

Legals continued

aforsaid Clerk's Office.

Tax map & parcel numbers: 35B 028
Said property being commonly known as Lot 67 Ponderosa Sub. Div. Section II, Lincolnton, Georgia 30817

As described in Deed Book 179, Page 92, Further described as Map & Parcel 35B 028, will expire and be forever foreclosed and barred on and after the 6th day of May, 2021.

The tax deed to which this notice relates is dated the 5th day of November, 2019, and is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Lincoln County, Georgia, in Deed Book 271, Pages 625-626.

The property may be redeemed any time before the 6th day of May, 2021, by payment of the redemption price as fixed and provided by law to the undersigned at the following address:

Kevin Robert Beggs
c/o Glee C. Smith
Law Office of Glee
21 Court Square
Warrenton, GA 30828

Please be governed accordingly.

Glee C. Smith
Georgia Bar No. 660837
21 Court Square
Warrenton, GA 30828
(706) 465-9988
4 15 4p

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF LINCOLN COUNTY STATE OF GEORGIA CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 20CV0159 AQUESTA BANK, a North Carolina corporation

Petitioner,
v.
SGE LLC, a Georgia limited liability company, and ROBERT L. HINNANT, a Georgia resident,

NOTICE OF AMENDED RULE NISI RESCHEDULING CONFIRMATION HEARING

TO: ROBERT L. HINNANT, Respondent
Named Above:

You are hereby notified that Petitioner Aquesta Bank presented a *Report and Application for Confirmation of Foreclosure Sale Under Power* in the above-styled case naming you as a Respondent to the Honorable Harold A. Hinesley, Chief Judge, Superior Court of Lincoln County, Toombs Judicial Circuit, on December 2, 2020 pursuant to the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 44-14-161, and that by reason of the *Order for Service of Respondent Robert L. Hinnant by Publication* entered by the Court on February 10, 2021, you are hereby notified of the following *Amended Rule Nisi* entered on March 22, 2021:

The above-styled case was previously scheduled for a hearing on Petitioner Aquesta Bank's *Application for Confirmation of Foreclosure Sale Under Power* (the "Confirmation Hearing") on April 14, 2021 at 1:30 p.m. The Court has determined that the Confirmation Hearing must be rescheduled due to a jury trial calendar conflict.

Accordingly, the Confirmation Hearing is hereby rescheduled to **July 22, 2021 at 9:30 a.m.** before the **Honorable Thomas B. "Britt" Hammond at the Lincoln County Courthouse, 210 Humphrey Street, Lincolnton, Georgia 30817** (the "Rescheduled Confirmation Hearing").

Parties, counsel and witnesses may attend the Rescheduled Confirmation Hearing in-person or virtually by utilizing the following Cisco WebEx instructions:

Web Page: <https://cscj/webex.com/webex-png/sites/cscj/dashboard/home>;
Meeting ID: 1320691268.

Contact the Court's office at 706-465-3946 with any questions about attending the Confirmation Hearing virtually or if there are any issues connecting to Cisco WebEx using the above-instructions.

Petitioner Aquesta Bank shall cause this *Amended Rule Nisi* to be served upon Respondents SGE LLC and Robert L. Hinnant at least five (5) days prior to the Rescheduled Confirmation Hearing in such a manner as shall comply with Georgia law.

Respondents SGE LLC and Robert L. Hinnant are hereby ORDERED to appear before the Court at the Rescheduled Confirmation Hearing to show cause why the relief requested in said *Application for Confirmation of Foreclosure Sale Under Power* should not be granted.

SO ORDERED this 22nd day of March, 2021.

Honorable Thomas B. "Britt" Hammond
Judge, Superior Court of Lincoln County
Toombs Judicial Circuit

WITNESS the Honorable Thomas B. "Britt" Hammond, Judge, Superior Court of Lincoln County, Toombs Judicial Circuit
This 29th day of March, 2021.

