



Since 1948
Exploring the wonderful world of beekeeping together

The Bee Buzzer

Monthly publication of the

Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association

VOLUME 69, NUMBER 4

EDITOR: JOLI WINER

APRIL 2017

General Meeting & Program

Monday April 17th, 2017

7:00 p.m.

First 15 minutes:

Larry Coppinger-

Producing Comb Honey

Regular Program:

Mary Miller presents:

Urban Agriculture & Beekeeping

And

Todd Preator

Swarm Collection & Colony

Maintenance

Douglas County Fairgrounds Bldg. 21N
2110 Harper St, Lawrence KS

First 15: Larry Coppinger will present on his methods for comb honey production.

2nd Presentation approximately

30 minutes: Mary Miller, Planner for The City of Lawrence will present on urban agriculture as it pertains to beekeeping.

- In 2016, The City of Lawrence expanded their city code in relation to urban agriculture including beekeeping in city limits. Mary was the lead planner and will discuss the cities new code provisions and how communities can expand urban agriculture regulations.

3rd Presentation approximately 30 minutes: Todd Praetor with Save the Bee Rescue Company will present on honeybee swarm collection and colony maintenance post relocation to the hive.

Directions: The address is 2110 Harper St. It is easily accessible from 23rd Street, turn north on Harper Street and it is just a few blocks. We are in Building 21 North which will be on your left you turn into the fairgrounds.

Silent Auction for Funday

At our Funday each year we have an excellent silent auction. We raise money for our scholarship program. Start now to think of some items to bring. If you have an item to donate please bring it yourself or ask a friend to bring it. Please do not ask the Funday volunteers to bring it for you. They always have so much on their minds that items may be forgotten. Beekeeping items bring the most money with honey bee gift items being a close second! This is one of the many highlights of the Funday!

Funday Volunteers Needed

Becky will have a list at the meeting this month to solicit volunteers to help with the Funday. We have tried to come up with jobs so that no one will miss any of the fantastic Funday program. Volunteers are still asked to pay the registration fee. As you can well imagine the with more than 350 people we need a lot of help.

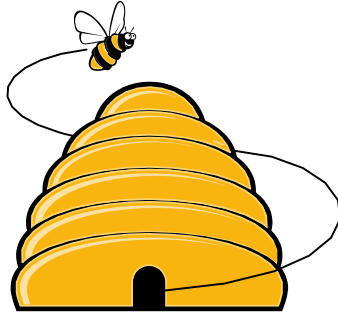
Funday Update

In the next few weeks we'll be working on the program for the Funday. With all the fantastic guests, it'll will be a great program. As soon as we have it we'll post it to our website NEKBA.ORG.

REGISTER FOR THE FUNDAY—IF YOU TOOK THE BEEKEEPING CLASS REMEMBER TO USE YOUR COUPON-BUT YOU MUST SEND IT BY MAIL!

Beelines

By President Steve Messbarger



Here it is April already! Blooms on plants, pollen flowing, and soon nectar will be filling the hives. It's a great time of year for bees and beekeepers.

For all of you first time beekeepers, your queens and packages will be arriving soon. There's nothing more exciting than installing your first package, releasing your first queen after four days, and seeing her walk into her new home. From there on, watch your bees go to work building comb, raising brood, and bringing in pollen and nectar. One thing to remember, your package of bees have gone through a lot before they got to you. They're very stressed, so get them installed as soon as possible. Feed your bees immediately with sugar water. Make sure they always have sugar water. Leave them alone until you go back in to release the queen.

It's an amazing time of year! I can't wait for our queens to arrive and try another attempt to raise my own queens. Hopefully we're ready to make our splits before they decide to swarm.

I finally got a Facebook page which is amazing for me! I've enjoyed reading a lot of the questions and comments on NEKBA FB. A lot of good advice but remember not every answer works for every individual. At the end, it's always what's best for our bees to survive.

I can't wait for our next meeting. They're always full of such great information! I hope to see you all there.

As always, bees first!

