

# THE COMMONWEALTH BUZZ

Volume 6, Issue 1

A PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA STATE BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Winter 2005

## Views from the President

*Winter chill and honey sales*

Winter again...Hope everyone's clustered with their loved ones and that your bees are likewise cozily prepared for the rest of the season. This looks like it could be a tough winter for bees with the warm temperatures we're having at year's end, after a few severe cold spells. They'll use up a lot more stores and the risk of starvation is greater than during a consistently cold winter. But you all know that, and what to do about it (Feed!) already.

Also, I hope all of you had a good crop of honey, and are getting good prices for it. This is the time to sell honey and hopefully find new outlets for your products.

This is also the time to plan for the next season. Queen or package orders should go in as soon as possible. Get equipment ready to go as soon as the weather breaks, so you can house those packages and make the number of splits you will want well in advance of the honey-flow, which we (*all beekeepers are optimists, aren't we?*) expect to be a great one.

A belated Merry Christmas, and a Happy (and honey-filled) New Year to all.

Best regards. 🍯

*Submitted by Fred Hollen  
President, VSBA*

## Fall Meeting Attendance Soars

*Fall meeting summary*

The winter meeting of the VSBA at Weyers Cave drew 100 attendees! The theme was "The Changing Face of Beekeeping". The first speaker was Delegate Landes, a member of the VA State legislature, who reviewed progress made to assist beekeepers in the last session. He also noted the need for more work – especially in funding. Dennis Van Englesdorp, state apiarist for Pennsylvania, described what can be done with years of data collected from inspection of registered apiaries – especially in studying occurrence of particular diseases and pests. Our own Jim Haskell spoke on the mechanism to establish a cooperative, and George Clutter, the state apiarist of West Virginia, described how a co-operative for beekeepers actually works in that state. Dennis later described what he has learned about mites since he's been the state apiarist.

In the business meeting, Keith Tignor, our state apiarist, reported on news of interest to beekeepers. The result of the survey on preference for time of the summer meeting showed a preference for earlier in the spring than it has been. Also, the Beekeeper of the Year Award has been renamed the Langstroth Award for Achievement, to clarify the intent. Call for Nominations for the next award will be sent out in January; nomination packages will be held for two years, and can be renewed. 🍯

*Submitted by Alan Fiala  
1<sup>st</sup> VP, VSBA*

## Upcoming Events

Beekeeping for Beginner Classes Northern Virginia	Feb. – April, 2005
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Maryland State Beekeepers Meeting Howard County Fairgrounds Friendship, MD	Feb. 19, 2005
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Kentucky Beekeeping School Woodford County High School Versailles, KY	Feb. 26, 2005
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NCSBA/SCSBA Meeting York Technical College Rock Hill, SC	March 4-5, 2005
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Kentucky SBA Meeting KSU Farm, Mills Lane Frankfort, KY	March 19, 2005
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Tidewater Beekeeping Workshop Virginia Wesleyan College Virginia Beach, VA	April 16, 2005
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VSBA Summer Meeting Old Dominion University Norfolk, VA	July 8-9, 2005
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## Beginner Beekeeping Classes

*Second annual class to be held in Northern Virginia*

Classes for Practical Beekeeping for Beginners will be held in the Northern Virginia area this Spring (2005). The classes will be held once a week in the evening from the last week of February to the 1<sup>st</sup> week of April, with field days on Saturdays. The classes are for adults and children ages 9 and over. The Class Size is limited so register early. Tentative cost is \$75.00 which includes: "Beekeepers Handbook" by Sammataro and Avitabile, MAAREC "Honey Bee Parasites Pests and Predators & Diseases" field book, class PowerPoint handouts and one year membership in one of the nearby beekeeper associations. The classes will be taught or overseen by Master Beekeeper Billy Davis, Master Beekeeper Pat Haskell, and Tom Berry.

For more information and to register telephone (703) 560-3484 or (540) 743-7992, or email [pwsba@msn.com](mailto:pwsba@msn.com). Mentors are encouraged to attend all classes.