/s/ Renae Bolton
Clerk of Superior Court of Lincoln County
PREPARED BY:
/s/ Angela D. Robinson
A. Todd Sprinkle
Georgia Bar No. 832602
Angela D. Robinson
Georgia Bar No. 610028
Ashlynn Hutton
Georgia Bar No. 202527
PARKER POE ADAMS & BERNSTEIN
LLP1075 Peachtree St. NE, Suite 1500
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Tel: (678) 690-5702
Fax: (404) 869-6972
toddsprinkle@parkerpoe.com
angelarobinson@parkerpoe.com
ashlynnhutton@parkerpoe.com
Counsel for Petitioner Aquesta Bank
4 15 4p

Notice of Publication
Application to register a business to be conducted under a Trade Name

The undersigned hereby certifies that it is conducting a business in the City of Lincolnton, County of Lincoln, State of Georgia, under the name of: Rick Gay Music and that the nature of the business is Music Publishing Company and that said business is composed of the following individual: Ricky Gay, Sr., 356 Elm St., Lincolnton, Georgia 30817. 4 8 2p

NOTICE

Georgia, Lincoln County Probate Court
The petition of Robin Pate Snider for a year's support from the estate of Stephen Ross Snider, deceased, for decedent's surviving spouse, having been duly filed, interested persons are hereby notified to show cause, if any, on or before April 29, 2021, why said petition should not be granted.

Objections to the petition must be in writing, setting forth the grounds of any such objections, and must be filed on or before the time stated in the preceding sentence. All pleadings/objections must be signed before a notary public or a probate court clerk, and filing fees must be tendered with your pleadings/objections. Contact probate court personnel at the following address/telephone number for the required amount of filing fees.

amount of filing fees. If any objections are filed, a hearing will be scheduled at a later date. If no objections are filed, the petition may be granted without a hearing.

Lee D. Moss, Probate Judge
By: Debbie Pruett, Clerk
P. O. Box 205
Lincolnton, GA 30817
706-359-5528
4 8 4c

Debtors and Creditors Notice

All persons indebted to the estate of Louise M. Rice are hereby notified to make payment of same to the undersigned, and all persons having a claim against said estate are notified to make claim to the undersigned or be barred from participation in said estate.

This 24th day of February, 2021.
Executor of the Estate of
Louise M. Rice
Mitchell F. Matthews, Sr.
Post Office Box 111
Lincolnton, Georgia 30817

John C. Hammond, LLC
Attorney at Law
Post Office Box 1137
Thomson, Georgia 30824
706-595-1008
4 22 4p

Petition for Letters of Administration

Notice
Milissa O. Bowen petitioned to be appointed Administrator of the estate of James David Bowen, deceased, of said County. The petitioners have also applied for waiver of bond and grant of certain powers contained in O.C.G.A. 53-12-261. All interested parties are hereby notified to show cause why said petition should not be granted. All objections to the petition must be in writing, setting forth the grounds of any such objections, and must be filed with the court by 5/13/2021. All pleadings/objections must be signed under oath before a notary public or before a probate court clerk, and filing fees must be tendered with your pleadings/objections, unless you qualify to file as an indigent party. Contact probate personnel at the following address/telephone number for required amount of filing fees. If any objections are filed, a hearing will be held at a later date.

Judge Lee D. Moss
P.O. Box 205
Lincolnton, GA 30817
706-359-5528
4 22 4p

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF LINCOLN COUNTY STATE OF GEORGIA TAMEKA A. CRAWFORD, Plaintiff,

v.
CORY DAVID CRAWFORD, Defendant.
CIVIL ACTION
FILE NO. 21CV0035

NOTICE OF SUMMONS AND SERVICE BY PUBLICATION

TO: Cory David Crawford: You are hereby notified through an Order for Service by Publication, dated 3/25/2021, that you are the Defendant in an action filed on 3/1/2021, and that you have 30 days after completion of service to file an Answer and serve same upon Plaintiff's attorney, Sharon Foster Jones, P.O. Box 129, Washington, GA 30673.

Witness the Honorable Judge Hammond, this 25th day of March, 2021.

Thomas B. "Britt" Hammond
Judge, Superior Court
Toombs Judicial Circuit
4-1-21-4p

NOTICE

Georgia, Lincoln County Probate Court
The petition of Phyllis Paige for a year's support from the estate of Peter Gerald Paige, deceased, for decedent's surviving spouse, having been duly filed, interested persons are hereby notified to show cause, if any, on or before May 6, 2021, why said petition should not be granted.

Objections to the petition must be in writing, setting forth the grounds of any such objections, and must be filed on or before the time stated in the preceding sentence. All pleadings/objections must be signed before a notary public or a probate court clerk, and filing fees must be tendered with your pleadings/objections. Contact probate court personnel at the following address/telephone number for the required amount of filing fees. If any objections are filed, a hearing will be scheduled at a later date. If no objections are filed, the petition may be granted without a hearing.

Lee D. Moss, Probate Judge
By: Debbie Pruett, Clerk
P.O. Box 205
Lincolnton, GA 30817
706-359-5528
4 15 4c

NOTICE

Georgia, Lincoln County Probate Court
The petition of Mildred Claitt Norman for a year's support from the estate of Murray Toombs Norman, deceased, for decedent's surviving spouse, having been duly filed, interested persons are hereby notified to show cause, if any, on or before May 6, 2021, why said petition should not be granted.

