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Exploring the wonderful world of beekeeping together

The Bee Buzzer

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Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association

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EDITOR: JOLI WINER

JUNE 2016

FYI: No General meeting for June!

**Next NEKBA Event is our
July 17th Bee-Bee-Que
The Barn at Kill Creek Farm
Located at K-10 and Kill Creek Rd.,
Desoto KS**

No other meetings are planned in June so we hope to see everyone for our annual picnic at the beautiful Kill Creek Farm in DeSoto (directions below). Please bring 2 side dishes. The club will be providing meat, drinks and paper dinnerware. You can bring a honey sample and have it tested for moisture content. Also on the program, Robert Burns and Steve Tipton will be talking about treating for varroa mites. This is recommended for immediately after we pull our honey crops. Oxalic acid is an organic treatment and safe if applied correctly. Robert and Steve will show you how. Joli Winer will talk about other options for treating for varroa if oxalic acid isn't an option for you. Becky Tipton will talk about how to test your bees for varroa levels using the sugar roll method.

Please note this is a different location than our regular meeting. Located just off of K-10 Highway at the Kill Creek Rd exit on the Northwest corner—it's the big red barn known as the Barn at Kill Creek Farm. Please bring your own chairs to sit on—tables are provided.

Funday Silent Auction Results

The Silent Auction held during the Funday to benefit the Youth Scholarship program brought in \$2660.00! There may still be a little bit more collected! Thanks to those that donated and those that bought items. It was an incredible auction.

Shirts—AGAIN!



The shirts and hats we ordered for the Funday turned out so cute, we are ordering them again. The design was a smoker with a little bee. The lettering says: NE KS Beekeepers. The shirts and hats are a smoky blue color (perfect to wear with jeans). So, give me a shout and I'll order you a shirt or hat if you didn't get one before the Funday. bstbees@embarqmail.com

(Editors note: for those of you who have not seen them—the hats are so cool! See picture below)

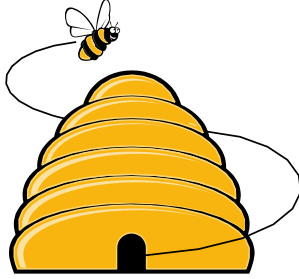
Hats: \$20
Tee Shirts \$15
Long Sleeve Tee \$20
Hoodies \$30

All are nice quality material. There is a \$2 up-charge for plus sizes. Email with your requests by July 18th and we'll get them ordered. Hopefully we can have another round of hats and tees for the August 22nd meeting. Thanks for supporting NEKBA!



Beelines

By President Andy Nowachek



Many thanks to all the volunteers who came Friday evening to help set up the chairs and tables in preparation for Funday and those who stayed afterward's to put up chairs, tables and clean floors. This was really appreciated and goes to show that this club will pitch in when asked. Thanks again to the volunteers for all you do and did.

Needless to say after any event of this size we are always interested in seeing what was on the evaluation sheets. This tells us what works and what needs improving as anything in life there is always room to improve. Funday is intended to get a large group of beekeepers together and have the latest research and information presented to those wanting to learn. I've always been around numbers and percentages and for the few items that needed improving on I'd say it was a FANTASTIC Day. How can you go wrong with Dr. Jamie Ellis, Dr. Judy Wu-Smart, Dr. Marion Ellis and Dr. Chip Taylor as our main speakers and don't forget all the other talks that were going on plus going through the hives. Everyone has been planning this for a year and needless to say the microphones gave us fits but we managed and already are making preparations so this doesn't happen next year. With 275 evaluations turned in I'd say it was a home run. We have decided on box lunches for a couple reasons, in the past the ladies of this club worked in the morning preparing lunch, then served it and then cleaned the rest of the afternoon and this to me and others deprived a lot of people of enjoying these programs themselves. The goal was to make it easy on all and that no one had to go find a place to eat while they could visit and make new acquaintances and I hope you met a lot of GREAT people there and learned something from them.

