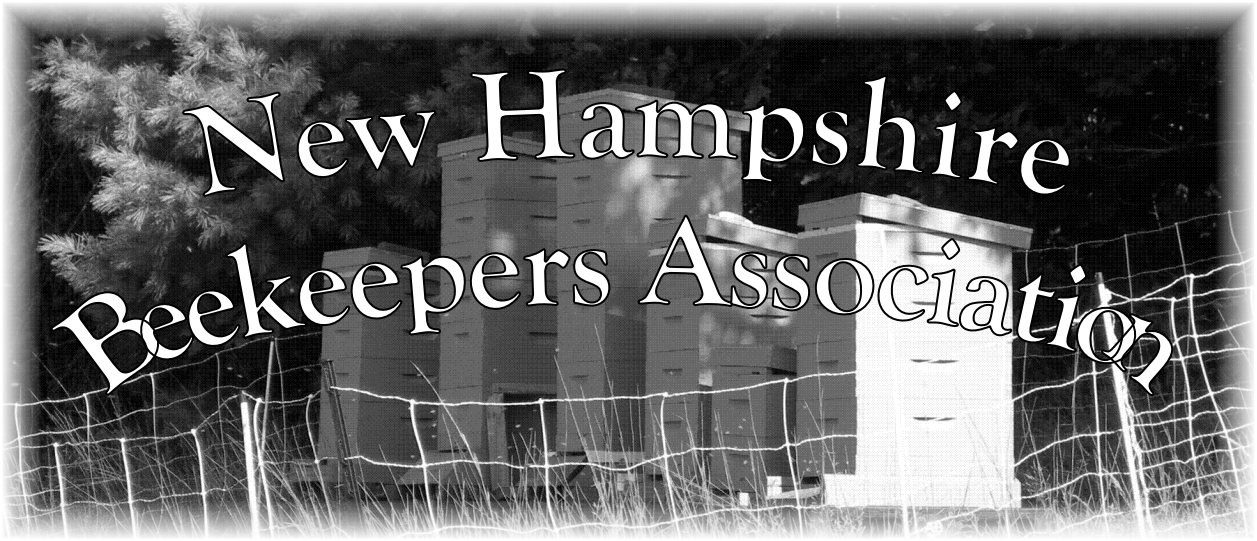

Spring Edition 2012

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424-5477

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Tel. (603) 968-7992

Recording Secretary:
Ellie Palmer
Tel. (603) 887-8157

Newsletter Editor:
Wendy Booth
Tel. (603) 679-1971

What's inside:

Attending the Spring Meeting?
We are looking for donations to the raffle table. Please bring new items only. They do not need to be BEE related.

www.NHBeekeepers.org

ADS FROM MEMBERS
Support Local Beekeepers

Spring Fever Farm
Ben & Bev Chadwick

BEES, Beekeeping supplies, **equipment**, jars and more. Everything for the beginner!

603-875-3544

We will be set up at the NHBA Spring Meeting. Call in big orders for delivery at the meeting or your local bee club.

We are a MANN LAKE
& Honey-B-Healthy Dealer

Hive Side Lessons
Hive Maintenance
Mentoring
Lectures

www.MyBeeBuddy.com

Wendy Booth 603-557-7468

Now offering Spring Bee School Classes

Hall Apiaries

Northern queens for sale
Open mated

$25.00 plus shipping

Troy Hall, Plainfield NH
603 298 7209

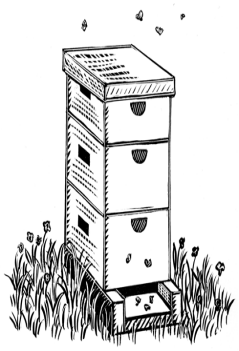
Don't forget to save some honey for the NHBA Spring Meeting Tasting Contest.
Bring in 8 oz. of each variety and let your peers be the judges. Prizes will be awarded for first 3 places.

Hillside Apiaries Merrimack, NH
603-429-0808

Supplies for the new beekeeper including smokers, tools, suits complete line of beekeeping equipment.

We sell bees!

