operation is going to occur in/near your hives try to keep the hives closed up and if need be, covered. Notify the authorities of your hives. You may lose the bees bearding up on the outside but at least you wouldn’t have lost the entire hive.

* Given: I sell an established hive of 50,000 to 100,000 bees for $400.00. To replace and build up a new hive of bees will take a season – a loss of honey production and pollination for that season for that hive. This last season, in California, the average cost of placement of a hive for one setting was around $175.00/hive. That hive might be moved and placed up to five times in a
season. I sell my honey for about $48/gallon and harvest about 10 gallons per hive per season but let’s assume $40/gallon – about $400/hive per season in honey sales.

Ms. Stanley indicated that she had millions of bees (at a minimum that would mean about 40 hives/2,000,000 bees). If she shipped hives around for pollination purposes and harvested the honey for sale the financial losses at a minimum could be: 

\[(40 \times 400) + (40 \times 5 \times 175) + (40 \times 400)\] 

\[= (16,000 + 35,000 + 16,000) = 67,000\]

Assuming Flowerton Bee Farm & Supplies kept good bookkeeping records and wished to file a claim with the county for damages, I’m sure a good attorney might be able to make the county foot the lost revenue and replacement costs plus get a hefty fee for his/her services. I’m sure none of us wants to face such a situation. You are your best protection and shield for your hives.

**King of Sting – Justin O. Schmidt** (www.pctonline.com)

Justin O. Schmidt can personally tell you how the sting of 80 insect species feels. Here’s how he got “bitten” by a love for insects and what drove him to remote places around the world to find stinging insects. Justin, an entomologist with the University of Arizona, author of *The Sting of the Wild*, grew up in the Appalachian Mountains of Pennsylvania. His first real interest was when his sister had a section in class about insects and he was about 5 years old. She learned the different orders and common names of insects, and he thought that was pretty cool – she was one of his mentors. Another mentor was four years older and was an amateur dragonfly collector. He is now a professor of biochemistry at the University of Delaware, and Justin and this mentor would catch dragonflies together. At that time Justin wasn’t so much into identifying them as into catching them – the adventure of the hunt. It was then that he became hooked on science.

Justin was good at arithmetic-type math in school and earned two degrees in chemistry, a bachelor’s and a master’s. In the late 1960’s and early 1970’s, he found lab work somewhat sterile and not much fun. His roommates were into biology and geology and having a lot more fun stomping around outside. So he took an entomology seminar and enjoyed it. He got into the chemistry of pheromones – the chemistry of communication. He worked on chemical defenses: throwing acids and noxious substances at adversaries and things trying to do you harm. He went to his professor and asked, “Is there any hope for a washed-up chemist to go into entomology?” “Yes!” the professor replied.

He went to Georgia and that was pretty much where the book starts. He was back in the field and getting an occasional sting or two. When he was younger he admitted to being a “rascally kid” and was mischievous, throwing rocks at hornets nests and kicking ant mounds. As an adult and an entomologist he found insects that stung or bit similar but different from those of his
childhood days. His wife worked with him and got stung as well, though not as much. They went on to do a comparative biochemistry study to determine, “How unusual are these venoms? Are they really novel, or are venoms all similar?”

To do one venom test, they dissected 3,000 to 5,000 harvester ants to get enough venom (it took 2 ½ to 3 minutes to do each ant). Harvester ant are some of the most venomous. There are about 50 different species of harvester ants, but they found the most toxic one about an hour away from their home in Tucson, Arizona. The test was to determine was how resistive is the famous horned lizards. They are 1,200 times more resistant than mammals, and the venom just doesn’t do anything to them. They wanted to know how the lizard was doing this, and it took a lot of venom to figure that out. It turned out there was a blood factor that neutralized the venom and to date, that factor hasn’t been figured out.