It seemed as if the rain would never stop and now it is dry in a split second it seems. I was told that one person had seen white sweet clover at the meeting and now I have seen large patches of it. It

seems as if we are ahead on our floral this year which means we will have early fall floral. My lawn still looks as if it snowed with Dutch clover still going ballistic but fewer bees as I had to move them out again. For new beekeepers this is the time you should be scoping out areas where there is floral and keep an eye on it and see what fall floral there is. I'm always on the lookout for closer and better places. So far I have moved one yard that I had started some time ago that did not have enough food for the bees. Luckily I had a person stop by the Farmers Market and ask if I would put some bees on his place. We looked at it they are there now, closer and better. I had another call today from a lady wanting bees so I will check tomorrow.

Mother Nature has her game plan and we as beekeepers have to pay attention to the weather and conditions around us to keep bees alive and get a honey crop. As for the bees I have heard a mixture of some going great and other hives just chugging along. I've always recommended that new beekeepers get two hives if they can and compare the difference in the two. This gives you kind of an edge if you need to help out a weaker hive by taking some brood and adding to the other. This is also is a good time to evaluate your queens for brood pattern and a honey crop. The one thing and a plus is with a Langstroth style hive is you can get into it and move frames around IF you know where your queen is to help the weaker hive. Make sure you keep check on your bees and that they have enough supers on to collect all of that fabulous honey they are producing. Good luck

2016 Meeting Dates

Meetings are held at the Douglas County Fairgrounds at 2110 Harper St. It is easily accessible from K10, turn north on Harper Street and it is just a few blocks. We are in Building 21 North

- Sunday July 17th Picnic & Bee-Bee-Que-- The Barn at Kill Creek Farm Located at K-10 and Kill Creek Rd., Desoto KS 1:00 pm start time eat at 2:00
- Monday, August 22nd, 7:00 pm
- Monday, Sept 19th 7:00 pm
- Monday, October 17th 7:00 pm
- Monday, November 21st 7:00 pm
- Monday, December 19th 7:00 pm *Holiday Cookies and Youth Scholarship Auction*
- January 9th, 2017 (2nd Monday)

Do you need help with your hives? Have an experienced master beekeeper come out and help you with your honey bees. I will help with activities such as finding and marking your queens, evaluating your hives to make splits or any beekeeping tasks you need help with. Call or text Kristi Sanderson at 913-768-4961 for pricing and appointments.

Tips for June

- ❖ Keep an eye on your honey supers if using foundation if they are working on at least 6 frames move the unworked or undrawn out frames with foundation to the center, making sure that your frames are pushed close together and add the next super. You do not want to miss a drop of honey that the bees are bringing in.
- ❖ If you are lucky enough to have foundation that is drawn out you can put on more than one at a time. Studies have shown that the more room you add for the bees to bring in honey-the more they will bring in. This is especially important during a year like this that is so flipping humid! The bees spread the honey around the supers so that they can actually dehumidify it.
- ❖ Weed eat around your hive—helps with the airflow
- ❖ Provide clean water for your bees
- ❖ Come to the July Picnic to learn about testing and treating your hives for varroa—and have some good food and fellowship!

Mentoring-Join Joli and Cecil on the 2nd Monday during the months of July 11th & August 8th. The fee is \$10 per person with the money going to the NEKBA Youth Scholarship program. We'll work through hives each month-Meet at 6pm. At 19201 S Clare Rd. Spring Hill KS 66083 913-856-8356 or joli@heartlandhoney.com



List of Vendors who donated Door Prizes for the Funday

Here are the vendors that donated door prizes and sent catalogues. Be sure to thank them if you do business with them.