For Sale: 1-year-old Beebee trees (evodia danlelli) 6 inches tall, \$20 each, 3 pollen traps (different makes) \$10 each, a large galvanized uncapping table (24" x 36") \$10, Several free items also. Meet me at the next meeting. Miles Raymond 913-782-7914

2017 Meeting Dates

Meetings are held at the Douglas County Fairgrounds at 2110 Harper St. It is easily accessible from 23rd Street, turn north on Harper Street and it is just a few blocks. We are in Building 21 North which will be on your left you turn into the fairgrounds. Unless otherwise stated.

- Monday, May 15th 7:00 pm (Flory Meeting Hall at the Douglas Co Fairgrounds)
- Saturday, June 3rd-FUNDAY! Jennifer Berry, Dr. Chip Taylor, Dr. Marion Ellis, Dr. Judy Wu-Smart and Scott Debnam and many more!
- Monday, June 19th 7:00 pm (note we'll be in Flory Meeting room)
- Sunday July 16th picnic Gage Park Topeka
- Monday, August 21st, 7:00 pm
- Monday, September 18th, 7:00 pm
- Monday, October 16th, 7:00 pm
- Monday, November 20th 7:00 pm
- Monday, December 18th 7:00 pm (note we'll be in Flory Meeting Hall Meeting room)

Do You Need Help With Your Hives?

Have a Master Beekeeper come help you at your bee hive. 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 bee hive 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.

Old Bee Gal By Becky Tipton



Everybody does something. What we do is a choice. There are always choices.

Laziness is not contagious, criminal, or fatal but being a lazy beekeeper could be fatal for your bees. How much care do your bees need? Bees survived in the wild without man's intervention for millennia, so why do they need our help now? Because we, mankind, through willful lack of regard for the natural balance, and more recently the willful denial of scientific evidence, created a hostile environment for our wildlife and ourselves.

Care for the bees. Feed the bees. If you are beginning a package of bees this spring, you've started a man-made, artificial swarm. A swarm in nature has a one in four chance of surviving its first winter. When someone complains to me that their \$140 package died, I try hard not to remind them that they chose to quit feeding them because there seemed to be ample flowers. What you see in your yard is a TINY fraction of the area that the hive will forage. And if the weather is bad, what reserves do they have to draw upon? It takes a full cell of honey and a full cell of pollen to raise a single bee! Sugar is not the optimal feed for bees, it is a stop gap until they can get going. If you had healthy established hives, I'd recommend giving this package a frame of your clean honey. If your bees can't forage, and you haven't provided emergency supplies, they will not build brood. If they don't build up in the spring, they will not be able to store the surplus needed to take them through the precarious fall and into the deadly winter. When do you quit feeding your bees—when they quit taking nectar and you see full combs of honey and pollen in your supers and/or your hive has built to

the point where you are ready to add supers for honey collection.

The Queen you are giving your new hive is not their queen mother, she may or may not be related to these bees in any manner; yet, they will likely accept and care for her. Even the most scrupulous and most conscientious queen breeders have off seasons and occasional poor results. Evaluate the new queen regularly. How often—every 7 days is good, 10 days acceptable. Record how many frames of brood you see. Did you see all stages of brood? How much drone brood did you see? Do you see drone cells among the worker brood or just located along the bottom of the frame? What other anomalies did you notice—queen cups, queen cells? Did you see an egg and royal jelly in the cups? The answer to that question means very different things. Cups without egg or jelly mean little or nothing. Cups with egg and or tiny larvae and royal jelly, these girls are planning a queen replacement or a swarm. How will you know which is which? The condition of the brood, the size of the colony, the growth rate and the amount of space available within the hive. I have known new beeks (whom shall remain nameless) that evaluate their hives by observing the bees flying in and out. So little relevant info is gleaned except that honey bees went in and came out! Internal examinations are essential for healthy hives. It is the most important reason Langstroth hives were revolutionary—the ability to examine frames. So, look at yours regularly!

If you want to care for bees, AWESOME! The world needs more beekeepers, more people to care about pollination forage, more people to watch for harmful chemicals in our environment, more people to plant healthy plants for our pollinators, and more people to produce healthful honey. Knowledge is everything. Hope you are all planning to attend our Funday, June 3rd. It is the ultimate Beek Geek gathering.

