

*Since 1948 Exploring the Wonderful World of Beekeeping Together*

## The Bee Buzzer

*Monthly Publication of the*

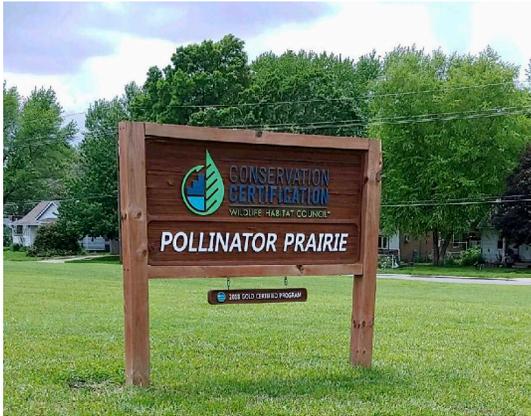
### Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association

VOLUME 74, NUMBER 6

EDITOR: CHERYL BURKHEAD

June 2022

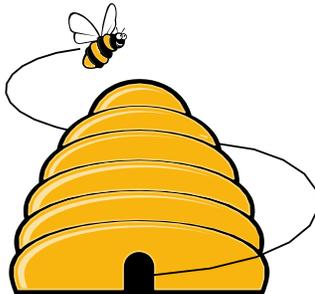
#### General Meeting Monday, June 20, 2022 (7:00 p.m.)



We are going to meet outside at the Pollinator Prairie Garden in Olathe which is located at 320 S Blake Street. Please bring your own beverage and favorite lawn chair. Join us for this evening of fun together outside.

#### Beelines

By President Ed Darlington

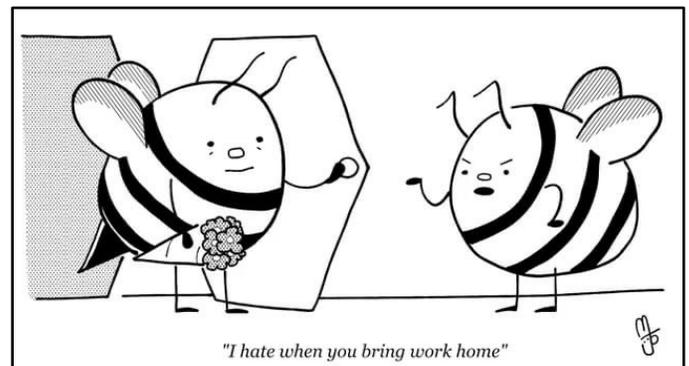


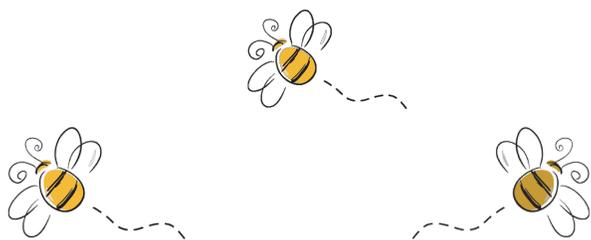
I have a special request of our membership, and that is for a number of certain capable folks to step up and volunteer for board membership. We face a fairly large turnover in January 2023. These current folks have served for many years, and our bylaws prevent holding terms of office for more than two terms. They typically have rotated to other board positions but have now done so for many years. We need to provide them the

opportunity to take a break from key positions on the board. It's time for others to step up and help out.

Add to that fact, our elections are so close we need to appoint new people that will be able to team with the ones currently in office, and learn what is to be done before they take over officially. Our two classes, one in January and the other in February are for Beginning Beekeepers (January) and in February, Year Two and Beyond. This puts the incoming person at an extreme disadvantage to be able to succeed. The other critical position is that of Scholarship Chair. The beginning of that task actually begins with the deadline for applications at the end of October. I would love to appoint a volunteer to work alongside these incumbents, who could then take over in January.

Positions that require new people because of term limits, are Youth Scholarship Chair; Special Events Coordinator (class); and Military/Veteran Appr. Liaison. Right now, I need to address the Youth Scholarship Chair and the Special Events Coordinator (class). The rest will be addressed by the election committee. Anyone willing to help out with these very real needs will be greatly appreciated.





