

WILLIAMSON COUNTY AREA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

WCABA SEPTEMBER 2024 NEWSLETTER

www.wcaba.org

4th TUESDAY, September 24, 2024 @ 7PM
Georgetown Library Hewlett Room (2nd floor)

2024 Club Officers:

PRESIDENT: Shannon Montez
president@wcaba.org

VICE PRESIDENT:
Nancy Kunschik
vicepresident@wcaba.org

MEMBERSHIP: Shirley Doggett
membership@wcaba.org

PROGRAM: Linda Russell
program@wcaba.org

NEWSLETTER: Jimmie Oakley
newsletter@wcaba.org

SECRETARY: Phil Ainslie
secretary@wcaba.org

TREASURER: Barbi Rose
treasurer@wcaba.org

HISTORIAN: Matt Ludlum
historian@wcaba.org

PAST PRESIDENT: Phil Ainslie
pastpresident@wcaba.org

LIBRARIAN: Chris Huck
librarian@wcaba.org

SCHOLARSHIP CHAIR:
Jimmie Oakley
scholarship@wcaba.org

QUEEN CHAIR:
(vacant)

WEB ADMINISTRATOR:
Rachel Glass
webmaster@wcaba.org

DIRECTOR AT LARGE:
Ken Browning

DIRECTOR AT LARGE:
Ann Bierschenk

PROGRAM:

Honey Judging – Honey for display at the State Fair of Texas

Honey Tasting – Tasters Choice Competition

Guest Speaker – Randy Oakley

September is National Honey Month, and the club has for many years held the Honey Judging of 2# jars going to the Honey Booth at the Texas State Fair. And just for the fun of it everyone brings a sample of the honey they have extracted so we can all taste. To add interest, we have allowed everyone to indicate their preference and vote for the one they thought was best tasting. We dubbed it the Tasters Choice Contest and awarded a ribbon for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place (blue, red, & white, respectively), which allows someone ‘bragging rights’ for the whole year. *(see page 7 for more info)*

Randy Oakley: Lessons from the Bee Tree...
Beekeeping Management Guided by Bees in Nature. Randy will discuss how to make your beekeeping easier and more successful by mimicking the seasonal patterns of the “bee tree”. Don’t miss it!



ZOOM Notes:

We would certainly enjoy your presence at the next meeting on Sept. 26th (**forth** Tuesday), but if you can't, then tune in to broadcast virtually via “Zoom”.

If you are planning to join from an iPhone or iPad, be sure to download this application first: <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/zoom-cloud-meetings/id546505307>

We look forward to seeing you there Tuesday night @ 7PM!

GT Library - Hewlett Rm– 402 W 8th Street Georgetown 78626

Topic: WCABA Member Meeting (and Beekeeping 101)

Time: This is a recurring meeting Meet anytime

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82475068933?pwd=aHRiRjc3bS9kYXJGS2g5THVpOEEx2UT09>

Meeting ID: 824 7506 8933. Passcode: 909659

Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82475068933>

Ahhh the Sweet Taste of Honey...

a note from your President

For many of us backyard beekeepers, the goal of our beekeeping labors is to finally extract enough honey. Enough honey to give as gifts for Christmas, enough honey to add to our tea every morning, enough honey to sell to help recoup the amount we spent over the year on your bees. Every year, we hope that the bees stay busy enough so that we can extract honey from our hives. Some years it's hit or miss but if you've checked your hives on a regular schedule, and fed your bees when they needed it, you'll be lucky enough to have enough honey to keep you in business till next year.



