

Since 1948 Exploring the wonderful world of beekeeping together

The Bee Buzzer

Monthly publication of the

Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association

VOLUME 72, NUMBER 6

EDITOR: CHERYL BURKHEAD

JUNE 2020

General Meeting

Monday, June 15, 2020 (7 p.m.)

Join Us for a ZOOM Meeting

“In the comfort of your own home”

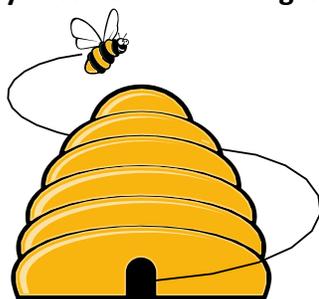
Download the Zoom App and watch from your computer, smartphone, or tablet

Log in instructions will be posted on the www.NEKBA.org website.

Main Program: Rendering Propolis- Robert Burns. Rendering Wax and Solar Wax Melters- Cecil Sweeney & Joli Winer. Updates on Cheryl and Becky's nuc project. Product Sales and Labeling, Kansas Product Laws-Chad Gilliland. Questions will be taken after the presentation.

Beelines

By President Ed Darlington



Using the Zoom platform for meetings and Q&A sessions seems to be very well received. We have had two monthly meetings and a question and answer session; I have heard nothing but rave reviews on each of the sessions. By the time you receive this newsletter we will actually have had two Q&A sessions.

A long-planned construction project is now under way; we broke ground for my woodworking shop. Initial grading was completed and the foundation has been poured; the metal building ordered, and scheduled to arrive the 10th of June. Subsequent erection will follow in 5 to 10 days.

May has been extremely busy! Besides the construction, we had a high school graduation for a grandson; then, a granddaughter's wedding: both events in Arkansas.

On that trip to Arkansas, my laptop hard drive crashed and my backup system failed to restore my files on a new computer. For now, my email address is changed and I am not sure I will be able to recover my original email files; so if you need to contact me by email please use edarlington49@gmail.com. We still have a grandson's wedding scheduled for the 30th of May; at least that event is in the Overland Park area.

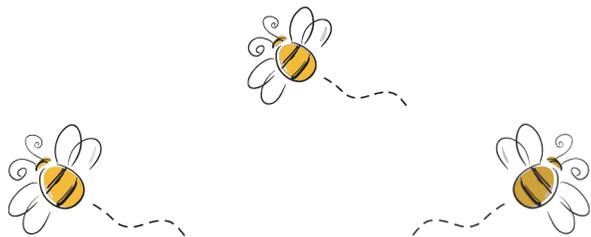
On top of all the above activities, it was discovered that I will require two surgeries; and until the surgeries, I am restricted from lifting; the first surgery is scheduled for June 4th, the second will be scheduled at a later date. Consequently, I am not able to do proper hive inspections; and I have had one hive swarm on me: not once, but twice.

I mentioned several newsletters ago that soil health was extremely important in order to grow pollinator-friendly plants so the bees will receive the proper nutrients.

Since we have adapted to a program focused on improving the soil health of our gardens, they have probably shown more improvement than we could have imagined. The other variable certainly has been the cool temperatures this spring, which may also have

contributed to their success.

So far that program has involved minimal disturbance of the soil; no tilling, the inoculation of the plants and seed with Mycorrhizal Fungi, and finally the planting of cover crops in areas of low water infiltration.



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

- Monday, June 15, 2020
- Monday, July 6, 2020 (Q & A)
- Monday, July 13, 2020
- Monday, August 3, 2020 (Q & A)
- Monday, August 17, 2020
- Monday, September 21, 2020
- Monday, October 19, 2020
- Monday, November 16, 2020
- Monday, December 14, 2020



Let's Talk Bees!

We had our 2nd Q & A meeting on June 1. We appreciate all of you who submitted questions and who joined via Zoom to talk about what's going on in your own hives. Please submit your questions by email for our next month's meeting to bstbees@embarqmail.com. We hope that you can join us July 6th!

