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Exploring the wonderful world of beekeeping together

## The Bee Buzzer

Monthly publication of the

### Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association

VOLUME 69, NUMBER 7

EDITOR: JOLI WINER

JULY 2017

#### It's Picnic Month!

**Sunday, July 16th, 2017**

**Gage Park in Topeka**

**Big Gage Shelter**

**4001 SW 6<sup>th</sup>**

**Arrive 12:30-2 for setup**

**Eat at 2:00**

**Pot Luck & Program**

**"Making Milkweed Seed Bombs"**

**Jo Patrick presents**

**The club will provide:**

**Beverages, Paper Goods, Fried Chicken**

**Air-Conditioned Facility!!**

This year we will have a new meeting place for our annual picnic. We will be in Gage Park at the Big Gage Shelter. It is very close to the Topeka Zoo. Hours for the zoo are 9-5 (gate closes at 4:30) the cost is adults: \$5.75, Seniors: \$4.75, children 3-12 \$4.25. Children under 2 are free.

FYI: The Big Gage Shelter is air conditioned and has plenty of chairs and tables for our inside picnic!

Members are asked to bring a large dish to share- either dessert, vegetable or salad. The club will provide fried chicken, beverages and plates, cups and silverware.

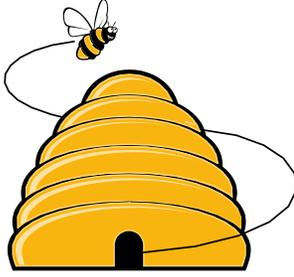
As a special treat Jo Patrick will present a talk on **Making Seed Bombs!** She will also have the supplies available for those that would like to make them. So, a seed bomb make and take! Jo is our honey plants chairperson and is very knowledgeable about the plants for pollinators. Join us for this fun activity!

#### Beekeeping Groups Around Kansas:

- **Heartland Beekeepers Association of Southeast Kansas, Pittsburg KS** meets the 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday of the month at 1:00 pm at Pittsburg State University, Yates Hall room 102 –google them, they communicate by FaceBook
- **Golden Prairie Beekeepers Association**, Meet the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of the month at 6:30 pm at the Garnett County Extension Office, 411 S. Oak, Garnett KS. Marlin McGowin, 785-433-1381
- **Cherokee County Area Beekeepers**, Columbus KS meet at the Cherokee County K-State Research and Extension Office, 124 W County Rd. Columbus KS 66725, 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of the month at 6:30 pm, contact them by facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/CCABclub/>
- **Konza Beekeepers Assn. Manhattan Kansas**, 2nd Tuesday of Each Month at 7pm @ Sunset Zoo 2333 Oak Street, Manhattan, KS 66502, USA [konzabeekeepers@gmail.com](mailto:konzabeekeepers@gmail.com)
- **Wichita Area Beekeepers South Central Kansas Honey Producers Association SCKHPA** in Yahoo Groups (KS - local affiliate) - South Central KS (FB)
- **Shawnee County Area Beekeeping monthly class**, 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday of the month, 6:30-8 at the Shawnee North Community Center, 300 NE 43<sup>rd</sup> St., Topeka KS. contact Becky Tipton at [bstbees@embargmail.com](mailto:bstbees@embargmail.com) 785-484-3710
- **Central Kansas Area-Morford Lavender Farm**, 1376 18th Rd., Kanopolis, Kansas Phone: (785) 472-4984. Join the Morford Lavender Farm FaceBook and you will be notified of the beekeeper meetings that they host there.

*If you have information about another group that meets please get the information to me-we would like to add them to our website and we will make sure that they are on the Kansas Honey Producers website. Also if I've made a mistake please let me know so that I can correct it.*

## Beelines By President Steve Messbarger



Time is really flying by, it seems like I just wrote an article for the Buzzer. It's a busy time of year - time to start reaping the rewards for all of our season's hard work- pulling our supers and extracting our honey. My bees started off slow this year but finally caught back up.

