Good Beekeeping *Good Fellowship*

Since 1948 Exploring the wonderful world of beekeeping together

The Bee Buzzer

Monthly publication of the

Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association

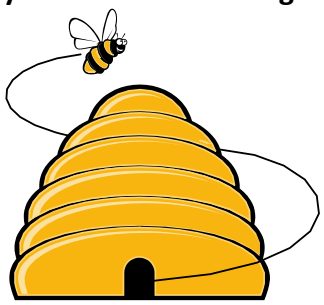
VOLUME 72, NUMBER 10 EDITOR: CHERYL BURKHEAD October 2020

General Meeting
Monday, October 19, 2020 (7 p.m.)
Join Us for a ZOOM Meeting
"In the comfort of your own home"
Download the Zoom App and watch from your computer, smartphone, or tablet
Log in instructions will be posted on the www.NEKBA.org website.

Main Program: Native Pollinator Plants- Chad Gilliland

Beelines

By President Ed Darlington



An update on a number of devices I have been experimenting on over the past several years.

While I enjoy beekeeping, I also enjoy testing some of the latest technologies, or ideas that might offer solutions to problems we are having with our honeybees. In some cases, participating in attempts that may help to get an idea to the market place.

These are experiments in progress, so if interested in more information please contact me. At this point **they are not recommendations**; I'm merely reporting the testing I am conducting; to bring about questions and discussions.

First item is a thermal imaging camera; it allows me to view my bees (or at least the position and size of their winter cluster. I get a heads up without opening the hive in the very cold days of winter. Doesn't provide very much information when the bees are not clustered in their winter mode. I use it in addition to actual hive inspections; as there is no substitute for actually seeing your bees; but I don't have to disturb the hive as often and only when the temperature gets above 50^0F. For me it is a win. There are a number of options in numerous price ranges.

Next device is a microprocessor-controlled heater plate (no chemicals required) by Thermal Industries. It is used to kill varroa mites without harming the honeybees.

The way it works is to heat the hive to a 104^0F for 2 hours. This kills the mite not only free-roaming in the hive, but also kills those enclosed in capped cells. I have used it successfully on one test hive two previous years.

My concern is that it was difficult to find corroborating data not associated with the inventor. Between my own experience and what data I have collected on my own, I believe it works. My hesitation is multifaceted:

A) not practical for many beekeepers: it requires two hours+, requires power at hive, while it doesn't appear to hurt the adult bees,

B] I worry the long-term effect on colony interaction by reducing drone efficacy, (sperm count) actually in both the queen and in the drones. The workers may keep the queen cooler thereby eliminating the potential risk to the queen (however additional testing will be required to rule out the potential harm to both eggs and sperm stored in the queen).

Because it isn't practical for many beekeepers there is no monetary incentives for funding university testing and verification.

I will continue to experiment and collect data on this.

This year I purchased a borescope inspection camera to view the bottom of the frames, so I can see if the hive is building queen cells. I believe many queens are unintentionally killed during deep inspections around the brood. I am in a learning phase of the best way to use the device; and to determine if, once the bees start building queen or swarm cells, it is already too late to steer them in a different direction.

Small hive beetles can be a threat, mainly to weaker hives. Next up, I have tested a red plexiglass lid. The reigning theory is that honeybees don't see the color red. Therefore, with one of these lids in place, to the bees, the hive is dark but not so for the small hive beetles. They see the color and the hive looks lit up to them -at least the top of the hive. My experience is that when small hive beetles are problematic, they hide in nooks and crannies especially at the top of the hive. The cost was, and is, one main issue. The last time I checked, each lid was $65. These last two years, I haven't had any small hive beetles. But in checking with other NEKBA members, it appears that no beekeepers are having problems with these beetles, at least during the last two years.

Another test in the que is a device that you install in your entrance reducer, which prevents the beetle from accessing the hive. I will let you know, next season, how this experiment turns out. Separate note: several years ago, I tested a canvas inner-cover in place of a regular inner-cover as they were recommended by University of Guelph in Canada (good source for how to videos on beekeeping) meant to promote better, more even ventilation, throughout the hive. That institution is far enough north that they don't have small hive beetle issues.

My test hives had an explosion of small hive beetle population: an extreme invasion of beetles, as the bees couldn't get at the beetles. So, I truncated the test and removed the canvas inner-cover, and the hive returned to normal small hive beetle infestation.

The next item is a phone app designed to listen to the hive and be able to diagnose what issues the hive is experiencing by the different sounds coming from inside the hive. Once uploaded, you are supposed to place your cell phone in the entrance and record for 30 seconds to a minute; then, the app analyzes that sound and reports on the issues.