A couple of opportunities—Steve and I have been asked to participate in some pod casts and a video on beginning beekeeping for Mother Earth News.

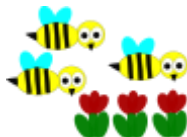
The latest is “Beginning with Bees.” You can find this and other pod casts and videos on the Mother Earth News website: www.motherearthnews.com. It was fun to do and the MEN folks were terrific to work with. Thank you Charlotte Burnin and Robert Riley. Hope you’ll both keep on helping those of us who want to practice sustainable living.

Tips for April

- Watch for indications that your hive is getting ready to swarm. Take action. Reduce the population drastically.
- Equalize hives to minimize swarming: brood from healthy hives may be transferred to a weaker colony. Food frames could also be shared. **WARNING: never** move frames from one hive to another unless you know where your queen is. **Find the queen first.**
- You should have more than 4 or 5 frames of brood in your hives now. If you don’t, then you have a problem. It may be your queen or there aren’t enough nurse bees to take care of brood. The queen won’t lay more eggs than the workers can care for. You may need to requeen or add brood from another hive to give them a boost.
- Keep up or start your recordkeeping.
- Check colonies for food-if they need food, feed. If they have food-don’t feed unless you want to make some splits or increases—if you feed too much it encourages swarming
- Send in your Funday Registration or go online to nekba.org to register and pay online—

Do You Want Swarms?

If you would like to be notified of swarms in your area call Cecil at 913-856-8356. You could also call your local fire department, local Park and Rec. department, or any local pest control companies. Give them your name & phone number and they’ll be happy to pass any swarm calls along to you! Also, if you are called about a swarm that you do not want you could post it on our Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers’ Association face book page.

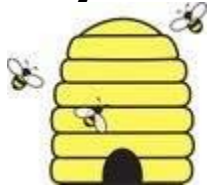


Package Bee Instructions—

I tried to type up an uncomplicated guide to installing a package of bees and it turned into 3 pages ! I’ve included how to take care of your package until you can install it. It is posted in the NEKBA.org website or on my website www.heartlandhoney.com. In a nutshell:

- Have your hive set up-with one hive body with frames, lid. Bottom board, feeder
- Have syrup ready 1:1 by weight- that’s 4# of sugar ½ gallon of water- have a spray bottle
- Spray your package with sugar water
- Bump your package on the ground
- Take out the can of syrup from the package
- Take out the queen cage-cover the hole in the package to keep bees in
- Take out 4 frames from your hive
- Put your queen in the cage, still corked in the hive between frames 4 & 5, make sure that the screen on the queen cage faces out or down so the bees can get to her to feed her etc.
- Bump the bees again, either use the dump method – dumping the bees into the space that you left with the frames out **or** set your package in, with the hole uncovered, and let the bees come out. If you dumped bees, replace the 4 frames that you took out. If you set the package in go back the next day and remove the package, replace the 4 frames
- Reduce entrance to hive and feed syrup
- Leave the queen in the cage for 3-4 days, go back and take the cork out and let her out
- Go back in 5 days and see if you have eggs or larva-feed until all frames in both hive bodies are drawn out.
- Add the second box when the bees are working on frames 1 and 10, move them in one space and add the next hive body. Feed until both boxes are drawn out. The second box will fill up faster since the population in the hive will be larger.
- When you add your honey super, quit feeding

Honey Plants



Jo Patrick

While we have received some much-needed rain (hooray!), many of our nectar sources are blooming about two weeks earlier than in 2016. The dry and mild winter or the brief but unusually warm spell this spring may be factors in early blooms. Beekeeping is agriculture and all the variables that pertain to agriculture will affect our beekeeping efforts too.

“Nectar secretion or production is affected by such environmental factors as soil type, soil condition, altitude, latitude, length of day, light conditions, and weather. Such soil conditions as fertility, moisture, and acidity may affect not only the growth of the plant but also the secretion of nectar. Luxuriant plant growth does not necessarily imply that maximum nectar secretion will take place. At times, limited growth results in increased nectar production. Clear, warm, windless days are likely to favor nectar secretion.” (*Nectar and Pollen Plants* by Everett Oertel, 1958). Based on Oertel’s writing we can see that there are many variables when it comes to nectar flows.

