



Blowing Smoke

By Bob Williams, President

Hi Folks! We have had quite a few warm days, and the bees are bringing in a lot of pollen, but we are in a very dry period and without adequate rains to help produce nectar, your bees can still starve to death. With brood rearing at a strong pace, they will need plenty of food. They will go through about 25 pounds of food this month, so be sure to check the food stores and even provide sugar syrup at a 2:1 ratio (water to sugar). If you have your supers stored with moth crystals, you will need to “air” them out, several weeks before you can place them on your hives, but again that depends on when we start getting enough rain to produce a nectar flow.

For new beekeepers, when you are installing new package or nuc of bees into your hives, you must start feeding sugar syrup immediately and feed, feed, feed. Several folks lose their bees every year simply because they didn't feed their bees.

Are you getting ready for your entries to the State Fair In August? It seems that we have plenty of other things to do with the bees, before we can even start thinking about the State Fair that's over four months away, but it is actually the right time to start your plans on what you want to enter. I know of several people, including myself, who intended to make entries last year, but simply ran out of time, because we didn't start early enough.

At the March 19th General Meeting, Wes Johnston started things off with the Q&A session for beginning beekeepers that begins 30 minutes before the meeting. Great job as always Wes, thank you. At the meeting, Stuart Dietz gave a demonstration on “Installing a Package of Bees” and the importance of getting your bees started right, including feeding. Thank you Stuart. Special thanks to all of those who brought in their beekeeping gadgets and hive parts. Steve DeCaigney brought in a bucket bee vacuum used for getting bees from cutouts and some swarms in difficult places. I brought a homemade bee vacuum, that was fashioned from a plan on <http://beesource.com/build-it-yourself/>. Terry Wright brought in a swarm trap and homemade top feeder made by Harold Wright (Harold was out fishing) The top feeder was fashioned from a top feeder made by Kent and Tyler Boss. Wes Johnston brought in his modified “freeman” bottom board and explained the new baffle system being used, as well as the application of the “never wet” paint being used on the baffles. Phil Duncan brought in frames for top bar hives. A very different type of frame (hexagon shaped) capable for holding 15 pounds of honey. Stuart Dietz brought in his jig used for putting the frames together and keeping them square, as well as a screen frame used for keeping your bees in during spraying or for transporting bees from one location to another. Matt Winstead brought in a homemade 6 1/2 frame “nuc” (5 frames plus a 1 1/2 gallon feeder) and explained that he makes the nuc deeper than normal so that there is room for queen cells.

COMING UP

APRIL GENERAL MEETING
SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 2017

Bass Pro Shop
Independence MO
2:00 PM
Q&A Session for
Beginning Beekeepers
2:30 PM
General Meeting



MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL



[https://mostatebeekeepers.org/
product/individual-membership/](https://mostatebeekeepers.org/product/individual-membership/)



www.midwesternbeekeepers.org

As many of you know, our website had been hacked and contained infected files and malware. At the March 19th Board Meeting, the Board voted to enroll in an annual secure site program with SiteLock Website Security. The website is now working properly. Thanks to all who had concern and contacted board members.



MidwstnBeekprsA



Midwestern Beekeeper's
Association



Midwestern Beekeepers
Association
Members Closed Group

Stuart and Matt both explained their different methods for preserving the wooden hive parts. Stuart's method is called the "cold soak method" and Matt's is called the "hot dip method." Both of the methods are known to make your woodenware last 30-40 years.

At our April 23rd Meeting, we will have Robert Hughes of Jordy's Honey, presenting "Splits and Swarms." Robert is one of our area vendors. We will also have the Q&A session for beginning beekeepers starting at 2:00PM. Come Join us, it'll be fun!!!

Membership
By Terry Wright



Welcome New Members

Donna Bodenhamer
Warrensburg, MO 64093

Russell Correll
Kansas City, MO 64111

Samantha (Sam) Mixan
Kansas City, MO 64112



April General Meeting

Sunday, April 23, 2017

Bass Pro Shop at Independence MO

2:00 PM

Q & A Session for Beginners

2:30 PM

Allison Bruce

"My Beekeeping Adventure"

Robert Hughes of Jordy's Honey

"Splits and Swarms"

Don't Miss Out Winning a Complete Hive!