2 Complete Hives for Sale

My health prohibits me from continuing to care for these hives so I would like to find a nice home for two strong colonies.

2 Complete Hives for sale, each complete with:
Bottom and Top boards,
2 Hive Bodies,
1 Honey Super,
Top Hive Feeder,
Queen Excluder, and
Healthy Bees and Queen.

One hive was purchased new just 2 years ago. The 2nd was purchased new this season.

I recently did a split and both hives are energized and ready to provide this year's harvest.

Kristi Sanderson has coached me and can vouch for the health of these hives.

Asking \$500 total for BOTH hives

I also have an assortment of equipment; suit, smoker, tools, etc.

Jon Bentz

jon@SafeDefend.com

913-271-0738

How to Move a Bee Colony

By Robert Burns



(Photo of Strapped Colonies, Robert Burns)

The topic of moving bee colonies came up during our 2nd monthly Q&A session via Zoom. Whether you are moving a nucleus, a small, medium, or a large colony, or even several, the concept and safety measures are basically the same. I decided to go to my first and oldest bee book as a source, "Beekeeping" by John E Eckert and Frank R. Shaw that I got back in the early 70s through the Montgomery Ward Farm Catalog.

I like to write on the inner cover of my books so it has my name and I remember how and when I obtained them. In this book, I have written my old street address where I grew up and an old phone number that still sticks in my head.

From time to time, you are going to find it necessary to move a bee colony. Consider these tips to avoid over-heating and killing your bees in the process. Frequently, especially this 2020 season, you may catch a swarm and need to move it across the bee yard or across town. In this article are the steps I like to take in moving my bees.

But first I would like to mention that if you are going to catch swarms, you do a thorough job of trying to catch as much of the swarm as you are able. This means coming back at dusk that same day. Swarms send out many and possibly hundreds of scout bees to seek out a new home. They usually return to their swarm by evening. You don't want to leave these bees behind as it could be hundreds of them. They usually are left to die, if no attempt is made to collect them. I relocate my swarms the same evening of capture.

This brings another point to mind. Sloppy seconds. I had to 'clean-up' after another beekeeper after collecting a swarm last month in the Brookside area of Kansas City, MO. A pineapple-sized number of bees were left behind by the other beekeeper when he collected his swarm in the afternoon and just left. The remnants of that swarm clustered on a lower branch of a tree. They were queen-less and refused to go into my nucleus. I had to shake them into a cardboard box with a lid at dark, take them home, and merge them with another queen-rite swarm capture colony from the previous day.

If you are providing a service in collecting swarms for the public, you need to make sure you are getting as many of the swarm bees as possible, and this means a return trip to the location after dark or when it gets dusk. Otherwise, you are leaving a nuisance behind that could last for weeks, and that is a dis-service.

So, here we go. How to move a hive. Firstly, I always learned the concept as "move it a foot, or move it a mile". In other words, if you are moving bees a short distance, you move them gradually so they re-adjust and don't lose their home. If you moved them several feet or more, the flying bees 'remember' the old location and return there

instead of what is obvious to you is there home colony.

For long distances, I learned that it should be at least a mile. This is what I practice at the farm when I move colonies there by moving to opposite ends of the farm property. This has worked well for me out there. I have seen recommendations of two miles and also three, which seems a bit far but just ensures that the flying bees are far enough away to re-orientate and not at all likely to return to the old location, if the moving distance is relatively short.

Prepare ahead of the moving event. These are the things I like to do. Have a plan! Know where you are going. Take action for safety. Bees in the dark do not see well at all, and you risk taking stings. If anything goes wrong, you will be creating memorable situations that you'll have to clean up the next day. Buy moving straps and keep them handy. During the warm or hot season, have a spray bottle of water. Top screens are great for ventilation of larger colonies but not necessary for smaller ones.

How to move your bees.

