



Since 1948

*Exploring the wonderful world of beekeeping together***The Bee Buzzer***Monthly publication of the***Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association**

VOLUME 70, NUMBER 10

EDITOR: JOLI WINER

OCTOBER 2018

General Meeting**Monday, October 15th, 2018****7:00 p.m.****Pesticides: Prevention and the
Aftermath****Jim Kellie Presents**Douglas County Fairgrounds Bldg. 21N
2110 Harper St, Lawrence KS

Jim has been a beekeeper for 42 years. He started working for Adee Honey, the largest beekeeping operation in the world with 90,000 colonies. Richard Adee trained Jim in queen rearing and reared 60,000 queens per year. Jim's own personal operation at one time numbered 13,000 colonies in Kansas but he now operates 400 colonies in his retirement years. Jim has been on the National Honey Board nominating committee in its first 4 years of establishment, electing the first board members. Jim is currently and has been in past years the President for KHPA. Jim is from Larned Kansas.

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.

**Please note that our cookbooks will
be for sale at the next meeting.
Please bring your own name tag if
you have one**

Annual Meeting**Monday, November 19th**

At our annual meeting on November 19th we will have our annual election and we would like to approve our newest Constitution and Bylaws. It was very outdated as it didn't have provisions for us to send out the Buzzer by email or for the board to conduct business by email so we have updated some of those practices. We have also added some other things that we have been doing but they weren't in the constitution. This is a long overdue update. We have also added several new officers positions to the board. The board has approved this revision and now it is up to the general membership to approve it, next month. While the current constitution doesn't say that we have to send it out 30 days ahead we feel that we want to be as transparent as possible so we are sending it out with this issue of the *Buzzer*. Those that receive the *Buzzer* by email will find the constitution as a separate attachment. Those that get the *Buzzer* by mail will find it in the envelope with the *Buzzer*—it's too big just to fold and tape like usual.

**Kansas Honey Producers Meeting
Friday and Saturday October 26 & 27
Great Bend KS**

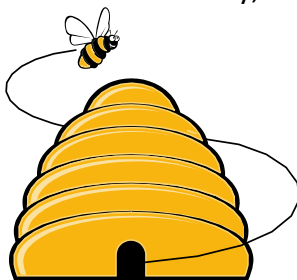
Best Western Angus Inn & Perkins

Make room reservation by October 11th by calling 620-792-3541. Information about the meeting can be found at www.kansashoneyproducers.org. The program has been updated since it was printed last month and the queen rearing class is now filled. Guest speakers include commercial beekeeper John Miller from Gackle SD, Sideline beekeeper Pat Randol from Winterset IA and Ginger and Gary Reuter from Wisconsin. Gary Apiculture Technician, University of Minnesota & Ginger is a beeswax guru!

Military and Veterans Program Update By Andy Nowachek

A little update to our Military/Veterans Apprenticeship Program. On September 12th all the mentors along with our current president and myself met at one of our Military/Veterans home in Olathe. The goal was to have our 2018 recipients go through their hive and explain what they saw. Although Justin did not get any honey this year his bees looked good and he did great going through his hive. I would like to Thank Al Abts and Patrick Wakeman for mentoring John Overend in Tonganoxie and Cecil Sweeney and Joli Winer for Mentoring Justin Eller in Olathe. Both of these gentleman's bees are doing good and they are spreading the word to other Veteran's with the knowledge they have learned from their mentors. All of these mentioned persons are a Big plus for this group. We need mentors and leaders of this quality.

Thanks, and Have A Fantastic Day, Andy Nowachek



Books for Beekeepers Magazines

Rarely do I get to read a beekeeping magazine in a timely manner, but this month I actually read the September issue of **Bee Culture Magazine** from cover to cover (starting at the back). I always start with The Bottom Board by Ed Colby. Ed is quite a character. We had the pleasure of having both him and his gal, Marilyn at a Kansas Honey Producers meeting a few years ago. Dr. Clarence Collison, one of our favorite guests in Kansas, wrote a great article reviewing all of the various studies about Oxalic Acid. Jennifer Berry, another one of our guests, wrote a follow up article about Randy Oliver's Oxalic Acid work with the gel format. She was going to redo her tests but her test showed

