

# WILLIAMSON COUNTY AREA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

WCABA April 2025 NEWSLETTER

[www.wcaba.org](http://www.wcaba.org)

## 2025 Club Officers:

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(vacant)

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**DIRECTOR AT LARGE:**  
Ken Browning

**DIRECTOR AT LARGE:**  
Ann Bierschenk

**4<sup>th</sup> TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 2025 @ 7PM**  
**Georgetown Library - Hewitt Room (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor)**

## PROGRAM:

### Beekeeping 101

Speaker: **Phil Ainslie**

### First Hive Inspection - Do's and Don'ts

With the installation of the 5-frame nucs from Louisiana it is important to make that first hive inspection to assure everything is going as planned. Learn what to look for, and the proper response. Question and answers.



Phil Ainslie - Secretary

### Beekeeping 201

Speaker: **Tony Andric**- Advantages of Top-Entrance Langstroth Hives

The bottom entrance design in Langstroth hives is the Achilles heel of the design but otherwise he loves Langstroth hives. Come learn how Tony has overcome this design flaw and why Tony is improving century old design.

**Tony Andric** is the owner of All My Bees, is addicted to beekeeping and is a computer/electrical engineer. He manages a large number of "spicy" bees with a good sense of humor. When he is not in one of his many bee yards you will find him working on improving something. Tony is best known for his "Everything BeeVac" or his world famous "chicken doors". You can also follow Tony on YouTube



Tony Andric-All My Bees

We would certainly enjoy your presence at the next meeting on February 25th (**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

Topic: **WCABA Beekeeping 201 Meeting** (concurrently)

Time: This is a recurring meeting Meet anytime

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83978758570?pwd=TmNWSDVOTXI4RzA0M0RpNkILY2pFZz09>

Meeting ID: 839 7875 8570. Passcode: 986569 One tap mobile

+13462487799,,83978758570#,,,,\*986569# US (Houston)

+12532050468,,83978758570#,,,,\*986569# US

# Success...a note from your President

We all define success in different ways depending on our perspective. As many of you are aware, our busiest time of the year is right now. Timing is everything and for you to pick up your Nuc last Saturday, everything had to fall into place. The preparation for the trip began right around the time you were sitting down for your Thanksgiving meal (in November). We rely on a host of volunteers and plan the pickup weekend around the availability of the truck drivers. These drivers have the trip down to a T and part of their trip includes a visit to their favorite BBQ joint. This year everything seemed to run smoothly except for a few hiccups. Somehow, one of the tires on the trailer failed miserably and by the time it arrived back at the farm, the only thing left of the tire was the rim. Good thing the sparks from the rim didn't catch any of the nucs on fire. Apparently, tires are rated for specific weight and the tires on the trailer weren't meant to carry that many Nucs back. We got lucky. Besides that hiccup there was Sean our Master Beekeeper getting a stung on his hand enough to make his hand look like Oompa Loompa from Charlie and the Chocolate factory (see his article on p.12). Stings happen to all of us and the bees can find the smallest hole to invade. He'll probably never wear a pair of utility gloves to handle bees again. It doesn't help that all this is before 5 o'clock in the morning and we probably all needed a strong cup of coffee.

The truck arrived around 3:30 AM and by the time I arrived at 4:15 AM, Jimmie and the truck crew had half the bed unloaded. For those of you who had helped screen the Nucs, you've been schooled by Jimmie. AI will never take the job of a screener, and the screens have to be cut exact to each Nuc. The weather was cool, and the bees were fairly calm. I think the fact that the weather was cooperating



*Starting the road trip out right with Texas BBQ*



*Blown trailer tire run down to the rim, Ouch!*



*Screening individual 5-frame nuc boxes*



*Early Morning Screening and Setout Crew at Bost Farm*

perfectly did wonders to make the screening go smoothly. I remember past ventures where all chaos seemed to break out and it was tough to get the job done.

By 7AM most of our volunteers had shown up and everything was running smoothly. The majority of people picking up were prepared and had moved on their way in their truck/vehicle. In addition, I got to meet a few new people who volunteered their time to help last Saturday. It was so nice to see new faces.

For those of you picking up your queens this weekend, I wish you good luck and hope that the queen takes. Nature is a beast or an angry mob of bees. Three of my hives are very mad at me and regardless of how many times I run through the process in my head, nothing will cause more anxiety than having a hive of bees instantly attack you the minute you touch the hive. As I did my prep yesterday, Jimmie's advice about changing the synergy of the hive kept running through my head. Hopefully those of you installing new queens will have a better experience that I will have.