Shannon Montez - President

Over the years, we've had several speakers give us tips on our honey such as what to do with honey that's starting to crystalize. As I get to the bottom of my honey bucket, I think about the idea that it's ok to have honey that's starting to crystalize. Well as AI tells me on my web search, honey crystalizing is a natural process that occurs when honey's water content evaporates, causing the sugars to separate and form crystals. This doesn't mean the honey has gone bad; in fact, it's a sign of high-quality, unprocessed honey. Although it's not really a big seller, if you're drinking a hot tea, the honey will melt nicely in your tea and will taste just as good. If you're a new beekeeper and your bees moved your sugar syrup to the frames, you may find your honey is very light. Many beekeepers may scorn and say this is not real honey, but as Jimmie often says, if the bees processed the sugar syrup as nectar and made honey, it's still honey. When I first began beekeeping, my first batch of honey was extremely light. And although it wasn't something that you'd find at the store, my neighbors loved it and said it was the best honey they'd ever had.



crystalized honey

Our meeting for September is our honey tasting event. This is a great way to compare your honey to some of your fellow beekeepers. Each honey has a unique taste and the flavor is dependent on the flowers in the area. If you're like me and live in a neighborhood with plenty of landscaping, it's always hard to pin down what type of nectar the bees gathered. This is a great



Common wildflowers: horsemint, Indian blanket, prickly poppy

opportunity to compare your honey against some beekeepers who've been in the business for years. Although a good beekeeper will ensure their hive is healthy, the bees are the one's who determine the flavor of the honey by where they forage. If you're hesitant to bring a sample of your honey, please don't hesitate. It's a great time to earn bragging rights for the next year.

At our meeting we'll also have the opportunity to send your honey to the State Fair of Texas. Even if you're a new beekeeper, it's a great chance to learn a bit about how honey judging is done. We're looking forward to seeing everyone at our meeting with their honey samples. I'm not sure how Jimmie always seems to win top honors for the honey tasting but maybe he's trained his bees on where the best tasting nectar is located.

Shannon

Trophallaxis

Contributed by Phil Ainslie*

Troph what?

Trophallaxis is the transfer of food and other substances between colony members. The process of transfer varies with the substance. For example, information exchange with pheromones can move like traffic on a two-way, flowing in both directions. In other cases, the information flow may be in one direction only. Pheromones are chemical substances secreted by an insect's glands. When another insect of the same species detects pheromones, they cause a behavioral or physical response. For example, an alarm pheromone secreted by one bee alerts other bees to danger. Pheromones can travel through the air like odors or from bee to bee by physical contact or trophallaxis.

Food exchange can go two ways when bees are trying to communicate the need for supplies, or it may go only one way, as when a forager with a honey stomach (or crop) regurgitates her load of nectar and passes it to a house bee for processing. Think of the honey stomach as a holding tank; the nectar is in storage.

Honey bees use several types of trophallaxis, each with a specific purpose. Some of the most essential types of trophallaxis include:

- **Worker-to-worker:** This is the primary form of trophallaxis in a colony. It is an exchange of liquid food, such as nectar or water, between worker bees. This process helps to disseminate information about the location, availability, and quality of food resources. Pheromones passed between bees are also important for social bonding and bee health.
- **Unloading:** This is the transfer of nectar or water from foraging bees to house bees through regurgitation. It is a form of trophallaxis used to ripen nectar into honey before storing it in honeycomb cells.
- **Queen-worker trophallaxis:** This is the exchange of food and information between the queen bee and worker bees, which occurs during the queen's egg-laying period. When the queen's pheromones are distributed throughout the workforce, the bees know their queen is active and healthy.
- **Nurse-forager trophallaxis:** This is the exchange of food and information between nurse bees and forager bees, which helps foragers understand the level of need in the brood nest.
- **Drone-worker trophallaxis:** This is the direct provision of food from worker bees to drones. It occurs whenever drones are present in the colony.

How food is transferred within the hive

Food transfer can occur when bees are hungry or when nectar needs to be processed. It usually begins with a house bee asking for a load of food. She protrudes her **proboscis** (tongue) toward a nectar-laden bee. The donor bee regurgitates a drop of food from her honey stomach and cradles it between her mandibles so the receiving bee can slurp it up with her tongue.

During the exchange, which can last seconds or minutes, the bees communicate by touch with their antennae. Sometimes, the donor bee offers a drop of food before another bee asks for it, but the actual transfer works the same way.

Although drones receive food and water from workers, they do not participate in information exchange like workers do. Some people separate drone feeding (or one-to-one feeding) from true trophallaxis, while others include it as a subset of trophallaxis.