that at this time it was not a very effective method to treat. Randy Oliver will be one of our guest speakers at the June 1st 2019 Funday. Another great article was by Bill Ruzicka about dispelling beekeeping myths. Frequently, we see on Facebook that beekeepers are doing questionable practices in their beehives-Bill dispels some of those new practices by sharing his observations. Ann Harman, another former Funday guest, wrote a great article about planning a honey show. We used to have a mini honey show in NEKBA but it was really just a way to get people to bring honey to a meeting so we could get entries for the state fair. It would be nice for us to have our honey show—any volunteers? We have such a variety of beekeepers who could provide some great beeswax pieces/sculptures. Great honey, gift baskets, creamed and comb honey and more—we could have mead or photography. Ann gave some great ideas on how to improve a honey show or how to get one started.

It was just a great issue. Next month we'll start to take membership renewals and you'll have an opportunity to start getting the Bee Culture magazine—we don't really get a club discount anymore so you could just go online and get it. They also do an online magazine and a printed one. I also really enjoy getting their Posts from Catch the Buzz which is an email that is sent out about new research or interesting things going on in the beekeeping world. Kim Flottum and Jim Tew also do a live broadcast on October 10th they 'll be interviewing our favorite, Dr. Dewey Caron! I haven't seen any of these but Robert has seen all of them and says that they are great!

Google Bee Culture magazine and get signed up.





2018 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, November 19th, 2018, 7 pm
- Monday, December 17th, 2018 (Flory Meeting Hall) 7 pm

Tips for October

- Make sure of your hives have heavy bricks on them to keep our Kansas winds from blowing them off.
- Make sure your hives are tipped slightly forward so water won't pool in the back of the hive and cause moisture problems in your hive over the winter.
- Mow and weed-eat around the hive entrances.
- After extracting your honey store your supers with paradichlorobenzene to keep the wax moth out. Do not store your supers in plastic garbage bags as this acts as an incubator for the wax moth.
- Take the time to inventory your equipment so you can spend the winter putting new equipment together or repairing your equipment.
- ◆ Get your entrance reducers on this month. As the nights turn cool, mice are looking for a nice warm place to spend the winter. They can sure cause a lot of damage. Note: if you are using Formic acid to treat for varroa than you should not put your reducers in until those treatments"
- ◆ Check your hives for food stores. The top hive body should be packed full of honey. If it isn't you should feed the bees some syrup. If mixing your own syrup, in the fall, the mixture should be 2:1 sugar to water by weight. That would be

8 lbs. of sugar to ½ gallon of hot water. You may not use corn syrup or any type of syrup that you purchase at the grocery store. It has things in it that can cause problems with your bees.

- ◆ Get your honey off as soon as possible. If you are leaving supers on your hives make sure and take off the queen excluders so the bees won't move up to the honey and leave the queen below!
- ◆ Check the frames in your brood chambers. Make sure you have a queen that is laying and that you have brood. If you find a queenless hive this time of year, it is best to combine it with another hive. Always take your losses in the fall. At this point you can still save your equipment from wax moth damage. You can always make a split or get a new package or nuc next spring.
- ◆ Inner covers should have the deep side down over the winter months.
- ◆ Prepare a windbreak if your bees are exposed to the north wind.
- ◆ Close off screened bottom boards.
- ◆ Analyze the record book—which queens did best?
- ◆ Renew your membership as soon as possible

Youth Scholarship Applications for 2019 Due by December 31st-

Do you know of someone that might qualify for our youth scholarship program? All information is on our website NEKBA.ORG.



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Ask Quinby



Dear Quinby, I know that Buzz is gone so who may I query? I have several hives that have frames without drawn foundation. The bees did not draw it out. Can I just leave the top hive body with only about six frames of drawn foundation and four undrawn?

I have plenty of Illinois and shallow frames with uncapped honey so perhaps I could use those as brood boxes in lieu of a deep top hive box that is not full of drawn comb.

Is it OK to feed uncapped honey over the inner cover and if so, can I leave it or should it all be taken off before it gets really cold? I want the bees to be able to cluster and not get trapped up there. Also, I don't want SHB to have any more space than bees can cover.