While the concept is intriguing, between issues with the app and my computer hard-drive crash, I will have to start over on this experiment.

2020 Meeting Dates: (Starting Time is 7pm. Log in a few minutes ahead on Zoom.)

- Monday, October 19, 2020
- Monday, November 2, 2020 (Q & A)
- Monday, November 16, 2020
- Monday, December 14, 2020

Ol' Bee Gal

An old beekeeper's adage says we have only two seasons in beekeeping, winter and getting ready for winter. Many novice beeks get to experience the heartbreak of losing over-wintered colonies. Almost all winter losses can be attributed to 5 factors: small colony/cluster size, disease, freezing, failing queen, and starvation. Only one of these, a failing queen, is not completely controllable by the beekeeper. This was a talk I presented at our *Year 2 and Bee-Yond* class, and it will probably be presented again this next year. For now, let's focus on feeding.

Why feed? Optimally, you have left enough honey for your bees to survive the long Kansas winter. Most sources recommend 50-60 pounds of surplus per hive for our area. That's just about one full deep box full of honey. As the queen reduces her egg laying, the workers back fill the brood area

with fall nectar, pushing the queen and the brood area back down into the bottom box. Then, as they consume the honey, the bees eat their way back up in the top box. If extremely cold weather persists for weeks, it becomes very difficult for the bees to relocate their cluster to reach the stored honey. A beekeeper can help them out by moving full honey frames into direct contact with the cluster throughout the winter. You must be careful not to disturb the cluster. A broken cluster will have a difficult time regrouping in very cold temperatures and the bees that broke away will die. Even if you dutifully left the recommended amount of honey, our erratic Kansas winters can have your bees consuming much more honey than you thought they would. Weather conditions, the size of the cluster, and genetics related to brood rearing at the edges of each season impact honey consumption. Once brood rearing begins in earnest in early spring, the bees must heat their brood nest to 93° and that will take a lot of energy/honey.

How to feed? There are a variety of feeder styles available. Each seems to have its own advantages and problems. Division board feeders are a preference of commercial beeks. Although convenient for big guys hosing in the syrup, you have to open the hive to refill. Bees frequently drown in the syrup, if precautions aren't taken. Bees must break cluster and move over to the outside edge of the hive to access the food. Miller-type feeders are very popular. They fit directly under the inner cover and have a reservoir to fill with syrup. The bees access the feed by climbing up and over a dam but are prevented from getting into the feed by a screen. Very effective but messy if you have to move them to inspect the bees. New beeks like them because you don't have to expose yourself to the bees to refill the feeder. Bucket or jar feeders are probably our favorite. (We've used nearly every feeder created!) These set directly on the top bars or are positioned over the hole in the inner cover. Another empty super is needed to cover the feeder. We like these because the bees can easily access the feed and there is no danger of drowning. We keep enough feeders to fill replacements inside the honey house and just do a quick swap at the bee hive. In all of these feeders, use 2 parts sugar to 1-part water (by weight). This thick syrup is easier for the bees to utilize and will help the colony put on needed weight quickly.

When to feed? In the spring, we are warned that too much feeding promotes swarm behavior. The 1:1 syrup stimulates brood rearing—that's what you want if your bees are low on feed in the spring. THERE IS NO DOWN SIDE TO FEEDING BEES IN THE FALL. If your hive does not need supplemental feed, they won't take it. If they do need feed, feeding 2:1 syrup now early in fall can save their lives! There will come a time, when day time temperatures remain below 50° F, that your bees will no longer take liquid feed. We may have an occasional warm spell when temps fluctuate enough to allow them to take liquid feed but generally, not. Also, Steve thinks that if you feed ALL your colonies at the same time, it actually cuts down on robbing. Adding feed to only your weaker colonies can make them a target for robbing by stronger colonies in your area. This, of course, doesn't have any effect on feral colonies but you can help keep your own colonies home by offering them feed.

What and how not to feed? We are often questioned about alternative sweeteners. Bee feed can only be 2 choices: sucrose/white sugar as a syrup or high-fructose corn syrup designed as bee feed. There have been some recent discussions about the use of HFCS and whether it is a good food for bees (it's been lambasted for use in human food). The studies have been conflicted and whether it is a good choice or not remains undetermined. Large scale beekeepers continue to use it regularly partly because of its convenience. *** This is not the candy grade corn syrup you can purchase in the grocery store and that should not be used as bee feed.