Fruit blooming trees, such as peaches and pears are finishing their bloom periods. Apples began blooming around the first of April. Ornamental and fruit bearing cherries should be close behind. Apple pollen and nectar are eagerly sought after by honey bees and the bloom period average is 9 days. The apple blossom produces more nectar than other fruit bearing trees.

In some instances, our vegetable gardens will produce more with the presence of honey bees. However, our vegetable gardens are usually not a significant enough source of nectar to provide surplus honey for our honey bee colonies. One example is strawberries. Strawberries are self-fertile. Pollination improves with the presence of honey bees and wind. Honey bees do seem to find some strawberry varieties more attractive than others, but overall, they are not overly attracted to

strawberry blossoms. Even in the case of commercial strawberry growers, honey bees will find other blooming sources growing at the edge of fields more interesting than the actual strawberry blossoms.

Cucumbers do require insect pollination. They benefit greatly from the presence of honey bees. The crop is not considered a major nectar or pollen source for honey bees. Cucumbers have both male and female flowers. Both flowers produce a large amount of nectar but there are relatively few blossoms per acre. Honey bees utilize little pollen from cukes and may collect it only if nothing else is available. Midday is the ideal time for the most effective cucumber pollination. It takes several hundred pollen grains reaching the stigma for ideal fruit production. This means that each blossom needs to receive several visits from a pollinator.

Watermelon is almost exclusively pollinated by insects. Like cucumbers, watermelons have male and female flowers and honey bees visit both for nectar. For uniform, symmetrical melons to develop, at least 1000 grains of pollen must be evenly deposited on the stigma. Watermelon flowers open 1-2 hours after sunrise. The highest percentage of fruit set will occur if pollination occurs during mid-morning. Numerous visits to each blossom are critical. In the afternoon, the flower closes never to reopen regardless of pollination or not. The beekeeper/gardener would want to locate colonies where they would receive early morning sun to take advantage of peak pollination times. Commercial growers might consider 1-5 colonies per acre of cucumbers, watermelons, and cantaloupes. The goal would be 1 honey bee per 100 flowers.

Pumpkins and squash are grouped together in terms of pollination requirements. For commercial purposes, the honey bee is an effective pollinator because pumpkins and squash require large numbers of pollinators for cross-pollination. There is insufficient data available to determine how many colonies are needed for commercial use. Like watermelon, pumpkin and squash flowers open early in the morning and can close by noon. Honey bees are most likely to visit blooms between

8 to 9 am. Hot weather can cause blooms to wither and close even earlier than noon. Again, honey bee colonies receiving early morning sun would be the most effective in pollinating pumpkins and squash.

Cultivated and wild blackberries consist of more than 400 species and hybrids in the United States. Blackberries are quite attractive to pollinating insects and honey bees eagerly visit the blossoms if weather permits. Honey bees are credited with much of the cross-pollination that occurs. In some regions of the United States a surplus of good quality honey can be achieved. For commercial pollination, research is inconclusive, but a rate of several strong honey bee colonies per acre, at flowering time, is suggested.

Dr. Karl von Frisch determined that honey bees can see colors. Those colors differ from what the human eye sees. The ability to see UV light makes some blossoms particularly attractive to the honey bee. Honey bees prefer bright white, yellow, or blue flowers. Shallow flowers (Asters), those with a landing pad (Sunflowers), and those that are tubular (Obedient Plant) are favored by honey bees. The flower color and shape are important to get the forager's attention. Once the flower has the bee's attention it must further draw the bee in with the scent of the blossom. If there are nectar guides present the path to the food becomes even more obvious. Nectar guides are markings or patterns that guide a pollinator to their reward. Should the honey bee not find nectar or there isn't enough sucrose, she will move on to another flower. Planting large numbers of flowers, in groups, will help honey bees locate your offerings.