**2022 Meeting Dates: (Starting Time is 7pm. Q & A sessions are virtual via Zoom)**

- June 20, 2022 (Pollinator Prairie, Olathe, KS)
- July 4, 2022 Independence Day! (No Q & A)
- July 18, 2022 (ZOOM session only!!)
- August 15, 2022
- September 19, 2022

Please stay at home if you are not feeling well or exhibiting symptoms.

---



**FUNDAY**

Thank you to all that attended our FunDay this past Saturday and to the committee and all who gave of their time and talent to make this day a success! We had 181 registered and we nearly broke even. Our silent auction generated \$2,756 for our scholarship funding. Thank you to all who donated items for the auction and to those that bid generously.

**Jay Francis, FunDay Coordinator**



**Ol' Bee Gal**

Are you frustrated yet? Swarming can be one of the most confounding elements of beekeeping and particularly for the newest beekeepers. You provide your girls a perfectly good box, pristine frames, supplemental feed, and then half of them fly away!

If you see your hive swarm and find the bee cluster hanging in a tree, you'll want to catch them.... FREE BEES!! There are lots of tips and tricks out there for both catching and keeping that swarm. Not all swarms are 'low hanging fruit' and easy to grab. Unfortunately, just providing them with new boxes isn't always enough. Sometimes they have already chosen an alternate new home and reject your hive. There are now some pheromone lures to make your box 'smell' more attractive. Some beekeepers like the purchased lures like 'Swarm Commander'. Others use lemon grass, suggested by Chip Taylor and others, as a mimic to the pheromones of the hive. It has also been suggested that bees make their own pheromone lure by placing dead queens in alcohol and extract the pheromone to add to the swarm hive box. Most people seem to agree that some sort of lure helps move the bees of a swarm into the equipment more quickly and may make them more likely to stay. (There seems to be little consensus that these lures work in actual swarm traps placed in trees by beekeepers.)

One strategy that greatly increases the chances of a swarm capture is the use of a frame of healthy brood in your new hive box. The pheromones of a frame of open brood are very compelling to the workers of the swarm. As you set up the catch box for the swarm, add the frame of open brood in the center of the box and then shake your swarm directly on top of this frame. Another help to keeping a swarm in the box is just a frame of drawn foundation without brood but not as good as with brood. We really like to offer a swarm 1:1 sugar syrup unless we are in a very strong nectar flow. All of these MAY help keep your hive in your equipment.

Some beekeepers resort to physically restraining the bees. Some place a queen excluder on the bottom board so the queen can't fly out again. The workers will almost always stay with the queen. This MAY work but the queen is frequently slimmed down for flight and can squeeze herself through the queen excluder. If your swarm is a smaller, secondary swarm, this trick will have no effect on containing the queen. Some beekeepers actually shut up the hive, confining the swarm inside the hive for up to 3 days. At this time of year, this is the best way to kill your bees. IT IS TOO HOT! Even when it is mild weather, bees will die if

confined inside a hive longer than a few hours.  
**DON'T DO THIS!**

Let's consider the parent colony that just lost its queen and half its population. If you are lucky enough to actually see one of your hives swarm, the first thing to do is RECORD THE DATE. Every decision you make about this hive hinges upon when they swarmed and getting them requeened. Frequently, the beek does not realize a swarm event happened until inspecting inside the hive and sees the signs: no eggs and no queen and multiple queen cells. Steve decided to examine several hives immediately after seeing a swarm leave the hive. In most he found the youngest brood was 2<sup>nd</sup> instar larva (2-day old larva). This is not always the case and in the event of secondary swarms, you may actually see eggs in the hive! There are few absolutes in beekeeping and swarming is no exception. If you know the date of the swarm, wait 21 days before you look for eggs and a sign of a queen in your parent colony. If the weather prevented mating flights, it might be as long as 28 days. Unfortunately, if this has happened at the start of your big nectar flow, this hive lost significant field force and may have reduced honey production. Two hives of 30,000 bees will not produce as much honey as one hive of 60,000 bees.

If you examine your swarmed parent colony and decide it's hopelessly queenless, you can choose to add a frame with eggs to this colony. It will take them about 28 more days to produce a new, laying queen if they are actually queenless. Many beeks opt to purchase a mated queen in hopes of a faster recovery. This is frequently done prematurely and you'll see Facebook posts offering the unneeded queen for sale. Give the girls time to requeen. If you offer the swarmed parent colony a new frame with eggs and they DO NOT try to build emergency queen cells, they probably have a young queen in residence that has not completed mating and begun egg laying. Bee patient. Where do you get these brood frames to move around? More hives, more options. We encourage new beekeepers to start with 2 hives just for this reason. Most hives recover from a swarm event on their own but not always. Bee a beekeeper and get in those hives.