The same occurs with queen feeding. The queen is fed directly by workers, often without queen-to-worker exchange. However, separating queen feeding from “true trophallaxis” is murky when you consider that workers can pick up queen pheromones during trophallaxis and distribute them to other colony members. For simplicity, I like to think of any oral bee-to-bee transfer as trophallaxis.

How often does trophallaxis occur within a colony?

The frequency of trophallaxis varies depending on the colony's size and health, food availability, and time of year. On average, trophallaxis can happen multiple times per minute and may involve many individuals.

During times of plenty, when the colony is strong and abundant food is available, trophallaxis may occur less frequently. However, when resources are scarce, or the colony is weaker, such as during the winter or during a nectar dearth, trophallaxis may occur more frequently because the bees work hard to share and distribute resources to every bee throughout the colony.

What is the downside to trophallaxis?

Unfortunately, **trophallaxis can also spread disease throughout a colony**, primarily when pathogenic organisms reside inside the honey bee gut. It has also been implicated in the spread of viral and parasitic diseases. Nevertheless, they cannot survive without trophallaxis, a vital part of honey bee biology.

* Thank you, Rusty Burlew for allowing me to use this article. *Phil*

Practical Experiences in the Bee Yard

Thanks to the moisture from hurricane Beryl, the roadside vegetation and hayfields in many areas still has a green color unusual for late August in East Texas. However, I am beginning to see some of the unmowed areas becoming bright yellow. Not the color of desiccated grasses but the bright yellow of Bitter Weed. Bitter Weed does produce pollen and some amount of nectar for the bees to forage. Growing up on a farm, we could always identify “bitter weed milk” when the milking cows began to eat too much of the strong smelling weed. It has been a long time since I milked a cow but I certainly remember the smell coming from the milk bucket. Bitter Weed does the same for your honey. Most people do not like the taste of honey made from Bitter Weed nectar but it does serve as a good winter feed for your bees.. Here is a link to an interesting American Bee Journal article: https://bluetoad.com/publication/?i=78224&article_id=806241&view=articleBrowser



Stanford Brantley

East Texas roadsides will soon begin to show blooming of Black-Eyed Susans, Asters, and a variety of sunflowers. We can also expect a good bloom of Golden Rod which also provides a good fall forage for bees. Goldenrod honey usually has a nasty odor, even to the point of making the hive smell like dirty socks. Most people do not like to eat it but it too is a good winter food for the bees.

If you plan to do a fall honey extraction, try to do so before your honey becomes flavored with Bitter Weed or Goldenrod. This is also a good time to do a mite check while you still have time to treat before cold weather arrives. For hives with a mite count of three or more, pull the supers and store under a moth protection system of your choice, then treat the hive for 42 days using a method that falls within the guidelines on the treatment product label. You can replace the supers on the hive after the treatment is completed.

Several queen breeders are advertising they will have queens available into September. Now would be an excellent time to purchase a mated queen and start a Nuc to overwinter. With a mated queen in an overwintered Nuc, the chances of that queen swarming in the spring of 2025 are reduced. I have long been an advocate of keeping Nucs for the purpose of having a queen available to resolve emergency situations. I like the analogy of having insurance on our homes and cars to deal with emergencies. The queen in a Nuc is insurance for your hive that needs a new queen. Consider a goal of having one Nuc for every two hives. We blame the queen for most hive failures but the beekeeper gets part of the blame. It requires discipline to inspect your hives in a late Texas summer when the temperature is a hundred degrees. But we need to be diligent and check the brood chamber to see if the queen is laying a good pattern, or is honey bound and needs more space, or just needs to be replaced. Replacing a failing queen is an easy task if you have a Nuc in your apiary.

You as the apiarist must decide how you are going to combat the hive beetle. For many years, our weapon of choice was the plastic beetle traps. In the last few years, many beekeepers have added the unscented Swiffer sheets to help keep beetles down to a manageable population. I cut the sheet in half and place it in the top box of the hive. I have observed that most of the beetle jails built by the bees are on the frames in the top box and toward the back of the hive. I place the sheets in this area as I feel it is where the bees run the loose beetles. I check the sheet whenever I am working in the hive. If the sheet holds many beetles, I remove it and replace it with another half sheet.