The public and "helping the bees". I received 2 different calls this month from area folks wanting to help the bees by providing sugar water much as they do for hummingbirds. This amounts to the same practice we occasionally see in the beekeeping world—**open feeding**. Here is why that's a bad idea. If you have hives that need feed and you choose open feeding, your weakest hives will get the least amount of feed because they have the fewest foraging bees. At the feeding site, the bees will fight and some will die. At the feeding site, mites from both your hives and feral hives will be transferred onto your bees (If you wonder why your mite treatment wasn't as effective as it should

have been, re-infestation from other hives could be the answer.) Open feeding promotes robbing behavior. Once this starts, bees seem to look for the next easy target and it could be your hive you hoped to baby through the winter. So, what looks like an act of caring (wild bees need a little extra food, too) can actually cost you your hives.

Late in winter, it sometimes becomes apparent that we did not leave enough honey to supply the hive throughout the entire winter and they need a little boost. Some beekeepers freeze whole frames of honey from another hive. These can be added to a struggling hive to provide the feed they need (thaw any frozen frames before giving to a hive). Here is what Steve and I do for emergency feed. We know that using candy boards or hard candy feed has saved colonies. It is time consuming and messy but worth every bit of effort. There is also a firm candy you can purchase called "fondant." Fondant is the pliable feed you find in queen cages. It can be purchased in big blocks and cut into desired sizes and added to the top bars of hives as supplemental feed. This recipe is not fondant—this is a hard candy usually known as a "candy board". It should not be used to take the place of liquid feed early in the fall.

Steve's sugar cookies:

In a large pan, combine 10 pounds granulated sugar (beet or cane) and 1 quart/4 cups/2 pounds of water. (Cane sugar may need slightly less water). Heat and stir to dissolve sugar. Boil, bring temperature to 232°F (rolling boil). Remove from heat. Beat** and cool until the mixture reaches 180° F. If you beat until ready to pour, it eliminates any crust forming on the cooling candy. The candy will be white and thick.

Place paper plates on a hard level surface and pour candy into the plates. Allow to harden and cool completely. Fills 5 plates. You can leave the plates on the candy when feeding or remove them. You will also need a 1" feeder rim to make room for the plates. Place the cookie directly over the bee cluster. You can add more than one cookie to a hive if warranted. ** Steve uses a stainless-steel paint stirrer attached to a power drill to stir the candy. A large whisk and strong arm muscles will work, too.

This hard candy feed is very effective because it's placed on the top bars of the hive, directly above the brood/cluster area. If you do a quick winter inspection and see your bees clustered directly under the inner cover, they are likely out of food and would appreciate a candy board or sugar cookie.

Becky Tipton, Special Events Coordinator

Cecil's Candy Recipe

Candy boards do not take the place of liquid feed. They are only for emergency feeding. Joli found the following recipe in the Encyclopedia of Beekeeping.This is the recipe that Cecil uses. It does not use corn syrup. Home-made candy can be produced by boiling 20 lbs. of sugar in 5 pints of water until it reaches a temperature of 243F, after which it is allowed to cool for a while, then beaten until it candies (goes thick & white). Please note that recipes with cream of tartar may be harmful to bees. Pour this hard thick candy into a rim that is the same size as the top of your hive body and about 2" tall with a bottom. Pour the candy in; let it harden. Place it on top of your hive, under the inner cover. John Speckman states that he cuts the bottom off of a 5 gal. bucket and sets that inside of a 2" rim at the top of the hive , and then puts his lid on the hive. This round fits over the top of the bees, so that there isn't as much wasted candy board-the bees eat more of the candy.

***** KANSAS HONEY PRODUCERS MEETING *****

Join us Sunday, October 11th @ 7pm for a Virtual Question & Answer Session. Send questions to Becky Tipton @ bstbees@embarqmail.com. You may ask questions in the chat room during the meeting. If you do not receive ***The Cappings*** by email but would like to be updated and get the Zoom meeting link by email, please give Robert Burns, our treasurer, your email at rburnshoney@gmail.com. "Experts" will be Jim Kellie, Steve & Becky Tipton, Cecil Sweeney, Joli Winer, Julie Cahoj, Greg Swob, Robert Burns, and Kristi Sanderson.

Meet the Beek

I have two seniors at K-State and one high school junior. They don't all know what career they want, so I remind them I've lived in two beloved places, and have started a second career in my 40s. You don't always know at age 20 where your life's interests will blossom.

Born and raised in Seattle and the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, I always loved the outdoors, biology, and helping, and wanted to be a marine biologist or a doctor. I decided on doctor. The late 80s in Seattle, where many of my peers went to work at Microsoft, IBM and Nintendo, were the time of big hair, shoulder pads, and yuppies. I went to school with a girl named Mercedes Benz. For college I decided on a change of culture and went to K-State where I had cousins, grandparents and a great-grandparent farming nearby.