Steve and I are offering open apiary sessions this season. We will meet at our farm the 3rd Sunday of each month from 1-3 PM, weather permitting. We will be working bees and you are welcome to join

us. Please call/email to reserve a spot—let us know you are coming. Everyone in the bee yard must wear a veil. [bstbees@embarqmail.com](mailto:bstbees@embarqmail.com) 785-484-3710.

**Becky Tipton, Special Events Coordinator**

## **ASK QUINBY & REMI**



**Dear Quinby and Remi:** I was at a friend's house and she had these things that looked like pellets in front of her hive. When I asked what it was, she said chalkbrood. She somehow thought it was related to varroa and she had put in her hive, Apistan, Checkmite, Formic Pro, and Apiguard! What??? What is chalkbrood and how is it treated?

**Quinby and Remi answer:** Chalkbrood has nothing to do with varroa so throwing every possible chemical at the hive will not help and may damage your hive. Take out those chemicals- they should NEVER be used in a hive at the same time and should only be used to treat varroa infestations. Below is a definition from the USDA. We have had a very wet spring and there has been a lot of chalkbrood reported. As soon as some of this rain lets up and it dries up, the chalkbrood will disappear. Make sure that your hives are tilted forward slightly so that water cannot pool in the hive.



**Cause:** *Ascosphaera apis*, a fungus.

**Effect:** Chalkbrood disease affects only the brood. The diseased larvae are usually found on the outer edges of the brood nest. Workers, drones, and queens are all susceptible to the disease.

**Symptoms:** The affected larvae are usually found on the outer fringes of the brood area. Brood cells can either be sealed or unsealed. Diseased larvae are stretched out in their cells in an upright condition. Typically, larvae dead from chalkbrood disease are chalk white, hence the name chalkbrood. Sometimes the diseased larvae can be mottled with brown or black spots, especially on the ventral sides. The color variation is from the brown to black color of the fruiting bodies (spore cysts).

**Transmission:** The spores of *Ascosphaera apis* are ingested with the brood food provided by the nurse bees. The germination of the spores and proliferation of the fungus covers the larva with a white mycelium. Spores of *Ascosphaera apis* remain viable for years. Consequently, the infection source could be present in the cells used to rear brood. Chalkbrood appears to be most prevalent in the spring when the brood area is increasing. Chalkbrood normally does not destroy a colony. However, it can prevent normal population build-up when the disease is serious. No treatment is presently available for the control of chalkbrood. The disease usually disappears or is reduced as the air temperature increases in the summer.

**Quinby and Remi Comment:** The house smells like beeswax! Cecil has been busy getting the comb honey supers ready and he waxes in the cut comb foundation. They also have so many bees at the house- if it ever dries out, they have a great many to move to their out yards.

\*\*\*\*\*

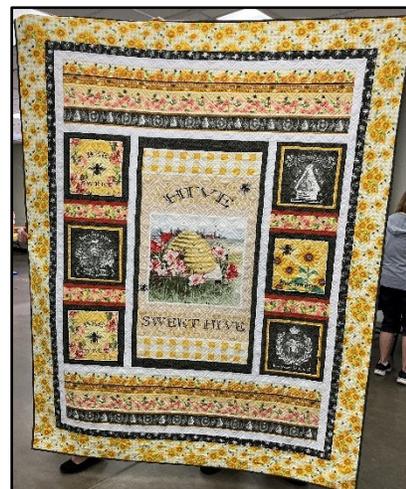
### Quilt Raffle

Many thanks to those that bought tickets for the beautiful quilt. The drawing was held at the FunDay and the winner is Paula Owen! The quilt raffle raised \$641! That is almost enough to sponsor one child or adult in the youth scholarship program or the military veteran mentorship program.

We have started the raffle for the next quilt. This was donated by Jenny Latendresse, owner of

the L'il Red Hen Quilt Shop, in Paola at 7 S. Agate St. She has tons of honey bee fabrics and has always been so generous to us! Tickets are \$5 each or 5 for \$20. They may be purchased at the meetings. I'll try to have its dimensions in the next Buzzer.