Quinby answers: Quinby would suggest that you put the undrawn out frames below and on the outside edges so that the most honey is in the upper box. You should put your unsealed honey back on but over your inner cover and the bees will usually pull it down below on a day or two. It is too late in the year for the bees to draw out frames of foundation right now. However, after the bees have pulled down your honey from your supers you could and maybe should feed them. You should mix your syrup heavy now by using a 2:1 mixture— 2 parts by weight of sugar to water so 4# of sugar to 2# of water.

Dear Quinby, I have another question --can I use KHPA natural creamed honey as a "starter" and add my honey to make creamed honey?

Quinby Answers: Yes, you can use KHPA creamed honey as starter. You just want to make sure that it is nice and smooth and that you can't feel any creamed honey on your tongue.

Dear Quinby, I have acquired this bee hive from a friend and I will be moving them 14 miles. I have a few questions about our move this Monday night.

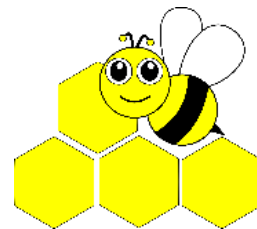
1. Should I place a tarp over them while traveling?
2. When we get them home should I unblock the opening or wait till the next morning.
3. I heard place branches in front of the entrance to confuse them on their first flight -new home.
4. Take gravel roads home or highway?

That is close to it, I will have their new placement ready at this end.

Quinby Answers: We like to use a ratchet strap on the hives when we move them. Unblock the entrance immediately don't wait until the next day. Also, best not to cover with a tarp. The fastest way to kill your bees is to let them overheat. It doesn't matter if you take the highway or not just make sure to strap the hive so it doesn't tumble off.

We never put something in front of the hive after moving the bees they know they're somewhere else.

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.



Honey Plants



Jo Patrick

Fall is usually an excellent time to add additional nectar and pollen sources to your landscape. I would encourage caution this year. Some areas are still very drought stricken. Plantings will need to be monitored for moisture and watered as needed. Large numbers of new plantings might require more watering than you expect.

For those who experienced recent flooding, there might be a slow decline in the health of the existing honey bee food sources, especially trees. Ward Upham, K-State horticulturist, writes in a September 6, 2018 newsletter that waterlogged soils push out oxygen, which roots systems need to survive. The longer the saturation of water, the more damage that can be done to roots. If water drains within a 24-hour period, chances of survival are good. Plants that are in shallow standing water under hot sunny conditions can cook within a few hours. Different species of trees react differently to flood conditions. Careful monitoring of valued trees will help in their survival. After a flood, soils can become compacted and crusted. Lightly scraping the soil to break the crust will help the roots. You would need to water if plants begin to wither and the soil is dry. Withering may occur more quickly due to damaged roots.

Some trees that are beneficial to the honey bee and tolerate flooding are red maple, silver maple, cottonwood, hackberry, and persimmon. Some beneficial trees that are sensitive to flooding are redbud, honey locust, and American elm.

At some point in the beekeeping year, Goldenrod is usually a topic of discussion for beekeepers. Do the bees work goldenrod or not? Some beekeepers say yes, others say no. I had an “aha” moment when I visited the Johnson County Master Naturalists annual event, Hasta Luego

Monarchs, at the Prairie Pollinator park in Olathe. There are 5 separate themed garden beds. Each bed is filled with plantings that attract a specific group of pollinators. The Bee garden was filled with many species. There was one plant the honey bees, monarchs, and I found particularly interesting and I couldn't identify it. There was a lot of it and it was also in the Monarch garden. Plants are labeled to some degree, but I urge caution and do your own research as well. This was the case with the mystery plant which turned out to be Stiff Goldenrod, also called Rigid Goldenrod or Prairie Goldenrod. It's obvious that our honey bees prefer certain varieties of Goldenrod, just not the variety that commonly grows in our fields, and along roadsides and highways.



Honey bee on Stiff Goldenrod

There are 100-120 different Goldenrods that are native to the United States. I found it interesting that the Meskwaki Indians of Minnesota would grind the flowers of Stiff Goldenrod into a lotion and apply it to bee stings for relief.