Working in healthcare during college, I learned I didn't want to spend a decade to become a doctor and be on call at all hours, so I became a Registered Nurse instead. I worked at a rural hospital where the 3 of us nightshift nurses took care of any case that came through the door. Emergency Room, heart attacks for the ICU, labor and delivery, pediatrics – we did it all. An excellent way to jump right in, keep calm and gain confidence. Just like beekeeping.

I married into a big farm family. When I was 3 months pregnant with my son, we moved to Port Angeles, WA to enjoy the outdoors near my very small family. I found my calling in home health nursing, where I could help people at home with personal attention, using my MacGyver skills to do what was needed with my limited gear at hand. I enjoyed being out on the road instead of inside, and loved to see the different neighborhoods, from the multi-generation families of the Lower Elwha Klallam tribe in the river valley to the mansions of California retirees in the foothills above Sequim's former dairy farmlands, now lavender.

We had a beautiful 3-acre home in the foothills of the Olympics Mountains with an orchard, blackberries, garden, chickens and pasture. Bees would have loved it there. But after 9 years and a third baby we were homesick for big family and moved back to Kansas, bought 20 acres near Riley, and built our house. With a third child, and parents with cancer, I left full-time nursing to focus on family, substituting at the schools.

I continued gardening and chickens, and then heard about bees. Why not?!? Like many people, I started with two hives and did whatever my mentor said, not knowing why. Yes, I shook powdered sugar on my bees, for some reason. My scientific nurse mind quickly found that many beekeeping "practices" were not based on vetted scientific testing, despite the numerous bee researchers we have the opportunity to hear each year at KHPA and other regional and national conferences that I love to attend.

I lost one hive the first winter, learned to make a split to replace it, and soon expanded to 6. At the same time, the Konza Beekeepers Association started in Manhattan, and I offered to be Secretary. I've been President twice since then, and obtained my Master Beekeeper certificate from U. of Montana. My fun each Spring was to organize group purchases of bee packages for club members. My first trip down I-70 with my daughter with 30 packages of bees in my mini-van will never be forgotten.

A few years later, I was asked to help start Golden Prairie Honey Farms in Manhattan, running the store while veterans worked the bees & wood shop. I met so many wonderful people there. Sadly, my older daughter's health declined and I had to leave, but I was happy to be able to be outside again in the bees. By then I had over 30 hives in 3 yards, and did a lot of volunteering and bee presentations.

The next Spring in 2019, I was asked to manage 10 hives for a ranch owner, which he soon changed to 30, and then 10 more for his friend with a new ranch, and a waiting list of more ranchers. I also had 40 hives. This had the makings of a full-time job, but with flexible hours to take care of family and volunteer at fairs and education events. I also became the KHPA regional rep for North Central Kansas.

This year I added a larger queen nuc yard, grafting extra queens to sell to local beekeepers in need. I find grafting is easier than starting an IV on a toddler, but requires the same steady hand and calm. I now have almost 100 hives for myself and 4 others, which is plenty, plus the 30 queen nucs. I have two recent requests for value added products in stores, so that will be my Fall project and round out my business. And I long to see all my bee friends at meetings in person.

But aside from playing with my own beehives, my favorite is still to mentor and teach, going to people's homes whether in town or way out of cell service to lend them a hand, solve issues with the supplies we have available, and help their confidence and bee knowledge to be successful.

Nikki Bowman

Tips for October

- Make sure that your hives have heavy bricks on them to keep our Kansas winds from blowing them off.
- Make sure your hives are tipped slightly forward so water won't pool in the back of the hive and cause moisture problems in your hive over the winter.
- Mow and weed-eat around the hive entrances.
- After extracting your honey, store your supers with paradichlorobenzene to keep the wax moth out. Do not store your supers in plastic garbage bags as this acts as an incubator for the wax moth.
- Take the time to inventory your equipment so you can spend the winter putting new equipment together or repairing your equipment.
- Take an inventory at your bee yards to see what equipment you need to repair or replace over the winter.
- Get your entrance reducers on this month. As the nights turn cool, mice are looking for a nice warm place to spend the winter. They can sure do a lot of damage. If you are using Formic Acid to treat for varroa, do not put on the reducers until those treatments are completed. Check for mice before installing mouse guards.
- Check your hives for food stores. The top hive body should be packed full of honey. If it isn't, you should feed the bees some syrup. If mixing your own syrup, in the fall, the mixture should be 2:1 sugar to water by weight. That would be 8 lbs. sugar to ½ gallon of hot water. Do not use corn syrup or any type of syrup that you purchase at the grocery store.
- Get your honey off as soon as possible. If you are leaving supers on your hives, make sure and take off the queen excluders so the bees won't move up into the honey super and leave the queen below!