**Joli Winer, Youth Scholarship Chair**



### Honey Pot

Marlene Pantos

### Honey Zucchini Bread

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 egg                     | ¾ cup honey                  |
| 3 Tbsp vegetable oil      | 1 tsp orange extract         |
| ¼ tsp cinnamon            | 2 ½ cups flour               |
| 1 ½ tsp baking powder     | ½ tsp baking soda            |
| ½ tsp ground ginger       | ¼ tsp sea salt               |
| 1 ½ cups zucchini, grated | ½ cup grated carrots         |
| ¼ cup raisin              | ½ cup finely chopped walnuts |

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. In large bowl, beat together egg, honey, oil, orange extract, & cinnamon. In a separate bowl, combine flour and remaining ingredients and mix thoroughly. Gradually add the flour mixture to the honey mixture, stirring until all ingredients are well blended. Spoon batter into a well-greased 9" x 5" x 3" loaf pan. Bake at 350 degrees for about an hour or until a toothpick inserted in the center comes out clean. Cool 10 minutes, remove from pan, cool completely before serving.

## Infamous Funday Ice cream (6 Quarts)

### Honey Ice Cream with Fruit

6 Cups Whole Milk  
6 Cups Heavy Cream  
2 ¼ Cups Warm Honey  
¼ tsp. Salt  
3 Tablespoons Real Vanilla  
1 Quart (4-5 Cups) Crushed Fruit-either frozen or fresh  
2 extra tablespoons of either Sugar or Honey  
If using frozen fruit, let thaw. Macerate the fruit with a food processor and mix with either 2 T. of either sugar or Honey, set aside. The extra sugar or honey will bring out the juice in the fruit and enhance the fruit flavor. Warm the 6 Cups of milk slightly and add the warmed honey stirring until combined. Pour into a container and let cool in the refrigerator. Pour into your freezer container and add salt and vanilla and heavy cream and your crushed fruit mixture. Fill the freezer can to the appropriate line adding more milk if needed. Freeze according the manufacturer's instructions. Honey increases the freezing time plus extra ice and salt is needed. Makes 6 quarts.  
Note: If using peach as your fruit then substitute 1/2 of the Vanilla for Almond Extract. That's 1 ½ Tablespoon of each- Vanilla and Almond extract.

### Honey Ice Cream- Vanilla

6-7 cups whole milk  
2 ½ - 3 cups Light Honey  
8 eggs, well beaten  
¼ tsp salt  
6-7 cups heavy cream  
4 Tbsp real vanilla  
Heat 6 cups of 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 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 (add more milk if needed). Freeze according to your ice cream maker's directions. Honey will increase the

freezing time. Extra ice and extra salt will be needed for freezing.

### Honey Ice Cream-Chocolate

4 cups whole milk  
1 tsp salt  
½ cups cocoa powder  
2 ½ cups Light honey  
12 egg yolks, slightly beaten  
8 oz. semi-sweet chocolate pieces  
8 cups heavy cream  
1 Tbsp real vanilla  
In a saucepan, combine 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; mix 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-stirring occasionally. Stir in the cream and vanilla, pour into the freezer tub. Additional milk may be needed. Freeze according to your ice cream maker's directions. Honey will increase the freezing time. Extra ice and extra salt will be needed for freezing.



## Mentoring

This month's mentoring or open apiary will be held on Monday, June 13 at 6 pm at 19201 S. Clare Rd., between Gardner and Spring Hill, at the home of Joli and Cecil. They ask for a \$10 donation with the money going to the youth scholarship and military mentorship programs. Please call, text, or email that you plan to come - 913-593-3562 or email [joli@heartlandhoney.com](mailto:joli@heartlandhoney.com). Please bring your bee suit. Last month only one couple came and after looking at the photos of their hives, they went over there to look at their hives. We will look through our hives for eggs, larva brood, honey etc. You'll also have a chance to ask us questions about your hives.

**DATES:**

Monday, June 13<sup>th</sup>, 6pm

Monday, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 6 pm

Monday, August 8<sup>th</sup>, 6pm

Monday, September 12<sup>th</sup>, 6pm

**Joli Winer, Youth Scholarship Chair**

## **Meet the Beek Shawn Emery**



I'm Shawn Emery, a beekeeper from Meriden, Kansas. I've been around beekeeping for a number of years, but didn't fully embark upon my journey as a beekeeper until a few years ago. It has been quite a journey to say the least! I started out with an established colony in the fall, split that, and also bought a package, leaving me with 3 hives doing great. Then, I did my first cutout. That was an experience! Luckily, it was an old farmhouse that was scheduled to be torn down as I was terrible at doing the job. By the time I was done, I said I'd never do it again. That was a lie. My 3 hives became 4. I caught some swarms and I ended up over-wintering 8 my first year. I only lost one through the winter. I was stoked!