A big THANKS to Kristi Sanderson and Becky Tipton for their great presentation at the last meeting. I think it was one of the most informative meetings we've had. Great Job, Ladies!!

One thing I would like to mention - if you have a small or weak hive like some of mine that I've been nursing along, you will have to watch out for robbing, at this time of year, as the nectar flow comes to an end. You might consider an entrance reducer so they can protect their hive. Make sure, your hive is vented so that they do not overheat with the hot weather coming on. Hopefully we'll get a late season honey crop. I would love to get some dark honey this year.

It sounds like our swarm chasing has about finally stopped. I had a lot of swarms this year. One thing I haven't thought of, we have a lot more beekeepers now so maybe that's why we're getting more swarm calls. Just a thought....

I hope everyone can make it to our picnic. It's all air-conditioned. That will be awesome!

I hope you're all having a great honey crop. See you at the picnic!

As Always, Bees First!

**Mentoring**-Join Joli and Cecil on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday of the month-, April-August. This year the dates, June 12<sup>th</sup>, July 10<sup>th</sup> and August 14<sup>th</sup>. 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](mailto: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.

### Upcoming Beekeeping Events:

**September 8-17<sup>th</sup> 2017 Kansas State Fair, Kansas**  
Honey Producers Booth-volunteers needed, contact Kristi Sanderson, 913-768-4961

**October 21 & 22 2017** The Mother Earth News Fair  
Kansas Expocentre, One Expocentre Dr.  
Topeka, Kan. 66612

**October 27 & 28 2017 Kansas Honey Producers meeting, Emporia KS** Ramada Inn, Guest speakers will be Dr. Yong Park, University of Arkansas, Reyah Carlson, Apitherapy specialist, from Vermont and Clint Walker, Walker Honey Farm & Dancing Bee Winery—this will be a great meeting!

**March 4<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018 NEKBA Beekeeping Class**  
Dr. Dewey Caron guest on March 11th

**Saturday, June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2018 Funday**

### 2017 Meeting Dates

Meetings are held at the Douglas County Fairgrounds at 2110 Harper St. It is easily accessible from 23<sup>rd</sup> 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.

- Sunday July 16<sup>th</sup> picnic Gage Park Topeka
- Monday, August 21<sup>st</sup>, 7:00 pm
- Monday, September 18<sup>th</sup>, 7:00 pm
- Monday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 7:00 pm
- Monday, November 20<sup>th</sup> 7:00 pm
- Monday, December 18<sup>th</sup> 7:00 pm (note we'll be in Flory Meeting Hall Meeting room)

## If 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.

### Tips for July

- Weed eat around the entrance to your hive
- Watch out for poison ivy and ticks— The ticks are awful this year
- Wear as much protective clothing as you want, make sure you feel comfortable when working your hives so that you won't be afraid to get into them
- Use your smoker each time you check your bees—we are hearing that many of you are using sugar syrup rather than smokers. A word to the wise as your hives get stronger they aren't as nice. When the honey flow stops the sugar, syrup can cause robbing to start causing a huge disruption in your bee yard.
- Consider keeping your bee tools in a box 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 out
- Work from the side or the back of the hive out of the bee flight path.
- ◆ Water is essential. If your bees don't have a reliable water source provide water near the hive. A chicken or quail water bottle with gravel in the tray makes a good bee waterer.
- ◆ Harvest your earliest, lightest honey and keep it separate from later darker harvests. The contrast will make both honeys more valuable.
- ◆ Prepare frames for replacement of broken or old frames in your hives. When you do hive inspections, you'll have frames ready.
- ◆ Prepare entries for county and State Fairs

## With the Bees, this month--

This time of year, there is what is called, by me, the common milkweed syndrome. The flower parts of the milkweed are very sticky. You may see bees walking around in the hive with flower parts (pollenia) on their feet. We have also seen the bees with long flower parts stuck to their

This is  
There  
reports of  
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many



mouth parts.  
quite common.  
have also been  
bees and other  
stuck on the  
for good.  
great plant for  
pollinators.