- Check the frames in your brood chambers. Make sure you have a queen that is laying and that your have brood. If you find a queenless hive this time of year, it is best to combine it with another hive. Always take your losses in the fall. At this point, you can still save your equipment from wax moth damage. You can always make a split and get a new package or nuc next spring.
- Inner covers should have the deep side down over the winter months.
- Prepare a windbreak if your bees are exposed to the north wind.
- Close off screened bottom boards
- Analyze the record brood-which queens did best?
- Renew your NEKBA membership as soon as possible!

ASK QUINBY & REMI

Dear Quinby and Remi; I have acquired this bee hive from a friend, and I will be moving them to my house. Any suggestions for me?

Quinby and Remi Answer: We like to use a ratchet straps on the hives when we move them. Cecil usually gets them ready the evening before and then they move them before the sun comes up the next morning. They don't usually block the entrance, but you may use a piece of foam or a moving screen. If you block the entrance be sure to unblock the entrance immediately upon placing them in their new spot. The fastest way to kill your bees is to let them overheat. Just make sure to strap the hive so it doesn't come apart. They like to go out the day before to get the new spot ready for the bees—get your cinder blocks or stands ready so that you just have to move the bees in and leave them to get used to the new location. If possible, use a trailer so that it is lower for you to lift it up and strap them, so they don't tumble off or come apart. Also make sure to put your bee suit on and make sure that any helpers that you have with you are suited up too. If moving bees at night, they are extremely crawly and nasty. Have your smoker lit and ready to go—your smoker is your friend when moving bees. They have seen on Facebook that people put stuff in front of their hives so that the bees know that they need to reorient. Seriously, the bees know that they have been moved and that they need to reorient!

Dear Remi and Quinby; I treated my hives for varroa—now what?

Remi and Quinby answer: After you are finished with your treatment it is a good idea to re-check your mite levels to make sure that what you used worked. If it did not—you'll need to use something else and treat again! Also, make sure to take out any that need to be removed after a certain period of time, so check your directions. They used Apivar this year but it did not work on the varroa in all of their hives! They started treating early (in July) and it was so hot they did not have many choices of varroa treatments. Not a good choice and they won't use it again.

Dear Quinby and Remi; I heard that Joli and Cecil started a pollinator garden this year. Has that affected your lives and how is it going?

Quinby and Remi answer: Yes, they have talked about doing a pollinator garden for many years, but this is the year that they finally did it. They did one 30 years ago when they moved into this house, but they only had a few (three) plants left.

Honestly, we only saw the garden one time, on our way to the vet! The garden is in the front of the house and we only have access to the back yard! Joli says that this is one of the top ten things that she has done in her life that she has found to be rewarding. After many years of attending meetings about

doing pollinator gardens, she thought that she knew what to do! Cecil rented a rototiller and got the area ready—it's the full length of the front of the house plus another area across the front. Really quite large. Joli purchased quite a few plants plus friends, such as Cheryl Burkhead and Jo Patrick and her sister, gave her a bunch more to plant. Then she bought more and more and more—she thinks it's a thing to buy more than you have room for! They planted them, then put down flattened cardboard boxes, cotton burr and mulch. So far, the weeding has been easy to control. (Except for the plants that she pulled out because she thought they were weeds but were not!) She's watered a lot. She put all the mints and other plants that spread like crazy on one half of the house. She did a few things wrong, planting tall plants in front and short ones in back—things like that! They used a lot of native plants but also others that are known to be great pollinator plants but aren't native. She still has a few more to put in. She says that it is gorgeous and that she's really proud that they did such a nice job. Favorite plants are Russian Sage, milkweeds, Salvia's, mints, catmints, butterfly bush, wingstem and so much more. There were so many caterpillars, butterflies, hummingbirds, wild bees, and honey bees!

Quinby (named after Moses Quinby who invented the bee smoker) would like to take this opportunity to invite you to send your stories or questions to him c/o Joli at the mailing address on the back of *The Buzzer* or via email at joli@heartlandhoney.com.

I hope that you will join the Kansas Honey Producers on their first virtual Zoom meeting on Friday October 23rd. Guest speakers are Dr. Tom Seeley, Dr. Liz Walsh, Dr. Tammy Potter, and our favorite, Dr. Marion Ellis. Also featured are some talks by Kristi Sanderson and the National Honey princess! The program is available in this newsletter and for viewing on the nekba.org or kansashoneyproducers.org websites. There is a small fee of $12. There is also a virtual honey show! Details online!

HONEY PLANTS

The Kansas Flint Hills hold the nation's last remaining expanses of tallgrass prairie. Within these diverse meadows are some 1,000 species of flowering perennials, grasses, and ferns. Represented are 110 plant families, with the largest being the Aster family with 145 species. Second largest is the Grass Family with 125 species.