As we move toward the winter season, make sure your queen has laying space and is not honey bound. Some beekeepers remove all of their supers from the hive and store for the winter. I suggest you leave at least one super on the hive for the bees to store any fall flow. If you live in an area with a stronger fall flow, you may need to leave two supers on the hive. Monitor this process and make sure your bees have room to store any fall nectar and not let them fill the brood frames with honey and create the “honey bound” situation for the queen

Stanford

Texas Winter Is on The Way

by Gary Bible

Although most Texas winters are “mild,” there are still some things I do to prepare my hives for winter.

I COMPRESS, REDUCE, TILT, FEED and STORE. I did this yesterday.

First, I COMPRESS my hives by removing all queen excluders and honey supers. Smaller spaces are easier to keep warm. I start by removing all top covers from my hives. This “calms” the bees as they recognize they must stay home and guard their honey. I then replace all filled or partially-filled (removed) honey frames into the top mediums on the hives. Put another way, I try to equalize filled/partially-filled frames to my hives. Any extra frames are set out to be robbed by local/feral bees and then stored.

While redistributing honey frames, I also REDUCE my Entrance Reducers to the lowest setting (about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch). I have heard mice can get into a hive to “winter over.” But as Mr. T has said, “I pity the fool” mouse that would do that. It seems like a miserable way to spend a winter.

Also, in redistributing honey frames and reducing the entrance, I TILT the hives. Tilting ensures moisture inside the hive will run down the front/inside of the hive. Better to have this than moisture dropping into a winter cluster, huh? I use 1-inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch “trim” boards. I lift the backside of the hive, place the $\frac{3}{4}$ side under a corner and then swing the remainder of the trim under the remaining back portion of the hive. This takes a little practice, but it becomes easy after trial runs.

Next, I FEED sugar-water so the hive continues to draw and store nectar into the remaining deep and medium brood chambers. As of yesterday, I am still using a 1:1 solution of sugar and water. Have you ever noticed that preparing these solutions (stirring, etc.) is about as interesting as watching paint dry or grass grow? But feeding your bees is essential. Randy and Jim recently posted articles about feeding “straight” sugar, at the tops of their hives during winter with impressive results. I may start doing this. I will definitely “read up” on this info. But while Indian Summer is here, I am still going with 1:1 sugar water.

Last step, I STORE my drawn frames. Before I do this, I let them sit outside for a day for so to ensure local and feral bees will “clean up” remaining honey in the drawn combs. Drawn frames are an enormous asset to any hive, nucleus, a newly-caught swarm or a package! The amount of time, work, and bee energy to draw a frame is akin to building a skyscraper in a week or two! Every drawn frame placed into a group of bees is a GIANT GIFT!

This is a quick summary of my Winterizing Plan. You may have comments or questions. If so, call me at 512-923-0410 or email me at glbible@austin.com.

Hey fellow beeks, enjoy this gorgeous fall weather and keep your fingers and toes crossed that all your hives successfully winter-over.

Gary Bible

Soon-To-Continue-As-The-2025-Bee-Procurement-Coordinator
Bring it on!



Two hives that are REDUCED, TILTED, and being FED



Here are five medium supers ready to be stored using Enoz/Para moth. Notice taped mediums and deeps in background

The Hive Tool

By: Dennis Brown

Drifting

Drifting seems to be a topic that most beekeepers don't think about when setting up their apiary. Drifting typically happens when the hives are set up in a row configuration. Normally you will find that at the start of the row and the end of the row those hives will end up with more bees inside than what they started with. Even as smart as bees are, they can get confused as to which hive is theirs when coming back from the field. Not able to recognize which hive is theirs, they tend to drift on either the start or end of a row. Those hives will except a field bee that is loaded with a full stomach of nectar. When those same field bees leave that hive, they will go back to that same hive. That's how the population grows in those hives.