As we come to the end of our honey plants year, Asters are the focus of our honey bees. Some species of Asters are beginning to bloom providing critical nectar and pollen. Asters produce a reddish-yellow colored pollen and our honey bees will store this and other pollen they might find in the fall. They will feed stored pollen to young larvae when the queen starts laying again in January and February, in preparation for spring. As I wrote last month, the varieties that honey bees prefer, in Kansas, are the Heath Aster, New England Aster, Aromatic Aster, Smooth Blue Aster, White Woodland Aster, and Blue Wood Aster.



Honey bee on New England Aster

The Johnson County Waste Water Division and Bridging the Gap hosted a recent class encouraging homeowners to assist pollinators in our urban landscapes. Waste water is expensive to treat; therefore, Johnson county has established a reward system for homeowners in participating cities. The program encourages the establishment of native plant gardens, rain gardens, and rain barrels around their homes. There is an opportunity for reimbursement of 50% of the costs, up to \$1000. To learn more, go to www.containtherainjoco.com and see if your city participates in the program.

The website also offers useful lists of pollinator friendly plants, trees, and shrubs as well as suggested templates for gardens. Each city has a list of approved plant material you will want to check before making any purchases.

If you aren't a fan of autumnal chores, here is a good excuse to use when your spouse asks you to rake the leaves this fall. Say that by leaving the leaves lie, you are protecting pollinators, frogs, turtles, and salamanders over the winter. The Xerces Society and the National Wildlife Federation encourage home owners to leave some fallen leaves to protect wildlife over the winter. Most butterflies and moths over-winter under fallen leaves in the form of eggs, caterpillar, chrysalis, or adult. Shredding those leaves can destroy those life forms. If you must, rake leaves around trees, shrubs, and perennials. There was a time when we were told to shred leaves before using them for mulch. If left whole, they will provide an extra layer to protect against frost-heaving in the winter. Earthworms and millipedes make their homes

under leaves too. The earthworms and millipedes provide food for birds, frogs and turtles. So, think about the pollinator life cycle and consider the big picture. You planted flowers to give those insects a place to feed and nest. You tended your garden and avoided pesticides. Don't undo what you have worked so hard to create. Leaves are not trash and putting them in a burn pile or bagged at the curb is treating them like trash. Help complete the life cycle.

Upcoming Events – Mark your Calendars

American Beekeeping Federation meeting, January 8-12, 2019 Myrtle Beach Convention Center, South Carolina

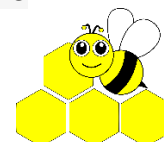
Sunday's March 3 & 10 2019 NEKBA Beekeeping class for 2019 Dr. Juliana Rangel from Texas A&M will present on March 10th Lawrence KS

Friday and Saturday March 8 & 9 2019 Kansas Honey Producers Meeting, Lawrence KS Dr. Juliana Rangel from Texas A&M

Saturday June 1st 2019 Funday Guests include Randy Oliver from Scientific Beekeeping, Katie Lee from the University of MN Bee Squad, Dr. Judy Wu-Smart from the University of Nebraska Extension, Dr. Matthew Smart and Dr. Marion Ellis retired from University of Nebraska Extension.

September 8-12 2019 Apimondia, Montreal Canada. After September 12 there will be tours for those that wish to go on them. This international beekeeping meeting will be excellent. Cecil and I attended the one in Vancouver in 1999 and it was quite an event. If you think you are interested you can go to apimondia2019.com for more information.

**&
October 18 & 19 2019 Kansas Honey Producers Meeting, Wichita KS**



Guest Author – Bart Hall One Amateur’s Journey

As a boy of three I had a close relationship with my paternal grandfather, who lived nearby and kept three hives in his backyard until his mid-80s. He invited me to work the bees alongside him, and it was the beginning of a journey, now more than 65 years. For my fifth birthday (in early April) he presented me with my own hive, which we assembled together. He’d bought a full-sized bee-suit, there being none for kids in the early 1950s, and Grandma had managed to gather and sew the arms and legs in a way she could let it out as I grew.

By my teens I had not only four hives in my own backyard, but a tidy little honey business, from which I had saved almost enough money to pay for my first semester of college, much to my parents’ delight. In that era, it was usual to “gas” bees in the fall, steal all their honey, and re-hive new packages in the spring. Only once did a hive get foulbrood, and Grandpa helped me get rid of all the frames before scorching the boxes with a fan-tipped propane torch.