The prairie is home to a richness in diversity of pollinator friendly plants. Many of these native plants are great additions to our pollinator gardens. My research outlines 5 lesser known beauties that make great additions for bees and butterflies.

Rose Verbena is a long blooming perennial. Showy bright pink flowers are clustered on short stems with a spreading growth habit. Enjoy a continuous bloom April-October that is a draw for our native bees, butterflies, and honey bees.

Great Plains Ragwort is a member of the aster family that has an abundance of yellow-orange daisy-like flowers at the top of the plant. A middle of the garden option grows 10-20 inches tall and blooms April thru the month of May. Planted in groupings, Great Plains Ragwort offers a stunning carpet of abundant brightly colored blooms.

Flax-leaf Stenosiphon is a member of the primrose family. A biennial that grows 3-6 foot tall has small bundles of white flowers on long wispy stems. Bloom cycle is in the late summer month of August and September when there is many times a nectar dearth.

Pale Poppy-mallow is a perennial growing 8-12 inches tall with sprawling stems that spread in all directions. It's common in the eastern half of Kansas and blooms May-June.

Our last native prairie wildflower is the Cardinal flower. A member of the Bellflower family, Cardinal flowers have an upright growth habit at 2-4 foot tall. Brilliant red flowers bloom from August thru October and offer a highly sought-after late nectar and pollen source for pollinators.

Native wildflowers are best established for pollinators thru Fall seed collection. Cold stratification increases germination rates and is

recommended prior to sowing seeds. Growing indoors under grow lights can get a jump start on the growing season. Sowing seeds in containers outside over winter mimics natural conditions. This also allows control of weed pressure from overtaking young pollinator sprouts and improves your growing success. Utilizing natives in pollinator gardens, improves establishment and success. Natives are drought tolerant, cold weather tolerant, and reproduce with relative ease. All of these attributes lead to a successful gardening experience.

Chad Gilliland- Honey Plants Chairman

The Honey Pot

by Marlene Pantos

Spiced Honey

1 lemon, end pieces removed and cut into 6 even slices
12 whole cloves
3 cinnamon sticks (4 inches long)
2 2/3 C HONEY

Prepare canner, jars and lids.
Stud the peel of each lemon slice with 2 cloves. Combine lemon slices, cinnamon sticks, and HONEY. Bring to a boil over medium heat, stirring occasionally. Boil gently 2 minutes.
Using tongs remove lemon slices and place two in each hot 8 oz. jar. Add 1 cinnamon stick to each jar. Ladle hot HONEY into hot jars. Wipe rims, adjust lids.
Place jars, completely covered with water, into canner. Bring to a boil and process for 10 minutes. Remove canner lid, wait 5 minutes, then remove jars, cool, and store.
Makes about 3 8-ounce jars.

Please don't forget to renew your membership!

If you care about us, as we care about yous,
You'll make no delay and send in your dues-

We try awful hard; we work without pay- To help you keep bees, in a practical way. Your continued support, will help us grow.

The Editor and staff- thought you'd like to know.

NORTHEASTERN KS BEEKEEPERS' ASSOC. 2021 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____STATE_____ZIP+4_____
PHONE_____Email Address_____
I would like to receive the newsletter, *The Buzzer,* by email Yes_____ No_____
Membership Northeastern KS Beekeepers per year (July-Dec. $7.50) $15.00 _____
Additional family members wanting voting rights $1.00 per person $1.00 _____
Additional family member's name_____
(Youth Membership (18 years of age or under) $7.50_____
Membership for Kansas Honey Producers Association $15.00_____
American Bee Journal 1 year $24.65_____
Bee Culture Magazine (or subscribe online at www.BeeCulture.com) 1 year $25.00_____
Scholarship / Military/Veteran's Appr. Donation _____
Total _____

Make checks payable to: NEKBA or Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers Assn.
Mail to: Robert Burns, 7601 W 54th Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202 ph. 913-481-3504, rburnshoney@gmail.com
You may apply, re-new, register, and pay online at www.nekba.org

The Kansas Honey Producers Virtual Fall Meeting
And Virtual Honey Show
Friday, October 23, 2020

For information, questions, or suggestions please call or text Joli 913-593-3562
Or email joli@heartlandhoney.com

The board has taken the action for The Kansas Honey Producers to hold their fall meeting via Zoom. This will be a one-day meeting and the cost will be $12.00 for both members and non-members (though it is our hope that non-members will join). You must pay the registration fee if you plan to attend the Zoom meeting or view the video of it at a later time, you will not have access to the video unless you have registered for the meeting. Also please note that not all our guest speakers may agree to be videotaped. You must register for the meeting by October 9th to enter honey in the Virtual Honey Show. Register at www.kansashoneyproducers.org

We must have your email address to communicate with you about the meeting and you must install Zoom on either your cell phone, computer, or tablet. If you do not get ***The Cappings*** by email but would like to be updated and get the Zoom meeting link by email please let Robert Burns, our treasurer, have your email address so that you can be notified. His email address is rburnshoney@gmail.com.