Objections to the petition must be in writing, setting forth the grounds of any such objections, and must be filed on or before the time stated in the preceding sentence. All pleadings/objections must be signed before a notary public or a probate court clerk, and filing fees must be tendered with your pleadings/objections. Contact probate court personnel at the following address/telephone number for the required amount of filing fees. If any objections are filed, a hearing will be scheduled at a later date. If no objections are filed, the petition may be granted without a hearing.

Lee D. Moss, Probate Judge
By: Debbie Pruett, Clerk
P.O. Box 205
Lincolnton, GA 30817
706-359-5528
4 15 4c

NOTICE

Probate Court of Lincoln County
Re: Estate of Henry James Williams, Sr.
This is to notify any interested parties to file objections, if there is any, to the above referenced petition, in the Court on or before May 7, 2021.

Be further notified: All objections to the petition must be in writing, setting forth the grounds of any such objections. All pleadings/objections must be signed before a notary public or before a probate court clerk, and filing fees must be tendered with your pleadings/objections, unless you qualify to file as an indigent party. Contact probate court personnel at the following address/telephone number for the required amount of filing fees. If any objections are filed, a hearing will be scheduled at a later date. If no objections are filed, the petition may be granted without a hearing.

Lee D. Moss, Probate Judge

Insecticide residue in the soil harms wild bees

By Ian Bennett
for CAES News

New research funded by the Southern Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program and conducted at the University of Georgia shows that imidacloprid residue harms wild bees.

In a first-of-its-kind study, Christine Fortuin, now a postdoctorate researcher at UGA, developed a more accurate understanding of the lethal and sublethal effects of neonicotinoid exposure on blue orchard mason bees by studying multiple pathways of imidacloprid exposure.

"Imidacloprid is a neonicotinoid, which is a group of pesticides that are highly toxic to bees. It has several common uses but my research was focused on the soil-drench application method. This is when it is applied directly to the soil and soaked up through the roots of the tree to prevent beetles and other pests," explained Fortuin.

She worked with Kamal Gandhi, a UGA professor of forest entomology, to conduct the research through Southern SARE's Graduate Student Grant program.

Blue orchard mason bees are one of the few bees native to North America that can be a managed pollinator for orchard crops like apples, cherries and blueberries. Mason bees are members of the Osmia bee family and are considered a wild and solitary species. They have no queens or worker bees and while this dark, metallic blue pollinator may be similar in size to a honey bee, both its lifecycle and interactions with the environment are very different.

Because mason bees carry loose, dry pollen rather than forming it into a ball like honey bees, they have a much higher pollination rate. They also collect pollen from a variety of sources, where honey bees tend to focus on one area until it is depleted. According to Fortuin, these tendencies allow one female mason bee to pollinate as much as 120 honey bees in her lifetime.

Mason bees get their name because they do not build a wax-comb hive but instead use mud to build their nests within naturally-existing holes. It cannot drill its own holes like a carpenter bee, but the blue orchard mason bee is perfectly comfortable using holes created by other insects or any other small opening it can find, usually hollow reeds, straw or even small paper tubes. Their adaptability in nesting location allows farmers to create habitats on their farms.

"After a female bee selects a nesting site, the female collects a pollen provision big enough for one egg then uses mud to seal off an egg with the pollen, creating individual partitions or cells for each egg within the nest. The eggs hatch and mature within the cells of the nest and eventually spin a cocoon where it pupates and turns into an adult which emerges in the spring," said Fortuin.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forestry Service, these bees have a strong preference for fruit trees and are known for their efficiency when pollinating along with a willingness to pollinate in colder conditions than honey bees.

Despite their importance in orchards, little is known about the impact that soil-drench applications of neonicotinoid insecticides have on blue orchard mason bees.

As reported by the National Pesticide Information Center, neonicotinoid insecticides are made to mimic nicotine. These compounds disrupt and stop the central nervous system from functioning properly. As a water-soluble compound, it can be applied directly to the soil, onto seed or sprayed onto plants.

In the past, says Fortuin, risk assessment studies on the interactions between wild bees and this class of pesticide have focused on direct contact from pollen or foliar applications of the pesticide. Although wild bees regularly interact with the soil, little research has been conducted on the risks of exposure through soil-based contact.