April brings many area plant sales for gardeners to take advantage of. There are too many to post them all. One sale to be aware of is the Douglas County Master Gardeners sale, on June 3, at the Douglas County Fairgrounds. This coincides with our NEKBA Funday. The Master Gardeners will have native and pollinator-friendly plants to offer for sale.

Ask Quinby



We've been dog sitting for my friend Guinness for over a month! But I'm getting with the beekeeping program-I looked back at last year's column. The questions I've been getting are quite similar to the ones I was thinking about writing this year! Go figure.

Dear Quinby: I caught a swarm of bees but could not get them into a hive until the next day. I let them fly in the evening and then closed them up at night but by the time I went to install them in my hive they were all dead. What did I do wrong. I was devastated! I had even rented a bucket truck to get them because they were 30 feet high.

Quinby Answers: Ouch. This was a very expensive lesson to learn. Maybe others can learn from it. Heat and suffocation are really about the deadliest to bees (beside the dreaded varroa mites). Next time if you can figure out a way to get air to the bees before installing them -maybe poke holes in the box if they are in a box, or can you get a screen in there somehow. If it is cool, below 50° just leave an area open for them to fly-they won't go anywhere if it is that cool. If you could have a box ready that has these elements-even a hive body or nuc box with a screen for a top would work great. Sometimes if you just screen the entrance and it gets warm the bees will pack the entrance to get out and then they all suffocate. People think that warm is better but bees generate so much heat that heat is a really word. Also, it is always best to move bees in the evening or very early

morning.

Dear Quinby: My hive was new last year but died over the winter and the wax is really brown, not yellow like when they first made it. Should I get rid of the wax, it is disease that made it brown?

Quinby Answers: It is normal for foundation that you give to your bees turns brown. What happens is that the young, developing bees spin a cocoon in the cell as it develops and finishes out its metamorphosis. Your wax will continue to get darker as it ages. As Keith Delaplane said at the new beekeeper class, the wax in the hive is the liver of the colony. Most people replace some foundation every year. Some people date their frames with the year that they go into the hive. Best to replace foundation every 5 years or so.

On another subject—why did your bees die? Had you treated for varroa mites? If so what did you use? Did they run out of food? Do you come to our meetings? You can learn so much.

Dear Quinby: I read on the internet that I don't need a smoker because I can just spray sugar water on my bees to calm them down—what do you think about that? That seems so much easier than using a smoker.

Quinby Answers: Beekeepers use smoke on their bees for several reasons. The most important reason is that it masks the alarm pheromone that bees give off when their hive is disturbed. The other reason is that it sends them into survival mode. The smoke signifies danger to the hive so they fill their stomachs with honey. It makes them less likely to sting since they filled with honey in preparation of leaving the hive because of the supposed danger. When approaching the hive give them a few puffs of smoke at the entrance. As you take off the lid, give them a few puffs of smoke. As you work and as the bee's pop their heads up over the tops of the frames you may need to give them just a few puffs as you continue to work.

You asked about using sugar water instead of smoke. Absolutely not! Sugar water does not mask the alarm pheromone. On top of that it has the potential to encourage robbing behavior in bees. That means that bees from other hives may

smell the sugar syrup and try to rob your bees. They come into the hive and fight to the death-killing bees in that hive and then stealing their honey. Is it worth risking the life of your hive?

Dear Quinby: Should I treat my package of bees for Varroa? This was a question from the NEKBA Facebook this week. Becky said to ask the supplier so I did, I asked their dog!

Quinby answers: They said that they had treated their hives but for the protection of the colony they would suggest that shortly after the queen is accepted and starts laying, but before the larvae is sealed in the cells, it would be an excellent idea to do either an oxalic acid drip or a round of Apiguard to get a quick knock down of the mite level.

Dear Quinby: How long should I feed my bees after I install them—can't they take care of themselves?

Quinby Answers: At least 6 weeks or until all the frames in the 2nd hive body are drawn out.

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 address on the back of *The Buzzer* or via email at joli@heartlandhoney.com. She'll let him know of any stories or questions you pass on to her.