Order online at our Website



www.Hillsidebees.com

BEE'S KNEES COCKTAIL

Makes 1 drink
1 Tablespoon honey
1/2 jigger gin
1 Tablespoon freshly squeezed lemon juice
1 Tablespoon freshly squeezed orange juice
Note: The orange juice is optional. Bars in Los Angeles and New York that serve the Bee's Knees omit it.

Preparation:

Combine all the ingredients and shake well with ice. Strain into a glass.

Note: When made as directed, the honey often forms into a giant ball in the middle of the shaker. To avoid this, combine three parts honey to one part hot water and stir together until completely mixed, then continue with the recipe.

www.honey.com Honey Feast Newsletter

Local Clubs

Pawtuckaway Beekeepers Association
Bee school starts in the end of February. For more info about the club visit their website at
www.PawtuckawayBeekeepers.ORG
PBA holds its monthly meetings the 3rd Monday of each month. *The club has moved to the Masonic Lodge, 12 South Rd. in Candia.*

Merrimack Valley Beekeepers Association
Meets the first Saturday of the month, August through May, at 7:30 pm, Hudson Recreation Building, Oakwood Street, Hudson, NH.
www.mvbee.org

Kearsarge Beekeepers Association
The club meets 6 times a year at various locations. Please visit the website for the latest info.
www.kbanh.org

Pemi-Baker Beekeepers Association meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month 7-9 pm at the Town Clerk's Office—Community Room, 1062 River Rd, Bridgewater, NH. Our website is live (accessible but still working on it):
www.pemibakerba.org
They have a survey for our club members only on their beekeeping experiences in 2011.

Seacoast Beekeepers Association meets the 3rd Thursday of each month at the Jeremiah Grange Hall in Lee, NH from 7-9 pm.
www.seacoastbeekeepers.com

Monadnock Beekeepers Association meets the 1st Thursday of each month 7-8 PM at the Stonewall Farm in Keene, NH.
www.monadnockbeekeepers.com

Capital Area Beekeepers Association
CABA typically meets at 7pm on the 2nd Friday of each month at the South Congregational Church at 27 Pleasant St in Concord NH.
www.capitalareabeekeepers.org

Club secretaries please submit your club news for the next newsletter by June 20th.

Farm and Forest 2012

Thanks to all who volunteered to work the NHBA booth at the F&F Expo. The show was packed this year; in fact had the largest numbers through the doors in years. The NHBA booth was busy almost the entire time. We participated in Farmo - a question based scavenger hunt. Thanks to Dick Dionne for donating honey sticks to Farmo. We were next to Mill Fudge Factory - a great spot to be if have a sweet tooth! Did you know they make all of their fudge with honey? Big thanks to our set up and take down crew - who made both jobs much better! We had so many volunteer last minute that we had to turn folks down! Thank you to everyone who offered, we appreciate you all.

Hey…There's An App for That!

By Wendy Booth

If you got an iPad for a gift this holiday season you are probably already addicted to getting Apps (applications- they are mini programs). If you do a "bee" search at the iTunes store you will get mostly games starring cartoon bees of some kind. Most are puzzle style games for kids. After hours of searching I did find a few Beekeeping apps worth reviewing. I'll try to give a review or two each newsletter.

AntennaFarmer by Renneisen Design. 2011 Free
Sweet little app! It's really a magazine with some cool features. Some small articles, great bee and flower photography, a small video and a great chart showing the bee parts. You can click each bee part to highlight and read out about them. One page lists the supplies needed to keep bees complete with links to Mann Lake, Dadant and Brushy Mountain. My favorite page is the last page featuring a 360 degree rotating honey bee. It's cool. You can spin it with your finger and make it go fast, you can change direction and slow it down. Very fun to show friends and kids.

NHBA is looking for a Newsletter Editor for 2013.
Contact NHBA Pres. Wendy Booth for more information

Specialty Crop Block Grant Program for Sustainable Beekeeping

Using Top Bar Hives in NH

Project Summary

Decreasing availability of affordable land for farming, economic and demographic factors and high property taxes combine to make specialty crops a linchpin of New Hampshire's economic engine. Specialty Crop growers depend greatly upon the work of pollinators, wild and domestic, to produce crops. Honeybees alone pollinate about $10 million worth of crops in the US annually.