My growth continued from swarms and splits through the years. I've dragged friends and family into the "hobby", if I can call it that anymore. My brother started keeping bees at the same time that

I did. His father-in-law joined in the hobby shortly thereafter. My father-in-law, and numerous friends are beekeeping as well. I enjoy helping them and other beekeepers most of all!

I loved keeping bees and wanted to produce honey. I used a 6-frame manual extractor until last year and harvested approximately 1800 lbs. of honey. Then, I decided it was time for bigger equipment. I now have a 20-frame extractor and



added an uncapper this spring to save me some time. Two years ago, I started rearing queens and haven't looked back. I really enjoy raising the

best queens that I can. I ended up with 80+ colonies this spring and sadly lost a good portion of them in recent floods. However, a lot of great friends in the NEKBA club have helped or offered to help in many ways! It's a truly great and amazing group. I still do a lot of cutouts to help fund the growth of my apiary and to keep pushing towards my goal of managing more hives. I don't know how many is too many. I may pursue this as a career some day after my kids are grown. My youngest is 5 and he is a great helper! I'll have plenty of time until he is grown up and out of the house to decide how many hives I will settle with.



Shawn & son, Drake



## Tips for June

---

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

## Honey Plants



Honeybees see quite a different range of colors in comparison to humans. We know this because scientists and researchers have studied the bee's reaction to different sugar-water feeder colors. If we know colors that they are most attracted to, then we can plant more flowers that will provide them with quality nectar and pollen.

Honeybees can see most colors from orange to ultraviolet but cannot see infrared or red. Red is not an easy to find color in plants thus it doesn't come into play very often.

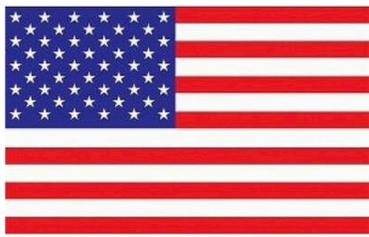
How can we use this knowledge of a bee's vision to benefit gardeners? Bees see red and infrared as black. Some flowers use red as an alternate between other colors, creating a landing strip or lighter section to draw pollinators into the heart of the flower. If you see a pattern of red and yellow like on a Blanket flower (*Gaillardia* species), then you know that this plant has a pattern to attract bees to the center.

Several red flowering perennials to avoid if you are looking specifically for plant varieties that are attractive to honeybees include:

- Red oriental lilies
- Yarrow 'Paprika' – this is an older cultivar of yarrow which holds a strong red color during bloom time.
  - Hummingbird Mint (*Agastache*) – there are several red flowering species that only attract hummingbirds.
    - Red Hot Poker – this heat loving perennial is a short bloomer, but the flower shape and red color deter bees
    - Cardinal Flower – a native perennial for wet planting sites with pure scarlet red flowers.
    - Chrysanthemums – most mums are double flowered without pollen or nectar, thus no attraction to bees.
      - Roses – although attractive and fragrant most bee varieties will not visit either climbing or shrub roses.
        - Petunia – red varieties are not attractive to bees, though I have seen bumblebees checking out other color options.
        - Celosia – both the flower structure and the red color are unattractive to bees.
        - Cardinal Vine – this red flower is a favorite of hummingbirds, but bees stay away.
        - Marigolds – another double flower plant that is difficult for bees to collect pollen or nectar from.

With this knowledge in hand, we as gardeners and avid beekeepers, can design and plant varieties of flowering plants that are attractive to honeybees and offer our colonies a good quality source of nectar and pollen.