Research objectives
The two-year grant project contained three major objectives. First,

Legals continued

By: Debbie Pruett, Clerk
P.O. Box 205
Lincolnton, GA 30817
706-359-5528
4 15 4c

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS NOTICE
STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF LINCOLN

All persons having claims against Lessie Mae Norman Young and her estate, are required to present the same to the undersigned, properly itemized and proven, within the time required by Law. And all persons indebted to said deceased, or her estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

This 13th day of April 2021.
ELLA CATHERINE FERGUSON
AND VIVIAN YOUNG BUGG
Personal Representatives
Attorney: Benjamin A. Jackson
Address: Post office Box 595
Lincolnton, GA 30817
Telephone: (706) 359-8885
Estate of: Lessie Mae Norman Young
4 22 4c

experiments assessed the impact of imidacloprid-treated soil on adult female mason bees and their nests. Second, they studied the developmental differences in offspring raised within nests built from treated soil and in the third research objective, experiments were conducted to determine if nesting mason bees showed a preference for soils with lower residual concentrations of imidacloprid.

To study the first objective, groups of female bees were exposed to soil containing varying levels of imidacloprid residue and monitored to determine if any differences could be detected in their nesting patterns.

"Residue levels in a field can vary widely depending on the type of soil, amount of organic matter, and the time since the pesticide was applied. Limited studies have shown that up to 1,000 parts per billion (ppb) can persist in the soil for several months. We chose to test a good range of residue levels to get a better understanding of the possible exposure levels," said Fortuin.

Throughout the experiments, four residue levels were used to simulate real-world variability and assess if increased exposure showed increased impact. These residue levels were < 1, 50, 390, and 780 ppb.

After exposure to treated soil for one hour, bees from each group were released into flight cages at the Durham Horticulture Research Farm in Watkinsville, Georgia. The flight cages contained flowering rabbiteye blueberry shrubs, untreated male bees and custom-built habitats called nesting blocks.

Over a 14-day period, the bees were monitored daily for signs of nesting activity.

After the 14-day nesting period was complete, the blocks were removed for examination. Several factors helped assess the lethal and non-lethal impact of exposure on the female bees and their offspring. These factors included the total number of individual cells in each nest, the number of pre-pupal cocoons in each nest, the weight of pre-pupal cocoons, and the gender ratio of the offspring.

Further research to assess the impact of soil moisture was conducted. Again, bees were exposed to treated soil containing < 1, 50, 390, and 780 ppb of imidacloprid residue. However, in this experiment, some bees were exposed to soil at 20% moisture while others were exposed at 40% soil moisture. Afterwards, they were released into the flight cages and assessed.

For the second research objective, a 3D printer created the specialized equipment called "well plates" that were needed to study the effect of imidacloprid on larval development. Each well on the plate was filled with 0.25 grams of damp soil following the same four exposure levels as earlier experiments. Six well plates were used,

each containing six replications. In total, this created 36 replications for each exposure level. Once the embryos were grafted, they were incubated at 27 degrees Celsius (81 degrees Fahrenheit).

Signs of life like movement, eating, pollen moving through guts, or the movement of hemolymph under skin were checked daily. Common signs of death including a change in color, darkening, a dull appearance or no response to stimulus were also monitored. Completed cocoons were removed after three weeks and weighed in the pre-pupal stage.

For the third objective, two experiments examined if females avoid soils containing imidacloprid residue.

In the first experiment, female bees were divided into groups and placed in a chamber that contained two choices of soil. One chamber contained soil with little to no neonicotinoid residue and the other had soil containing various amount of imidacloprid. Six variations existed where the pesticide level ranged from 0 to 1,000 ppb.

For the second experiment, male and female bees were allowed to mate and feed on a sugar, water and pollen mixture for five days after emergence from their cocoons. These bees were given the choice of two soils, one that contained imidacloprid and one that did not. Paper tubes were provided as a nesting site. After two weeks, the remaining soil was removed from the test site, dried and weighted to determine if one was preferentially used by the bees.

Impacts on bee populations

This study represents the first attempt to explore soil-based exposure in wild solitary bees. The majority of wild bees either nest in the soil, or use it as a material to build their nests. As wild bees become more popular in managed pollinator systems, the potential for accidental exposure becomes larger.

Experimental results showed both lethal and non-lethal effects caused by imidacloprid residue in the soil which could have significant short-term and long-term impacts on bee populations.

During testing, exposure to treated soil for one hour reduced nesting activity. For bees exposed to soil containing 390 ppb, nesting activity was reduced by 42%. In bees exposed at 780 ppb, nesting activity was reduced by 66% and they produced 40% fewer nest cells per day.