New Hampshire's long cold winters and unpredictable weather during the short growing season make beekeeping a challenge at the best of times. In recent years many additional problems have beset honey bee colonies, including parasites, fungi, viruses and contamination by fungicides and pesticides. These factors have had a cumulative negative effect, resulting in the disappearance of most feral honey bee colonies and a significantly higher average annual loss of honey bee colonies managed by beekeepers across the United States.

These higher annual losses have resulted in increased pressure on the honey bee industry as a whole. Bee package and queen producers struggle to keep up with the demand for replacement colonies in addition to new colonies. As a result, the quality of these bees has appeared to decline. In addition, the shortage of these starter colonies has caused prices to rise and has limited access of hobby beekeepers to these resources. Consequently, there has been a strong movement toward more sustainable practices and the use of alternative beekeeping methods.

This project explored alternative beekeeping in Kenyan Top Bar hives to test claims that these hives use a more natural and sustainable beekeeping methodology by reducing exposure to traditional management related stresses, such as pesticide contaminated wax foundation, intensive colony manipulation and honey bee pests and diseases. Top bar hives have been touted as easier to manage, cheaper to build and maintain, healthier for the bees—potentially increasing the bees' resistance to pests and diseases—and a more natural way of keeping bees that allows the colony to manage itself to meet its own needs. Emphasis is supposed to be placed on the health and well being of the colony as opposed to managing the colony for maximum honey production or crop pollination.

However, there is some doubt that the colonies will survive the winters in New Hampshire due to their clustering behavior. In traditional Langstroth hives, as well as in natural hives in tree cavities, bees form a tight cluster to keep warm during the cold winter months, eating the stored honey above them for energy. As the cluster consumes the honey within reach, it moves upward with the warmer air in the hive to maintain contact with available honey stores. In contrast, in top bar hives, the bees will need to move horizontally or even down and around combs to reach available honey stores. There is some doubt that our European honey bee clusters are willing and able to move in this way.

Related project goals included expanding apiarists' expertise in sustainable beekeeping practices and raising public awareness of the importance of all pollinators to New Hampshire's food security.

Project Approach

Beekeepers received two Kenyan top bar hives each (with the exception that 2 beekeepers received 1 hive each), plus a package of bees with a caged Italian queen to be placed in each hive. Beekeepers were allowed to replace the package queens with their own queens of other races of honey bees if they wished.

Project participants assembled the hives, installed the bees and provided starter food in the form of sugar syrup or, rarely, honey. Participants then monitored the progress of the colonies, committing to at least one inspection per month, recorded on inspection sheets specifically designed for the project by participants. Beekeeping skills varied widely, ranging from

beginners with apparently very little experience to advanced beekeepers that had been practicing traditional beekeeping for several decades.

Of the 36 colonies of honey bees installed in the top bar hives, 9 were reported lost before winter due to absconding, swarms, queen failure, or starvation. 26 of the remaining 27 colonies died during the winter and early spring. Only 1 out of 36 colonies survived the winter and is entering its second season.

Beekeepers encountered several problems and setbacks during the course of this project. Although spring arrived several weeks early in New Hampshire in 2010, cold wet weather in the southern states where bee packages and queens are produced resulted in delays in spring build up and in the shipment of packages.

Top bar hive proponents portray the hives as easier to manage, cheaper to build and maintain and healthier for the bees, making them more resistant to pests and diseases. Most of the project participants agreed that the top bar hives were easier to manage in some ways. After the hives were assembled, there was very little heavy lifting involved with maintaining the hives, except for the cumbersome cover that had to be removed each time the beekeeper needed to refill the feeder or conduct an inspection. The bars were at a comfortable working height for inspections and manipulation. No reaching or twisting with heavy boxes was involved, making these hives easier on the beekeepers' backs. In addition, the bees seemed easier to handle during inspections, likely because lifting a bar for examination created a much smaller opening in the hive than when a beekeeper removes an entire box from a Langstroth hive, exposing the tops of 10 combs.