Blue Sky
Better Bee
Cottin Hardware
Western Bee Supply
Bee Culture
Ernst Conservation Seeds
Sailor Plastics
Dadant
Mann Lake
Mother Lode Products
Rossman Apiaries
Jordy's Honey
Heartland Honey

2016 Funday Wrap Up

As you can imagine with 372 people at our Funday it takes a lot of work before hand. Luckily we have an incredible group of members that work tirelessly so that you can have a – Fun Day! Luckily we have an incredible committee that plans the day – Steve and Becky Tipton, Kristi Sanderson, Robert Burns, Andy and Wendy Nowachek, Jo Patrick and Cecil Sweeney and Joli Winer. I want to thank all of them for all of their time throughout the last year putting this together. While we are all good friends—really the best of friends—we are all usually ready to spend time away from each other—a lot of strong personalities working together. Truly that is what it takes to pull something like this off! Yes, we had glitches –Bob says it's growing pains- The glitches bothered me more than the positives which was nuts! There were so many positives. Thanks to all of you for all that you have done for the club.

A special thanks to those of you that helped on the day of-emptying trash, helping with registration, parking, setting up and taking down chairs, helping with the sound and projectors, giving presentations, setting up & taking down tents, making ice cream, serving ice cream, donating to the silent auction and buying at the silent auction, setting up, monitoring and collecting money from the auction. It all takes people like you who volunteered. Thank you-your positive comments make it worthwhile.

We're already working on next year's!

Old Bee Gal

By Becky Tipton



I spent a good deal of time this last week reading Funday evaluations—it was a dandy Funday! One member suggested a program highlighting the most common mistakes new beeks make. I think that would be a terrific program and plan to try to incorporate that into next year's program schedule.

This week on our NEKBA Facebook page, a member and new beekeeper had a problem that I'll bet others have heard of but (hopefully) not yet experienced, laying worker syndrome. The queen's major job within the hive is the reproductive female, the egg layer. But, the pheromones she produces are ultimately important to the health of the colony, too. One of the jobs of the queen pheromone is to suppress ovary development in worker bees. All workers are female. All workers have ovaries—they are just undeveloped and the worker is never mated. So, if she begins to lay eggs, they are all unfertilized drone eggs.

This unfortunate series of events begins with the death of the queen. Common scenarios include: The queen is damaged during an inspection. The colony swarms and the queen is damaged while the swarm is being re-hived. The virgin queen, on a mating flight, is eaten. If the colony has eggs, they workers will try to raise a queen. They will draw out emergency queen cells from the face of the brood frame. They will have chosen larvae, usually older, 2-3 day old larvae, to begin growing their queen. They want/need a queen as soon as possible. The good news is, they will probably be successful and raise a queen. (A queen raised from an older larva may be of mediocre quality, having missed 2-3 days of being fed all the royal jelly she needs for optimal development.) But, in the case of the swarm queen being destroyed or the virgin queen being eaten on her mating flight, there may not be any fertilized eggs within the hive with which to grow a new queen. This is why we advise beeks to watch those hives who have swarmed to be sure they

are queen right within a couple of weeks after swarming.

The laying worker syndrome doesn't come about immediately. The brood also contains some pheromones that seem to act upon the ovary development. Generally, workers will not begin egg laying until a couple of weeks beyond all remaining brood hatching. If your queen was killed by your own clumsy actions, you'll have 3-5 weeks until all the brood in the hive has emerged (drones take 24 days) and worker bee egg laying begins. This is the critical point. If you do not get a queen in this hive before all healthy brood emerges, you'll have laying workers. If you discover a hive in this situation—very little or no brood, no sign of a queen or queen cells, what should you do? Get a queen ordered and give the girls another frame of brood from another hive. They may try to grow a queen from some of the eggs. You'll need to remove these cells before introducing your queen. The colony will now begin to dwindle rapidly—no new brood and only older bees remain.

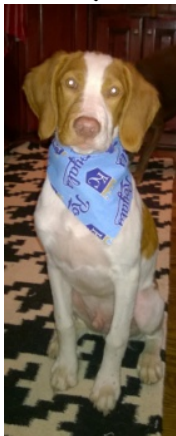
If your queenless situation was the result of a swarm, the colony had no sustaining brood and will produce laying workers much more readily.