**Chad Gilliland, Honey Plants Chairman**



## Insights from a Veteran Beekeeping Apprentice

It has been four years since I retired from the Army. I have moved on to the next chapter of my life, a changing identity, and a new career focusing on Quality Military Veteran Health Care. I am employed at the Kansas City Veteran Health Administration as a Healthcare Improvement Specialist dedicated to improving processes and delivering quality healthcare to our Veterans. Since retiring from the Army, I have aspired to becoming a beekeeper. I have purchased “Beekeeping for Idiot’s” books, I joined a Facebook group for beginner beekeepers, scoured the internet for information and reviewed equipment recommended by advertisers. I felt overwhelmed and had much anxiety; so much information was available and much of the information I was reading conflicted. YouTube was not much better and I procrastinated year after year.

This past February was a turning point for my beekeeping aspirations, where an opportunity came about from a terrifying experience involving a pack of aggressive dogs approaching me in our back yard while I was landscaping (a story for another time). The opportunity to become a beekeeper was made a reality by Steve Redlin, who is a local trapper. My wife and I contacted Steve initially to rid our neighborhood of the nuisance dogs and later in conversation we discovered Steve is also an active member of NEBKA. When speaking with Steve of my aspirations to become a beekeeper, he introduced me to NEBKA and Andy Nowachek, the NEBKA Military Veteran Apprenticeship Liaison. Andy provided me with the Veteran Beekeeping Apprenticeship Scholarship application. My wife and I attended our first NEBKA meeting in March and NEBKA accepted me into the Scholarship Veteran apprenticeship program that same week. I am honored that NEBKA accepted me into the program.

The remaining days of March became very busy with wood-working and preparing for our new residents. Selecting the location of the hive was a challenge. My wife and I had two different ideas and neither of us were willing to give. Andy mediated between us, walked out to the back yard and stood on a small hilltop, looked towards the sun, and said “How about this location?” My wife and I looked at each other and agreed on the location; a crisis in the Smith household was averted! Receiving the bees in the first week of April and placing them into their new home was exhilarating. Steve, Andy, and I placed the caged queen in the new hive so the packaged bees and the queen could integrate. The next morning, I was amazed how perfectly Andy selected the location of the hive on the hilltop. At the crack of dawn, the sun was directly shining its rays on the new hive on that cool morning and continued throughout the day until sunset. The hive was meant to be at that location. Our new residents didn’t take long to acclimate to their new environment. The nearby red bud and Bradford pair trees could be heard humming from a distance. Intrigued, I walked over to each tree and stood under the canopy and saw thousands of bees working the blooms. I felt a subtle vibration and had a calming meditating experience. A rough two or three weeks for the hive were to follow when the caged queen was rejected and setting the hive development back another 2 or 3 weeks. With much surprise, Andy and I found a virgin queen that came with the packaged bees unknowingly. We removed the virgin queen and placed the new caged queen and integrated her into the hive. The remaining days of April and the month of May were very productive for the hive: 1<sup>st</sup> deep hive box fully worked, removed the entrance reducer, 2<sup>nd</sup> deep hive box added, medicated for mites, 15 gallons of Sugar water consumed (1:1 ratio), and 2<sup>nd</sup> deep hive box worked up to 70 percent. On June 2<sup>nd</sup>, I removed the feeding tray, inspected the hive for pests, brood patterns, and health of the queen. I found the unmarked queen for the first time on my own laying on the third frame from the center of the 2<sup>nd</sup> deep hive. Definitely a sense of accomplishment!!! I placed the queen excluder and the first medium super on the hive. I may be getting honey this summer!

In April- I invested 41.91 hours, in May- I invested 18.56 hours, and the total invested hours toward my beekeeping journey thus far is 60.47 hours.



I want to say thank you to my mentors, Steve Redlin and Andy Nowachek, for sharing their knowledge, experience, and time. Thank you for always being accessible along my beekeeping journey. Thank you to NEBKA for giving me this opportunity. In the last two months, I have enjoyed the camaraderie and I appreciate the friendships I have gained from this experience. From a feeling of being overwhelmed and much anxiety with the thought of being a beekeeper, to becoming confident, knowledgeable, passionate, and catching swarms. I have come far in my journey. Beekeeping is now a part of my identity.

**Ryan Smith, Military Veteran Scholarship Recipient**

---

## **Kansas Honey Producers Extracting More Money from your Hives- Every third Thursday via Zoom**

**Thursday, June 16, 2022 at 7 PM CST**

**Making Mead, Jay Francis presents**

These new, free, virtual, Value-Added programs will be presented on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of each month at 7 pm (central time, United States) via zoom. It is being sponsored by the Kansas Honey Producers Association as part of our membership drive. These programs are recorded and are on the website <http://www.kansashoneyproducers.org/> if you would like to see the ones you have missed! You will receive an email before the programs with the link to register. If you registered for a previous program, you will automatically receive the link to view each month via email.