1. Wait until dusk when all the flying bees have returned to the colony. Place any top ventilation screens during the day-light.
2. Block the colony with an entrance block. I recommend screens (warm weather) or foam strips (cool weather). Bee safe. Avoid cooking your bee colony. During warm weather, if you have bees hanging out front, you can spray gently with water to get them to go inside.
3. Secure the entire colony with a bee strap. Make sure it is tight and things are secure. You do not want your hive to slip or fall apart during the move.
4. Move to the new location. It's best to have prepared ahead of time with a stand. Have a bee buddy to assist, if its more than one person can handle.
5. Once re-located, un-cover or open the entrance and let the colony 'breathe'. Tidy up what you can or finish the clean-up the next morning.

You can purchase or make your own moving screens. Just make sure you have the right size and kind for whatever entrance and bottom board you

use. I use foam strips during cooler weather (a trick I learned from Cecil Sweeney of Heartland Honey) as they are flexible, light, and quick. You can do without any type of moving screens but your chances of encountering bees when loading and unloading and of getting stung are much higher. The main goal is to make sure you don't suffocate your bees in the moving process.

I've been using straps to secure the entire colony for over 20 years now. I always use them when moving. Even the tightest held bee boxes will come apart the way I drive. I remember when they used to nail beehive boxes together with clasps. I just find it easy to just strap them in. If the colony is big and heavy. I can break them down and use bottom and top screens and straps. I can re-assemble the colony its new location the next day.

Moving bees in the dark is the safest and ensures that you have your all-important flying force at home. Keep your bees alive and be safe. Most importantly, keep your bees alive. They breathe. They also need to be kept cool. Avoid cooking them alive. I've seen it happen.



MEET THE BEEK



In the Spring of 1967, I started beekeeping with two bee hives. Our neighbor had many beehives and was glad to have someone help him work his bees. So, every chance I got, I was helping him. Also, we had a cousin that was a big beekeeper. The first lesson I learned is that all beekeepers take care of bees in their own way. These two beekeepers did everything differently and as a new beekeeper, I discovered, there are many ways to care for and work your bees. This is still true today.

As the years passed by, my brother and I grew our bee business to over 100 hives. Back in the 1960's, beekeeping was a lot easier than it is today. We would move our hives to the local orchards for pollination and enjoyed working our bees. Every spring we got swarm calls, which was always a lot of fun. Our cousins taught us how to remove bees from houses and set up traps to catch swarms. As you will find with beekeeping, there are many different things you can do with your bees.



Today, I teach beekeeping at Johnson County Community College. Our students have a lot of fun working in the JCCC bee yard and attending our classes. Currently, I offer several beekeeping classes in the Spring and Fall semesters.

We sell bee supplies through our web site Beekeepers.com and have a warehouse in Lenexa. We sell our honey at the Overland Park Farmers Market. I have been beekeeping for over 50 years and am still learning and having new experiences with me bees.

As a beekeeper, you will have a lot of fun and stories to share with your family and friends. Today, we have many beekeeping challenges and keeping bees alive is harder than it used to be. For this reason, it is important to join your local bee club. These clubs are a wealth of information and support for all beekeepers. You will find most beekeepers love their bees, which means you will worry about them, especially in the winter. Even with all the challenges, you will find beekeeping to be a very rewarding passion that will last a lifetime.

Robert Hughes

HONEY PLANTS



June in the northeast corner of the state is an important nectar collecting month. As we read this article, honey supers are being back filled and capped left and right. The main nectar producing plants that we see in full bloom right now are Dutch Clover and Yellow Sweet Clover. The European honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) indiscriminately covers the countryside visiting hundreds of nectar-producing plants along roadside ditches, in hayfields, front and back yards of our homes, and in the many landscape beds we have planted around our yards.

On the other hand, many of our native bees have a more restricted plant list in which they utilize as host plants, a food source for larvae and adults, and particular nesting sites.

In all, 110 different native bee species are common for our prairie ecosystem. Diversity in plant varieties allows us to contribute to preserving these native bee species. There are native bees that only gather pollen from Pale Purple Coneflower, Bellflower, Thistles, and Blue Sage. This undisturbed relationship is critical to preserving the native bee and the prairie ecosystem plants. Without visiting pollinators specific to these plants, the cycle of life within this micro ecosystem could be negatively affected.