Friday, October 23rd Virtual Meeting Agenda

8:15-8:30	Announcements and time to get logged on and iron out any issues
8:30-9:15	***How Non-profits are Shaping the Honey Bee Industry***, Tammy Horn Potter
9:15-9:25	10- minute break
9:25-10:40	***The Bee Colony as a Honey Factory***, Dr. Tom Seeley, Cornell
10:40-10:50	**10- minute break**
10:50-11:40	***Extracting- How I do it*- KHPA Board members present short videos of their extracting operations**
11:40-11:50	**Presentation of Beekeeper of the Year**
11:50-12:30	**Lunch break**
12:30-12:45	**Value Added—Cleaning Beeswax and Preparing Ross Rounds**, Kristi Sanderson
12:45-1:30	***Creating Pollinator Habitat***, Dr. Tammy Horn Potter, Author of **Flower Power: Establishing Pollinator Habitat.**
1:30-1:40	**10-minute break**
1:40-2:40	***Integrated Pest Management plus European Foulbrood and Small Hive Beetle*, Idiopathic Brood Disease Syndrome (Crud Brood)** Liz Walsh
2:40-2:50	**10- minute break**
2:50-3:10	**Grant groups**
3:10-4:10	**The Impact of Miticides on the Rearing Environment on Queen Health,** Liz Walsh
4:10-4:20	**10-minute Break**
4:20-5:00	**How to Produce High Quality Comb Honey** Dr. Marion Ellis
5:00-5:30	**Selling Your Honey Virtually** Sydnie Paulsrud, 2020 American Honey Princess

Program, Topics and Speakers and Times Subject to change
We may add a business meeting and another value-added presentation watch the KHPA website at www.kansashoneyproducers.org for updated details.

MENTORING-SWEET PRAIRIE HONEY

Have a Master Beekeeper help you at your beehive? I have an EAS and a Mid-West Master Beekeeper certificate. Evaluating your hives after winter, installing package bees, re-queening, making splits, or a one on one lesson at your beehive are just some of the things we can do. After each visit, I will leave you with a written evaluation sheet from each hive we go through. Call or text Kristi Sanderson at 913-768-4961 or email sandersonk09@gmail.com for pricing and appointment times.

FISHER'S BEE SUPPLIES

We carry a complete line of beekeeping supplies. We have woodenware, smokers, containers, foundation, beekeeping books, extractors, queens and package bees. We also have extractors for rent. We will trade wax for supplies. Our hours are: 1:00 - 5:00pm Monday - Friday and Saturday after 8:30am. Please call before coming to make sure we are here. ED FISHER 4005 N.E. 132nd Street, Smithville MO 64089, 816-532-4698

THE HAWLEY HONEY COMPANY

For Sale: White Clover honey strained in 5-gallon buckets. We will pack it in your jars for an extra fee. Bee equipment (new and used), Jars, foundation, bears, comb honey, used extractors. Bees: frames of brood. Corn syrup or sugar by the 5-gallon bucket or barrel. *If you need it, we probably have what you want.* Nucs for sale. New stainless-steel extractors from 4-frame, 12-frame & up. Raymond Cooper, 220 N Elm, Iola KS 66749. Call: 620-365-5956 after 8:00 p.m.

JORDY'S HONEY

Beekeepers.com is your local Kansas City Bee Company. We carry a full line of Beekeeping Supplies, Bees and Queens. Visit our web site **Beekeepers.com** for your all your beekeeping supplies and to pre-order any items to be picked up at the Overland Park Farmer's Market. Go to our Web Site and **QueenBees.com** to order your Queens. We are available Monday-Friday 9:00-4:30, Saturday by appointment only. Robert Hughes, 14054 W 107th St, Lenexa, KS 66215, 913-485-9132 or email RobertLHughes2000@yahoo.com

COTTIN'S HARDWARE & RENTAL

Cottin's stocks a full line of beekeeping equipment year-round including items manufactured by Harvest Lane Honey, Little Giant, and Bug Baffler. Products include hives, supers, frames, foundations, extractors, tools, and protective apparel. We also stock a full line of Home Brewing Mead Making supplies. Located in Lawrence, KS at 1832 Massachusetts Street. We are open Monday - Friday 7:30 am - 6:00 pm, Saturday 8:00 am - 5:00 pm, and Sunday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm. You can follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. Call us at 785-843-2981 or email us at hardware@sunflower.com