This was just side work. What paid the bills was honeybee research – the physiology and nutrition of honeybees. There were hives in feedlots where there weren’t enough flowers for the bees to survive on their own, and his job was to make feed lot food for these honeybees. He was working on the African honeybees (killer bees), which he thought was fun. He helped develop some control systems for them and did analysis on basic venom chemistry and a lot of public relations to help people realize these bees weren’t as bad as people said. Killer bees are just a little more feisty than regular bees.

Justin looked for different insects by using a little bit of Sherlock Holmes sleuthing. Using old literature, naturalist’ logs, museums and such he gleaned the information that told where, when and how to find stinging insects. Then he’d go on an expedition and look for the insects. Discovery of the insects was often fortuitous in that he’d be looking for rare varieties and because he was doing the biochemistry of the animal to check out their venomousness, he would need as many of the insects as possible – thousands. He would break into mounds and trees and raid the nests, and often get stung. That was how all of the painful experiences occurred.
(Photo Number 1): Female Velvet ants are wingless solitary wasps that are often colorful and seen in open areas during the summer. They range in size from small, as in this 6-mm Dasymutilla asteria, to huge nearly 25-mm “cow killers.” Sting pain ratings: 1-3 on the Schmidt Sting Pain Index, depending on the size of the ant. (Source: “The Sting of the Wild”)

(Photo Number 2): A male tiphiiid wasp jabs its pseudo-sting into the author’s finger. Males of stinging insects lack a true sting, but some species are able to jab their sharp pseudo-stings into captors, thereby startling the captor into releasing the harmless male. Sting pain rating: 0 on the Schmidt Sting Pain Index. (Source: “The Sting of the Wild”)

Over time he was able to create what has been called, The Schmidt Pain Index. (You might know it from Marvel’s “Ant Man.”) Rating some 80 insect stings from 1 to 4, he offers lyrical insight on bites he has “collected” during the last 30 years of field study. [The table is present at the bottom of this article.] Justin’s travels to Africa did not yield many stinging insects and most didn’t hurt that much. The stinging insects were less exciting than those found in the U.S. Australia is the land of superlatives, especially for stinging and venomous things. Of the 100 or so species of the bulldog ant, reputed to be incredibly fierce and dangerous, he found that though they were extremely agile and could jump, they didn’t yield a much more of a sting than a honeybee, perhaps even less. He’d thought they should have rated a 3-4 but were more like a 1-2.

Over the years since the 1970’s he has generated 15 field and lab books with enough evidence to compile a publication worthy of scientific scrutiny and that would provide a very strong, convincing synopsis conveying the fact that social insects evolved mainly because they have a way to defend themselves and that unique way is their sting and venom that can protect them against big and dangerous adversaries. He’d originally thought of a scientific publication but his editor at Johns Hopkins University Press said, “Why don’t you write a book?” The rest is history.

What’s next for Justin? He’s working on kissing bugs, a pest control problem. They transmit disease, and they live in the whole southern third of the United States. They can cause really miserable allergic reactions. He and his colleagues are doing research to try to create a repellent – DEET doesn’t work. If they come up with something that works for kissing bugs, will it also work for bed bugs?
The Schmidt Pain Index

Scale: 0 – 4

0: Nothing, Zip no pain

1.0 **Sweat bee:** Light, ephemeral, almost fruity. A tiny spark has singed a single hair on your arm.

1.2 **Fire ant:** Sharp, sudden, mildly alarming... Like walking across a shag carpet & reaching for the light switch.

1.8 **Bullhorn acacia ant:** A rare, piercing, elevated sort of pain. Someone has fired a staple into your cheek.

2.0 **Bald-face hornet:** Rich, hearty, slightly crunchy. Similar to getting your hand mashed in a revolving door.

2.0 **Yellow jacket:** Hot and smoky, almost irreverent. Imagine WC Fields extinguishing a cigar on your tongue.

2.x **Honey bee and European hornet.**

3.0 **Red harvester ant:** Bold and relenting. Somebody is using a drill to excavate your ingrown toenail.

3.0 **Paper wasp:** Caustic & burning. Distinctly bitter aftertaste. Like spilling a beaker of Hydrochloric acid on a paper cut.