Based on the limited inquiries of members who purchased Nucs, and how Saturday wrapped up, I would call this year's Nuc delivery a success. If you're a new beekeeper, please make sure to keep coming to the meetings. We want you to keep your bees alive and help ensure your success. For those who helped Saturday, a big thank you! *Shannon*

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## National Survey - Deadline April 30<sup>th</sup>

We're currently #1 in the nation with 219 survey entries — more than any other state! Let's keep the momentum and make sure Geoff ends up in TEXAS! 🤘🔥

Deadline: April 30th

📋 Haven't filled out the survey yet? Now's your chance! This is THE MOST IMPORTANT beekeeping survey of the year — it helps us evaluate colony health, practices, and trends across our state.

🍷 If you only take ONE survey this year, let it be THIS ONE.

👉 Click the link. Fill it out. Share it with your bee clubs, friends, and fellow beekeepers!

[https://apiarvinspectors.org/US-beekeeping-survey?fbclid=IwY2xjawJnRxNleHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHgdnffh-dkHKYSc0dT\\_nEgMD3oH1nrVRYWapEwQqQGGUhNyROire9Th234p\\_aem\\_w0FTSw1A5J54VujHa3n57A](https://apiarvinspectors.org/US-beekeeping-survey?fbclid=IwY2xjawJnRxNleHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHgdnffh-dkHKYSc0dT_nEgMD3oH1nrVRYWapEwQqQGGUhNyROire9Th234p_aem_w0FTSw1A5J54VujHa3n57A)

Let's show the nation how **TEXAS BEEKEEPERS** get it done! 💪❤️

### Garett Slater

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Garett Slater-Extension Entomologist



# First Hive Inspection: Do's and Don'ts for Beginners

Contributed by Phil Ainslie

Performing the first hive inspection can be an exciting yet daunting task for beginner beekeepers. It is a crucial step in ensuring the health and productivity of the hive. A successful inspection involves checking for various factors such as the [queen's presence](#), brood pattern, [honey](#) and pollen storage, and [pest and disease](#) management.

However, it is essential to note that a hive inspection should not be done too frequently, as it can disturb the bees and affect their behavior. The first inspection should be done about a week after installing the bees, and subsequent inspections can be done every two to three weeks. When performing an inspection, wearing protective clothing and having the necessary tools ready, such as a hive tool and smoker, is important.

Certain dos and don'ts should be considered during a hive inspection. For example, it is important to avoid squishing bees and handling the frames gently. Additionally, beekeepers should avoid using strong perfumes or lotions that can agitate the bees. On the other hand, it is important to be thorough and check all frames for any signs of issues. By following these guidelines and being attentive, beekeepers can ensure a successful first hive inspection and set their hive up for a productive season.



## Preparing for the Hive Inspection

Before conducting a hive inspection, it is essential to prepare thoroughly. The following sub-sections outline the necessary steps to take to ensure a successful inspection.

### Gathering Equipment

One of the first steps in preparing for a hive inspection is to gather all the necessary equipment. The following table lists the essential equipment required for a hive inspection:

Equipment	Purpose
Bee Suit	To protect the beekeeper from bee stings
Gloves	To protect the beekeeper's hands from bee stings
Hive tool	To pry open the hive and separate the frames
<a href="#">Smoker</a>	To calm the bees and make them less aggressive
Brush	To gently brush the bees off the frames



## Choosing the Right Time

Choosing the right time to conduct a hive inspection is crucial. It is best to conduct an inspection during the day when the temperature is above 60 degrees Fahrenheit and there is little to no wind. Bees are more active during the day, making it easier to observe their behavior and movements.

The time of day you choose to conduct your hive inspection can greatly impact the behavior of your bees. It's best to choose a warm, sunny day when the bees are most active and out of the hive. Avoid inspecting the hive during early morning or late evening when the bees are less active and more likely to become agitated. It's also important to avoid inspecting the hive during rainy or windy weather, as this can also cause the bees to become agitated.



## Preparing the Hive

Preparing the hive before conducting an inspection is crucial to ensure that the bees are not harmed during the process. The following steps should be taken to prepare the hive:

1. Smoke the hive: Use the smoker to produce cool smoke and puff it into the hive entrance to calm the bees.
2. Remove the outer cover: Carefully remove the outer cover and set it aside.
3. Remove the inner cover: Gently remove the inner cover and set it aside.
4. Smoke the bees: Puff smoke over the frames to calm the bees.
5. Remove the frames: Use the hive tool to gently pry the frames apart and remove them one at a time.
6. Inspect the frames: Inspect each frame for signs of disease, pests, and honey production.
7. Replace the frames: Once the inspection is complete, gently replace the frames one at a time and reassemble the hive.