### Old Bee Gal

By Becky Tipton



Do you ever walk through your bee yard at night? On summer nights, the bee yard is amazing! You can hear the bees softly humming—they are circulating air through the colony to ripen the honey and evaporate excess nectar. The workers are often bearding along the front. They sit out on the porch all night giving the house bees more room to work. If it rains, they will likely try to scoot in a bit but often endure the rain without complaint. The aroma of the honey is intoxicating! If you put your hand at the entrance to the hive, you can feel the air currents created by the thousands of tiny wings. The honeyed air is my favorite summer fragrance.

Someone on Facebook wanted a color gauge so that she might identify the source of her honey. The National Honey Board tells us that there are over 300 identifiable varietal honeys in the United States alone! Honey is graded by color on the Fund

scale where 0 (zero) is “water white” honey and 114 is for the darkest amber. Honey is generally classified by the floral source from which it is derived. Most commonly, clover, buckwheat, and orange blossom. Honey labels often sport these flower identifications to promote sales. If the beekeeper is going to actually advertise a certain varietal honey, they are supposed to test the pollen to be sure it is the variety they are touting. Which brings to an interesting point. Ultra-filtered honey contains no pollen. Without pollen, the honey may have a longer shelf life and take longer to crystalize. But, it is impossible to identify the country of origin without pollen to link the honey to a particular plant nectar. Honey is not made from pollen. It just goes along for the ride and ends up in our delicious honey to our benefit. Of course, since pollen is the protein of the hive, no honey is going to be produced without an adequate supply of pollen because the bees will not flourish.

So, what kind of honey do you produce? In the northeastern corner of Kansas, the predominate floral source is clover. We have at least half a dozen varieties of clover from which our bees may choose to sip: Dutch, Alsike, yellow sweet, white sweet, purple, crimson, hop clover, and more. But we also have a plethora of other flowers blooming at the same time as the clovers. Bees demonstrate floral fidelity; they will generally only work one type of flower at a time. When that source peters out, they will move on to another more advantageous source. But when we, the beekeeper, extract the honey, we do not separate the tiny, micro harvests into individual nectar sources. That would be crazy hard. The resulting honey from our hives is our UNIQUE honey blend. Our friend Jim Kellie out in Larned, KS produces mostly alfalfa honey. His slogan is something like, “A taste of the prairie.” Your honey that you are harvesting is a taste of your land, your flowers, your sunshine and rain. There is nothing sweeter.

As you begin your honey harvest, just a couple tips:

1-check your moisture. If you don't have a refractometer, take a sample to a friend who does.

They are not crazy expensive and about 10 pounds of fermented, spoiled honey would more than cover the cost.

2- Make sure your extracting area is bee tight. Keep a shop vac handy to suck up any stragglers that come into the extracting room. They will poo on the walls and it not only stains, it's hard to wash off.

3- Keep a stack of clean rags handy. When you have a spill or drips. Try to keep them cleaned up as they happen or the next thing you know, you have stepped in it and have tracked honey through the whole house.

4- Let your honey set for a week or two after extracting before bottling. Although not mandatory, this allows the air bubbles to raise and any dust particles to settle to the bottom before it goes into your jars. Any foam on the top of buckets or jars can be removed by placing a sheet of plastic food wrap directly on top of the honey and lift off the wrap and the bubbles.

--5- Selling honey. Everyone you know will expect gifts of honey. That's cool and an awesome gift. A member was talking about the difficulty getting started selling. A couple of note-worthy suggestions were posted:

- Get a sign for your car (magnetic) and carry a small selection of jars with you wherever you go. I'm amazed at how many times people ask me if I have some with me (I didn't think of this!)
- Find a NEW farmers' market. They will be small but they all want a honey vendor. Your sales will start small but they will grow. New markets are popping up all over.
- Use social media. Even if you don't have a page for your honey business, your personal page will reach your first test market group—your friends! Spend some time setting up pictures with good color. Honey is beautiful!