There are drawbacks to setting up the apiary in such a configuration. For instance, when bees drift into other hives, they could be carrying disease or pests with them. This is how other hives can become contaminated. Another issue is the beekeeper is breaking his/her back trying to work the hive. Reaching over from the back of the hive is not the best way to work. You can't really see all sides of the hive working from the back. It's too hard to reach over and loosen the frame then pull each one out for inspection then return the frame. There is an easier way to set up your apiary that will eliminate most of drifting and especially the back pain. I always set up my apiary either with two hives side by side or sometimes placing two more hives directly behind the first two. This creates a four-unit configuration. You will be able to stand on the side of each hive and work comfortably. When working any of the hives, you can set the hive parts on top of the next hive which eliminates most of the bending and in turn saves your back. Each hive configuration should be placed at least six feet apart. Should you have questions about drifting, or any other subject please contact me Enjoy your bees!

herculesinspections@yahoo.com

Author "Beekeeping: A Personal Journey" <https://www.amazon.com/dp/1461055512?..>

Author "Beekeeping: Questions and Answers" <https://www.amazon.com/Beekeeping-Que...>

Dennis Brown Bio: I'm the Author of 2 beekeeping books. Since I have been keeping bees for over 50 years, I'm now down to being a hobbyist since my age has taken over. I have had a wonderful life being surrounded by several hundred hives. I currently write monthly (FREE) articles for different club newsletters and do zoom calls as well. (FREE) If your club is interested in either or both things, please contact me. My interest is sharing my beekeeping knowledge with others. I thank you for your time and hope that you forward this to your members.

PS: The hardest thing I ever did in my blessed life was having to turn in my hive tool.



Dennis Brown

Honey Judging and Tasting at September Meeting

Everyone is welcome to join in the festivities to celebrate National Honey Month at our September meeting. We will have a big honey tasting and also honey judging for honey going to the State Fair of Texas.

The club's extracting equipment has been very busy this year and reports are that good honey has been extracted, so if you have extracted honey this year you are encouraged to bring a baby food size container of your best to see how it stacks up against the other club members participating in the "Tasters Choice" competition. It's all for fun and you might be a winner.

Honey going to the State Fair for display in the Texas Beekeepers Association Honey Booth needs to be in a 2-pound container with appropriate cap and can contain your label already affixed.

I encourage you to bring your honey and help make this a fun and memorable event.


Thx. Jimmie Oakley – Event Coordinator

HONEY JUDGING

Honey judging is of extracted honey only and it is a judgement of the beekeeper's product presentation. The jar of honey is judged on a set of requirements totaling to a 100 point. For each infraction points are deducted from the total. Attention is paid to container appearance, level of fill in the jar, absence of any foreign matter as well as bubbles and crystals. Finally the brightness of the honey, the density and lastly the flavor of the honey.

Judged honey with a combined total of 90 or above is worthy of a blue ribbon. All judged honey is sent to be displayed at the State Fair of Texas for the 3 weeks of the fair and then donated to a Children's Home in Cleburne.

Honey Judging Tips



*** Judging Form ***

Honey Extracted

Color:	Entry #
Container Appearance: clean jar, no flaws, nice lid.	15
Level of Fill: up to last thread under cap, no light showing.	15
Free of Bubbles and Foam: none under lid, s/b skimmed off.	10
Free of Foreign Matter, Wax/Lint: looking through narrow width of jar.	10
Brightness: clear with luster, not cloudy in appearance.	15
Free of Crystals: at bottom of jar indicating crystallization.	10
Density: flip jar over to observe bubble rise	10
Flavor: not objectionable, no bitter weed or spurge.	15
Total Points	100

THE TASTER'S CHOICE



SUBMIT



TASTE



VOTE

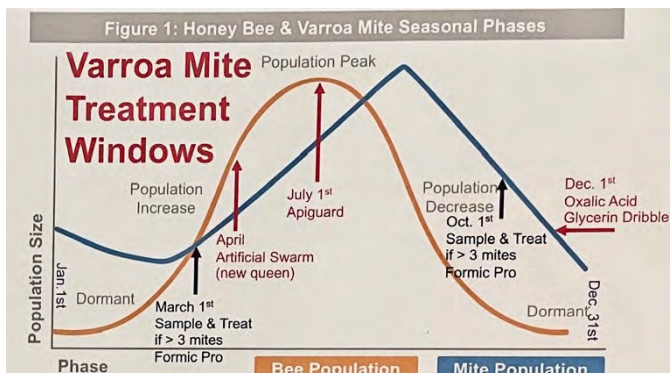
Judging in tasters Choice is subjective base on the preference of those doing the tasting. Each participant gets three votes to give to the one's they think best with the top three vote getters receiving the blue, red, and white ribbon respectively. Bragging rights for the year are on the line. Come join the fun. *Jimmie*