The next round of sessions will be announced soon- if you have an idea for a program, please let us know.

If you have a question, please call Joli at 913-593-3562 or email [joli@heartlandhoney.com](mailto:joli@heartlandhoney.com).

**These programs will be recorded and will be available on our [www.kansashoneyproducers.org](http://www.kansashoneyproducers.org) website.**

# NORTHEASTERN KS BEEKEEPERS' ASSOC. 2022 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP+4 \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ Email Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 I would like to receive the newsletter, *The Buzzer*, by email Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Membership Northeastern KS Beekeepers per year (July-Dec. \$7.50)	\$15.00	
Additional family members wanting voting rights \$1.00 per person	\$1.00	
Additional family member's name _____ (Youth Membership (18 years of age or under)	\$7.50	
Membership for Kansas Honey Producers Association	\$15.00	
American Bee Journal (discounted rate through association)	1 year \$24.65	
Bee Culture Magazine (or subscribe online at <a href="http://www.BeeCulture.com">www.BeeCulture.com</a> )	1 year \$30.00	
Scholarship / Military/Veteran's Appr. Donation		
<b>Total</b>		

**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 ph. 913-481-3504, [rburnshoney@gmail.com](mailto:rburnshoney@gmail.com)  
 You may join, re-new, register, donate and pay online at [www.nekba.org](http://www.nekba.org)

\*\*\*\*\*



## MENTORING-SWEET PRAIRIE HONEY

Need help with your hives? -Spring inspections, installing packages, making splits, queen evaluation, diagnosis of pests and diseases, mite monitoring and treatment, etc. I can help you with your beekeeping needs! I am a certified master beekeeper with 30 + years of beekeeping experience. I will leave you with a written course of action after our session at your hives. Call or text at 913-768-4961 or email Kristi Sanderson at [sandersonk09@gmail.com](mailto:sandersonk09@gmail.com) for pricing and appointment times.

---

## BEEKEEPERS.COM

[Beekeepers.com](http://Beekeepers.com) (Jordy's Honey Company) in [Lenexa, KS](http://Lenexa, KS). [Beekeepers.com](http://Beekeepers.com) is your only local full-service beekeeping store. We carry a full line of Beekeeping Supplies, Protective Equipment, Bee Packages, Nucs and Queens. Visit our web site [Beekeepers.com](http://Beekeepers.com) to view our entire line of beekeeping supplies. You can also shop in-person at our store in Lenexa. We ship queens directly to YOU! Order at [QueenBees.com](http://QueenBees.com). Queens available March - October. Our hours are Monday-Friday 9:00-4:30, Saturday 9:00-12:00. You can find our honey at The Overland Park Farmers Market. **Robert Hughes**, 14054 W 107<sup>th</sup> St, Lenexa, KS 66215, 913-681-5777 or email [Info@Beekeepers.com](mailto:Info@Beekeepers.com)

---

## COTTIN'S HARDWARE & RENTAL

Cottin's stocks a full line of beekeeping equipment year-round including items manufactured by Harvest Lane Honey, Little Giant, and Bug Baffler. Products include hives, supers, frames, foundations, extractors, tools, and protective apparel. We also stock a full line of Home Brewing Mead Making supplies. Located in Lawrence, KS at 1832 Massachusetts Street (South of Dillon's). We are open Monday - Friday 7:30 am - 6:00 pm, Saturday 8:00 am - 5:00 pm, and Sunday 10:00 am - 5:00 pm. You can follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. Call us at 785-843-2981 or email us at [hardware@sunflower.com](mailto:hardware@sunflower.com)

---

## CEDAR RIDGE BEES

5 Frame Nucs for Sale. We are your local Premier Bee Products Dealer specializing in plastic foundation made entirely in the U.S.A. We sell bucket feeders and other bee equipment. Call or text Philip Knaus at 785-581-4216 or contact us at [cedarridgebeehives@gmail.com](mailto:cedarridgebeehives@gmail.com) - Check out our bees and products at [www.cedarridgebees.com](http://www.cedarridgebees.com) Cedar Ridge Bees 585 N 500 Rd, Overbrook, KS 66524