Top bar hive beekeepers have often claimed that they observe low levels of varroa mites in their hives and do not have to treat the hives. The more experienced participants in this project found these claims questionable. Although many participants reported low mite levels, this was most likely due to the fact that these weak colonies had raised very little brood during the dearth in the summer months. Many queens stopped laying until the fall. Without the developing brood, the mites can't reproduce. A break in the brood cycle where no brood is produced for a short period is often recommended in traditional beekeeping as a way to reduce mite populations. Higher mite levels were observed in some of the stronger colonies able to build up to larger populations. Unfortunately, the hive design did not allow for conventional treatments for varroa mites, requiring improvisation on the part of the beekeeper.

Although top bar hives were touted as requiring very low input from the beekeeper, the more experienced beekeepers in this project recognized that the dry, hot weather might result in a shortage of food resources and the new colonies would not be able to draw enough comb, rear enough bees and gather enough food during the short season. These beekeepers continued to feed the bees sugar syrup and/or pollen from the time the bees were hived in May, until late fall in November. Even then, some of these beekeepers reported that they did not think the bees had stored enough honey to make it through the entire winter.

In addition to the lack of adequate feeding provisions, participants were frustrated with several other limitations of this top bar hive design. The dimensions and the shape of the hive prevented the beekeepers from being able to effectively transfer combs, brood or food stores from their Langstroth hives or nucleus hives to strengthen the top bar hive colonies. Had they been able to do so, more colonies might have survived. There also did not appear to be enough ventilation in the top bar hives during the winter months. Air movement within the hive is required to remove excess moisture, which could drip on the cluster and cause it to freeze to death. Also, the depth of the box and the close proximity of the comb to the screened bottom during colder periods in spring, fall and winter was seen as a possible detriment to the colonies, particularly smaller ones. Lack of effective tools and other equipment designed specifically for top bar hives was a common complaint as well.

Partners:
In keeping with the project's secondary goals of increasing public awareness and encouraging pollinator habitat, UNH Co-operative Extension Entomologist Alan Eaton led a spring workshop, *Encouraging Native Pollinators,* at Warner's Pillsbury Free Library.

Merrimack County Conservation District - Organized programming, paperwork and publishing of final results in booklet available upon request from office.

Kearsarge Beekeepers Association - Participation in the project, bookkeeping, support and funds.

NH Beekeepers Association - Participation in the project, bookkeeping, compiling reports, administrative support, and publishing.

NH Department of Agriculture Market & Food - Participation in the project, conducting hive inspections upon request, compiling reports and administrative support.

Goals and Outcomes Achieved

Educate public on alternative pollinators.

UNH Co-operative Extension Entomologist Alan Eaton led a free-to-public spring workshop, *Encouraging Native Pollinators,* at Warner's Pillsbury Free Library. Alan showed viewers many pollinators native to New Hampshire, some biology, and ways to increase their numbers locally. Over 25 members of the public attended in addition to the grant participants and KBA members.

Potentially offer a low cost, low input, simpler method of beekeeping in TBH for small scale (local) pollination and/or honey production.

Top bar hives can be significantly cheaper to build than Langstroth hives, and some aspects of beekeeping in the top bar hive are easier. Top bar hive beekeepers may spend less on equipment, but this project could not verify this as the participants felt that alternative equipment designed specifically for these hives was needed. In addition, feeding the colony and treating for pests and diseases were more challenging in the top bar hive. None of the participants had any surplus honey to harvest. In fact, they had to feed the bees copiously.

Prepare beekeepers, of all skill levels for the difficulties inherent in the TBH design and management for the Northeast.

Two top bar hive informational meetings were held to teach members how to setup and maintain top bar hives, including one session taught by Christy Hemenway, the producer of the hives. The first meeting was held at the home of Kearsarge Beekeepers Association (KBA) President in E. Andover NH with approximately 40 people in attendance. The second meeting was held at The Owen Farm in Warner NH with over 60 people in attendance. An additional 3 informational meetings for participants were held after the regular KBA meetings in Warner NH at the Warner Library. A phone survey to the participants was conducted in February 2010.