GOLDEN PRAIRIE HONEY FARMS & SAVE FARM AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAM

Our active duty & veteran students learn skills in woodworking & metal work by building beekeeping equipment, while learning beekeeping & honey production in our apiaries and extracting kitchen. We sell beekeeping supplies, containers, bottled & bulk honey, Packaged Bees, and Nucleus Bees. A Charitable, Educational Non-Profit, 501(c)(3), Proceeds go back into the training program. Hours Mon - Fri, 9-4. Golden Prairie Honey Farms, 8859 Green Valley Dr., Ste 4, Manhattan, KS 66502 Phone: (785) 370-3642 - Email gphfarms@gmail.com or order online at goldenprairiehoney.com

Next to Nature Farm

As your local Dadant dealer, let us fulfill your beekeeping supplies and equipment needs. High quality 5 frame Italian nucs with VHS Minnesota Hygienic Queens. Contact us at nexttonaturefarm@gmail.com or call Chad Gilliland at 785-491-1978. Come check us out at www.nexttonaturefarm.com

The Association does not endorse nor evaluate the advertisements, products or services offered in the Buzzer.

Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers Association
Robert Burns, Treasurer
7601 W 54th Terr
Shawnee Mission KS 66202-1129

Address Service Requested

Meeting
Monday, October 19, 2020

The Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association

Membership is open to anyone interested in bees or bee culture. Dues are $15.00 per calendar year (December 31-December 31) for the first in the family joining. Those joining in July or later in the year may pay $7.50 for ½ year. Additional members of that family wanting voting privileges shall be assessed dues at $1.00 per year. Youth memberships (18 years of age and younger) are $7.50 per year. Please submit new memberships and renewals to the treasurer or on-line at www.nekba.org.

The Bee Buzzer is the official publication of the Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association, Inc. and is published monthly. Commercial ads are accepted in the newsletter for a fee; non-commercial ads by paid members are accepted & are free.

The library of the association is free to all members. Books may be checked out at the meetings and kept for a period of 30 days. The bee publications, *The American Bee Journal* and *Bee Culture* can be subscribed through the treasurer or on-line. The *American Bee Journal* is offered at a discount through the association only.

The Association meets each month, generally on the third Monday at 7:00 p.m. except during the months of January and July. Beekeeping classes will tentatively be held in January and March for 2021. This is a non-profit organization; elected officers serve without pay. Everyone is invited to attend the meetings. Check *The Bee Buzzer* or website at www.nekba.org each month for the actual date, time and location. If the weather is bad, call an officer or check the website to find out if the meeting will be held or cancelled.

2020 Officers

President: **Ed Darlington**, 2804 E 174th St., Belton, MO 64012 edarlington49@gmail.com 816-331-4934
1st VP (Program Chair): **Steve Messbarger**, 9802 S Burr Oak Circle, De Soto KS 66018 smessbarger55@gmail.com 913-226-2849
2nd VP (Librarian): **Cecil Sweeney,** 19201 S Clare Rd, Spring Hill, KS 66083 joli@heartlandhoney.com 913-593-3851
3rd VP (Honey Plants): **Chad Gilliland**, 23338 Kissinger Rd, Leavenworth, KS 66028nexttonaturefarm@gmail.com 785-491-1978
Secretary: **Sara Murry** 20785 S Walker Rd., Spring Hill, KS 66083 smmurry6@gmail.com 913-530-2441
Treasurer: **Robert Burns**, 7601 W 54th Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202 rburnshoney@gmail.com 913-481-3504
Youth Scholarship Chair: **Joli Winer**, 19201 S. Clare Rd. Spring Hill KS 66083 joli@heartlandhoney.com 913-593-3562
Military/Veteran Appr. Liaison: **Andy Nowachek**, 10921 W 91st Terr, Shawnee Mission KS awn@everestkc.net 913-438-5397
Editor: **Cheryl Burkhead,** 4521 SE 61st St., Berryton, KS 66409 cbfritz@aol.com 785-224-9077
Special Events Coordinator (Class): **Becky Tipton**, 9491 X Road, Meriden, KS 66512 bstbees@embarqmail.com 785-484-3710
Special Events Coordinator (Funday): **Jo Patrick**, 611 E Sheridan, Olathe KS 66061 brian-patrick@sbcglobal.net 913-645-8947
Webmaster: **Robert Burns**, 7601 W 54th Terr., Shawnee Mission, KS 66202 rburnshoney@gmail.com 913-481-3504

Visit our Website at www.nekba.org. Save time. Re-new on-line.