Classes will be held weekly from February 28<sup>th</sup> to April 9<sup>th</sup> culminating with a field day and package installation. Sessions being at 7pm and conclude at 10pm. The locations where classes are scheduled to be held are:

*See Classes, page 3*

# *Powdered Sugar Dusting*

*A sweet way to knock down mites*

Up front, let me warn you that this technique is labor-intensive. It is just about as much work as spraying the Sucrose Octanate Esters product, but it at least has the advantage of not soaking your bees, your shoes, or your woodenware. It also has the advantage of being perhaps the cheapest treatment possible. Powdered sugar runs about a buck a pound at the grocery, and a pound will treat more colonies than you can treat in a day. It is not at all risky for the bees, the brood, or the beekeeper. It is just sugar, after all.

Sugar control of *Varroa* mites is a technique that Dr. Kamran Fakhimzadeh from the University of Helsinki, Finland, proposed as a part of his Doctoral thesis. I tried it. It worked for me. Your mileage may vary, but unlike traditional miticides, it is sure to do no harm. The idea is simple. *Varroa* have little "suction-cup" feet. Sugar particles that are around 5 to 15 microns in diameter clog up the suction cups, and they can't hang onto things. They fall. They die. They don't live to reproduce. Therefore, dusting bees will reduce the population, and one expects, keep the population "under the economic threshold".

This approach certainly will not kill any mites in cells. It also will not be as effective as Apistan and other toxic stuff that non-toxic treatments like sugar dusting allow us to possibly skip a year of using. I have nothing against the makers of chemicals. But, one wants to have more than one weapon when one deals with a beastie like *varroa*. Powder sugar application is both a cheap and effective non-toxic treatment.

Don't worry which sugar to buy as long as it's powdered. No one has found any evidence that 2 - 5% corn starch matters one bit. Corn starch in feed could cause dysentery problems for overwintering bees. You should sugar-dust only on a warm day. If the bees can fly, they can certainly avoid dysentery.

Very tiny sugar particles are what clog up the "suction cups" on the legs of the *varroa* mites. Sifting the sugar will help obtain the desired particle size. On a dry day sift with a good-quality baking flour sifter to remove big lumps. A mid-Winter day when you can get a shock from a doorknob is likely about the driest we have. Then, sift the sugar AGAIN, this time letting the sugar fall into a container that you can seal tightly against moisture. Add some rice to the container to absorb humidity (Grandpa did it with his salt shaker...), and keep the sugar dry by SEALING the container tightly. I use canning jars or Tupperware. A wise beekeeper would do the sifting over the sink, and be sure to clean up after the sifting. I had one unfortunate accident involving a sifter, a bowl of sugar on a coffee table, a large dog, and an unexpected visit from the Fed-X delivery man. Take my advice - STAY in the kitchen. Listen to the game on the radio.

Application of the sugar is the only "technique" one must master. I have messed with several different "varroa pistols", ranging from a bagpipe-like contraption to a foot-pump-driven monstrosity. If you use an insecticide duster buy a new one and mark it "SUGAR". You don't want to mix this up with a duster containing pesticides and kill your bees. The lowest-cost and best approach in my view is to use a well-washed and dried baby-powder container, one with a cap that twists to reveal tiny

holes. You open the twist-cap so that the holes are partly open, squeeze the plastic bottle sharply, and the result (with a little practice) should be a satisfying cloud of fine sugar particles. With a little more practice, you can perfect your "range" accuracy, and dust the bees without getting too much on anything else. Remove frames, one at a time, give each side a few "poofs" of sugar, and replace them in the super or hive body. One hand holds the frame and the other holds the baby-powder container. Need two hands to pull that frame? Wear a carpenter's tool belt, and you have a "holster" for your "varroa pistol".

There are a few misinformed people who may claim that powdered sugar will kill open brood. This false impression is left from the days when Terramycin® was mixed with powdered sugar and sprinkled liberally in hives in attempts to "prevent" AFB where none had been detected. What killed the open brood was the Terramycin®, not the sugar.

Once the mites are off the bees you don't want them to crawl back on them. So a removal or trapping system must be used with the powdered sugar. I assume that you have a screened bottom board or a sticky-board insert with a mesh cover. I use plain old "shelf paper", cut to the correct size, with the backing paper removed at the hive, and the shelf paper slid into the rear opening below the *varroa* screen, sticky side up. Some people use a painted plywood panel and spread a thin coating of Vaseline with a wide-blade putty knife. When you sugar-dust, you should get more *varroa* on your sticky paper than you have EVER seen in a "natural drop" test. Remove that paper after a day or two, and replace it with a fresh sheet to count "falling survivors". You should see few on the second sheet, even after a week or two.