Hope to see you all at the picnic at the World Famous Topeka Zoo! Wrylie Guffey will be on hand to answer any questions about the zoo's new pollinator gardens, bee hives, and butterfly pavilion. I think you might get to see a little of the Zoo's new honey crop for sale in the gift shop, too.

## Ask Quinby



**Dear Quinby-** I know you have written about keeping the bees warm in winter but how do the bees keep the hive cool in the summer?

**Quinby replies:** It's been too hot to be outside so I've been laying in my favorite chair reading Mark Winston's *The Biology of the Honey Bee*. This is what Mark says-by the way did you know that Mark got his doctoral degree under Chip Taylor at KU?

"The first outside task that many bees perform is ventilation: they stand at the nest opening facing the entrance, with their abdomens pointed down, and fan. Although workers of any age may be found fanning, this activity peaks when the bee is about 18 days of age. Nest ventilation may be performed for many purposes, including cooling the colony, evaporating honey, and decreasing humidity and carbon dioxide levels inside the colony. This activity is most noticeable on warm summer afternoons when large amounts of nectar have been collected. At that time hundreds of workers may be found fanning at the entrance, spaced just enough apart so that their vigorously moving wings do not touch their neighbors" and creating an audible hum which delights beekeepers. When necessary, workers also fan within the nest, particularly on comb while evaporating water from nectar."

"Ventilation begins as the nest approaches 36°C (96.8°F) with fanning workers lining up in chains facing the same direction throughout the brood nest. Other workers at the entrance face inward and fan, producing cooling air currents and suction, which draws the warm air out of the nest. If fanning does not prove adequate, workers can further cool the nest with water evaporation."

"Water is used for cooling by spreading it through the nest in puddles on capped cells, as a thin covering over open cells, or as hanging droplets. Workers fanning over the cells increase the evaporative power of the dispersed water. More rapid evaporation can be induced by what is named "tongue-lashing" behavior, in which workers hanging over brood cells repeatedly extend and contract their proboscis, pressing a drop of water from their mouths into a thin film which can evaporate quickly. A similar mechanism is used by workers in the field to cool down when flying at overly high ambient temperatures. If further nest cooling is needed, many of the workers will leave the nest and cluster outside, presumably reducing heat generated by their metabolism and also providing more room in the nest for ventilation and water evaporation."

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](mailto:joli@heartlandhoney.com). She'll let him know of any stories or questions you pass on to her.

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### Removing Honey Tips

- Test moisture content—use a refractometer. Honey should be no higher than 18.5. If it is you may need to dehydrate it. Several club members have one you can take your honey to them to test—way easier to dehumidify before it is extracted than when it is in a bucket. If the moisture is too high your honey will ferment and not be usable. To dehumidify your honey you should put your supers in a small room like a laundry room or small bathroom, criss cross your supers so air can get through them, put a dehumidifier in there and let it run.
- Take care to cover your supers when driving on unpaved roads. Honey cleanliness is important.
- Always cover your supers after you remove them, this keeps robbing to a minimum. It also keeps bees from going back into the supers.

#### Methods to remove honey-

- Use a bee brush-brushing each frame individually and putting them back into an empty super-cover all as this takes a long time

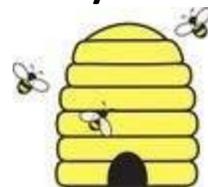
- Bee Escape: the bee escape is placed in the oblong hole in the inner cover placed directly over the hive bodies & under the supers. With the hive lid placed back on. The bees can only pass through one way. It usually takes about 48 hours for all of the bees to get out. You must take great care to make sure that all of the openings are closed up as the bees will not be able to protect the honey in the supers and you must make sure that other bees cannot rob it out. There are also escape boards that are used the same way.
- Our favorite is to use a leaf blower. Set your super on its end on top of the hive and run the blower between the frames the bees are blown out but go right back into the hive. Be prepared to cover the bee free supers up so bees can't get back in. This really doesn't seem to upset the beeyard at all. They calm right down and go back into the hive.
- When you get back to the house keep the honey in a warm place. Like the garage rather than the basement. The warmer it is when you extract it the more honey you get out of the frames.
- Choose an extracting location that is bee tight—if there is a hole, the bees will find it, and get in and be a huge nuisance. Do not think that you can do this on your back porch or anywhere out in the open it will be a disaster –robbing will get started and you'll have a very bad experience.
- Have your extracting area all cleaned up and ready to extract before you pull honey so your honey doesn't sit around for a long time.
- If extracting in your garage, unplug the garage door opener so you don't leave your garage door up and have the bees rob it all out. Been there, done that.