Mentoring-Join Joli and Cecil on the 2nd Monday of the month-except for April-which will be the 4th Monday, April-August. This year the dates are April 24th (4th Monday), May 8th, June 12th, July 10th and August 14th. The fee is \$10 per person (Veterans are exempt from paying) with the money going to the NEKBA Scholarship program. We'll work through hives each month and talk about what you should be doing and seeing in your hives. Meet at 6pm at 19201 S Clare Rd. Spring Hill KS 66083 913-856-8356 or joli@heartlandhoney.com. Please just email or call and leave us a message so we know how many to expect. If you have protective clothing please bring it with you.

Tips for May

- Check for ticks, they love beekeepers.
- Wear as much protective clothing as makes you comfortable when working your hives. Work hives with slow, smooth movements. Jerky movements agitate the bees.
- Use your smoker each time you check your bees.
- Organize your bee tools in a toolbox so that you can always find them.
- The best time to work bees is during the middle of the day when the field bees are collecting nectar.
- Work each hive from the side or the back, out of the bee flight path.
- Inspect hives by removing an outside frame first. Lift straight up to avoid damaging bees on the frame.
- When supering your hives add more than one super at a time if you have drawn comb. If you have new foundation add only one super at a time and start with 10 frames. Put your second super on after the first one is almost filled.
- Use queen excluders to prevent brood in your honey supers and as a deterrent to and wax moths
- Double check medication dates—safety matters. Don't misuse any chemicals in the hive. Follow all time guidelines. Never medicate hives with supers on. It is illegal.
- Keep the grass mowed in front of your hives –it makes it easier for the bees to land. Old carpet scraps, roof shingles or weed barriers can be used to keep grass under control.
- Keep supers on until the honey is capped, unripe honey will ferment.
- Do not feed sugar syrup during a honey flow the bees will store the syrup in your supers rather than your honey.
- Don't get excited on hot humid days if the bees are hanging outside the hive. 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 his 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.
- Work your hives from the side or back so that you don't block the entrance.
- Send in your registration for the Funday or go online to NEKBA.org and register online

Recordkeeping for your Hives

Cecil and I keep a notebook in the truck and keep track of bee yards but not individual hives-our bad I'm sure! We write on our hives with permanent marker to keep track of our queens. Some beekeepers use the brick method. If it is turned one way it means something-they make their own codes. Some have been known to keep note cards under the lid to write info about the queen and treatments etc. (before I pads and notes on our iPhone) This question was posted in Facebook and here are some of the answers:

- Beepods Inspection Kit-available from Amazon
- BKcorner.org has a free one
- Someone mentioned that Mann Lake and Dadant each have one
- Hive tracks was mentioned since it is cloud based
- Whitelickbeekeepers.org has one that can be downloaded.

Moving Bees

Some tips you may find helpful-

Cecil really likes to use ratchet straps

- A low trailer, a dolly (when he remembers it and the tires have air)
- Move Bees late in the evening or early in the morning
- Rarely so we screen them or block the entrance
- Have the place that you are taking them all set up and ready to receive them-hive stands set up, area mowed
- Wear protective clothing, pant legs secured-bees get crawly at night. Helpers should have good protective clothing if you want them to help you again
- Some people use screens in place of lids to keep hives cool

Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers 2017 Funday

Saturday, June 3rd, 2017-- Registration:7:30-8:30 –Program:8:30-5:00

Douglas County Fairgrounds, 2110 Harper St., Lawrence KS

Fee includes Lunch, Beverages, Snacks & Homemade Honey Ice Cream and a Full Day of Fun!

Bring your hat and veil or bee suit -we'll have workshops at bee hives!

Cost: \$40.00 per person for those Pre-registered, \$50 at the door

Children under 5 free, ages 6-18 \$17.50 for those preregistered \$20 at the door

Pre-Register by May 22nd to be in a drawing to get your registration refunded

To register online visit our website at WWW.NEKBA.ORG

For information contact Becky Tipton at 785-484-3710 or bstbees@embarqmail.com

Guest Speakers

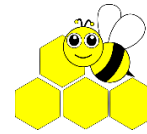
Jennifer Berry M.S., 2000, University of Georgia, Entomology. For the past 17 years, Jennifer Berry has been the Apicultural Research Professional and Lab Manager for the University of Georgia Honey Bee Program. Her research objectives have focused on improving honey bee health, the sub-lethal effects of pesticides on beneficial insects and IPM techniques for varroa and small hive beetle control.