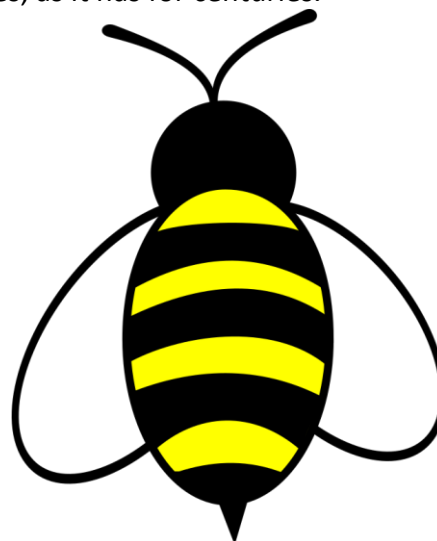
By good fortune I attended college only a few miles away from Charlie Mraz, the famous bee-venom keeper in Vermont. He had hundreds of hives, and let me work alongside him to stay “grounded” in the midst of course-loads including four lab sciences and calculus. Noticing my tattered bee suit, the one Grandma had made, he bought me a brand new one, which I also kept for decades. It was the first time I worked alongside a real pro, and he was always incredibly appreciative and generous. Honey at that time sold for 28 cents, retail, which is under two dollars in today’s money, and Mraz was very pleased with his 110 lb. average, which came almost completely from abundant red clover on the area’s dairy farms.

Unsurprisingly, by Alberta [Canada] graduate school was even more challenging, but I managed to find a nearby pro-beek who also welcomed

knowledgeable assistance. Derek had over 400 hives and 45 years later his operation still astonishes me. He considered 260 lb. average for a year to be really disappointing, about half the time he surpassed 300 lbs. His main bee-forage was canola, which not only produces delicious honey, but it crystallizes in a blink, so he needed a bee-proof pre-extraction shed, which he kept at 108 F so the honey would flow. He had a 64-frame extractor because even the extraction room was kept at 104 and you couldn’t work in there for too long. All that honey went into 55 gal drums.

After grad school I taught science – and ran the school farm – in Yukon [Canada] where I also raised 25 hives. Our big problem there was BEARS, and we had to build a 12-foot high heavily-wired enclosure to keep them out. The season was short and the yard too concentrated for big yield, but it you ever get a chance to taste Fireweed honey, take it.

Bees have wandered in and out of my life ever since, and here on our De Soto area farm we have four hives. Our 7-year-old has a full suit that’s just her size, along with a hive of her own. The challenges are different these days: beetle, varroa, tracheal, African influence, wax moth, and so on, but the delight of keeping bees continues undiminished, and thankfully both NEKBA and its members are willingly there to provide guidance, assistance, and encouragement. The cycle continues, as it has for centuries.



Finding Your Niche-Joli Winer

Last month I touched on labels for your products but I decided to go into more depth. I've actually had several calls this month from folks asking about what to put on their labels. Below is information copied from the National Honey Board website.

Labeling Requirements

One of the most important decisions that a food marketer has to make is what to put on the label of a food product. It needs to appeal to the consumer and stand out from other food packages on the shelf. There are also legal considerations. And, let's face it, when it comes to labeling a honey jar, there's limited space.

The "Common" Name of the Product

The word "honey" must be visible on the label. The name of a plant or blossom may be used if it is the primary floral source for the honey. Honey must be labeled with its common or usual name on the front of your package. (i.e., "Honey" or "Clover Honey")

Net Weight

The net weight of your product (excluding packaging), both in pounds/ounces and in metric weight (grams) must be included in the lower third of your front label panel in easy-to-read type (e.g., Net Wt. 16 oz. (454 g)). When determining net weight, use the government conversion factor of one ounce (oz.) = 28.3495 grams or 1 pound (lb.) = 453.592 grams. Round after making the calculation, not before. Use no more than three digits after the decimal point on the package. One may round down the final weight to avoid overstating the contents. When rounding, use typical mathematical rounding rules.