What does laying worker syndrome look like? There may be some capped brood within the hive. It will be scattered. The cells will be bullet shaped on top—the result of drone development within a worker-sized cell. You will see multiple eggs per cell. There can be as many as 10 eggs in a cell! They will also be misplaced. A queen lays an egg standing straight up in the bottom of the cell. The worker abdomen is not long enough to correctly position the egg and the worker seems somewhat confused by the whole process. You'll have eggs on the side of the cell, near the bottom of the cell, and even on the face of the frame. The drone eggs will hatch and you'll see multiple larvae in each cell. Sometimes the larva will reach the stage where they are to be capped. The resulting drones are undersized if they develop at all.

A common misconception seems to be that the hive has developed a laying worker. The hive has not developed a laying worker; the hive has developed laying workers—many, many laying workers. You cannot physically tell them from workers that are not egg layers. You cannot find and remove her/them.

What can you do? Unfortunately, it is the kiss of death for your hive. After laying workers develop, you cannot successfully introduce a queen. They will kill her. Some folks say that if you add frames of brood for about 6 weeks you can “straighten out” the hive. That might work—in 6 weeks time, all the laying workers have died and the supplemental brood has suppressed additional workers from beginning egg laying. Lots of work and lots of wasted brood for very little gain. The honey flow is over, the chance of the colony surviving winter with the diminished population is unlikely. Once laying workers are established, take the colony away from any established colonies, remove each frame from the hive and brush the bees on the ground. You can use the drawn comb in any other colony; laying worker syndrome is not a contagious disease. The bees will clean out eggs and larvae and make use of the drawn comb. It’s harsh and does not feel good but it is the best solution to a bad situation. So, check those swarms and splits and make sure your colonies are queen-right.

Ask Quinby



Dear Quinby-What was the deal with Dr. Taylor only talking about African Bees and European Bees during the swarm demonstration? Why didn’t he talk about our bees—you know Kansas Bees?

Quinby Answers: Dr. Taylor (Chip) is one of the experts in the world on African Bees. They have spread into the United States as close to us as Oklahoma after their escape from a bee research lab in Brazil in 1957. They had been imported from Africa to Brazil by Warrick Kerr, a biologist, who thought that he could interbreed the African Bees with the European bees to produce a better honey producer. The African bees then made their way to United States by swarming. They arrived from Mexico into Texas in 1990.

His reference to European Honey Bees is exactly what our “Kansas” bees are. Honey bees are not native to the United States they are from Europe. It is likely that the honey bees were brought to the new world from England to Virginia in 1622. It is thought that the colonists who arrived in Plymouth may have brought bees with them as well as sheep, cows and chickens. Honey bees in the United States are referred to as European honey bees.

Dear Quinby: My hive swarmed and I went in and cut out all the queen cells—now what should I do?

Quinby Answers: Well in the future you should stop and ask yourself your question before you do it!!

Always ask yourself can the hive survive if I perform this action? So let’s think about this. Usually when a hive swarms the queen has quit laying several days before so there aren’t any eggs or young larva left in the hive for the bees to make another queen with. The can make a queen with an older larva but it will be inferior to a queen made with a younger larva. The best queen for that hive would have been one of the swarm cells that the bees had prepared for the hive. Hopefully you missed a cell and they were able to let the virgin emerge, get mated and continue the life of the hive.

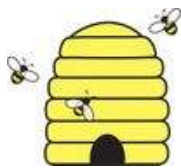
Over the years Cecil and Joli have tried everything. They’ve cut out cells and tried to install a queen in a cage rarely are they as accepted as a cell that they have produced. Now if they come to a hive that they suspect has swarmed—because it has many sealed queen cells and they don’t see the queen nor any eggs they pretty much roll our eyes, throw their hands up in the air and say “let them go and see what happens”. They go back in 12-18 days and hope they see eggs or a virgin running around.