Native bees are a critical part of our ecosystem in the Great Plains State. Leaf cutter bees are solitary bees that do not produce colonies. Nesting cavities are hollowed plant stems or existing hollows in rock walls. Nesting sites are lined with certain plant specific leaves. Rose and Wisteria leaves are highly sought after and readily used. Perennial flowering plants like black-eyed Susan's and purple cone flowers make great nesting sites with last year's spent flower stalks.

Mason bees are very effective pollinators. Well known to work in cool or rainy weather when honeybees are more likely to take the day off. Female Mason bees emerge in early Spring and immediately begin to forage for nectar and pollen from fruit trees, berry bushes, azaleas, rhododendron, echinacea, larkspur, and honeysuckle. They pack this food into the nesting cavity until enough food is collected to feed the soon to be young bee. She then lays an egg and seals up the cell. The nectar and pollen slurry will feed the young larvae until final pupation and eventual emergence of the adult bee.

Whether the domesticated honey bee or one of the 110 different native bee species, each has a critical role in pollinating native prairie ecosystem flowering plants or any one of the hundreds if not thousands of different food-producing plants. To insure the continued survival of native bee species, plant one or more of the following plant species. Penstemon, Ragwort, Goldenrod, Aster, Redbud, Sunflowers, and Mountain Mint are most commonly visited and readily sought-after plants by our native bee species.

Chad Gilliland, Honey Plants Chairman



Tips for June

- Keep an eye on your honey supers if using foundation. If they are working on at least 6 frames, move the unworked or undrawn out frames with foundation to the center, making sure that your frames are pushed tightly together and add the next super. You do not want to miss a drop of honey that the bees are bringing in.
- If you are lucky enough to have foundation that is drawn out you can put on more than one at a time. Studies have shown that the more room you add for the bees to bring in honey-the more they will bring in.
- Provide clean water for your bees.
- Keep the grass mowed in front of your hives-it makes it easier for the bees to land and helps with ventilation. Old carpet scraps, roof shingles, or weed barriers can be used to keep the grass under control.
- Keep supers on until the honey is capped, unripe honey will ferment.
- Do not feed sugar syrup during a honey flow as the bees will store the syrup in your supers rather than honey.
- Don't get excited on hot humid days, if the bees are hanging outside the hive. This is called "bearding". They are trying to relieve the congestion in the hive to cool it off inside. Earlier in the year, this is an indication of swarming but this time of year, it is natural, so don't worry.
- Keep up with your record-keeping, so next year you'll know which hives produced the best for you.

ASK QUINBY & REMI



Remi and Quinby: I have a friend that works at UPS and they had a package of bees that broke open and he asked if I could come and get them. I went and got them and there weren't a whole lot of bees but there were some, plus a Queen. The question is can I add them to a hive that isn't very strong?

Quinby and Remi answer: Great thinking! This time of year, you really don't want to baby along any hives. You want to make sure that your hives are strong so that they can make a honey crop and store honey to get through the next winter. You will, however, have to kill one queen. If you kill the queen in the weak hive you can add the bees to that hive and put your queen in, just like you would do for a package or to requeen a hive. Put your queen cage between a couple of frames and leave her for 5 days and then release her. Keep us posted!

Another student from last year, had a small swarm with a virgin queen but then after several weeks the queen still had not started laying eggs. She called wanting a new queen for the little swarm. We didn't have a queen but thought for this time of year it would be best to combine it with another small hive, which she did, using the newspaper method.

Dear Remi and Quinby: With all this social distancing and no meetings- I'm missing so much! Any ideas for what we can do?

Remi and Quinby Answer: The first Monday of the month at 7 pm, the club is having a Q & A session via Zoom. Mark your calendar and watch for the link to be sent to you by email- if the treasurer doesn't have your email, make sure and email him so he can add you to the email list – you can still get your Buzzer by mail!