Someone with lots of time on their hand could sugar-dust a hive every other week, but think of the impact on the productivity of the bees. Doing a complete tear-down of a hive is VERY disruptive. Better to tolerate a low *varroa* population for a while than to disrupt the hive so often. I would not dust more than once a month, or when you see "high enough" *varroa* counts from a sugar roll or sticky paper screen. (For instructions on how to do the sugar roll test, see this web-page: <http://entomology.unl.edu/beekpg/tidings/btid2000/btdjan00.htm#Article2>)

But what's "high enough"? This is not a question that can be answered with a single test. You have to keep track, keep records, and draw a graph. There is no single number that would work for all hives, as no two hives will have the same bee population. The important thing is not the number of mites detected, but instead, the change from prior tests (the "slope of the curve" is what a math teacher would say). One is likely never going to see zero *varroa* during the summer, so if you see zero *varroa*, question your test methodology. In Virginia, *Varroa* populations can start to get out of hand in June, July, August, and September. Of course, if one sugar-dusts early, one could argue that one could stop the population growth before it starts.

If you're a commercial operator or don't have time for this nonsense of tearing down every hive, send me an e-mail, and I'll be happy to build and sell you the ultimate sugar dusting rig. I've got a Pratt and Whitney turbine engine out in the barn that shows promise as a "whole hive" sugar duster. 🍯

*Submitted by Jim Fischer*

*Classes, from page 1*

Northern Virginia at Falls Church High School, Falls Church on Mondays.

Culpeper County at VA Cooperative Extension office in Culpeper on Tuesdays.

Prince William County at Coles Dist Fire Station, Manassas on Wednesdays

Stafford County at a location to be announced on Thursdays

Clarke County at the Blandy Experimental Station on Thursdays

Page County at VA Cooperative Extension Office in Luray on Fridays

Loudoun County at Loudoun County Coop. Extension Office in Leesburg on Fridays. 🍄

*Submitted by Pat Haskell  
EAS Master Beekeeper*

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## ***Supporting VSBA***

*Door prizes contributed to Fall meeting*

I would like to thank all of those who supported the Virginia State Beekeepers Association by sending door prizes for the fall meeting. VSBA members should support those who supported us and whenever possible spend your money with these suppliers and breeders. Show them that we beekeepers in Virginia appreciate what they do to help us make our meetings more successful. 🍄

Donated prizes were received from:

Ann Harmon  
"B" Weaver Apiaries  
B & B Honey Farm  
BetterBee  
Bob Brachmann – Cold Country Queens  
Brushy Mt. Bee Farm  
Central Virginia Beekeepers Association  
Dadant and Sons – Virginia Office  
Jim Fischer – Fischer's Bee Quick  
Fred Hollen  
Gene Riddle – Bee Good Apiaries  
Glory Bee  
Hardeman Apiaries  
Humble Arodes, Inc.  
Kelley's Bee Supply  
Lapp's Beekeeping  
Mann Lake  
Mid-Con  
NASA-Langley Beekeepers Association  
National Honey Board  
Rossman Apiaries  
Super Cell  
Strachan Apiaries  
Tidewater Beekeepers Association  
Western Bee Supply  
Wilbanks Apiaries

*Submitted by Lannie Ballard  
2<sup>nd</sup> VP, VSBA*

## ***Congress Tackles Allergens***

*New label requirements for food allergens*

On August 3, 2004, the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act (FALCPA) was signed into law by President George W. Bush. "We think that this is a good thing for consumers," said Tim Willard, spokesman for the National Food Processors Association in Washington, D.C. "It will help food allergic consumers or those who buy foods for people with allergies to get more clear and consumer-friendly information on the contents of food." According to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), "this labeling will be especially helpful to children who must learn to recognize the presence of substances they must avoid."

The Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network has estimated that 12 million Americans suffer from food allergies. Eight food allergens account for 90% of these allergies. There are no cures for these allergies, meaning that avoidance is the only strategy. Annually between 150 and 200 deaths are caused by allergic reactions, with another 29,000 requiring emergency treatments.