***Last of all remember this famous quote by me!  
When it has anything to do with extracting do not say or think "I'll be right back to do this".***

**Volunteer at the Kansas Honey Producers  
Booth at the Kansas State Fair  
September 8th-17th**

Have fun volunteering at the Kansas State Fair Honey Booth. Receive an entry ticket for each day a 4-hour shift is worked. Sign up at [signupgenius.com](http://signupgenius.com) or contact Kristi Sanderson at 913-768-4961. You may call or text.

## Honey Plants



### Jo Patrick

The rain received at the end of June and early July surely has been a blessing to gardeners, farmers, and beekeepers. White Dutch clover continues to bloom in my yard. Today I observed my honey bees working the blooms. That is 13 weeks since I made note of Dutch clover blooming in April. Those growing White Dutch clover for seed production harvest the seed 8-10 weeks after the start of blooming. Here is an example of how timely and adequate moisture can influence blooms and nectar production. Toad-strangling downpours can have the opposite effect and can wash nectar out of blooms. Profitable agriculture is a delicate balancing act.

The main nectar flow is over but our honey bee foragers will be focusing their attention on heat loving plants that provide nectar and pollen. Our honey bees are collecting from the weedy prairie clover, smartweed, and chicory. Some parts of the United States can make a significant honey crop from chicory. Chicory honey is yellowish-green in color. Also on the menu are the shrubby offerings of Rose of Sharon, St. John's Wort, Buttonbush, and Crepe Myrtle. A few of the blooming trees in Northeast Kansas are the Vitex and Mimosa. Under certain circumstances the following can be found in significant quantities to be beneficial: Salvias, Hyssops, Monarda aka Bee Balm, Trumpet Vines, Sneezeweed, Purple Cone Flower, Culver's Root, Veronica species. Herbs and mints, and some early milkweeds are also available. Some species in the sunflower family are beginning to bloom such as the oxeye sunflower.

Alfalfa and its pollination is a much studied and discussed topic. Alfalfa should be blooming soon. For those alfalfa fields that are intended for seed production, the honey bee can play a significant role in pollination. Alfalfa grown for livestock feed

is cut just prior to flowering. "Alfalfa produces a large amount of nectar, which is highly attractive to many species of bees, and from which honey bees produce excellent crops of high quality honey." S.E. McGregor, *Insect Pollination of Cultivated Crop Plants*. The amount of honey crop obtained per acre depends upon plant density. McGregor states, "As a general rule, one strong colony per acre of seed alfalfa should store 50 to 100 pounds honey." Honey bees will collect alfalfa pollen when there is no other source available but it has little nutritional value. Colony strength quickly diminishes when the only source is alfalfa. For the honey bee, pollinating alfalfa can be tricky business. Again, McGregor writes, "In order for pollination to occur, the sexual column of the blooms must be released. This happens when the bee, in searching for nectar or pollen, inserts its proboscis into the flower throat and exerts pressure upon the keel petal, causing it to separate. Upon release, the column strikes the standard petal, sometimes striking the underside of the head of the bee first, at times with such a force that the bee can extricate its head only after a struggle." Colonies that are intended for alfalfa pollination should have extremely strong colonies with plenty of young bees available as honey bees tend to get wise after getting repeatedly bopped in the head or being stuck in a blossom. The wise old honey bee will begin approaching the bloom from the side so as not to get stuck. That alternative method may not result in pollination. Blooming usually lasts about one week. Intense saturation of honey bees is necessary for seed production. A reliable water source and afternoon shade is highly recommended.