We are holding our regular meetings on the 3rd Monday of the month via Zoom. Last month we posted the Zoom link on our club website but we thought that we had a poor turn out so we plan to send the link by email about 48 hours before the meeting. We are learning. We hope you can join us!

Since we are not having our Funday this month we are joining The Great Plains Master Beekeepers in their virtual Funday on Saturday and Sunday June 13 and 14. Full details are in this Buzzer.

Remi says GRRRR, Last night Joli was digging around in her purse for her phone and found a queen cage! They had taken a queen with them to check a hive and she forgot that it was in her purse—it had been a few weeks grrr. A dead queen. They questioned several times where they had put her—they are just getting so old and they can't remember a thing!

Quinby says that they are working on a new pollinator garden and it will be beautiful when it is finished!

Remi and Quinby are Joli and Cecil's Brittany Spaniels and you can send in your questions for them to joli@heartlandhoney.com.



The Honey Pot by Becky Tipton

June 6th was supposed to be our Funday. It was canceled this year because of Covid-19. It is an event we look forward to every year! If you haven't ever been to a Funday, it is awesome. It's a whole day of bee presentations, demonstrations, in the hive, bee people, talking about bees and homemade honey ice cream. Honey Ice Cream is truly one of the very best uses for honey in the whole world and I'm not exaggerating! Every June, we publish the honey ice cream recipes in The Buzzer because everyone wants the recipes. So, in honor of Funday's past and future, here are my favorite honey ice cream recipes.

Robin Kolterman's Chocolate Ice Cream

Chocolate Honey Ice Cream for 6-quart freezer

4c. milk

1 tsp. salt

½ cup cocoa powder

2 1/2 c. liquid honey

12 egg yolks—slightly beaten

8 oz. semisweet chocolate pieces (I used chocolate chips)

8 cups heavy cream

1 tsp. vanilla

In a small saucepan, combine the milk, salt and cocoa powder. Bring to a simmer. Remove from heat and stir in the honey. Pour a small amount of the honey/milk mixture into the egg yolks; stir well. Pour the yolks into the milk/ honey. Cook and stir over low heat until slightly thickened or temp reaches 165 degrees. Do NOT boil. Remove from heat and stir in the chocolate pieces until chocolate is melted. (It's easier if you soften the chocolate chips in the microwave before adding to the ice cream.) Refrigerate until chilled—stir occasionally. Stir in cream and vanilla and freeze according to your ice cream maker's directions. Makes about 6 quarts.

Vanilla Honey Ice Cream

6 cups milk

2 ½ to 3 cups honey—light

8 eggs

¼ tsp. salt

6-8 cups cream

4 TBSP real vanilla

Heat milk in a saucepan over medium heat to approximately 150 degrees. (Do not boil.) Stir in the honey and salt. Beat the eggs. Stir a small amount of the milk and honey into the beaten eggs. Add all the egg mixture to the remaining milk and honey mixture, stirring well. Cook and stir over medium heat about 10 minutes or until the temperature reaches 165 degrees. Cool thoroughly. (Overnight) Stir in cream and vanilla filling the freezer can to the appropriate line. Freeze according to your ice cream maker's directions. Makes about 6 quarts.

Honey Ice Cream with Fruit—No Cooking needed!

6 cups milk

6 cups cream

2 ¼ cups warm honey

¼ tsp. salt

3 TBSP real Vanilla

4-5 cups crushed fruit (peaches, strawberries, etc.)
(Funday flavors: Peach, Strawberry, and Triple

berry)

Combine milk and warmed honey in a large mixing bowl. Add the remaining ingredients—stir to combine. Pour into the freezer can of an ice cream maker and freeze according to manufacturer’s directions. Makes 6 quarts.

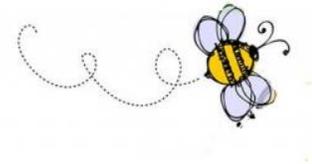
Lemon-Orange Ice *

- 2 c. fresh lemon juice
- 4 c. fresh orange juice
- 4 ¼ c. light honey, slightly warmed **
- 4 c. heavy cream
- 8 c. milk

In a large bowl, combine juices, honey, cream and milk. Mix well. **taste before freezing, more honey may be desired for a less tart ice. Pour mixture into an ice cream freezer can and freeze according to manufacturer’s directions. Makes 6 quarts.