Effective January 1, 2006, food manufacturers must identify the presence of major food allergens in the ingredient list found on food labels. Food labels must indicate the presence of the major food allergens when used in spices, flavorings, additives and colorings. In addition to research and inspection for allergens, the federal government will begin collecting food allergy data. Guidelines will be established to reduce cross-contamination with allergens in restaurants and food service establishments. FALCPA defines the major food allergens as Milk, Egg, Fish, Crustacean shellfish, Tree nuts, Wheat, Peanuts, and Soybeans. In the case of fish, Crustacean shellfish, or a tree nut, the specific type of fish (e.g. bass, cod), Crustacean shellfish (e.g. crab, shrimp), or tree nut (e.g. almond, pecan) will be used.

If the FDA strictly interprets the law, a product would have to list any amount of an allergen as an ingredient. While the law should help consumers make more informed choices, it could lead to confusion over what should and should not be listed on product labels. Steve Taylor, professor and chair of Food Science and Technology at the University of Nebraska, applauds FALCPA as helpful to consumers identifying products that contain food allergens. Taylor cautioned that "the law says all ingredients have to be labeled by source. That could mean that a food even with a very trivial amount of one of those ingredients -- which would be very unlikely to cause an allergic reaction -- would have to have the allergen listed as an ingredient." Labeling should be based on risk, Taylor said. "If there's no risk, there should be no label."

Bruce Boynton, CEO of the National Honey Board, foresees little concern for honey products. The FDA has not expressed interest in honey containing pollen from a major food allergen, such as tree nut. FALCPA allows food companies or individuals to petition FDA for exemption of a food from the statute. Or, the FDA may establish limits for listing allergens in food products. Honey packed pecans and walnuts will obviously require inclusion of allergens on the label. Labels will need to be big enough to list all the nutrition facts, ingredients, bar code, and allergens. 🍄

*Submitted by the Vabeeman*

## State Apiarist Report

*Coat pockets and sugar, a need for both*

Those of you that have endured one of my talks know that my uniform of choice is a coat and tie. After several years of abuse, my blazer was in need of replacement. My wife first noticed the state of disrepair; and, for several months took every opportunity to let me know it was time to let go. Last December, I finally took a trip to the mall in search of a replacement.

I encountered lots of choices in color, material, and price. It was not long before I found what I thought was the ideal purchase with nice material, right color (navy blue), satin lining, and good fit. I was ready to take the plunge until I tried to reach into an outside pocket. Or rather, found I could not reach into the pockets. Inquiries about the pockets were met with a blank response from the store's salesperson. Continued shopping and inquiry revealed more faux-pockets and little information.

Now, pockets in my sport and dress coats are important to me. Mine are always full of candy, keys, business cards, pens, wireless mouse, laser pointer, and other paraphernalia. So I was concerned that fashions had changed and pockets were now passé. Not until the third store and fifth clerk was it revealed pockets are sewn closed for protection during shipping. Clothing stores don't remove the stitching for the same reason. They evidently also don't bother informing their clerks of the policy.

You may be thinking nice story, but what has this got to do with beekeeping. I want to use the story as an illustration to beekeepers. We may see bees busily flying around our hives; and, conclude they are doing fine without taking the time to look inside to see or ask if something, like pockets, is missing.

This past fall I received numerous phone calls and email about dying and dead bees. Most of the inquiries referenced pesticide poisoning and Varroa mites as the culprit. Inspection of the hives revealed a more serious problem – neglect.

Nearly all the hives I looked in were deficient in honey stores. In general, Virginia experienced a poor nectar flow during an unusually cool summer and very wet fall (remember Hurricane Charley, Frances, Gaston, etc.). Bees consumed much of their stored honey during this time, leaving very little for winter. Even worse, with little or no pollen available brood production was noticeably lower. Populations were smaller going into winter and contained a higher proportion of older bees.

You should check your hives through the fall and winter months for quantity and location of honey and pollen stores. An easy test of quantity is tilting the hive by the rear, bottom edge. If it's light start feeding heavy syrup in pounds of sugar not gallons of water. When temperatures are above 50°F check the brood nest and position of food. Place honey frames next to brood or at least the cluster. The 1½ inches between comb surfaces of stacked supers may be too far for a small cluster to reach across.