4.0 **Pepsis wasp:** Blinding, fierce, shockingly electric. A running hair drier has been dropped into your bubble bath (if you get stung by one you might as well lie down and scream).

4.0+ **Bullet ant:** Pure, intense, brilliant pain. Like walking over flaming charcoal with a 3-inch nail in your heel.

One of the worst stings was from *Pogonomyrmex badius* (an ant, above - left) which he “likened to pain that might be caused by someone turning a screw into the flesh or “ripping muscles and tendons.” Wow. That is serious dedication to your work. Anything that has “badius” in its name, well I’m steering clear of.

But perhaps the worst sting of all goes to the Pepsis wasp (or Tarantula Hawk, yeah it kills tarantulas. Above - right). Rather than light or fruity or shag-carpety, he described the pain as “…immediate, excruciating pain that simply shuts down one’s ability to do anything, except, perhaps, scream. Mental discipline simply does not work in these situations.”
Beekeepers, growers hit by hive thefts

DEAN FOSDICK
ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bee rustlers are driving up the cost of one of nature's sweetest enterprises: Honeybee hives valued at over $350 apiece are disappearing in large numbers.

That figure doesn't include rental fee losses of up to $200 per hive for bees transported to pollinate citrus in Florida, blueberries in Maine, cranberries in Wisconsin, vegetables in Texas, sunflowers in the Dakotas and almond orchards during their six- to eight-week California bloom period in January and February.

There simply aren't enough honeybees in those areas to handle the pollinating load. Even with thousands of commercial hives being shipped around the country, honeybee diseases and complications from theft have created too little supply of the bees and too much demand.

California is prime ground for bee thefts since two-thirds of all beehives in the U.S. are used to help pollinate its million-acre-plus almond production. Two beehives per acre are needed for pollination.

"It's the easiest way for someone to steal in large-scale values that I know of," said Darren Cox, a commercial beekeeper from Utah who recently lost 80 hives rented to a California almond grower.

Most bee yards are isolated and in remote areas, said Joy Pendell, media director for the California State Beekeepers Association.

"Anyone with a forklift and truck can easily pick up the hives and drive to a new location," she said. "Bees are typically transported at night since bees do not fly at night or in cooler weather" (below 55 degrees Fahrenheit), she said.

Losses are difficult to determine nationwide, but 1,654 beehives were reported stolen by California almond growers between Jan. 1 and Feb. 28 this year, the peak period there for almond trees to bloom, Parnell said.

"It's all about making an easy buck at someone else's expense," she said. "The price of bees renting for almond pollination has skyrocketed and it is attracting the thieves."

You can contact Dean Fosdick at deanfosdick@netscape.net

Catching a beehive thief

Prevention is difficult, but there are ways to catch a beehive thief. They include:

» Marking your hives using a registered brand on boxes and frames. "A brand provides concrete evidence of the ownership of the beehive," said Joy Pendell, media director for the California State Beekeepers Association.
» Using GPS tracking. "The trick is getting a device that will motion-activate," Pendell said.
» Hiring a security service.
» Placing bee lots out of sight and securing them.
» Using surveillance cameras.
» Posting rewards. The California State Beekeepers Association currently offers a reward of up to $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of people selling member bees or equipment.
Observation Hives – A Novel way to study bees’ hygienic behavior

Observation hives have been used to study the behavior of honey bees since the pioneering studies of François Huber in the 18th century. Observation hives generally consist of glass walled hives containing a small number of combs and bees. A frequent objection to their use is that they are usually housed and observed in daylight or artificial light, in contrast to the darkness of a natural bee nest. It has therefore been a criticism that results obtained using observation hives may not always represent normal behavior. In a new study published in the Journal of Apicultural Research, Kaspar Bienefeld and colleagues from the Institute for Bee Research (IBRA), Hohen Neuendorf, Germany, outline a new method for the long-term undisturbed observation of bee behavior under infra-red light, which minimizes these problems.