*not served at Funday but, oh, so good!

For I am a queen and I am a bee,
 I’m devil-may-care and I’m fancy-free,
 Love-in-air is the thing for me,
 Oh, its simply rare
 In the beautiful air,
 And I wish to state
 That I’ll always mate
 With whatever drone I encounter.
 -From Song of the Queen Bee by E.B. White.



NORTHEASTERN KS BEEKEEPERS’ ASSOC. 2020 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 | 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
 Now you can renew, register, and pay online at www.nekba.org

Great Plains Master Beekeeper Virtual Funday

Saturday June 13th 2020 8:30-5:00 and Sunday June 14th 2020 8:15-5:00

The 2-day virtual fun day will include research lectures by experts from a variety of universities, agencies, and organizations that focus on a multitude of topics including honey bee health, stressors impacting our colonies, honey bee pheromones, and much more. There will also be management lectures describing how to handle things such as mite pressure, pesticide exposure and monitoring, planting and managing bee friendly landscapes, and queen rearing.

Due to the COVID-19 virus pandemic, state restrictions have caused many beekeeping fun days and seminars to be cancelled across the mid-west. The Great Plains Master Beekeeping (GPMB) program, a program created out of demand for beekeeping courses in the mid-west, has decided to put on a Virtual Bee Fun Day.

This will be a fundraising event for GPMB and their partnering associations, but it will be offered to the public free of charge. There will be a suggested donation fee of \$10 per person with the ability to customize your donation amount. You will be able to select a group for your donation to be given to, please select NEKBA! After registering for the event, on June 12th you will receive a link to join on zoom. For further information go to the link below. Also watch the www.nekba.org website for the full program when it becomes available. Once you registered, after the event, you will have access to the presentations that have been recorded. You will not have access unless you register for the Funday.

<https://gpmbl.unl.edu/virtual-bee-fun-day>

A partial list of speakers and topics include:

Dr. Judy Wu-Smart, University of NE, Lincoln-Trouble Shooting Problems in a Hive & IPM

Gary Reuter, University of MN- Swarm behavior

Randall Cass, Iowa State- Demo on Way to detect Varroa Mites

Dr. Jennifer Tsuruda, University of Tennessee-Photographing Bees

Drs. Michael Simone-Finstrom & Kate Ihle, - USDA breeding efforts & propolis research

Dr. Marion Ellis, University of Nebraska, retired- Producing Comb Honey

Cory Stevens, Missouri- Queen Rearing

Dr. Priyadarshini Chakrabarti Basu- Bee Nutrition and Forage

Taylor Reams -Varroa Behavior

UNL Bee Lab-Honey Extraction & Beeswax Processing

Ginger Reuter, Minnesota, Beeswax Candlemaking

Ginny Mitchell, Iowa- Preparing Entries for Fairs and Competitions

Megan Vetter, Nebraska- Batiking with Beeswax

Dr. Melanie Kirby, New Mexico- Queen Rearing and Breeding

Joli Winer, Kansas- Beginning Cold Process Soapmaking and making lotion and lip balms

Becky Tipton, Kansas, Advanced Soapmaking and making lotions

Topics and speakers subject to change



Pease consider planting a pollinator friendly tree in your community.

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, requeening, 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. Go to our Web Site BeePackages.com to order your Bee Packages and QueenBees.com to order your Queens. We are available by appointment Monday-Friday 9:00-5:00 and weekends. Robert Hughes, 12333 Wedd Street, Overland Park, KS 66213, 913-681-5777 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

This 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, June 15, 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.

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 month of January. Beekeeping classes are held in January and February for 2020. This is a non-profit organization; elected officers serve without pay. Everyone is invited to attend the meetings. Check *The 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.

2020 Officers

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