---

**The Association does not endorse nor evaluate the advertisements, products or services offered in the Buzzer.**

Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers Association  
Robert Burns, Treasurer  
7601 W 54<sup>th</sup> Terr  
Shawnee Mission KS 66202-1129

## Address Service Requested

### Meeting

Monday, June 20, 2022

### ***The Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association***

Membership is open to anyone interested in bees or bee culture. Dues are \$15.00 per calendar year (December 31-December 31) for the first in the family joining. Those joining in July or later in the year may pay \$7.50 for ½ year. Additional members of that family wanting voting privileges shall be assessed dues at \$1.00 per year. Youth memberships (18 years of age and younger) are \$7.50 per year. Please submit new memberships and renewals to the treasurer or on-line at [www.nekba.org](http://www.nekba.org).

*The Bee Buzzer* is the official publication of the Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers' Association, Inc. and is published monthly. Commercial ads are accepted in the newsletter for a fee; non-commercial ads by paid members are accepted & are free.

The library of the association is free to all members. Books may be checked out at the meetings and kept for a period of 30 days. The bee publications, *The American Bee Journal* and *Bee Culture* can be subscribed through the treasurer or on-line. The *American Bee Journal* is offered at a discount through the association only.

The Association meets each month, generally on the third Monday at 7:00 p.m. except during the months of January and July. Beekeeping classes will tentatively be held in January and February for 2022. This is a non-profit organization; elected officers serve without pay. Everyone is invited to attend the meetings. Check *The Bee Buzzer* or website at [www.nekba.org](http://www.nekba.org) each month for the actual date, time and location. If the weather is bad, call an officer or check the website to find out if the meeting will be held or cancelled.

#### **2022 Officers**

President: <b>Ed Darlington</b> , 2804 E 174th St., Belton, MO 64012	<a href="mailto:edarlington49@gmail.com">edarlington49@gmail.com</a>	816-331-4934
1st VP (Program Chair): <b>Matt Brandes</b> , 4741 Highway K 68, Wellsville, KS 66092	<a href="mailto:matthew@n523rv.com">matthew@n523rv.com</a>	913-706-3087
2nd VP (Librarian): <b>Cecil Sweeney</b> , 19201 S Clare Rd, Spring Hill, KS 66083	<a href="mailto:joli@heartlandhoney.com">joli@heartlandhoney.com</a>	913-593-3851
3rd VP (Honey Plants): <b>Chad Gilliland</b> , 23338 Kissinger Rd, Leavenworth, KS 66028	<a href="mailto:nexttonaturefarm@gmail.com">nexttonaturefarm@gmail.com</a>	785-491-1978
Secretary: <b>Janet Campbell</b> , 2880 SW Plass Ave., Topeka, KS 66611	<a href="mailto:jensnana@rocketmail.com">jensnana@rocketmail.com</a>	785-266-2763
Treasurer: <b>Robert Burns</b> , 7601 W 54 <sup>th</sup> Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202	<a href="mailto:rburnshoney@gmail.com">rburnshoney@gmail.com</a>	913-481-3504
Youth Scholarship Chair: <b>Joli Winer</b> , 19201 S. Clare Rd. Spring Hill KS 66083	<a href="mailto:joli@heartlandhoney.com">joli@heartlandhoney.com</a>	913-593-3562
Military/Veteran Appr. Liaison: <b>Andy Nowachek</b> , 10921 W 91 <sup>st</sup> Terr, Shawnee Mission KS	<a href="mailto:awn@everestkc.net">awn@everestkc.net</a>	913-438-5397
Editor: <b>Cheryl Burkhead</b> , 4521 SE 61st St., Berryton, KS 66409	<a href="mailto:cbfritz@aol.com">cbfritz@aol.com</a>	785-224-9077
Special Events Coordinator (Class): <b>Becky Tipton</b> , 9491 X Road, Meriden, KS 66512	<a href="mailto:bstbees@embarqmail.com">bstbees@embarqmail.com</a>	785-484-3710
Special Events Coordinator (Funday): <b>Jay Francis</b> , 6040 NW 52 <sup>nd</sup> St., Topeka, KS 66618	<a href="mailto:jay.m.francis@gmail.com">jay.m.francis@gmail.com</a>	785-608-0726
Webmaster: <b>Robert Burns</b> , 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 on-line at [www.nekba.org](http://www.nekba.org). Save time. Join, re-new, or register.