Ingredients

Single-ingredient products (such as honey) do not have to name that single ingredient when already used in the common or usual name on the front panel. However, if there are ingredients other than honey, you must list them in an ingredient included statement. Some exceptions are spices, flavorings

and incidental additives (additives that have no functional role and with minimal presence in the finished product), which have special rules.

The type size for ingredient listings must be no less than 1/16 of an inch as measured by the small letter "o" or by the large letter "O" if all caps are used in the declaration. There are exemptions that allow smaller type sizes for small packages.

Country of Origin

Honey packers must include conspicuous and indelible labeling, in English, naming the country of origin of all imported products, regardless of whether the product labeling uses approved USDA marks or grade statements. For further Country of Origin Labeling information, please review the rules and regulations detailed in the [Federal Register](#).

Contact Information

The label must let consumers know who put the product on the market and how to contact that person. The name and the address of the manufacturer, packer or distributor of a packaged food product are required to appear on the label of the packaged food. This information, sometimes referred to as the "signature line," must appear on the front label panel or the information panel. If space permits, include full address and telephone number. The information must be in a type size that is at least 1/16 of an inch tall.

If you get labels from any of the bee supply dealers they'll make sure that you get the hone weight correct but the rest is up to you! Please note that you must have a phone number. That means that putting your email address on there is not legal.

I've had several experiences lately with labels that are not waterproof. Our label that goes on our honey jars is waterproof and is professionally printed. However, any of my labels for my soaps and lotions and salves are just labels that I print on my printer that can easily get ruined on damp or rainy days at the farmers market or craft shows. Last month I had a show that rained 2 out of 3 days. One day I sat in my tent with only my honey

on the table because my labels on my other products would have been ruined had I set them out. My advice would be, if you are just getting started, and you are going to print your own labels to purchase the waterproof labels. They are more expensive but well worth it. You can order them from onlinelabels.com or planetlabel.com. I really like onlinelabels the best. They also have a fairly easy to use label program called Maestro that lets you enter in your label information and lets you save it to your computer and print at any time. You can also use free programs like Avery too.

Honey Bees and Their Parts

Cecil and I had the pleasure of talking to a group of 4th graders this week. It was all of the 4th graders in Miami County. We had 12 minutes to talk to each class and that included time for them to see the queen in the observation hive! It was quite an experience. This was our second year of participating. We tried to tell just a little about the queen, drone and worker bees. Then I launched into that most of the food that we eat needs honey bee or wild bee pollination. Below are things that we didn't get to talk about—12 minutes, imagine what you would say!!

The difference between queens and drones—from Dr. Dewey Caron's ***Honey Bee Biology and Beekeeping***.

- ❖ The queen has a longer abdomen do to the large ovaries and the drone has a large barrel-shaped abdomen to house his reproductive organs
- ❖ The queen has a long, curved sting and she lacks the tiny barbs on her sting that the worker sting possesses.
- ❖ The drone has eyes twice the size of the workers, so large that they meet at the top of the head and crowd the ocelli.
- ❖ Both the drone and queen lack the specialized body hairs on the legs since neither collects pollen.
- ❖ Their mouthparts do not work as well as those of the worker bees and they have smaller stomachs. They take their food from the workers in the hive and do not

need well-developed food collecting hairs or mouthparts of the worker.

- ❖ Internally both lack wax and scent glands. The head glands differ and, in the queen, the differences are important. The queen's mandibular glands are very critical as they produce a series of chemicals that serve to coordinate and organize the colony. In the queen the hypopharyngeal glands are not important as the queen does not feed the developing young. In drones, mandibular and hypopharyngeal glands are not developed.

Did you know? More about specialized body parts:

- ❖ Bees see colors as humans do. They do not detect the same colors as the human eye but can distinguish many colors. They do see into part of the red spectrum and can see into the ultraviolet which the human eye is not able to do.
- ❖ Antenna (plural: antennae) of the worker bee is extremely important as it provides the means of smell, touch and taste. Each antenna consists of 12 segments. The first segment is very long and is followed by an elbow. The last 11 are of equal length. The exoskeleton of each antennae is covered with hairs, pore plates, pits, pegs and other structures to perceive stimuli. The antennae of the bees are very mobile with a number of internal muscles. They are in constant motion and sense the environment and help guide the bee in her daily activities.
- ❖ The drone antennae are one segment longer than the worker bees and are slightly thicker.
- ❖ The honey bee has a hard-outer body covering called an exoskeleton. The covering functions as the body skeleton to which muscles, connective tissue and all body parts connect and are supported. In insects there are no

internal bones in humans. The only structural system is the exoskeleton.