Explore sustainability of TBH Beekeeping using less chemical controls in a more natural environment

One of, if not the, biggest problem beekeepers currently face is varroa mite control. The mites damage and transmit diseases to the bees, shortening their life span and making them more susceptible to other pests and diseases. The top bar hive method of beekeeping did not appear to suppress varroa mite levels during the span of this project. The scope of the project did not allow for testing the effects on other diseases. Strong, robust colonies are able to fend off diseases better than weaker colonies, but only a small number of the top bar hive colonies in this project became strong.

Compile results into a report made available to the beekeeping communities and other interested parties locally and nationally:

Project Findings Published:

www.nhbeekeepers.org

American Bee Journal January 2012 (excerpts used in larger article)

Southern Adirondack Beekeepers Association Newsletter (December 2011)

Maine State Beekeepers Newsletter (January 2012)

NH Beekeepers Newsletter (February 2012 Edition)

Merrimack County Conservation District booklet available through MCCD

Also sent to NH Farm Bureau Communicator Newsletter, All local NH Bee Associations and to Eastern Apiculture Society Newsletter (not yet published).

Promote sustainable beekeeping

Sustainable beekeeping can mean many things to different people. To some, it means "natural" beekeeping, organic to others. However, it cannot be called sustainable if one cannot keep the colonies alive through the winter. Sustainable beekeeping in New Hampshire has been promoted through the use of Nucleus colonies and local queen rearing within the Langstroth system of beekeeping. Most traditional beekeepers in New Hampshire incorporate IPM in their apiaries, and try to minimize the colonys' exposure to pesticides. By raising their own queens and bees, these beekeepers are approaching the goal of sustainable beekeeping.

This is the method that the New Hampshire Beekeepers Association, the local clubs, and many of the project's participants promote to their members and to the general public throughout the year through educational meetings (often bringing in knowledgeable speakers), colony inspections, product evaluations, private instruction, etc.

Beneficiaries

New beekeepers entering the field will have more information to make better choices on how to keep bees successfully in New England. Local clubs can tailor their educational programming to discuss the potential difficulties with Top Bar Hives in New England.

This project has shown how difficult it is to keep bees alive and that management is needed to help them prosper. The Top Bar Hive is not ideally suited for the average beekeepers looking for colonies strong enough to offer pollination, production of sustainable amounts of honey and cost effectiveness. Traditional methods of keeping bees offer more support, are more cost effective and appear to be better for the bees and the beekeepers in our Northern climates.

Lesson Learned

The project results reflect just how challenging it has become to keep honey bee colonies alive through a year of New England weather while colonies are simultaneously beset by so many pests and diseases. Attempting to overcome these challenges in an alternative beekeeping system such as the top bar hive adds one more major complication.
Although modern beekeeping has become very complicated, traditional beekeeping systems have a wide, knowledgeable support structure in place to aid new and experienced beekeepers alike. The top bar hive does not have an adequate level of support, so the success rate (keeping colonies alive and thriving) will likely be very low. Losing colonies can be very de-

moralizing, especially to new beekeepers who often become so discouraged when their colonies die that they decide to quit beekeeping altogether. Education and support from experienced mentors and local bee clubs are the keys to avoiding this scenario. We have found this knowledge and experience to be lacking.

Paradoxically, although the top bar hive design is very old, beekeepers have only recently begun developing modern methods that can cope with the challenges the bees now face. This methodology has to be tailored to each region, as beekeeping is strongly affected by local conditions. What works for beekeepers in one region of the US often does not work in other regions. Until a consistently successful methodology can be worked out for the New England states, it is the opinion of the authors of this report that top bar hive beekeeping is only recommended for more experienced beekeepers.

Contact Person

NH Beekeepers Association:

Wendy Booth 603-679-1971 wendy_booth@comcast.net

Additional Information: Photos

Don't forget to plan to attend **EAS 2012 in Vermont** this year.

August 13-17th at University of Vermont, Burlington

www.EASTERN APICULTURE.ORG

for more info on the Workshops, Speakers and Conference Schedule

NHBA Spring Meeting 2012

March 24, 2012
9 AM– 3 PM

New Location!
Bow Community Building,
2 Knox Road, Bow NH

Speakers:
Erin Forbes, EAS Master Beekeeper from ME will present the findings from her SARE grant project on Nucs. vs. Packages in the Northeast. Her second presentation will be on her swarm management methods.