Today they took a swarm Cecil had gotten to a hive that had swarmed and they didn’t think had a laying queen back in it only to discover that it had 3 frames of eggs and larva and was doing great!

Sometimes just stop and think and don’t call and ask 10 people and take the answer you like best.

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

While filling my gas tank, on the evening of June 11th, I realized I was downwind from something very fragrant. The beekeeper in me smelled a potential nectar source. I was curious about what it was and went looking. I hadn't gone far when I found the source of the aroma, a row of mature Little Leaf Linden, *Tilia cordata*, trees in full bloom. A few years ago, while driving past that gas station, I drove under a swarm of bees headed in the direction of those Lindens. Good location for honey bees? It could be.

Several months ago I ask fellow NEKBA member and arborist, Chad Gilliland, from Tonganoxie, which tree was his #1 choice for our bees. He didn't hesitate in his response, "Little Leaf Linden". I am inclined to agree with Chad. The Linden is a long-lived attractive tree that can reach up to 80ft. The blooms last 7-10 days and are easily worked by the honey bee for the pollen and its excellent nectar. Nectar secretion depends on cold nights, nice sunny days and adequate moisture. One can stand under a Linden and hear the buzz of the honey bees collecting nectar. Peter Lindtner writes in *Garden Plants for Honey Bees*, the Little Leaf Linden "are one of the best sources of nectar and pollen. They bloom every year, and bees literally "swarm" on flowers."

The Golden Rain Tree, *Koelreuteria paniculara*, also in full bloom, provides very good nectar and pollen. According to my notes, the Rain Tree bloom is about 10 days ahead of last year. Some municipalities have successfully used the Golden Rain Tree in parks and street plantings. It is also suitable for use in landscaping around the house. It can reach to 35ft. with attractive panicles of yellow flowers that turn into seed heads resembling Chinese lanterns. As we enter the warm, drier days of summer many of our perennials and bushes are beginning to bloom. I am seeing blooms on Purple Coneflower, Culver's Root, Veronica, St. John's Wort, Clethra Summersweet, and *Caryopteris*. The white Dutch clover and yellow sweet clover blooms will be ending soon. Herbs are also beginning to bloom. Borage, meadow rue, catmint, lemon balm or Melissa and thyme are well liked by honey bees. There are annuals that are easily added to the garden at little

cost. Zinnias, Tithonia, Cleome, Pentas, nasturtium, and marigolds will all be worked for pollen and nectar. Some of these annuals will repeat bloom if deadheaded. Deadheading means to remove the faded bloom by cutting or pinching leaving the stem. Marigolds, zinnias, coreopsis, snapdragons and blanketflower are a few that benefit from deadheading.

If you are planning on make permanent additions to your landscape, orchard or garden plantings, I would encourage you to put your plans on hold and wait until fall. Fall is a great time to plant trees, shrubs and perennials. When fall planting, we don't observe much happening on the surface but during the fall and winter those plants will be building strong root systems. In the spring, they will flourish and be ready to show more top growth. Waiting reduces the watering needs required to keep newly planted trees, shrubs and perennials alive. Their underdeveloped root systems can't keep up with the water demands of their leaves in summer.

Good news for the entire state of Kansas. All that rainfall we received in May ended a four-year drought. This has to be a benefit to our fellow beekeepers in the western part of Kansas. For us, I hope the benefit is reflected in longer blooming and richer nectar. The Kansas State University, Department of Horticulture, warns that those trees and shrubs that were in flooded areas or slowly draining areas may be suffering from the after effects of too much rain. Oxygen deprived root systems may have been damaged and therefore, might benefit from watering during hot, dry conditions. Watch for signs of wilting or leaf scorch and water as needed.