George Imrie's advice in Maryland is not to wait for that perfect Saturday. Take a couple hours off work and a \$2 bag of sugar on a warm, sunny weekday to care for your winter bees. Or, spend a lot of time and money next spring replacing your dead bees. 🐝

*Submitted by Keith Tignor  
State Apiarist, VDACS*

## Summer Meeting News

*Pre-registration available for meeting in Norfolk*

The 2005 VSBA Summer Meeting will be held at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, July 8 and 9. Planning for the event is well underway. With the theme "Long Live the Queen", many beekeepers will be interested in how to help their queens live a longer, productive life. David Tarpy, NC State University, Wyatt Mangum, University of Mary Washington, and Rick Fell, Va. Tech, and others are scheduled to speak on queen rearing and management.

On-campus lodging is available at ODU's Powhatan Apartments, which are very clean and fairly new dormitories. Each apartment has a kitchen, living room with sofa, one and a half baths and two bedrooms with each bedroom having two single beds with clean linen, and two desks and chairs. TVs, phones and microwaves are NOT included. The beds are set up as bunk beds, but they can easily be broken down to two single beds. The cost of lodging is \$25 per bed. If you do not care to share a bedroom with someone else, then the cost is \$31 for the bedroom.

Lunch will be available at the ODU cafeteria with an All-You-Can-Eat buffet for \$7.00 per person. The buffet includes a salad bar, desert bar, chili, soup, and a selection of main entrees similar to many popular family restaurants. The dining manager has even offered to tailor the menu to include honey recipes and will prepare special dietary needs on request (just specify on the pre-registration form).

Pre-registration is \$20 and the deadline is May 31, registration at the door will be \$25. For more details on ODU housing contact Mike Carney at 757-471-3960 or email at [vacarney1@juno.com](mailto:vacarney1@juno.com). Please complete the registration form on the last page of the newsletter. Make checks or money orders payable to Tidewater Beekeepers Association and mail to: TBA c/o Carol Keenoy 121 Wade Cove Lane, Knotts Island, NC 27950. 🐝

*Submitted by Mike Carney  
President, TBA*

## Basket Winners

*Winning names for SVBA basket raffle*

The Shenandoah Valley Beekeepers Association would like to thank all those who supported the club by buying tickets for their Christmas baskets. The basket raffle is an annual event to help the SVBA raise funds for community outreach programs, speaker expenses, and support other activities.

Panther Trucking Company of Summersville, WV, and Marzella Hollandsworth of Huntington, WV, were the winners of the two baskets. Sam and Betty Hollandsworth, who are SVBA members, received a one-year free SVBA club membership for selling the most tickets.

Again, thanks to those who supported the Shenandoah Valley Beekeepers Association's fund drive. 🐝

*Lannie D. Ballard  
President, SVBA*

## From the Treasurer

### Trying to keep in touch

Please check your mailing labels if you receive the newsletter by mail. The label will give your current dues status. It should read 2005 to be current. Email recipients should have their dues status stated in their email notice. If you need to renew your membership or think there may be an error in your status, contact me by mail at 1214 N. Poes Rd., Flint Hill, VA, 22627-1700 or by email.

Wow – the misguided e-mail list is incredible. I realize that everyone plays musical e-mail addresses. Some have stopped checking their email accounts and have run out of room for new emails. Others have blocks on their accounts. The following people could not be sent the newsletter by e-mail. If your name is on this list, please, send me your correct e-mail or let me know you want to receive the newsletter by postal mail. My email address is [ahworkerb@aol.com](mailto:ahworkerb@aol.com).

Aiello	Browder	Burks	Domm	England
Engstrom	Fifer	Fitzgerald	Geisler	Gretencord
Jackson, Dan	Jampol	Knowles	Mattichak	Meffert
Metcalf	Norton	Peak	Pohlman	Redick
Slater	Thibeault	Tomkins	Waltman	Ward

Thanks. We appreciate your help in keeping records up-to-date. Oh yes—if you have recently changed yours or added an e-mail address, let me know. 🐝

*Ann Harman  
Treasurer, VSBA*

## Telling the Bees

### Remembering our Beekeepers

Virginia beekeepers lost a number of friends and mentors over the past few months. Included among our losses are:

#### *Punky Ward* – Blue Ridge Beekeepers Association

A dear friend has passed away. Punky Ward was a bee club member and friend of many in the Roanoke area. She will be sorely missed. (Harold Cassell)

#### *Russell Davis* – Richmond Beekeepers Association

Father and friend, Mr. Davis helped many in Central Virginia learn the art of beekeeping.