Testing for Mites in the Scholarship Bee Yard

by Jimmie Oakley – Scholarship Chair

Recently the Scholarship Recipients conducted an alcohol wash test in their hives for Varroa mites to determine if the ApiGuard thymol treatment that was administered in the month of July was successful.

The treatment protocol in the scholarship program calls for intervention on behalf of the bee's health if certain conditions exist in the hive, Varroa Mite infestation being a primary one of them. This is done at certain times of the year according to the season and the expected population ratio between bees and mites. The accompanying chart highlights some of the critical junctures or windows for possible treatment. The expected mite population should have been on the decline because of the earlier treatment, but so should the bee population, therefore we test to confirm that condition. The test results determine if further action (>3 mites) is needed in the hive. Remember, Varroa mites don't kill your bees, but they vector virus and pathogens that do. That is why it is important to test for mites.



Happy to report that both scholarship hives showed NO mites present in the test sample of bees. The ladies also conducted an inspection of bees, brood, and stores in the hive in anticipation of a fall honey flow and eventually preparation for winterizing afterwards.

The data from their inspection sheets will be recorded in their beehive inspection notes to help them get an idea or sense of the growth and development of their colony for future reference.

Another task or milestone in the program accomplished. Congrats ladies, well done!

Jimmie



Randy Explains the testing tool



This is where we shake the test bees



A good shake into the litter pan



Look closely for the Queen



Scoop up one cup (~300) bees



Dump into alcohol solution



Swirl around for 1 minute in alcohol



Separate dead bees from solution

Testing for Mites in Scholarship Yard (cont.)



Strain the alcohol solution to catch mites



Count mites from the wash = 0 (zero) YEA!



Now the ladies do the same... get sample



One cup of sample bees to test



Swirl for ...57, 58, 59, 60 seconds



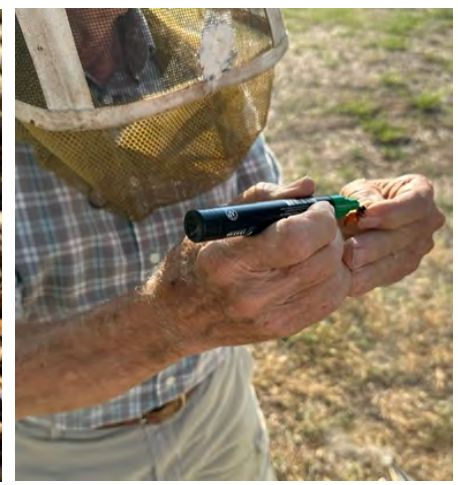
Separate bees from alcohol solution



Strain solution, and count. Again zero!



BONUS, BONUS! Found Riley's Queen...



and Mr. Oakley marker her with Green spot!

Membership Report: Shirley Doggett

September 2024

New Members: *

One new member

Leona Stidham

Georgetown



Shirley Doggett - Membership

Renewing Members

***New members-** please remember that Texas Beekeepers Association still gives one-year free membership to those people that are new to beekeeping. Let me know if you are interested in this.