The Pollinator Prairie, 320 S. Blake, Olathe, KS will host a family friendly event on Friday, June 24, 10am-2pm. The public is invited to this free event that will be celebrating National Pollinator Week. The program seems to be focused on children with hands on activities. Monarch Watch will be present with a caterpillar and butterfly exhibit. Ron Post will be doing a beekeeping demonstration along with other fun activities. For those that don't know, this pollinator park was designed and installed with the help of our own Dr. Chip Taylor, University of Kansas Entomology Department. I would suggest bringing lawn chairs to have in the car in case you need them. There isn't much permanent seating or shade provided in the park. For more information contact Jennifer Kingston at 913-693-1905.

Birds in the Beeyard by Joli Winer



This beautiful bird, the Summer Tanager, was much hated this spring by many beekeepers! Can you imagine! It just depends on your perspective I guess. I would have loved to have seen this bird in our bee yard. Several people complained that they had dead bee body parts on the top of their hives and that they had seen Summer Tanagers at work. One person told me that they had goldfinches eating bees—surprising since they are mostly seed eaters. Years ago Cecil and Kristi and I drove up to a beeyard and as we got there we saw a swarm up in a tree and sitting right next to it eating bees was a Summer Tanager! It was such a treat! I guess we are crazy but I've always been disappointed that we've never seen scissortail flycatchers in our back yard—we've seen them in out yards abut never at home! At home we've had Eastern and Western Kingbirds.

Our friends have a U-Pick Strawberry business and they complained that as the orioles were moving through they had numerous orioles eating their strawberries.

Robin Printed some honey ice cream recipes in the Honey Pot but they are slightly different than the ones Becky uses so I'm printing both—the fruit one Robin printed is the same as Becky's - Becky did the chocolate for Robin so she didn't know that recipe. (Robin begged her for years)

Chocolate Honey Ice Cream for 6 quart freezer

4c. milk
1 tsp. salt
½ cup cocoa powder
2 1/2 c. liquid honey
12 egg yolks—slightly beaten
8 oz. semi sweet chocolate pieces (I used chocolate chips)
8 cups heavy cream
1 TBSP real vanilla

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

Vanilla Honey Ice Cream

7 cups milk
2 ½ to 3 cups honey—light
8 eggs
¼ tsp. salt
6-7 cups cream
4 TBSP real vanilla

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

Why Do Bees Make Those Beards?

It seems all the Face Book conversation lately is about bee beards. Is it a bee beard or are they getting ready to swarm? I love Mark Winston's *The Biology of the Honey Bee* and most of this information is from that book—did you know that Mark got his doctorate under Chip Taylor at KU!

Ventilation begins at the hive when the temperature inside the hive gets close to and above 36°C (96.8°F). Fanning workers line 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. They also partially evacuate the nest.

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 cooling evaporative power of the water. More rapid evaporation can be induced by what is named “tongue lashing” behavior. 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. They do something similar out in the field to cool down when flying at high ambient temperatures.

If further nest cooling is needed, many of the workers will leave the nest and cluster outside, reducing the heat generated by their metabolism and also providing more room in the nest.

Debbie Sellands hive



Washboarding

This is from Diana Sammataro's *The Beekeepers Handbook*.

Beekeepers can often observe bees, usually in the late afternoon, on the front wall of the hive with their heads pointed toward the entrance. The bees are standing on the 2nd and 3rd pair of legs and seem to be scraping the surface of the hive with their mandibles and front legs, as if to clean it. As they scrape their bodies seem to rock back and forth in a motion similar to someone using a washboard. This is called the washboard movement! The exact purpose of this is not known. It usually occurs in very crowded colonies

The swarm and hive given away at the Funday were won by Lyle and Sandy Miller from Carlton KS! Congratulations. They reported that they got the hive home with the help of Rogan Tokach who had a truck and lives close to them

The Honey Pot

By Robin Kolterman

For those of you who attended this years Bee Fun Day, I know you enjoyed the Honey Ice Cream; it is wonderful! So I have included the recipies on our honey cards. The Vanilla is a COOKED, custard type ice cream and the fruit ice creams are a NO COOK recipe. I've also included a NO CHURN honey ice cream recipe. Whip up a batch for Father's Day.