Soybeans will be blooming soon. Although self-fertile, farmers argue about how well honey bees improve production. So, the jury is still out on that aspect. Honey bees do work soybeans for pollen and nectar and soybeans can produce a major honey crop. Flowering lasts between 4-6 weeks. Red clover is blooming now. There is some debate about honey bees working red clover as a nectar source. It is typically thought, by beekeepers, that honey bees are unable to access the nectar of red

clover with their short tongues. Red clover does require cross-pollination, but for the most part it is probably done by native bumble bees. I have seen honey bees working red clover. I am not sure how effective their efforts are.

Blooms to anticipate soon will be Ironweed, Milkweeds, Liatris, Joe Pye Weed, Black-Eyed Susans, Caryopteris shrubs, and annual sunflowers.

Where sunflowers are grown as an agricultural crop, the honey bee is the primary pollinating agent. The honey bee should also be protected from harmful pesticides. Colonies of honey bees should be in place at the onset of flowering. Flowering usually lasts about 20 days with the majority of the heads opening within the first 3 days after the first head opens. S.A. McGregor, in *Insect Pollination of Cultivated Crops* suggested placing colonies of honey bees 300-400 yards apart to obtain ideal coverage.

In the upcoming weeks I will be thankful that I don't have to stand in the doorway of my house, feverishly flapping my wings in an attempt to keep my house cool. Thank goodness for central air! Everyone stay cool and enjoy the summer!



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## Check Varroa Levels and Treat for Varroa Early

Since the recommendation is to treat your bees as soon as you take your supers off I thought I would give you a quick rundown of some of our favorite ways to treat for varroa.

At a Kansas Honey Producers meeting last year we went around the room and asked members what they used to treat their varroa mites with. We were shocked at how many were still using Apistan and Checkmite to treat. Varroa mites became immune to these chemicals years ago and they no longer work.

I think that the key to successful varroa control and therefore wintering success is based on how early in the fall you can get your hives treated (if your levels are such that you need to treat). The key is to get young healthy bees in your hives to winter. That means treating early enough that you can get several brood hatches before winter sets in. Checking for varroa using the powder sugar method: First get a pint jar with a canning rim; get a piece of 1/8" hardware cloth cut to the size of the lid so that it fits with the jar rim. Gather powdered sugar. Go out to your hive. Make sure you do not get the queen but get about a 1/2 cup of bees into your jar (working quickly-this is about bees. Put your lid gadget on and add about 2 Tablespoons of powdered sugar. Shake the bees and powdered sugar until all covered and let sit for 2 minutes. Then tip you jar over and shake over a piece of white paper, cardboard or something white. The varroa mites are the little red things that come out that look like the seed ticks we've had on us all summer. If you have over **1 mite per 100 bees** you should consider treating. For pictures go to [www.tc.umn.edu/~reute001/htm-files/powder-sugar.html](http://www.tc.umn.edu/~reute001/htm-files/powder-sugar.html)

All of the following methods are considered organic.

**Oxalic Acid:** This is our favored method of treating for varroa. It would take me pages to write about it so I suggest that you Google the article that Jennifer Berry wrote for Bee Culture Magazine, May 2015. Jennifer was one of our guest speakers at our 2017 Funday! <http://www.beeculture.com/oxalic-acid-effective-easy-on-bees-but/> We have used the trickle method-and we like it but by the time you use it in a broodless situation it is too late for your bees to

recover to make it through the winter. We really like the method that uses the vaporizer. We used this in several of our yards last year and we attribute our overwintering success to using this method early in the fall. This is an expensive method if you only have a few hives so these other two methods may work for you better. We have also used these two methods and find them easy to use.