Carol Cotrill, EAS Master Beekeeper, also from ME, will do a presentation on working with wax - from collecting to preparing for use and then how to make candles, lip balms, hand creams and other wax products.

Other items of interest: Honey Tasting Contest, Raffle, Officer Elections, Beekeeper of the Year Award

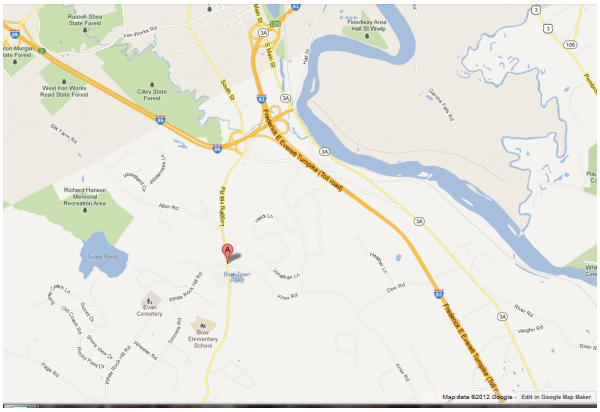
The meal will be soup & sandwiches catered by First Impressions in Concord, NH.

We are asking members to bring a morning snack to share. If it contains honey - bring the recipe to share!

$20 for NHBA member, includes meal. $5 for NHBA members - no meal. $35 *non-NHBA members*, includes meal and NHBA membership. **Pre-registration required for meals by March 19th**.

To register use the renewal/registration form on the back page of this newsletter.

The Newsletter is looking for submissions
Please email to Info@hivehealthy.com
or Mail to: NHBA
c/o 37 Swan Dr, Nottingham NH 03290



Directions to Bow Community Building:
From I-89 take exit 1, Bow/Logging Hill Rd. Turn right on South St. continue on Logging Hill Rd. Take second left on Knox Rd. Building will be on the right.

Look for NHBA yellow signs

NHBA Fall Meeting 2012
October 27th 9am-3pm

Save the date...The Capital Area Beekeepers will host the Fall Meeting at the Bow Community Building. Please note the change in date. Each Fall the NHBA meeting is hosted by a different bee club. 2013 will be hosted by the Pawtuckaway Beekeepers.

Look for Certified Mail on Mosquito Spraying
If you have registered your colonies with the State of NH and the municipality where you have hives has set aside funds to spray, you should expect to get a registered letter. The letter will be from the pesticide applicator that has been hired by your town/city. This will not have dates on which they will spray. You will need to check with the town offices throughout the season. Notices are given on WMUR and a few other stations. It's up to beekeepers to protect their colonies.

NHBA Summer Workshop

Saturday June 16th, 2011

We are looking for speakers from amongst our membership. Surely you have something to share with other beekeepers? Maybe you know someone show does and just needs a little encouragement? How about suggesting a topic you are interested in?
Contact Wendy Booth (info on cover) or your local club president with your ideas.

National Honey Bee Survey

NH is participating in the National Bee Survey funded by the 2011 Farm Bill. As part of the survey, Ben Chadwick and I will sample bees, brood, and comb from 8 colonies in each of 25 apiaries throughout the state. If you would like to include your apiary in the survey, please email me at Chris.Rallis@agr.nh.gov. Apiaries should have at least 8 colonies in order to participate. Also, please note that summary results from apiary samples will be sent to the beekeeper as below, but add another month or so to the time because the samples will be mailed to USDA in batches.

---The 2011 National Survey has two goals, 1) identify potentially invasive pests such as the exotic mite Tropilaelaps, problematic Apis species such as A. cerana and viruses such as the Slow Paralysis Virus and, 2) conduct an epidemiological survey that would meet the goal of developing a long-term overall baseline picture of colony health.---

---Beekeepers participating in this survey should expect a summary report on the average apiary level Nosema, tracheal mites, Varroa loads and the presence or absence of Tropilaelaps in the sampled apiary within 4 months of sample collection. A separate report that presents the results from a molecular analysis of the sampled bees should be sent to beekeepers 6 months after sampling. This later analysis will determine which bee viruses and Nosema species are present in the sampled apiary and will screen for the exotic honey bee species and sub-species.---

For specific details of the pathogens and parasites included in the sampling assays and for other information, please see the
USDA Honey Bee Pests and Diseases Survey Project Plan for 2011 and other documents at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/honey_bees/survey.shtml.