Their novel setup comprises a glass walled observation unit consisting of a single comb containing a queen bee, workers and brood, together with an infra-red camera unit, and a supporting unit consisting of many combs of bees which is contiguous with the observation unit via a wire gauze. The supporting unit provides the normal temperature and humidity conditions of a complete colony, ensuring that conditions remain as normal as possible.

As an example of the use of this technique, the authors studied so called “hygienic behavior”, whereby bees genetically disposed to being hygienic, remove diseased pupae from the hive, in this instance due to infestation by the parasitic mite varroa. Although it has previously been clearly demonstrated that hygienic bees will remove pupae infested with varroa, the mechanisms whereby the bees identify that the cells are infested have remained unclear.

As described in the paper, the results of this study provide support for the hypothesis that bees are using foreign odors to detect the varroa mites and remove them from the hive.

IBRA Science Director Norman Carreck says: “This new technique will allow researchers to study undisturbed honey bee behavior, and will have many uses in bee research.” (IBRA News Release)
Internet Sites and Books You Might Find Useful

- King of Sting – Justin O. Schmidt; The Sting of the Wild; Entomologist - University of Arizona; Schmidt Sting Pain Index.
- American Bee Journal: August 12, 2016 – Virus Attracts Bumblebees to Infected Plants by Changing Scent; info@americanbeejournal.com
- American Bee Journal: August 12, 2016 – Surveys of Corn and Soybean Fields Reveal Implications for Pollinator Conservation; info@americanbeejournal.com
- American Bee Journal: August 12, 2016 – Asian Giant Honey Bees May Move in Synchrony to Ventilate Nests; info@americanbeejournal.com

Please Renew Your LBA Membership

LBA memberships have almost doubled over the last two years. The LBA is excited about this growth and sincerely appreciates your membership support. If you have not completed and submitted your membership renewal for 2016, please use the membership application at the end of this newsletter and send your renewal to our treasurer as soon as possible. Please don’t delay any longer and renew your LBA membership today.

Please feel free to make additional copies of this Bulletin and provide them to others interested in beekeeping and our organization. Reading the information provided below by our membership chairman will help you join us in our recruiting efforts by participating in our “Clubs Get A Member Campaign.” Prizes are awarded to the top Club annually! The new campaign begins November 1st, 2015 and ends October 31st, 2016.

There are many challenges facing beekeepers. Our organization provides a voice to Louisiana beekeepers and lets state government know that we are an important part of Louisiana’s agricultural industry. There is strength in numbers, so help us help you through your membership support!

To register or renew your membership, go to the LBA website:
On the left side of the page select the icon, "Join/Re-New the LBA".
At the top of the next page, select one of the two icons, "Join LBA" or "Renew".

Membership dues are $10/year/individual and/or family. Your contact for mailing dues will be:

David Ferguson
P.O. Box 716
Brusly, LA 70719
Ph. 225-726-1664
E-mail Address:
dwferguson315@cox.net
dave@labeekeepers.org

The winner for the member get a member for 2015 is Dr. Rhea Jones from the Beekeepers of Tangi-Tamington Club.
Commercial Business Ads Information

The Louisiana Beekeepers Association would like to thank all of our sponsors for their business advertisements. We encourage our membership and visitors to our web site to consider the fine products and/or services they offer when selecting a vendor to fulfill their business and/or personal needs.

Over the past five years the number of our newsletter advertisers has steadily increased. In appreciation for their support the LBA has offered vendor booths to these advertisers at our annual State Convention free of charge. Vendor displays have also increased, providing our guests with a convenient venue for purchasing the beekeeping products they might need. These vendors in turn contribute door prizes and auction items to the LBA, making the event more enjoyable for our guests. Those who pre-purchase supplies through the vendors can have them delivered and avoid shipping charges.

Advertising is an important marketing tool for beekeepers and your beekeeping business is important to the Louisiana Beekeepers Association. Give us an opportunity to provide a portion of your advertising needs in 2016.