Support our Youth Scholarship Program

Tickets available at the April General Meeting. Winning ticket will be drawn at the May General Meeting.

Tickets are one for \$3 or two for \$5



Tyler Boss, Youth Scholarship Student, and his family built this cedar hive set to benefit the Midwestern Beekeepers Youth Scholarship Program. The hive includes: Screened bottom board, 2 deep hive bodies, 2 supers, Feeder and Outer Cover.

The May General Meeting will be our Annual Silent Auction to benefit the Midwestern Youth Scholarship Program. Please plan on bringing your donation of auction items.



Community America Credit Union Transactions for the Month of February 2017	
Bank Balance as of January 31, 2016	\$ 12,091.63
Total Receipts Deposited	1,520.30
Total Expenses Paid (-\$ 1,616.30 Pending)	-196.58
Interest on Savings & Checking Account	.47
Bank Balance as of February 28, 2017	\$ 13,415.82

A complete report is available under the member's area on the website.

Basic Beekeeping

By Kyle Day



Spring is finally here and April is the beginning of the Spring nectar flow in Missouri. It starts small, and grow big. There is a bunch of things that are blooming. That also means swarm season, with the warm days in March this will most likely bring the being of swarm season here quicker than usual. Remember you are always trying to be one step ahead of the bees. If you are not, you are playing catch-up and it is hard to help your bees playing catch-up. This is why the first year is so difficult. You don't know what is coming because you have never witnessed it. This is why a mentor is a great person to have. You will benefit from their knowledge to relate what you are seeing with what is coming. Actions now can control swarming in May. The important thing for April is space. For many hives coming out of winter, April will be the month your bee numbers will begin to grow exponentially. This means the bees will want the brood nest to expand. You have to stay ahead of this need.

Starting April 1 you would like your bees to have the equivalent of 3 full frames of brood or better. Some may be less, and this is just a number to gauge your situation. It does not mean all is lost if you don't have that much brood. It does mean additionally you would need to see at least 2 more frames of pollen and nectar (open liquid). You also want space for the nest to expand. By May 1, hives coming out of winter ideally need to be greater than 4 frames of brood. This equates to a flying force large enough to begin to collect surplus nectar (i.e. the honey you can pull and extract).

Those with new packages on foundation in April, need to feed syrup (1:1) to build comb and establish. Your hive will not begin to grow in numbers for 3 more weeks and your flying force will not start to grow for 5 weeks (mid May if you get the package around the 9th of April). Nucs will already be growing when you receive them, just give them room and feed syrup like the packages but growth will begin almost immediately so make sure you provide space early. If you are buying a package or Nucs for your first time this year, make sure you have everything set-up and ready to go for when they arrive. Have the hive set up and ready to go a couple days before the bees arrive so it can air out and any new paint or glue smell will go away. Have sugar water made and ready to be put on the hive. It is always a good idea to have a spray bottle with sugar water in it with you when you pick up your bees. The water will not only help they stay cool but it will also relax your bees, and help with the hard transitions. If you are not installing your bees the day you get them. You need to keep them in a cool dark place. For when I have to keep a package of bees overnight, I like to keep them in my basement. I will take one of my empty deep hive bodies and place around the package then I will put another hive body with frames, I only do this because it will make it impossible for the dogs and cats at my house to get to the bees. But you will need to install your package asap. Watch plenty of beekeepers on the internet or get in touch with Midwestern Beekeepers to try and find a mentor to help you install your package.

Make sure you add sugar water to them when you put them in. This will help with there spring build up and keeping them in the hive. Also if you have any lemongrass essential oil add this to the hive entrance and it will help your bees find the hive and should help your bees better accept the hive. If you are wanting to use only natural look up the Fatbee Man brood builder formula. This is a good preventive, and I have not have had high mite counts when I have used this with new hives. Also note with this formula only add a few tablespoons to a gallon of syrup. Also make sure you use an old blender because you will never get the smell of the oils out of the blender.

The major dynamic within the hive is the brood nest and the hives interaction with it. Where it is, how big it is, open space around it, expanding or contracting, these are all traits that you should learn to recognize. If you can learn to read the brood nest, all of the advice you hear from everyone is actually attempts to manipulate the brood nest and its relationship to the rest of the hive. Most beekeepers no matter how long they have had bees are still working on this so don't beat yourself up if you miss something. Beekeeping is a journey and there is no wrong answer, everyone has their own way of doing things and you just have to find yours and go with it. As always if you have any questions you can email at kyle.day.1999@gmail.com or contact any of the Midwestern Beekeepers board members.





Honey Plants

By Luanne Oneal

Behavioral Beekeepers. A Rose



by any other Name . . .

By Roger Wood



Photo by Luanne Oneal

During an early inspection of a hive this year, I found myself all too quickly put out, even discouraged by the gentle brut force required to disassemble a snugly sealed over-wintered hive. It seemed for but a moment I had met my match; maybe I no longer possessed what it takes to be a beekeeper. Unlike the sticky “substance” I seemed to be working against, this flight of darkness quickly passed.

We all identify our beekeeping in some manner; like “Commercial,” “Hobby,” or “Part-time” beekeepers; or “Natural,” “Organic,” or “Treatment-free” beekeepers; even “New,” “Old” or “Master” beekeepers. The titles seem infinite. We can also string them together: “I’m an Old, Hobby, Soft-Treatment beekeeper” or any recombinant we desire. But, are you a “Good” “fill-in-the-blank” beekeeper? I want to eliminate all these labels for a moment and give you one label that works for all the others: “Behavioral Beekeeper.”

“Great!,” You say, “That’s what we need, another label.”

Well, bear with me, that’s exactly what I want you to consider. So, let’s ask some questions. What makes a “good” beekeeper? I’ll bet you all are searching your minds right now, making a mental list. Its obvious to you. Ok, maybe a few of you are thinking, “I need a cup of coffee if I’m going to get through this article!” But after that, your list is made, right? So, what did you list? Was it a short list or a long list? Do you think it will match all the readers of this article? It may have similarities but it probably won’t match exactly. I am going to say that the length of your list doesn’t matter because if you break down all the lists, the short answer is “Behavioral Beekeeping.”

So, why does the guy across town do so well year after year? What’s he doing that I’m not? I’ve got the same equipment, I’ve got the same bees. It must be something else. Much discussion has been made on the “Art” of beekeeping or the “Zen” of beekeeping.

Propolis, if you aren’t familiar with it in name you surely have come across this “bee glue” while working your hive. A literal translation (of which there are variations) could be “for the city.” As an integral element in healthy spring build up, the bees use it to seal unwanted open space in the hive. It is also used by housecleaning bees to coat the inside of the brood cells between brood cycles. Offering antiseptic, antifungal, antibiotic, antibacterial, antiviral and antimicrobial properties to a healthy hive community Propolis- is a friend, not foe. (Find an excellent article on the web at Honeybeesonline.com Lesson 112 The Sticky Subject of Propolis)

Trees are an important contributor to the health of our hives supplying propolis, pollen and nectar. Farmer Dave (David Hughes), although living south of us has developed a unique sequence of trees that stay in bloom from April to frost. You can find his information at <http://rockbridgetrees.com/>.

So, the next time you crack a hive for inspection, lift high your glass of mead or teaspoon of honey and with robustness of heart cheer “For the City”!



<https://mostatebeekeepers.org/product/individual-membership/>

If I may define it for this discussion, what we are talking about here is the interface between Man and Bee. To understand that interface a keeper must learn the language. Ian Knauer speaks to this zen and art and gives you a recipe to boot here: <http://www.bonappetit.com/test-kitchen/cooking-tips/article/zen-and-the-art-of-beekeeping>. So the gist of this article for those that don't have access to the internet is Mr. Knauer learned to "listen" to the bees. He also observed that the "good beekeeper" was calm around the bees. They move in slow but deliberate motion and you see no stress upon their actions. This is mostly a learned behavior on our part and one you must master to be a "good beekeeper." Less mystic perhaps, Rusty Burlew describes it as the "hardest part of beekeeping" here: <https://honeybeesuite.com/hardest-part-beekeeping/>. Ms. Burlew expands these concepts to a beekeeper's ability to "read" current signs and anticipate future behavior. Both of these are great articles that describe the process of learning what the bees can tell you. I want you to think of all this as a part of Behavioral Beekeeping. Hopefully, you sense that learning the ways to interact with the bees is not the only part to good beekeeping. We must be able to combine what we see and hear from the bees and filter this with other things we know. Knowing the life-cycle of honeybees helps us to interpret the future needs of our bee partners. Our knowledge of weather patterns and our faithful weather man's forecast for tomorrow or next week also adds to our ability to help our bees. These things are all based on science. According to Wikipedia, Science is a systematic enterprise that builds and organizes knowledge in the form of testable explanations and predictions about the universe. "Testable explanations" is what forms the basis of "scientific method." So when somebody says this is the reason why things are what they are, someone else should be able to recreate the test (testable explanations) and get the same results. Many of you know about Randy Oliver and his "Scientific Beekeeping" website: <http://scientificbeekeeping.com/> There you will get the reasons why a beekeeping method works or why it doesn't and what basic bee behavior it operates under. Science is the second piece of what makes up Behavioral Beekeeping.

But can someone be a "good beekeeper" and not be a "Behavioral Beekeeper as we have defined it here?" Yes and no. If he is not knowingly following the above practice he may have reached the point of success with different reasoning. It may have taken him years of trial and error to get there or he may have hit upon a process that works early on. He may have had a mentor that showed him a process that allowed the beekeeper to be successful without having to work out the "whys" or "what-fors." It's ok if he thinks his method works because he uses some oil or tool. If it works and everything is consistent in the Natural World of bees it is Behavioral Beekeeping. As Randy Oliver states on his homepage, "In short, this site is a record of my learning process as I try to understand aspects of colony health and productivity, and the reasons why various management techniques work (or don't). My writing is a digestion of the scientific literature, relating it to my day-to-day hands on experience and observations in my 40+ yards of bees, and then sharing what I've learned about the biological processes happening in the hive with other beekeepers. I then leave it to each beekeeper to make their own informed management decisions."

Ok, so while I've got all you thinking about this, let's try to apply these concepts to our beekeeping. In this example, we are interested in honey production and as beekeepers we want to steer behavior to collect surplus honey and assist the bees when conditions might slow or deter that outcome. The question is: "Should I feed my bees?" If you approach this question as a behavioral beekeeper, you might start by asking, "What are the bees doing now?" To answer that question, you must collect information from the bees themselves. Let's start at the entrance. Do you watch your beehives throughout the day? Not every day, but in the beginning, you should watch them a lot. I watch them even now for a few minutes almost every morning and evening myself. Have you watched on sunny days and cloudy days? How about rainy days? Have you noticed that activity ebbs and flows? Have you noticed some show activity earlier than another hive? Have you noticed that each hive's activity through the day is similar to the day before? What happens almost every day mid-morning or thereabouts? Or again in midafternoon? The activity and the number of individuals outside the hive increases 2,3, or more times during this period. Do you know what this is? It is new bees, flying for the first time. They fly lazily, back and forth, in front of the hive. What? You say, "My bees only do that once a day, not twice a day." Did you know it could happen a third time, the third happening in late afternoon? Wow, new bees! By now, you should be thinking, big broodnest! or small nest! You know now, with some work inside the hive, how strong your hive is without opening the hive. But while these flight demonstrations are going on, if you look harder and see all activity, you can see other bees flying in and out with urgency.

Continued on Page 6

Returning bees will at first in the morning be less than the numbers leaving. By midmorning, they will be about equal, the same number leaving as returning. By mid-day, it will seem like more returning than leaving. I used to do 30 second counts of returning pollen collectors. Or returning bees without pollen. I would take these counts at the same time each day, sometimes multiple times through the day

Later, with an internal hive inspection or just after the count, you can maybe relate your counts to conditions in the hive. Different flight patterns may indicate when and if the bees are collecting nectar. Add a weight scale to one of your hives and these observations can be confirmed with a little more data collection. Additionally, if you run screened bottom boards, with a plastic cardboard under the screen, you can examine trash drop from the hive activities above. Before screened bottom boards we used to look at the detritus on the solid bottom boards before we scraped it off to glean information on the hive activity prior to the internal inspection. Now you can monitor this from outside the hive.

So, even though you might not be able to connect all of these dots today, you should already have some sense of what your bees are doing right now, before you look inside. Repeating this exercise over and over again and confirming conditions within the hive will fine tune your predictive ability. You should know that bees are reactive not proactive. They do not do things until they need to do them. They do not build comb unless they need it. They do not raise brood until they need them. You begin to manage bees by using your observation of the bees behavior. You are also using your knowledge of weather and seasonal patterns as well as daily meteorology. These are things the bees will react to but do not know them in advance. You do, and therefore you can use this knowledge to assist your bees. If you are not seeing daily flights or pollen coming in, you can suspect your bees are using internal reserves (stored honey and pollen) or they are not using much honey or pollen at all. If either one of these conditions are contrary to the season or weather or the hive next door, it should raise the flag, something is going on that is not normal or not ideal. If you are seeing small hive beetle larva or lots of varroa mites in the detritus on your screen bottom board inserts you can compare these numbers to yesterday or last week or another hive to some extent and get a sense for changing conditions within the hive without opening the hive. These are the roots of Behavioral Beekeeping. Depending on the results of these outside observations, you will have a good sense of what the bees need right now. Our next step is to go into the hive, if weather permits, and confirm internal conditions are consistent with external observations. In the next article, we will go into the hive, apply these same concepts to the internal inspection, and allow our bee's behavior to tell us whether we need to feed our bees. Perhaps even now you are beginning to see the "behavioral beekeeper" is a "good beekeeper" and you can see these concepts in your beekeeping today and in the future.



Optional MO State Sales Tax Relief for Beekeepers

By Cathy Misko

Heartland Beekeeping Partnership



What a whirlwind...after 10 months of listening to beekeepers, seeking advice, writing letters, and plugging for beekeepers to keep their ears open, we were called and informed that Senator Hoskins was presenting SB 472 to the Senate Agriculture Committee addressing Missouri State Sales Tax Exemption for Bees and Beekeeping Supplies. It was to our surprise that honey bees were not to be slipped into our tax codes way down deep in revisions and added to tax exemption status along with pheasants, quail and chukars...but honey bees would be placed where they belong...so small but standing tall, foundational to all agriculture, vitally important, and amongst the largest of agricultural animals...our livestock. Make note that likewise aquaculture is defined as livestock in Missouri's tax codes. Going higher, the United States Department of Agriculture and EPA also define honey bees as specialty livestock. I agree, very special! Actually, livestock can be defined large or small but in reality, livestock is any "managed" animal that produces food, fiber, labor, and or profit. Our foremost consideration when looking into beekeeping tax exemption was to assure that Missouri Tax Code Law definitions do not have impact on zoning laws. We have been assured that zoning laws take place at local levels and tax code law does not implicate zoning. We along with other beekeepers uphold and appreciate our rights and privileges to keep honey bees so to benefit all.

To this, it is well taken that many cities, towns, and HOA are behind the times and should update zoning regulations to include the basic right for people to be sustainable, caring for their own bees which in turn care for gardens and orchards. Hap-BEE Spring!

The March 13, 2017 hearing on SB 742 went great. Jane Sueme from Isabee's Beekeeping Supplies, St. Louis, joined me and in testimony shared the intense financial loss beekeepers endure, losses are increasing, culling of comb is encouraged due to chemical build up, prices keep getting higher, and beekeepers need a break.

Here is my "Chatty Cathy" on-record testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee address for SB 472 March 13, 2017 in attempt to support beekeepers and the industry.

Thank you for allowing my address.

Great appreciation is awarded to Senator Hoskins and his team for researching and directing aid to the beekeeping industry and our State Insect...The Honey Bee.

Honey bees are one of the smallest agricultural animals, are responsible for every 3rd bite of food we eat, and solely praised for 90% of pollination of some plants; not only our fruits and vegetables but honey bees pollinate the forage that livestock feast upon and can be accredited for dairy products and our juicy hamburgers!

Although, I am preaching to the choir, honey bees are a basic contributor to the majority of agriculture however they do not share in the full farm sales tax exemption. Bees are free range and fly a 4 mile radius of their colony voluntarily and indiscriminately benefiting whole communities urban and rural; even though not necessary, honey bee pollination in a soybean field alone may increase its yield 15%. Our pollinators are still in trouble and beekeepers are at great risk There has never been a greater need than now; bees and beekeepers covet support in all means possible. economically in serving as stewards.

Well above economic threshold, national honey bee colony loss increased again last year, greater than 44%, financially distressing beekeepers and communities. <https://beeinformed.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/losschart2016-2.png>

After multiple complaints to me addressing that: 1.) honey bees do not share state sales tax exemption like their counter agricultural animals, 2.) beekeeping tax code statues are confusing and outdated, 3.) some beekeepers with farm exemptions are subject to questionable Dept of Revenue scrutiny, and 4.) with thought that honey bees were mistakenly overlooked in our farm tax code, Heartland Beekeeping Partnership accepted official request to try and help beekeepers; I now turn to you.

Going forward, it is imperative that if honey bees and supplies are given State sales tax exemption, in no way do we want tax classification to influence zoning laws. Honey bees are needed in the rural and the urban settings. Honey bee and beekeeping supplies State sales tax exemption would place bees on a level playing field, encourage and reward beekeepers who voluntarily risk financial burden to promote quality food and a rich environment, would remove confusion within the Department of Revenue, and encourage State revenue from the purchase of beekeeping equipment from Missouri suppliers.

"Livestock" terminology would practically show gratitude to our State Insect and would place honey bees where they rightly belong. Thank you for all you do for Missouri.

As I presented a jar of liquid gold I celebrated, "Here is proof that size does not matter...A jar of Black Locust Honey. I submit this evidence produced by the smallest and the sweetest of agricultural animals, Missouri's State Insect, The Honey Bee!"

We found that the Senators were very supportive of honey bees and they even praised beekeeping programs to benefit veterans. This portion of SB 472 did pass the Senate Ag Committee unanimously. If it makes it to the governor's desk...the earliest can be the end of August or it may wait until the first of next year. We have been told that out of 1500 filed bills in the House, only about 100-150 make it to the Governor's desk. This bill needs to go through multiple channels and will probably be attached to a bunch of other ones; it may not make it but we will learn along the way. If passed, SB 472 will allow beekeepers the option of applying for MO State Sales Tax Exemption on bees and direct beekeeping supplies; beekeepers would fill out Form 149 (same for farm tax exemption) and provide their exemption status to their local beekeeping vendor! Keep your records beekeepers!

Again, it passed in the Senate Ag Committee and they fussed over who would get the honey! Please contact me if you have any questions...Cathy Misko@earthlink.net



Photo by Janice Britz

A new study from The Ohio State University reveals that hungry honey bees appear to favor flowers in agricultural areas over those in neighboring urban areas. You can read more here: <https://news.osu.edu/news/2017/03/14/bees-and-farms/>

The Bee Informed National Management Survey for 2016-2017 will be April 1st – 30th, 2017. To receive a personalized invitation to participate in future Bee Informed Partnership surveys and summaries of our findings, read more here: <https://beeinformed.org/participate/>

Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers 2017 Funday

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

Douglas County Fairgrounds, 2110 Harper St., Lawrence KS

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

Bring your hat and veil or beesuit-we'll have workshops at beehives!

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

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

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

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

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

Guest Speakers

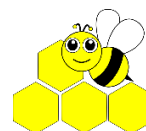
Jennifer Berry M.S.,2000, University of Georgia, Entomology. For the past 17 years, Jennifer Berry has been the Apicultural Research Professional and Lab Manager for the University of Georgia Honey Bee Program. Her research objectives have focused on improving honey bee health, the sub-lethal effects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

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

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

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

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



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

Vendors:

Mann Lake Supply

Brushy Mountain

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

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

Heartland Honey, Cecil Sweeney, 913-856-8356

Douglas County Master Gardeners

Flower & Plant Sale Dreher Bldg. Patio

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

Motels that are in Lawrence:

Best Western, 2309 Iowa, 785-843-9100

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

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

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

Heartland Beekeeping Partnership
A Day with Jennifer Berry, University of GA
2017 Registration Form
Powell Gardens, Kansas City's Botanical Gardens
 1809 N.W. US Highway 50, Kingsville, MO 64061

On-line Registration @ www.powellgardens.org Linda @ (816) 697-2600 ext. 306

Sunday, June 4, 2017, 12:30-5:30 @ Powell Gardens, Kingsville, MO (816) 697-2600
 (PRINT)

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP+4 _____
 PHONE _____
 Email address _____
 Club or association affiliation _____
 How did you learn about this class? _____
 How many years beekeeping? _____ How many colonies? _____
 Beekeeping Focus: Hobby__Pollination__Honey__Products__Breeding__Nucs__Queens__Comb__

*The registration fee is per person; additional people in the family may attend for an additional \$45.00.
 Fees include lectures, hands-on hive inspections, refreshments, and garden admittance
 Beekeeping Protective-wear is **MANDATORY** in the Apiary

Pre-registration Required to Guarantee Your Spot

(Class Limited to 50)

Course Registration Fees:

Primary Registrant Name: _____ \$45.00 _____

*Additional Family members who will be attending @ \$45.00/each

Name: _____ \$45.00 _____

Name: _____ \$45.00 _____

After May 26th add \$10.00 per registrant X _____ Sub-Total \$ _____

Total \$ _____

Registrations must be postmarked by May 26th to receive the pre-registration price.

Make checks payable to: Powell Gardens

On line Registration @ www.powellgardens.org or call Linda 816-697-2600 ext. 306

or

Mail-in Registrations to:

Cathy Misko
 321 SW 58 Hwy
 Centerview, MO 64019

For Heartland Beekeeping Partnership information
 Cathy Misko (660) 656-3485 or Bruce Bird (573) 308-4403
cathymisko@earthlink.net birdbl@mac.com

Helpful Hints: (Arrive early to enjoy the gardens; bring notebook, water bottle, and protective-wear inside with you)

Conferences-Events & Market Place



Native Plant Sales

April 15, 2017

May 6, 2017

Anita B Gorman
Discovery Center

April 22, 2017
State Fairgrounds
Sedalia, Missouri

GrowNative.org



July 13-15, 2017

Heartland Apicultural Society
Annual Meeting
Evansville, Indiana

www.heartlandbees.org



August 10-20, 2017
Missouri State Fair
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Contact

Dean Sanders

(816) 456-4683

to volunteer to work the
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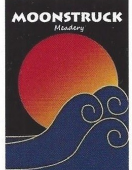
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2017 MIDWESTERN BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

PLEASE CHECK ONE: RENEWAL NEW MEMBERSHIP

www.midwesternbeekeepers.org

MEMBER'S NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

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Please consider receiving your Beeline* by email to help control the cost of printing and postage.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO RECEIVE THE BEELINE BY: EMAIL MAIL

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP: \$15 _____

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TOTAL: _____

Do you have special skills or interests to offer the association?

Make checks payable to: **Midwestern Beekeepers Association**

Mail to: Terry Wright
9203 South Litchford, Grain Valley MO 64029

Questions: Contact Terry Wright at (816) 578-4460 or 926wright@gmail.com

Note: To Join the State Association (**Missouri State Beekeepers Association, MoStateBeekeepers.org**), Membership Fees can be paid by Pay Pal or mailed directly to: Missouri State Beekeepers Association, c/o Wanda Johnston, 401 NW Heady Avenue, Ferrelview, MO 64163

*Beeline is the our monthly newsletter



Terry Wright
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Grain Valley MO 64029
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General Meeting
Sunday, April 23, 2017
Bass Pro Shop
Independence MO
2:00 PM
Beginning Beekeepers
2:30 PM
General Meeting
*In case of inclement weather on
the day of a meeting, please check
our website, Facebook, or call an
officer.*

Midwestern Beekeepers Association 2017 Calendar	
May 21, 2017	General Meeting at Bass Pro, 2:30 pm
June 18, 2017	General Meeting at Bass Pro, 2:30 pm
July 16, 2017	General Meeting at Bass Pro, 2:30 pm
August, 2017	Picnic, TBD
September 17, 2017	General Meeting at Bass Pro, 2:30 pm
October 15, 2017	General Meeting at Bass Pro, 2:30 pm
November 19, 2017	General Meeting at Bass Pro, 2:30 pm
December, 2017	Christmas Social, TBD