Chris Rallis
Entomologist II
NHDAMF

Phorid Fly and Honey Bees…Report from NH State Entomologist II

Earlier this year, the news broke that a new parasite of honey bees had been discovered in California. Actually, a more accurate statement would be that an old parasite of bumble bees and paper wasps was recently found to also parasitize honey bees in California. The following is an excerpt from the publication, which can be viewed at http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0029639.

Here we provide the first documentation that the phorid fly, Apocephalus borealis, previously known to parasitize bumble bees, also infects and eventually kills honey bees and may pose an emerging threat to North American apiculture. Parasitized honey bees show hive abandonment behavior, leaving their hives at night and dying shortly thereafter.1

This phorid fly was subsequently reported by some in the media to be a cause of CCD, much to the chagrin of the authors. The following are excerpts from a post quoting one of the authors, Joseph De Risi, on Bee-L:

---Charles and I are authors on that paper, but I want you to know that we do not agree with the statements being made in the press and by others, claiming that phorids are even remotely responsible for colony collapse.

---The media is way over-hyping this story.2

A. borealis is native to North America and has likely coevolved with bumble bees over tens or hundreds of years. It may have been specific to bumble bees and switched to the more abundant honey bees in recent years in some areas saturated with honey bees, or it may have had a broader host range than previously known. As far as I can find, the fly has not been well studied, probably due to the fact that it was a minor native parasite of one of our native bumble bee species and was of little or no economic importance.

In any case, A. borealis has been collected in New Hampshire previously, so we most likely have native populations parasitizing bumble bees and paper wasps already, and have had for years. So it is questionable how much of an impact these flies will have on honey bees in NH.

If these flies are parasitizing honey bees, they should be found in the honey bee samples we are sending to the USDA in the National Honey Bee Survey. I also plan to set out light traps this summer and fall to see if I can find any parasitized honey bees. Any beekeeper can do the same if honey bees seen flying at lights at night are trapped or captured and held for a couple of weeks. Peak parasitism occurs in August through October. See the above publication for methods. In the publication, larvae emerged from the bees on average in 7 days but temperatures could certainly affect this number. If any beekeepers do try this experiment, please notify me of your results. Pictures of any observed fly larvae emerged from the bees and larvae preserved in 70%-80% ethyl or isopropyl alcohol would be a great bonus.

Chris Rallis
Entomologist II
NH Dept. of Agriculture, M & F

1Core A, Runckel C, Ivers J, Quock C, Siapno T, et al. (2012) A New Threat to Honey Bees, the Parasitic Phorid Fly Apocephalus borealis. PLoS ONE 7(1): e29639. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0029639

2M. Nasr. Bee-L. January 9, 2012

The NHBA appreciates your support!

NH Beekeepers Association
Newsletter
c/o Wendy Booth
37 Swan Drive
Nottingham, NH 03290

NH Beekeepers Association 2012 Membership Form

Name(s) _____

Street or PO Box_____Town_____

State_____ZIP_____Phone _____

E-Mail _____

Single $15 ____ Family $20____ New: _____ Renewal:_____ Donation to Bee Research fund $_____

I prefer my newsletter (check one): PAPER ____ E-Mail ___ *Help the club save $ by going email version*

NHBA SPRING MEETING REGISTRATION FORM

March 24, 2012 9 AM-3 PM (Doors open at 8:30)

Number of Members Attending _____ $20 per Member (includes meals and beverage)

Number of Non-Members Attending ____$35 per non-member (includes meal & Membership)
Number of Members Attending NO MEAL $5 _____

PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED for Meals

RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY **March 19, 2012**

Please use above section to enter the names of attendees and update your mailing information.

Please make checks out to: NHBA

Mail to: Moe L'Heureux, 83 Hanover Street, Manchester NH 03101