Scott Debnam, a graduate of the University of Montana Wildlife Biology program and has 14 years of experience managing the research colonies for the University. His research focuses on the movement of pollinators through the environment and the ecological patterns that influence their plant choices.

Dr. Judy Wu-Smart, *Entomology Extension Specialist University of Nebraska, Lincoln* whose area of interest was sublethal effects of neonicotinyl insecticides on honey bee and bumble bee queens and colony development. She rocks!

Dr. Marion Ellis, a retired professor of entomology and researcher from the **University of Nebraska-Lincoln**, will be a feature speaker. We love him!

Dr. Chip Taylor—the swarm king! He is the *Founder and Director of Monarch Watch; Professor Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS*



Swarm Demo with Dr. Chip Taylor!
Hands-on workshop and presentations all day!

Vendors:

Mann Lake Supply

Brushy Mountain

Dadant and Sons-If you wish to preorder do so by the end of May, ask for -Arlyn or Gina. 217-847-3324

Jordy's Honey, Robert Hughes 913-681-5777

Heartland Honey, Cecil Sweeney, 913-856-8356

Douglas County Master Gardeners

Flower & Plant Sale Dreher Bldg. Patio

Door Prizes: The swarm from the swarm demonstration will be given away in a single hive. There will be door prizes from supply dealers. You must be present to win and you must fill out an evaluation form to win any door prizes.

Motels that are in Lawrence:

Best Western, 2309 Iowa, 785-843-9100

Hampton Inn, 2300 W. 6th, 785-841-4994

**A Silent Auction will be held to benefit the
NEKBA Scholarship Program
Donations of auction items are appreciated!**

**Program & Speakers Subject to Change
NEKBA.org visit our website to register**

Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers

Funday Registration Form

2017 Beekeeping Fun Day, Saturday June 3rd, 2017

Need More Info? Please contact Steve or Becky Tipton at 785-484-3710 or

bstbees@embarqmail.com

You can register and pay online at WWW.NEKBA.ORG. Your contact information will be provided to the club through PayPal—please list all participants in the PayPal notes section

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip+4 _____

Phone # _____

Email address _____

I am a member of the Northeast KS Beekeepers

I am **not** a member of the Northeast KS Beekeepers

I would like to be a member--Club Membership ½ year \$7.50 (membership not required) _____

I would like to receive my *Buzzer* Newsletter by email Yes No

Registration for Funday:

Adults \$40 per person (\$50.00 if paid after May 22nd) _____

Registration includes admission to the Funday, lunch, drinks, handouts, and an afternoon snack of homemade honey ice cream

There will be an alternative meal available at lunch for vegetarians.

Youth (6-18) \$17.50 (\$20.00 if paid after May 22nd) _____

Youth 5 and under free

Scholarship Donation _____

Total \$ _____

Please make your check out to "Northeast KS Beekeepers or NEKBA" or register and pay online at WWW.NEKBA.ORG

No Receipts will be sent

Mail to: Robert Burns

7601 W 54th Terr

Shawnee Mission KS 66202 [913-481-3504](tel:913-481-3504)

Email: rburnshoney@gmail.com

Names of those attending so name tags can be made:

We appreciate early pre-registrations so much that at the end of the Funday we will hold a drawing of all preregistered people and one person gets his registration fee back!