Remember, for only $25.00 annually you can advertise your company products in six issues of the Bayou Bee Bulletin. Your business ad will also be carried on our web site, labeekeepers.org. Remit your advertising fee to LBA Treasurer, Mr. David Ferguson, P. O. Box 716, Brusly, LA 70719 and forward your company’s camera ready, 4 inch by 3 inch jpeg ad image to Mr. Tim Haley, LBA Newsletter Editor, at: tamh212@suddenlink.net
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<td>TREASURER</td>
<td>David Ferguson</td>
<td>P.O. Box 716 Brusly, LA 70719</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

# LOUISIANA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stanford Brantley</td>
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<td>Ph. 903-665-8343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wesley Card</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Warren Hoag, Jr.</td>
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</tr>
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<td><a href="mailto:terry@labeekeepers.org">terry@labeekeepers.org</a></td>
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<td>Bryan Sanders</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:sandmanridge@yahoo.com">sandmanridge@yahoo.com</a>, <a href="mailto:bryan@labeekeepers.org">bryan@labeekeepers.org</a></td>
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# LOCAL BEEKEEPING CLUBS and CURRENT PRESIDENTS/CONTACTS 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>CLUB NAME</th>
<th>PRESIDENT/CONTACTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACADIANA</td>
<td>BEEKEEPERS</td>
<td>Keith Guidroz&lt;br&gt;115 Topping Road&lt;br&gt;Ph. 337-230-1804&lt;br&gt;E-mail Address: <a href="mailto:keithguidroz@yahoo.com">keithguidroz@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCENSION PARISH</td>
<td>BEEKEEPERS</td>
<td>Michael Bourgeois&lt;br&gt;44116 Stringer Bridge Rd.&lt;br&gt;St. Amant, LA 70774-3942&lt;br&gt;Ph. 225-323-3963&lt;br&gt;E-mail Address: <a href="mailto:bourged@eate.net">bourged@eate.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARK-LA-TEX</td>
<td>BEEKEEPERS</td>
<td>Mike Welch&lt;br&gt;221 Westwind Church Rd.&lt;br&gt;Campti, LA 71411&lt;br&gt;Ph. 318-875-2610&lt;br&gt;E-mail Address: <a href="mailto:mwhelch@cp-tel.net">mwhelch@cp-tel.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAYOU</td>
<td>BEEKEEPERS</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAPITAL AREA</td>
<td>BEEKEEPERS</td>
<td>Chris Frink&lt;br&gt;8266 Thurman Drive&lt;br&gt;Baton Rouge, LA 70808&lt;br&gt;Ph. 225-270-9740&lt;br&gt;E-mail Address: <a href="mailto:chris.frink@yahoo.com">chris.frink@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>CENLA</td>
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<tr>
<td>HILL COUNTRY PA</td>
<td>BEEKEEPERS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>MISS-LOU</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIVER REGION OF LA</td>
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</tr>
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<td>RUSTON-LINCOLN</td>
<td>BEEKEEPERS</td>
<td>Brent Gay&lt;br&gt;Address Needed&lt;br&gt;Ph. 318-235-8241&lt;br&gt;E-mail Address: <a href="mailto:Brentgay1@yahoo.com">Brentgay1@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHWEST LA</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. HELENA</td>
<td>BEEKEEPERS</td>
<td>Lewis A. Busby&lt;br&gt;477 Lee and Busby Lane&lt;br&gt;Greensburg, LA 70441&lt;br&gt;Ph. 985-514-8528&lt;br&gt;<a href="mailto:Thebusbys2@g-mail.com">Thebusbys2@g-mail.com</a></td>
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<td>TANGI-TAMINGTON</td>
<td>BEEKEEPERS</td>
<td>Kevin Mixon&lt;br&gt;29909 Elmore McKigney Lane&lt;br&gt;Springfield, LA 70464&lt;br&gt;Ph. 985-320-5019&lt;br&gt;E-mail Address: <a href="mailto:Komixon74@gmail.com">Komixon74@gmail.com</a></td>
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