- ❖ The body hairs are structured like a feather with a main shaft and numerous side branches. They are called plumose hairs. These hairs protrude from all portions of the exoskeleton. The hairs have sensory functions that enable bees to collect and transport pollen, help protect the bees and keeps the exoskeleton free of dirt and debris.
- ❖ The honey bee, like all insects, has 3 pairs of legs. Each pair of legs is attached each segment of the thorax. The legs serve as a means of locomotion but also contain sensory structures to taste, feel and smell and feel. The legs work in a triangle-the front and back legs of one side work with the center leg on the opposite side.
- ❖ The forelegs have the antennae cleaner, indented areas into which the antennae fit. Special stiff hairs of the indentation clean the antennae of debris when they are drawn through the hairs.

- ❖ The middle pair of legs have a stout spine which is used to spear wax scales from abdominal wax glands and pass them to mouthparts.
- ❖ The hind legs are highly modified with body hairs arranged in special patterns to aid in pollen collecting. On the outside of the tibia (forth leg part) body hairs line the edge. The structure formed is the corbicula or pollen basket. Pollen is carried in this structure from the flower to the hive. On the inner surface of the next segment (distal) the metatarsus, the body hairs are arranged in compact rows called combs. These hairs collect and accumulate pollen grains. Other hairs located on the top, the rake and auricle, push and pack pollen into the corbicula. They do this by moving the tightly adhering pollen grains mass from the inner to the outer surface of the leg.

NORTHEASTERN KS BEEKEEPERS' ASSOC. 2018 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 54th Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202 913-481-3504 email rburnshoney@gmail.com

Now you can pay online at WWW.NEKBA.ORG

MENTORING-SWEET PRAIRIE HONEY

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.

HEARTLAND HONEY & BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES

We no longer sell bee supplies but will still have package bees and queens. Joli Winer/Cecil Sweeney, Heartland Honey, 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. 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

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

COTTIN'S HARDWARE & RENTAL

We stock a full line of beekeeping equipment manufactured by Harvest Lane Honey, Little Giant, and Bug Baffler. Products include hives, supers, frames, foundation, extractors, tools, and protective apparel. We carry beekeeping supplies year-round! Our hours are Monday-Friday 7:30-6:00, Saturday 8:00-5:00, and Sunday 10:00-5:00. 1832 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, KS 66044. PHONE: 785-843-2981.

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. A Charitable, Educational Non-Profit, 501C3, Proceeds go back into the training program. Hours Mon - Fri, 9-4, closed Fridays in Winter. Please call ahead. 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

THE BEE STORE

We carry a complete line of bee supplies, along with honey and honey related products that we produce here in the store. We also offer beginning beekeeping classes, queens, bees, and feed. Located in Lawrence at 23rd and Louisiana in The Malls shopping center (a few doors west of Westlake Ace Hardware). We are open Tuesday to Saturday, 1 pm to 6 pm, Sundays, 2 pm-5 pm and 4:30-6:30 on Mondays when there is a NEKBA meeting in Lawrence. Phone 762-BEE-HIVE. website: www.AnthonysBeehive.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

Address Service Requested

Meeting
Monday, October 15th 2018

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 month of January. 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 or check the www.NEKBA.org website to find out if the meeting will be held.

2018 Officers

President: Steve Messbarger, 9802 S Burr Oak Circle, De Soto KS 66018	Smessbarger55@gmail.com	913-226-2849
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2nd VP (Librarian): Cecil Sweeney, 19201 S Clare Rd, Spring Hill KS 66083	joli@heartlandhoney.com	913-593-3851
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
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Military/Veteran Chair: Andy Nowachek, 10921 W 91 st Terr, Shawnee Mission KS	awn@everestkc.net	913-438-5397
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Visit our Website at NEKBA.org