HEARTLAND HONEY & BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES

We carry a complete line of beekeeping supplies including woodenware, smokers, extractors, books, queens, package bees and containers. For your convenience please call in advance to schedule an appt. Joli Winer/Cecil Sweeney, Heartland Honey and Beekeeping Supplies, 19201 S Clare Rd. Spring Hill KS 66083. (913) 856-8356. joli@heartlandhoney.com

FISHER'S BEE SUPPLIES

We carry a complete line of beekeeping supplies. See us for your 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: 9:00am - 5:00pm Monday - Friday and Saturday after 8:30am. You should call before you come to make sure we are here. ED FISHER 4005 N.E. 132nd Street, Smithville MO 64089 816-532-4698

DRAPER'S SUPER BEE

We offer fast and courteous service to all beekeepers. We only sell containers, pollen and honey for those who run short. Order is shipped the same day as received in most cases. Free catalog available on request. Pick up orders at our warehouse must be pre-ordered and picked up by appt only. Business Hours: Mon.-Thur. 8-5; closed from 12-1. Brenda and Larry Draper, DRAPER'S SUPER BEE; 914 S St. Auburn NE 68305 PHONE: (402) 274-3725.

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.* 3-frame nucs of solid brood comb of foundation (frames of even exchange) with MN Hygienic queens for \$119.00 each " Raymond Cooper, 220 N Elm, Iola KS 66749. Call: 620-365-5956 after 8:00 p.m.

JORDY'S HONEY

We carry a full line of beekeeping supplies. Bee Hives, Supers, Frames, Foundation, Honey Containers, Smokers, Beekeeping Books, Queens, Packaged Bees and much more. Our hours are 8:00 am to 6:00 pm Monday-Friday and weekends by appointment. Please call in advance so we can have your supplies ready when you arrive. R Robert Hughes, 12333 Wedd Street, Overland Park, KS 66213 PHONE: 913-681-5777

NORTHEASTERN KS BEEKEEPERS' ASSOC. 2017 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP+4 _____

PHONE _____ Email address _____

I would like to receive the newsletter, *The Buzz*, 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 names _____

(Youth Membership (18 years of age or under) \$7.50 _____

Membership for Kansas Honey Producers Assn. \$15.00 _____

American Bee Journal 1 year \$24.00 _____

Bee Culture Magazine 1 year \$25.00 _____

Youth Scholarship Donation _____

Total _____

Make checks payable to: **NEKBA or Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers Assn.**

Mail To: Robert Burns, 7601 W 54th Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202 913-481-3504 email rburnshoney@gmail.com

Now you can pay online at nekba.org

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

Address Service Requested

Meeting

Monday, April 17th 2017

The Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association

Membership is open to anyone who is 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. New memberships and renewals should be submitted to the treasurer.

The *Bee Buzzzer* 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 for through the treasurer.

The Association meets each month on the third Monday at 7:00 p.m. except during the months of January and July. A beekeeping class is held in March. This is a nonprofit organization; elected officers serve without pay. Everyone is invited to attend the meeting. Check *The Buzzzer* or our website at NEKBA.ORG each month for the actual date, time and location. If the weather is bad call an officer to find out if the meeting will be held.

2017 Officers

President: Steve Messbarger, 9802 s. Burr Oak Circle, De Soto KS 66018	Smessbarger55@gmail.com	913-226-2849
1st VP: (youth scholarship) Christy Milroy, 23840 W 207, Spring Hill KS 66083	Christy.D.Milroy@sprint.com	913-707-2003
2nd VP (Librarian): Gayan Stanley, 1988 E 1st Rd., Lecompton, KS 66050	gayanski@aol.com	785-865-7315
3rd VP (Honey Plants): Jo Patrick, 611 E Sheridan, Olathe KS 66061	brian-patrick@sbcglobal.net	913-645-8947
Secretary: Marlene Pantos, 2920 Stubbs Rd., Tecumseh KS 66542	MarlenePantos@yahoo.com	785-633-6283
Treasurer: Robert Burns, 7601 W 54 th Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202	rburns@kc.rr.com	913-831-6096
Program Chair: Chad Gilliland, 23338 Kissinger Rd, Leavenworth, KS 66028	nexttonaturefarm@gmail.com	785 491-1978
Editor: Joli Winer, 19201 S. Clare Rd. Spring Hill KS 66083	joli@heartlandhoney.com	913-856-8356
Webmaster: Robert Burns, 7601 W 54 th Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202	rburnshoney@gmail.com	913-481-3504

Visit our Website at NEKBA.org