June

The Drone



The male honeybee is called a drone. They have no stinger and no honey stomach to collect nectar, however, they do have one important job; some of them will mate one time with a virgin queen, and then die.

Vanilla Honey Ice Cream

Cooked custard for a 6 quart freezer

8 eggs
8 cups milk
8 cups heavy cream
3 cups honey
4 Tbsp. vanilla
Pinch salt



Heat the milk to about 150 degrees. Beat the eggs. Stir a small amount of the hot milk into the eggs. Add the eggs to the hot milk and cook to 165 degrees or until very slightly thickened. Remove from the heat. Stir in the honey until well blended. Cool to room temperature and stir again. Refrigerate overnight. Add the vanilla and salt and enough cream to fill the freezer container. Freeze according to manufacturer's directions.

Notes: Do not cook the honey with the milk and eggs, or the milk tends to separate. Also, note that the honey tends to inhibit freezing so use lots of salt/ice and be prepared for it to take an hour to freeze.

Fruit and Honey Ice Cream

No cook type for a 6 quart Freezer

6 c milk
6 c heavy cream
3T vanilla
2/14 c honey
4 c crushed or a blend of fruit (strawberry, blueberry, peach etc.)

Gently warm the honey before adding it to the milk and cream. Place in ice cream maker and make according to the manufacturer's instructions.



Note: honey tends to inhibit freezing so use lots of salt/ice and be prepared for it to take an hour to freeze

Chocolate Peanut Butter Cup & Honey Ice Cream

A No Churn-Freezer Ice Cream



2 cups heavy cream
1/2 cup honey
1/4 cup cocoa powder
1/4 cup creamy peanut butter
1 cup mini peanut butter cups

Put cream, chocolate, peanut butter and honey in a blender
Blend on high until smooth and creamy (about 1 minute)
Stir in peanut butter cups. Pour in freezer safe container and freeze for 4-6 hours. Scoop, serve, enjoy!

HEARTLAND HONEY & BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES

We carry a complete line of beekeeping supplies including woodenware, smokers, extractors, books, queens, package bees and containers. We will trade wax for supplies. For your convenience please call in advance –Hours Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Friday 10:30-5:30, closed Wednesday. 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 sell all the supplies for beekeeping, 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 appointment 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.*

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

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NORTHEASTERN KS BEEKEEPERS' ASSOC. 2016 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP+4 _____

PHONE _____ Email address _____

I would like to receive the newsletter, *The Buzzzer*, by email Yes _____ No _____

Membership Northeastern KS Beekeepers per year (July.-Dec. \$7.50) \$15.00 _____

\$15.00 (Jan-Dec)

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 \$21.00 _____

Bee Culture Magazine (formerly "Gleanings") 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 913-831-6096 email rburns@kc.rr.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

No additional meeting for June

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 Buzz* 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 up members are accepted and 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, March, June 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 Buzz* 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.

2016 Officers

President: Andy Nowachek, 10921 W 91 st Terr, Shawnee Mission KS	awn@everestkc.net	913-438-5397
1st VP: (youth scholarship) Christy Milroy, 23840 W 207, Spring Hill KS 66083	Christy.D.Milroy@sprint.com	913-707-2003
2nd VP (Librarian): Alex Pantos, 2920 Stubbs Rd., Tecumseh KS 66542	MarlenePantos@yahoo.com	785-633-6283
3rd VP (Honey Plants): Jo Patrick, 611 E Sheridan, Olathe KS 66061	brian-patrick@sbcglobal.net	913-829-2682
Secretary: Dana Rommelfanger, 818 Orange St., Baldwin City KS 66006	DanaRomm@yahoo.com	785-594-3322
Treasurer: Robert Burns, 7601 W 54 th Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202	rburns@kc.rr.com	913-831-6096
Program Chairperson: Becky Tipton, 9491 X Rd., Meriden, KS 66512	bstbees@embarqmail.com	785-484-3710
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	rburns@kc.rr.com	913-831-6096

Visit our Website at NEKBA.org