Best Wishes

Shirley

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

WILLIAMSON COUNTY AREA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Dues \$20.00 per year - individual or \$25.00 - family membership

New Member / Renewing Member

(circle one)

Date: _____

Name: _____ Amount: \$ _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: () _____ e-mail: _____ (please print)

To save postage cost may we send your Newsletter via e-mail? Yes [] No []

Instructions: print, fill out, and bring to club meeting , or mail with check to:

Mrs. Shirley Doggett - Membership - 400 C. R. 440 - Thrall, TX 76578

WCABA Executive Board Minutes for July 2024

Attending: Phil Ainslie, Sean O'Neal, Linda Russell, Jerry Kunschik, Shirley Doggett, Matt Ludlum, Ann Bierschenk, Shannon Montez

- Minutes from the May 2024 meeting were approved.
- Treasurer Report:
 - Shannon Montez went over the balance sheet that Barbi Rose submitted. The data was reviewed and approved.
- June meeting after action report:
 - The committee agreed that the program was successful. Some suggestions included subject tables for new beekeepers, as the discussions were somewhat advanced for them due to their lack of beekeeping experience. In addition, limiting the topics may be helpful. Overall, the members seemed to enjoy the sessions.
- Library use restriction for August: The library site will be unavailable in August due to the recarpeting. The August meeting will be at the “B.I.G” location. The library should be available again in September; Matt Ludlum will make arrangements for the audio equipment. We will also make our annual donation to the B.I.G. program.
- Program report by Linda Russell:
 - September meeting: Phil Ainslie will do a short presentation on beekeeping
 - October meeting: The speaker is Bruce Ford from Ross Creek Honeybees.
 - November: The speaker is Dr. Ferhat Ozturk
- Club equipment use: Shannon reported that Jimmy stated that the extraction equipment had been used only briefly (just 11 checkouts). One user left honey for equipment usage.
- Saturday practical beekeeping sessions: Jimmie reported a good turnout, and members have felt that these sessions have been helpful.
- Sean O'Neal reported giving two educational programs in July.
- Website development by Sean O'Neal:
 - Sean O'Neal gave a presentation on his WCABA website development. It is more user-friendly, but he said more work is needed. Authorized members can easily add information, such as building the newsletter on the site, keeping membership records, executive records, programs, etc. Additional goals include a question/answer section, a membership application with online payment, improved phone access, and more. Sean said it's a Google website application.
- Membership report by Shirley Doggett:
 - We currently have close to 200 members. The club has a moderate influx of new members this mid-year.

Phil Ainslie- Secretary

Williamson County Area Beekeepers Association
Treasurer's Report - As of September 18, 2024

Profit and Loss

ACCOUNTS	Year to Date
Income	
Program Income - Bee Procurement (2024)	\$56,830.00
Program Income - Membership Dues	\$3,570.00
Program Income - Scholarship Program	\$24.00
Total Income	\$60,424.00
 Cost of Goods Sold	
Total Cost of Goods Sold	\$48,013.20
 Gross Profit	
	\$12,410.80
 Operating Expenses	
Donations and Gifts	\$3,100.00
Dues	\$50.00
Insurance	\$1,688.00
Library Resources	\$111.77
Meeting Supplies and Refreshments	\$487.40
Permits	\$257.76
Scholarship Program Expenses	\$837.31
Speaker Fees	\$500.00
Travel Expenses	\$735.00
Website and Zoom	\$620.19
Total Operating Expenses	\$8,387.43
 Net Profit	
	\$4,023.37

Balance Sheet

ACCOUNTS	As of September 18, 2024
Assets	
Total Cash and Bank	\$51,696.29
Bee Procurement Downpayment	\$0.00
Undeposited Funds	\$0.00
Total Assets	\$51,696.29
 Liabilities	
Total Liabilities	\$0.00
 Assets & Liabilities	
	\$51,696.29
 Equity	
Retained Earnings - Prior Years	\$47,672.92
Retained Earnings - Current Year	\$4,023.37
Total Equity	\$51,696.29

Bee Procurement Program - 2024

Income	
Program Income - Bee Procurement	\$56,830.00
 Cost of Goods Sold	
Bees	\$48,013.20
Gross Profit	\$8,816.80
 Expenses	
Permit	\$257.76
Travel Expenses	\$735.00
Total Expenses	\$992.76
 Net Profit	
	\$7,824.04

Notes (as of March 21, 2024):

BeeWeaver Purchase 125 Queens - Complete	\$4,513.20
Merrimack Purchase 300 Nucs - Complete	\$43,500.00
· Merrimack Commitment = \$52,500	
· Less In-person pick-up discount = \$9,000	
· Net Merrimack Amount = \$43,500	