#### *John T. Houston, Jr.* – Richmond Beekeepers Association

Mr. Houston always found time to help others with their bees. As a mentor he touched many lives.

#### *Stan Nicolay* – Tidewater Beekeepers Association

Stan Nicolay was a wonderful source of bug facts, with his tales of chasing butterflies in the South American rain forests, dodging the banditos, to displays of his "Gee Whiz" bug boxes. A past president of the Tidewater Beekeepers, he will be sorely missed. (Art Halstead)

## Beekeeper Program in NC

### New Beekeeper Cost Sharing Program accepting applications

The [Apiculture](#) program at North Carolina State University, with funding from the Golden LEAF Foundation of North Carolina, is promoting a program to increase the number of active beekeepers and honey bee colonies in the state of North Carolina. The program will be open to all residents of North Carolina that are interested in learning the art of beekeeping. Other restrictions may apply. The application deadline for the program is rapidly approaching.

The [Bee Give-Away Program](#) is a cost-sharing program. Each participant may be able to receive two colonies of Russian honey bees with bee hives, but additional materials - such as protective clothing, smokers, and additional hive equipment will be the responsibility of the individual. The additional costs may range anywhere from \$50-\$150 per hive.

As in other states, the honey bee is a vital component of agriculture in North Carolina. Honey bee products, including honey, pollen, and beeswax, account for approximately \$10 million annually to the state's economy. Many of the economically important crops in North Carolina that bees pollinate, such as cucumbers, apples, blueberries and melons, account for \$100 million every year.

"The fate of the honey bee in North Carolina is in question," says Extension apiculturist David Tarpy. "Pests and diseases have dramatically decreased the honey bee population in the past 20 years, with an estimated 98 percent of the wild colonies eliminated from the state. The numbers of managed colonies have also suffered, dropping from a high of 180,000 in the late 1980s to approximately 100,000 today."

To be eligible for the program, an applicant must be a current resident of North Carolina, agree to meet all requirements of the educational/research program, be willing to join a local beekeeping organization, and pick up the bees and equipment at a specified time and place in April 2005. Only one application per household will be accepted. Applications are due by February 11, 2005.

In order to be considered for the program, applicants must agree to acknowledge the receipt of materials by phone or e-mail; participate in all educational and training sessions, agree not to sell materials obtained through the program within two years after receipt; agree to return the bees and materials if the participant quits the program; agree to complete the follow-up survey for research purposes; assume personal liability for all materials, including honey bees; and be willing to collect and share data related to the project.

Applications to participate in the program are available online at <http://entomology.ncsu.edu/apiculture>, and from local N.C. Cooperative Extension agents and N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Sciences apiary inspectors. Visit the [Bee Give-Away Program](#) site ([http://www.cals.ncsu.edu/entomology/apiculture/html%20files/GLF\\_program.html](http://www.cals.ncsu.edu/entomology/apiculture/html%20files/GLF_program.html)) to download the Brochure and Application for more details. 🐝

*Adapted from Shelbyinfo.com*

Virginia State Beekeepers' Association  
2005 Summer Meeting Registration Form  
July 8-9, 2005  
**Pre-registration deadline is May 31, 2005**

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Special dietary requests: \_\_\_\_\_

Pre-registration fee: \$20 per person \_\_\_\_\_

Lodging: \$25 single bed, shared room \_\_\_\_\_

\$31 single bed, no share room \_\_\_\_\_

*July 9 lunch* \$7 *All-You-Can-Eat buffet* \_\_\_\_\_

Total: \_\_\_\_\_

**Make checks or money orders payable to: Tidewater Beekeepers Association**

**Mail registration and Payment to: TBA c/o Carol Keenoy  
121 Wade Cove Lane,  
Knotts Island, NC 27950.**

Ann Harman  
1214 North Poes Rd.  
Flint Hill, VA 22627

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED