

The Official Newsletter of the Kansas Honey Producers Association

www.KansasHoneyProducers.org

100 + Years of Kansas Bee Keeping

December 30, 1903 The Kansas State Bee Keepers association now KHPA was established.

NEKBA is celebrating it's 70th year.

The Honey Bee is not native to the Western Hemisphere. Colonies of Honey Bees were shipped from England in early 1622 into Virginia. More made their way into Massachusetts in 1630 to 1633.

Records indicate that honey bees were present in the following places: Connecticut, 1644; New York (Long Island), 1670; Pennsylvania, 1698; North Carolina, 1730; Georgia, 1743; Alabama (Mobile), 1773; Mississippi (Natchez), 1770; Kentucky, 1780; Ohio, 1788; and Illinois, 1820. By 1800, honey bees were widely distributed from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

Honey bees may have been taken to Alaska in 1809 and to California in 1830 by the Russians, but no records are available as to whether they survived. In the 1850's, bees were shipped from the Eastern States to California.

For thousands of years, colonies of honey bees were kept in

wooden boxes, straw skeps, pottery vessels, and other containers. Honeycomb built in such hives could not be removed and manipulated like the movable combs of today. No doubt the first hives used in the American Colonies were straw skeps.

Later the abundance of cheap lumber and lack of trained people to make straw hives caused a rapid shift to box hives made of wood. Some ingenious farmers-built wood hives with easily removable tops (caps) so that chunks of honey could be removed without killing the colonies.

In 1852, L. L. Langstroth, a Congregational minister from Pennsylvania, patented a hive with movable frames that is still used today. The principle upon which Langstroth based his hive is the space kept open in the hive to allow bees passage between and around combs.

The Langstroth Hive is the most widely used hive today from Commercial bee keepers to the



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Editor

Stephanie L. Brown

OUR PRESIDENT JIM KELLIE



Be like the honey bee, anything it eats is clean, anything it drops is sweet, and the branch it sits upon does not break.

-Imam Ali (AS)

Winter for January in Western Kansas has been very cold with temperatures below freezing for many days and quite a few below zero. Unfortunately for the southern half of western Kansas, no snow or moisture has materialized. I am in hopes that the drought will be broken this early spring.

Lanette and I made it to the American Honey Producers meeting and we had some very famous and informational

speakers, along with great hallway conferences. I must tell you that we reluctantly became part of the elevator conference survivor group. Thirteen of us beekeepers got on the elevator at the sixth floor of the hotel elevator, standing room only. The elevator closed, went down about a foot and stopped. There was no way to get out. After an hour of being stuck in the elevator, the San Diego Fire department was able to pry the doors open and get us out.

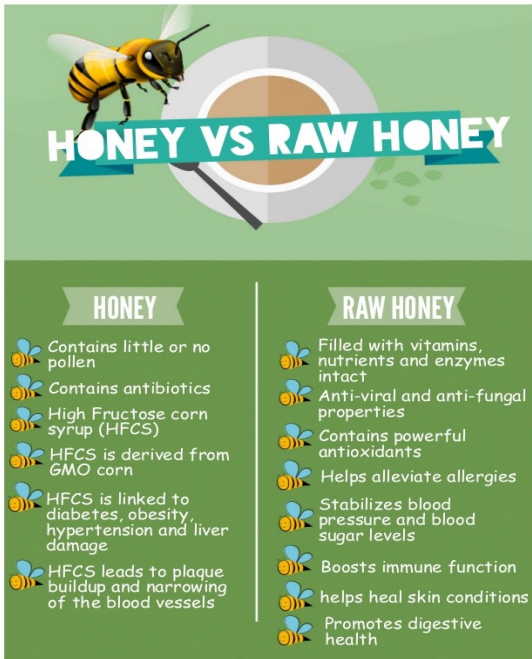
We are small but very diverse here in Kansas.

A great deal of discussion by a very respected panel of scientists, packers, and beekeepers seemed to take the lead in topics telling us about the latest issues on Honey. This made me think of the issues in our own small sized honey producing state of Kansas.



We are small but very diverse here in Kansas. The largest Honey packer in the U.S., who is now Barkman Honey, resides in our state. The largest Beekeeping operation in the United States, Adee Honey Farms operating over 90,000 colonies, was started right here in Kansas. At the other end we have several clubs throughout Kansas of very enthusiastic hobbyists, urban, sidliner and naturalist beekeepers as well.

Part of the discussion in San Diego was about the adulteration of honey. We all are very aware of the continuing problem of China honey coming into the U.S. through other small countries, mixing it with their honey. However, it was also mentioned that at the other end of the spectrum, that being the hobby end, some trouble is also brewing. Through no intention of the beekeeper we are seeing that sugar or sugar syrup is being fed in abundance without the knowledge of when to stop feeding, when to start feeding, or even if feeding is needed. There also is the issue of enthusiastic marketing such as honey being sold as “organic”, honey cures this or that, or is good for this ailment. We must be careful with these claims. In order to keep the good name of honey, we need it to be pure honey but also be truthful in what it will and will not do.



In my mentoring, I have personally seen this happen. There was one gentleman who during the drought fed his bees sugar syrup all summer. This was a noble thought to keep the bees alive. However, he fed an exorbitant amount and kept adding supers. He showed me his beautiful water white honey that he was going to sell at a farmers market until I had to gently explain to him that it was all sugar syrup. I have also seen beekeepers again with very good intentions over feed in the spring, thus causing again the same trouble.

I try to visit farmers markets in the cities when I can. I must say I have seen “organic” honey for sale in a farmer’s market close to home. There is no such thing as organic honey in the United States. The closest to this is a co-op of people who claim their product is organic and is only verified by other members of the co-op. The definition of organic means different things to different people. I have also seen signs posted telling of 15 or 20 different ailments that honey will cure or help if used. Most, if not all are folk lore and those beekeepers I

hope have a lot of liability insurance if something goes wrong or the honey fails to do what has been promoted. Thankfully most beekeepers are quick to correct their mistakes, wanting to keep the good name of honey as pure as possible.

Even though we are a small state in the honey and bee world, with large packers, small packers, large commercial beekeepers and small beekeepers, I am sure all of us will do the best we can to make sure everyone who buys Kansas Honey, will know it as pure and as natural as possible. See you at the spring meeting.



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Spring Divisions (photo by Robert Burns)

How to Make Spring Divisions

(Looking back at our roots)

Respectfully re-submitted by Robert Burns

(Re-printed from NEKBA's *The Bee Buzzer*, February 1980 page 5 – no author given, Editor: Maynard D. Curtis)

Recently, I was fortunate to stumble upon this practical article from an old NEKBA newsletter in the archives. It seems consistent with how we'd suggest making divisions 38 years later from the original printing of this article in the NEKBA monthly newsletter. So, here it is.

“We have had some requests as to how to make division of hives in the spring, and for the new comers as well as others who may want to increase their colonies, I will mention it again in more detail.

Divisions should be made early in the spring, between the last week in March and the 2nd week in April. Colonies that go into the winter in strong condition, plenty of bees and plenty of stores and proper ventilation in each hive will no doubt come through the winter and have from 3 to 6 frames of brood around the 1st of April. Decide how many divisions you want and order queens during February, giving the queen breeder the date you wish the queens to arrive. This is important because you cannot always get queens on the spur of the moment.

In making up your division, draw from your strong colonies frames of brood and bees. If a colony has 6 frames of brood with bees, take 3 frames from that colony for your division. If the brood isn't solid, go to another hive and draw a frame of brood and bees from it to complete your division. It's good to shake some extra bees into the division so there will be plenty to keep the brood warm and to give them a good start. Never rob the parent colony too much. If you have several hives, you can make quite a few divisions without hurting the parent colonies in the least. If frames of honey are not available to place in your divisions, it is wise to feed them sugar syrup. This can be done thru the inner cover hole by invert-

ing a can or jar over it with small nail holes punched in the lid. Feeding is usually necessary as it takes food to produce baby bees. A frame of pollen is also good to add to the division, as the bees will be unable to get pollen before the 10th of April, ordinarily, and then the weather may be backward so the bees can't get to the elms or maples.

If possible, move your divisions to another site a mile or more away. In doing so, the bees that you have taken from the parent colonies will not fly back to their home stand. If they are to remain in the same yard, it is wise to add an extra amount of bees shaken from the frames of the parent colonies, as 1/3 to 1/2 of the division will return home.

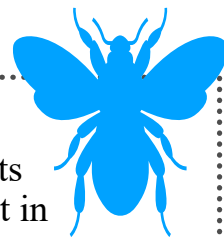
In introducing the queen to your division, place the queen cage down between the frames of brood so the bees can get to the screen and get acquainted with her. Leave the stoppers in both ends of the cage so the bees can't chew her out. In four days, return, and destroy all queen cells, if any, and remove the cork from the candy end, push and 8 penny nail thru the candy and then put her back for the bees to chew her out. In five days or a week, return and gently remove the cage and see if she has started to lay eggs. Close up the hive and keep feeding if necessary and add another brood chamber when the division is 3/4 full. During these manipulations, reduce the entrance to about 1 1/2 inch by 1/2 in until real warm weather arrives. This helps to conserve heat and makes it easier for the bees to guard against robbing.

Now, in adding it up, your division will contain the equivalent of 3 frames of brood covered with bees, and a few extra ones shaken in for good measure, 1 or 2 frames of honey, a frame of pollen, and a caged queen.

In the event the queen isn't accepted and queen cells are present, if drones are in evidence, cut out all the cells but one or two, and hope for the best. OR, dispatch for another queen, but be sure to destroy all queen cells before introducing her. It takes about 3 weeks or a little better for the bees to produce a queen and mate and start laying. Without sufficient amount of drones, successful queen rearing is impossible.”

There is richness in finding articles from the past newsletters that are both relevant to today as well as educational. I hope you enjoyed it. As we recognize the North-eastern Kansas Beekeeper's Association's 70th anniversary in 2018, I'll be on the search for more to share from our past.

Volunteer at the Kansas State Fair



Come volunteer at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson on September 5-16. The fair starts every year the Friday following Labor Day and runs for 10 days. This is the largest event in Kansas every year and is attended by around 335,000 people.

We set up the honey booth on the 5th and the 6th and start selling on the 6th around 1:00. The sign up program sign up genius will go live online in March at the time of the state meeting in McPherson.

You may see me there and pick your volunteer times or go online at signupgenius.com to volunteer. The signup will be called 2018 Kansas State Fair. If you have signed up the past 3 years and submitted your email you should get notified when the program is available to volunteer on.

I will need help unloading trailers of honey and supplies, setting up counters and shelving used in the booth, labeling honey, lotion bars, lip balms. Once the fair starts help is needed in the honey booth at the observation hive in the educational area, selling honey and other related products, sampling creamed honey and answering questions about, honey, bees, and beekeeping. On Sunday evening September 16th the honey booth is closed down and help is needed to inventory and pack up left over products, store counters and shelving in our on site storage area, and load up the trailer. It takes many willing hands and people with varying skills to make our time at the fair a successful.

EMERGENCY FEEDING

Cook candy board This recipe doesn't use corn syrup or cream of tartar. In a large pot bring 5 pints of water to a boil. Next add 20 pounds of sugar and bring temperature up to 243° stirring so it doesn't burn. Once temperature is achieved remove from burner and allow to cool until the mixture starts to become whiteish in color and starts to thicken. At this point stir again and while mixture is still pourable, pour into a rim about 2" tall the same size as a hive body that has a bottom on it that is leakproof. Allow to cool completely and then your candy board is ready to be placed upside down on top of the hive under your inner and top cover. Another method instead of using a rim is to take 5 gallon buckets and cut the bottom 3" off and pour your candy mixture into your shortened bucket. This is leakproof and creates less waste as you can place this inside of a bottomless rim directly over where the bees are clustered at the top bars in the top hive body.



No cook candy board In a stand mixer or with your hands combine water and sugar at the ratio of 1 TBL of water to 1 pound of sugar. This mixes up very easy and makes the sugar moist. Next pat down your sugar mixture into a rim with something stapled to one side the bees can get through like plastic queen excluder or some type of material you can find at the hardware store. After patting firm into rim allow to harden overnight. Before placing and patting the sugar mixture in the rim place it on a flat surface with Saran Wrap or cardboard on the bottom to help make clean up easier. Place these rims with the bottom down on top of the top hive body under the inner cover and the lid.



Fondant "Bee Candy" In a pot bring 1 quart of water to a boil and then add 10 pounds of sugar and bring mixture up to 234°. Take off heat and allow to cool to around 200° and begins needing. This can be done with gloved hands or it can be poured into a stand mixer with a paddle attachment by slowly beating until mixture becomes white and smooth with a silky texture. Next portion and form into desired patties. Once portions are cool wrap and store in a cool place until needed. When using place patties on top of top hive body on top bars directly above the cluster of bees with a rim under the inner and top covers on top of the bees with a rim.

Southwest Kansas Beekeepers.

Ron Hopkins

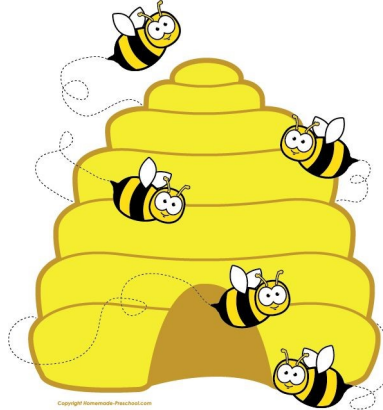
Hello from the very dry South west part of Kansas.

My name is Ron Hopkins, your Southwest Kansas Area Rep. My wife Connie and I live in Scott City. We have been members of KHPA for over 25 years. Along with being a hobby beekeeper we also raise show rabbits. Both of these hobbies keep us very busy.

On June 16, 2017 I retired from my job from KDOT where I worked for 37 years. I now work at the Scott County Hospital where my wife also works. Connie is a Physical Therapist Assistant and I work in the Materials Management office.

This is my first attempt at submitting an article for the KHPA newsletter. Although, this is not the first time I have held the position of Southwest Kansas Area rep for the KHPA.

First I would like to thank Carolyn Simpson who filled this position before me and set the bar high for communicating with the members in the southwest area.



I hope everyone got their bees in good shape going into this winter. We have had some very mild days and some very cold periods with very little moisture. We all know how quickly the weather changes here in

Kansas and I wonder how confused our bees get. Temps in the 60's one day and down in the teens or 20's the next.

I have had a few calls or emails from a few people interested in beekeeping. In the last few years I have helped 3 young kids get started in beekeeping. If you ever get a chance to mentor a youth or an adult don't miss out, it is very rewarding and builds new friendships.

At this time we don't have any meetings set up for the southwest area members, but hopefully we can meet at the spring meeting in McPherson on March 9th & 10th. I encourage everyone to attend the spring meeting and see where you can get involved in the organization. The meetings that Joli sets up are very good and she always has great speakers. Along with the speakers there are opportunities to visit with other beekeepers during the break times and luncheons or banquet. We are looking forward to seeing everyone in McPherson.



Duane Emil Levin August 21, 1941 – October 27, 2017 Versailles, Mo, Age 76

Duane was a resident of Versailles, Missouri at the time of passing. He was a 1959 graduate of Agra High School in Agra, KS. Duane was a life-long member of the Kansas Honey Producers Association (Kansas State Beekeepers). Both he and his wife, Marene, were active members until moving from Stuttgart, KS to Versailles, MO. Both Duane and Marine served as association officers (Duane was Secretary, Marene was Editor) for a decade to Kansas' beekeepers from 1979 to 1988. The Kansas Honey Producers extend sympathy to his wife, Marene, and family.

Respectfully submitted by Robert Burns

Candy

Last fall I had the privilege to attend the Charles Mraz Apitherapy Course and Conference. The Conference was held in beautiful Redondo Beach, CA. A jam packed 3 days of lectures, testimonials and hands on learning, that didn't leave me time to even stick my toes in the ocean. The sunsets and new friendships formed were amazing, though. There were people attending the conference from all over the US and a few from foreign countries.

The speakers were all top notch including MDs, RNs, Licensed Acupuncturists, Naturopathic doctors and Massage therapists; all with extensive training in the study of Bee Venom Therapy. They all use BVT in their practices and see many fantastic results. The testimonials that were presented were truly exciting. For centuries bee venom has been used to treat multiple illnesses and we, as beekeepers, know that bee stings help with arthritis. We learned about the magnificent healing properties of bee venom and its effectiveness for the treatment of multiple chronic and autoimmune conditions. They also stressed the importance of incorporating the 'whole hive' – pollen, royal jelly and propolis along with the use of bee venom.

Afternoons were spent stinging each other, learning proper stinging techniques and placement. The most common places for bee stings are to follow acupuncture points or the 'surround the dragon' approach. But first we had to know the importance of a test sting and how to properly prepare the client for a BVT session. Using an ice cube to numb the area before application of the sting and if the pain is troublesome, applying Preparation H to the sting site helps with the itching. Avoid taking Benadryl or NSAID's as these diminish the effectiveness of bee venom.

The main ingredient of bee venom is mellitin which is antibacterial and contains anti-inflammatory properties. Bee venom has multiple effects on the body, the most important would be that it helps improve blood circulation. Preparing the body to most efficiently use the bee venom is important to achieve the maximum results. Adding a daily dose of these essential supplements; vitamin C, vitamin B5 and magnesium helps to assure the efficiency of the bee venom. At the same time the use of steroids and NSAID's should be stopped. All of the speakers also stressed the importance of incorporating a healthy diet as part of a healthy lifestyle change.

So while Apitherapy is not a recognized, licensed procedure, I am excited to share this holistic approach to healing with as many people as I can

On another note:

Some of you may remember that we had a bee trailer stolen from one of our apiaries in September. The hives that were on the trailer, were scattered 50 some miles down back roads from Marion to north Wichita. All of the bees, hive equipment and honey crop were a total loss. The trailer disappeared, although we had a good lead on who took it and where it might be. The police were having trouble following any lead that we gave them. And we had almost given up any hope of seeing our trailer again. But then, Thursday night, Feb 8, a person that follows our Facebook page informed us of a trailer that was for sale that sure looked like ours. After studying the photos provided in the ad, we filed another police report. This time, success! We are extremely happy to report that on Saturday, Feb 10, we brought our bee trailer back home. Thanks to everyone that wished us hope in finding our trailer, we appreciate everyone's thoughts. And hopefully Karma will end up stinging the thieves.

Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers Funday-Chips off the Old Bloke

A Day to Honor Dr. Chip Taylor-All of his Doctoral Students will be attending
Saturday June 2nd, 2018 Registration 7:30-8:30 -- Program 8:30-5:00

Fee includes snacks, lunch, homemade honey ice cream and a full day of
fun Bring your veil and protective clothing if you would like to work through
hives Cost \$50 per person for those pre-registered, \$60 at the door

Children under 5 free, ages 6-18 \$20 and \$25 at the door

joli@heartlandhoney.com

A dinner will be offered for an additional fees--Pre-register by May 21st, 2018
Douglas County Fairgrounds 2110 Harper Street, Lawrence KS Register and
pay online at www.NEKBA.org

For more information contact Joli Winer at 913-856-8356



Dr. Orley "Chip" Taylor

is the founder
and Director of
Monarch Watch

an outreach program focused on education, research and conservation relative to monarch butterflies. He is a retired Professor in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Kansas. He trained as an insect ecologist. Starting in 1974, Chip has studied Neotropical African honey bees (killer bees) in French Guiana, Venezuela, and Mexico. Chip has been an incredible support to the beekeepers in Kansas. His swarm demo is always a highlight of the Funday. We love and respect him.

Dr. Marla Spivak has been affiliated with the University of Minnesota since 1993, where she is currently Distinguished McKnight Professor in the Department of Entomology. She is the author and creator of numerous beekeeping manuals and videos, and scientific articles. She is developing practical applications to protect honey bee populations from decimation by disease while making fundamental contributions to our understanding of bee biology. Her TED talk "Why Bees are Disappearing" is the buzz!



Dr. Mark Winston is the recipient of the 2015 Governor General's Literary Award for Nonfiction for his book *Bee Time: Lessons From the Hive*. One of the world's leading experts on bees and pollination, Dr. Winston is also an internationally recognized researcher, teacher and writer. He currently is a professor at Simon Fraser University and has directed Simon Fraser University's Centre for Dialogue for 12 years. His other books include *The Biology of the Honey Bee* and the soon to be released *Listening to the Bees*.

Dr. Jose Villa is now retired from being research entomologist with the United States Department of Agriculture's Honey Bee Breeding and Physiology Research Station in Baton Rouge. His work included the Russian Bee Project and *Nosema*.

Dr. Gard Otis retired from the School of Environmental Sciences, University of Guelph. He studies the ecology, behavior, and evolution of insects, with an emphasis on honey bees, their pests, and butterflies. He is most proud of his study of the swarming behavior of honeybees; the breeding project that greatly reduced the impact of the honeybee tracheal mite on bees in Ontario; and the rediscovery of the honey bee species, *Apis nigrocincta*, in Indonesia. He has improved the lives of rural Vietnamese farmers through beekeeping.

Dr. David Roubik, is an entomologist at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama. For most of his career he has studied tropical insects, especially bees. He has studied African bees, Vulture bees, pollen of native bees and the pollination of Central American Coffee plants by African bees—making for better tasting coffee! He has written *Ecology & Natural History of Tropical Bees*, *Pollination Ecology and the Rain Forest* and *Pot-Honey A Legacy of Stingless Bees*.

Dr. Judy Wu-Smart is the Extension & Research Entomologist, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Department of Entomology. The UNL Bee Lab pursues research questions and extension programs focused on stressors impacting pollinator health in both managed and wild bee communities.

Dr. Marion Ellis is a retired professor of entomology at the University of Nebraska. Dr. Ellis is a world-class researcher on several topics relating to honeybee health. He retired in 2014 and continues to be one of our favorites. • Swarm Demo with Dr. Chip Taylor • Douglas County Master Gardeners Flower and Plant Sale Dreher Bldg. Patio • Vendors: To be Announced • Silent Auctions to support the Youth Scholarship and Military/ Veteran Programs and the Educational Efforts of



Kansas Honey Producers Spring 2018 Meeting

Friday and Saturday March 9 & 10 2018

[The Cedars Conference Center—1021 Cedars Drive, McPherson
KS](#)

For information or questions about the meeting contact

The Spring 2018 meeting of the Kansas Honey Producers will be held in McPherson at [The Cedars Conference Center](#).

The Hotel (for the sleeping rooms) is the Hampton Inn, at 200 Centennial Dr. (just off of I135) in McPherson. Rooms rates are \$99.00 a night , includes breakfast and free Wi-Fi.

Reservations must be made by February 16th for this rate. Mention KHP to get the discount.

Reservations may be made either online at Hampton.com, ->choose McPherson,

> choose KHP or you may call 620-480-2990 and mention KHP.

Our guest speakers will be Dr. Dewey Caron and Randy Oliver.

Dr. Caron is a graduate of Cornell University and Emeritus Professor from the University of Delaware. He has received numerous awards and forms of recognition for his teaching and extension work during his career. He has written many books and is on of our favorite guests. Some of his books are Honey Bee Biology and Beekeeping, Observation Hives, How to set up maintain and open window to the world of Honey Bees, Beekeeping Basics and Africanized Honey Bees in the Americas.

Randy Oliver owns and operates a small commercial beekeeping enterprise in the foothills of Grass Valley in Northern California. He and his two sons manage about 1000 colonies for migratory pollination, and produce queens, nucs, and honey. He has over 40 years of practical beekeeping experience, plus hold B.S. and M.S. degrees in Biological Sciences. Randy researches, analyzes, and digests beekeeping information from all over the world in order to not only broaden his own depth of understanding and knowledge, but to develop practical solutions to many of today's beekeeping problems, which he then shrew with other beekeepers through his various articles in bee magazines, his speaking engagements

world wide, and on his website. [Www.scientificbeekeeping.com](http://www.scientificbeekeeping.com).

Cooking contest– anything cherries. The predominant sweetener should be honey. Please bring printed recipes without your name on them. Mariea Graham will coordinate. Foods will be tasted on Friday and prizes will be awarded. Participants may bring sauces for ice cream for Friday night dessert too, but this is not part of a contest.

Silent Auction-please DO NOT bring items for the silent auction, we have had a very generous donation from the Brown Family, or Donna's honey pots and gift items-7 boxes! So please save your items until the next meeting. Donna had some beautiful items. It will be a great auction with the money going to our Youth Grant Program. Becky Tipton coordinates.

Dinner of Friday will be catered by Knackies BBQ and will be a Buffet.

The Program will be Beekeeping in the California Foothills presented by Randy Oliver. A pictorial presentation of our season of beekeeping in the California foothills, wintering, building for almond pollination, splitting and nuc sales, building for honey, late summer and fall management.

KHPA Spring 2018 Meeting Registration Form

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ **STATE** _____ **ZIP+4** _____

COUNTY _____ **PHONE** _____

E-MAIL _____ **write email address clearly**

Check here if you would like to receive your newsletter by email

List names of those registered for name tags

Children-please list for a name tags-- under 18 free

Meeting Registration For members: Children under 18 free

Per Person 2 day registration-Friday and Saturday \$ 80.00 X ____ = ____

Per Person 1 day only ____ Friday only ____ Saturday only \$ 45.00 X ____ = ____

Meeting Registration For Non-members: (Includes a 1 year membership)

Per Person 2 Day registration-Friday & Saturday \$95.00 X ____ = ____

Per Person 1 Day ____ Friday only ____ Saturday only \$60.00 X ____ = ____

Friday Dinner -BBQ Buffet catered by Knackies a local BBQ. BBQ Brisket & BBQ Chicken Breast, Cheesy Hash Brown Casserole, Baked Beans and Bacon, Cauliflower & Broccoli Salad. Ice Cream Sundaes for Dessert. (Participants may bring homemade ice cream sauces)

Check here if you want a vegetarian meal ____ veggie meal \$15.00 X ____ = ____

Check here if you need an alternate meal because it is Lent \$15.00 X ____ = ____

Children under 12 \$8 X ____ = ____

Membership for Kansas Honey Producers Association: Renewal New \$15.00 ____

Youth Membership 2018 (18 years of age or under) Renewal New \$7.50 ____

Membership 2018 Northeastern Kansas Beekeepers Assn: Renewal New \$15.00 ____

Donation for Grant Project \$ ____ Total \$ ____ Please make checks

payable to: Kansas Honey Producers Assn or KHPA and mail to Robert Burns, 7601 W. 54th Terr., Shawnee Mission KS 66202 913-481-3504 or email rburnshoney@gmail.com

Registration & payment now accepted with PayPal at kansas honey producers.org If you have questions please call me, Joli Winer, at 913-856-8356

Program for the KHPA Spring 2018 Meeting

March 8th, Thursday night-Executive Board meeting at the Cedars at 8:00 pm 1021 Cedars Drive

Friday, March 9th Cedars Conference Center 1021 Cedars Drive

7:45-8:30 Registration & Silent Auction set up (please see note about not bringing items)

8:30-8:45 Call to order by President Jim Kellie

8:45-9:45 Good News about Bees, positive spin on the nasties of beekeeping mites/pesticides/honey/forage & people. Dr. Dewey Caron

9:45-10:45 The Times They are a Changin' Bees are continually being forced to evolve due to environmental changes and introduced parasites. In turn, beekeeping, and the business of beekeeping must also evolve. An overview that puts the recent evolution of beekeeping and agriculture into perspective--how parasites, climate change, changing agricultural practices, beekeeping practices, world trade, pesticides, and GMO's fit into the picture of today's state of the honey bee.

Randy Oliver

10:45-11:00 Break

11:00-12:00 Putting in a Certified Kitchen

12:00-1:00 Lunch on your own

1:00-2:00 How can K State help you develop your Products for your Business Dr. Fadi Aramouni, professor food science at K State

2:00-3:00 Managing Colonies for Spring Buildup and Swarm Prevention Management suggestions based upon an understanding of bee biology and behavior. Randy Oliver

3:00-3:30 Break-end of silent auction at 3:30

3:30-4:30 Anticipatory Beekeeping Successful beekeepers seek to stay ahead of their bees, anticipating what will occur based on what a colony inspection reveals or the season dictates. If we only react we will be constantly trying to catch up. How can we best anticipate mite population levels, queen events, worker population fluctuations and which of several management options best serves to allow us to be ahead of, rather than merely reacting to, what the bees are doing? Anticipate, not merely react, is easy to say but difficult to accomplish. Dr. Dewey Caron

4:30-4:45 Get a Cherry honey snack

4:45- Area Groups meet

6:00 Dinner-catered by Knackies BBQ and Catering -Program: Beekeeping in the California Foothills: A pictorial presentation of our season of beekeeping in the California Foothills—wintering, building for almond pollination, splitting and nuc sales, building for honey, late summer and fall management.

Saturday March 10th

8-8:30 Registration & Silent Auction Set up

8:30-9:30 Adapting to Varroa & Extended Release Oxalic Acid Update- A group of us are collaborating with USDA-ARS to collect data in support for EPA to approve this application method, which is showing great promise (and may be a game changer in varroa management). This presentation will be about our progress to date. Randy Oliver

9:30-10:30 Bee MD, diagnosing and treating bee maladies using decision "tree" approach Where is problem Internal hive/External hive/adult bees/brood - arriving at a diagnosis of what problem is and solution - Pollinator Protection will have available on website Dr. Dewey Caron

10:30-10:50 Break

10:50-11-05 Grant Group presentation

11:05-12:05 Apitherapy -Candy Rogers

12:05-1:05 Lunch on your own

1:05-1:35 Beekeeping by the Numbers-Dr. Dewey Caron presents

1:35-2:35 Chad Gilliland --Topic to be announced—2 things will be going on—1 will be the Kansas Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Certification – something else will also be going on but that is to be determined!

2:35-2:50 Break & end of Silent Auction

2:50-3:50 Small Scale Queen Rearing Every beekeeper should experience the joy of rearing daughters from their best queens! In this presentation I show step-by-step queen rearing techniques for the hobbyist through small commercial beekeeper. Tips from several decades of experience-Randy Oliver

3:50-4:30 Business Meeting

Program Subject to change

Kansas Honey Producer's Association
Robert Burns
7601 W. 54th Terrace Shawnee Mission, KS 66202
Address Service Requested



Kansas Honey Producer's Association Membership Application

Name _____

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Phone# _____ Email Address _____

Membership Kansas Honey Producer's Association per year (Jan.-Dec.) \$15.00 _____

Additional family members wanting voting rights \$1.00 per person \$1.00 _____

Additional family names: _____

Youth Membership (18 years of age or under) \$7.50 _____ American Bee Journal 1 year subscription \$24.00 _____

Bee Culture Magazine (formerly "Gleanings") 1 year subscription \$25.00 _____

Donation Amount _____ Total Due _____

Make checks payable to: KHPA or Kansas Honey Producer's Association. Email: rburnshoney@gmail.com

Mail to: Robert Burns, 7601 W 54th Terrace, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66202 Phone# 913-831-6096

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