**Apiguard™** is a slow release thymol gel. It is a natural treatment with efficacy rates ranged from 85% to 95% and an overall average of 93% even after thousands of treatments.

Ease of use: 2 x 50 gm treatment trays per hive, with an interval of 14 days, in summer just after the honey flow. A slow release thymol gel, a new and effective treatment. A natural treatment with efficacy rates ranged from 85% to 95% and an overall average of 93% even after thousands of treatments. It encourages the hygienic behavior of the honey bee, preventing a number of related problems. Ease of use: 2 x 50 gm treatment trays per hive, with an interval of 14 days, in summer just after the honey flow. Best results occur when bees are active and maximum daily temperatures are between 60 degrees and 105 degrees Fahrenheit. To use Apiguard, place the dosing tray or pad centrally on the top of the brood frames gel side up. Be sure to allow at least 1/4 inches of spacing between the top of the tray and the cover using spacer boards or empty supers as needed. Apply the second dose 14 days after the first. *Screened bottom boards should be closed while Apiguard is being applied.*

### Mite Away Quik Strip

Mite Away Quick Strips are a Formic Acid polysaccharide gel strip which, when placed in the brood chamber of a honey bee hive, is an organic miticide that kills the Varroa mite where it reproduces under the brood cap. 2 strips per hive. Do not remove the white paper from the gel strips. Keep bottom entrances open the full width of the hive. Screened bottom boards can be left open if used along with top entrances. Treatment duration 7 days with daytime temperatures of 50-92° F.



### 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](mailto: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. Call before you come. 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. 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 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 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Scholarship Donation \_\_\_\_\_

**Total** \_\_\_\_\_

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

Mail To: Robert Burns, 7601 W 54<sup>th</sup> Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202 913-481-3504 email

[rburnshoney@gmail.com](mailto:rburnshoney@gmail.com)

**Now you can pay online at [nekba.org](http://nekba.org)**

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

**Address Service Requested**

**Picnic Sunday,  
July 16<sup>th</sup>  
Gage Park Topeka  
Big Gage Shelter**

***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 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 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 Buzzer* 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	<a href="mailto:Smessbarger55@gmail.com">Smessbarger55@gmail.com</a>	913-226-2849
1st VP: (youth scholarship) Christy Milroy, 23840 W 207, Spring Hill KS 66083	<a href="mailto:Christy.D.Milroy@sprint.com">Christy.D.Milroy@sprint.com</a>	913-707-2003
2nd VP (Librarian): Gayan Stanley, 1988 E 1st Rd., Lecompton, KS 66050	<a href="mailto:gayanski@aol.com">gayanski@aol.com</a>	785-865-7315
3rd VP (Honey Plants): Jo Patrick, 611 E Sheridan, Olathe KS 66061	<a href="mailto:brian-patrick@sbcglobal.net">brian-patrick@sbcglobal.net</a>	913-645-8947
Secretary: Marlene Pantos, 2920 Stubbs Rd., Tecumseh KS 66542	<a href="mailto:MarlenePantos@yahoo.com">MarlenePantos@yahoo.com</a>	785-633-6283
Treasurer: Robert Burns, 7601 W 54 <sup>th</sup> Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202	<a href="mailto:rburnshoney@gmail.com">rburnshoney@gmail.com</a>	913-481-3504
Program Chair: Chad Gilliland, 23338 Kissinging Rd, Leavenworth, KS 66028	<a href="mailto:nexttonaturefarm@gmail.com">nexttonaturefarm@gmail.com</a>	785 491-1978
Editor: Joli Winer, 19201 S. Clare Rd. Spring Hill KS 66083	<a href="mailto:joli@heartlandhoney.com">joli@heartlandhoney.com</a>	913-856-8356
Webmaster: Robert Burns, 7601 W 54 <sup>th</sup> Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202	<a href="mailto:rburnshoney@gmail.com">rburnshoney@gmail.com</a>	913-481-3504

**Visit our Website at [NEKBA.org](http://NEKBA.org)**