While observing sub-lethal effects, the researchers noted that the weight of pre-pupal cocoons did not vary among exposure levels. However, the offspring of the bees was skewed towards male bees. In the 50-ppb treatment group, 50% fewer female bees were counted than the untreated control.

In the soil moisture experiments, no mortality was seen in the adult females at 20% soil moisture for any level of

exposure. When exposed to soil at 40% moisture, a mortality rate above 50% was seen regardless of the imidacloprid levels in the soil. This indicates that pesticide exposure through moist soil has more potential for harm than dry soil.

In the second phase of the research, no significant differences in larval mortality were seen among any of the treatment groups. Fortuin also noted no differences in larval development time or pre-pupal weight. This suggests that soils containing residues of imidacloprid up to 780 ppb may not be lethal to offspring when used as a nest material.

In the third phase of research, no clear preference for treated vs. untreated soils was seen, even among bees which had the opportunity to select imidacloprid-treated soils with a level of 1,000 ppb. While more research is needed, this suggests that bees do not select against soils containing imidacloprid.

While the data suggests that larval bees may see limited effects from exposure, adult bees can be seriously impacted by soil-based exposure under the right conditions. These findings support the idea that the soil pathway is an important point of consideration in risk assessments for imidacloprid and other neonicotinoids. Currently, this pathway is not used in risk assessments by regulatory bodies which set the safety guidelines for pesticide use.

According to Fortuin, one simple solution to limit adult bee exposure is to cover the soil with mulch or bedding after applying the pesticide.

"It isn't always practical on every farm but it does work. It limits the contact between bees and the soil. The bees have a limited forage range and usually stay within 100 meters of their nests but sometimes forage up to 500 meters away," said Fortuin.

By covering the soil around the base of the treated trees in areas close to nests, the risk of exposure can be reduced. A mulch covering like pine straw or wood chips can serve as a barrier between the bees and the treated soil while also helping to hold moisture and prevent weeds around the base of the trees.

While more work is needed to determine the most effective risk management strategy, this research justifies the need to include the soil pathway as a consideration in risk assessments for imidacloprid and other neonicotinoids applied directly to soil if effective integrated pest management strategies are to be implemented.

To learn more about Georgia SARE, visit southern.sare.org/sare-in-your-state/georgia.

Ian Bennett is a communications specialist for Southern SARE (Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education) on the University of Georgia Griffin campus.

INVITATION TO BID ROWLAND YORK DRIVE PAVING BID NUMBER RFP 2021-1

ADVERTISEMENT

BID NUMBER: RFP 2021-1

BID ITEM: ROWLAND YORK DRIVE PAVING

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS may be obtained from and inquiries directed to City of Lincolnton City Hall; 125 North Peachtree Street; Lincolnton, Georgia 30817 or via email maustin@cityoflincolnton.com.

SEALED BIDS will be received by office of the City Clerk

City of Lincolnton
125 North Peachtree Street
P.O. Box 489
Lincolnton, Georgia 30817

Bids will be accepted until 4 p.m. on Tuesday, May 4, 2021. The bids will be publicly opened and read at 7 p.m. on the same date at the office of the City Clerk during the regularly scheduled council meeting. **Bid number and item are required to be noted on the outside of the envelope.**

Copies of the contract documents may be obtained during regular business hours at Lincolnton City Hall; 125 North Peachtree Street; Lincolnton, Georgia 30817. **There is a \$25.00 non-refundable fee for hard copy contract documents, payable to the City of Lincolnton.**

All bids shall be accompanied by a Bid Bond drawn in favor of City of Lincolnton, Georgia, in the amount of **ten percent (10%)** of the lump sum bid for the complete work; such Bid Bond representing that the bidder, if awarded the contract, will promptly enter into a contract and furnish a Performance Bond and Payment Bond as provided by law and approved by the City of Lincolnton Mayor and Council. Each bond shall be equal to **one hundred percent (100%)** of the CONTRACT AMOUNT. The Bid Bond shall be forfeited to the City of Lincolnton as liquidated damages if the bidder fails to execute the contract and provide Performance and Payment Bonds within ten (10) days after being notified that he has been awarded the contract. Letters of credit will **not** be accepted. A surety authorized to do business in the State of Georgia and showing an "A" rating, as set forth by Best Insurance Rating Service, must issue all bonds.

NO FAXED OR EMAILED BIDS WILL BE ACCEPTED.

CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING ISSURANCE OF ADDENDUMS OR CONTRACT ADDITIONS/DELETIONS PRIOR TO BID OPENING.