## Smoking

Before opening the hive, it's important to smoke the bees. This helps to calm them down and prevent them from becoming agitated during the inspection and makes the inspection process easier. Start by lighting your smoker and gently puffing smoke at the entrance of the hive and under the top cover. Use a smoker filled with cool smoke and direct it towards the entrance of the hive. Wait a few minutes for the smoke to take effect before opening the hive. Be sure to use caution when handling the smoker and never leave it unattended.

## Remove Covers

Once the bees have been smoked and calmed, it's time to remove the cover and examine the frames. Gently pry the cover off with a hive tool, being careful not to disturb the bees too much. Set the cover aside and carefully lift out the first frame. Examine the frame for signs of brood, honey, and pollen. Repeat this process for each frame, being sure to handle them gently and avoid crushing any bees.



## Inspect the outer frames first

Using the hive tool, gently pry the outermost frame from the box and lift it up, being careful not to crush any bees. Outer frames typically contain honey stores and are an excellent starting point for your inspection. Continue inspecting each frame in the hive, working your way from the outer frames to the center. The center frames often contain brood and less honey, so it's essential to leave those for the bees to maintain colony health. Once you've inspected all the frames, carefully replace them in their original order, ensuring there is no excess space between them. Replace the inner cover and top cover, gently pressing down to secure them in place.



## Hive Inspection: Other Things to Look Out for

As a beginner beekeeper, inspecting the hive is an important task to ensure the health and productivity of your colony. Apart from honey production, there are several other factors to look out for during the inspection process:

1. **Queen health:** The queen is crucial to the colony's success, so checking for her presence and overall health is essential. Look for the larger, elongated queen bee or signs of her activity, such as eggs or larvae in the comb cells.
2. **Brood pattern:** A healthy brood pattern comprises eggs, larvae, and capped pupae in a compact area. Inspect the frames for a solid brood pattern, which indicates a productive queen and a thriving colony.
3. **Colony population:** Observe the number of bees in the hive and their activity levels. A healthy colony should have a robust population, and the bees should be actively working. If the population appears low or inactive, there may be an issue that needs further investigation.
4. **Hive cleanliness:** Bees are generally clean and organized, so a cluttered or dirty hive could indicate a problem. Check for excess debris, dead bees, or signs of mold or fungus, which may require action to maintain hive health.
5. **Ventilation:** Proper ventilation is crucial for maintaining a healthy hive environment. Ensure that the hive has adequate airflow, and check for any signs of excessive moisture or condensation.
6. **Swarming:** Inspect the hive for signs of [swarming](#), such as the presence of queen cells (elongated, peanut-shaped cells) or a sudden decrease in the colony's population. Swarming can lead to a reduced honey harvest and may require intervention to prevent the colony from splitting.

Regular hive inspections are essential to address potential issues early on and ensure a healthy, productive bee colony. As a beginner beekeeper, familiarize yourself with these factors and remain vigilant during inspections to maximize your success in beekeeping.

## Hive Inspection FAQ

### 1. How often should I inspect my beehive?

Inspecting your beehive every 7-10 days during the active season (spring and summer) is generally recommended. However, inspections can be less frequent during the fall and winter months, as the bees are less active and opening the hive too often can disrupt their temperature regulation.

### 2. What is the best time of day to inspect a beehive?

The ideal time for a hive inspection is on a warm, sunny day between late morning and early afternoon. This is when a majority of the forager bees are out of the hive, making it easier to work with the remaining bees and reducing the risk of disturbing the colony.

### 3. Can I inspect the hive without protective gear?

While some experienced beekeepers may feel comfortable inspecting their hives without protective gear, it's highly recommended that beginners always wear a bee suit, gloves, and a veil to protect themselves from potential stings.

### 4. How can I keep the bees calm during an inspection?

A smoker is the most effective way to calm bees during an inspection. Before starting the inspection, puff smoke at the hive's entrance and under the top cover. The smoke masks alarm pheromones released by the bees and encourage them to focus on consuming honey in preparation for potential relocation, making them less likely to become defensive.

### 5. What should I do if I can't find the queen during an inspection?

If you can't locate the queen, don't panic. Instead, look for signs of her presence, such as eggs or young larvae in the comb cells. If these signs are present, it's likely that the queen is still in the hive and simply difficult to spot. If there are no signs of the queen or brood, monitor the hive closely over the next week or two for any changes, as the colony may be replacing the queen.

### 6. How do I know if my hive is overcrowded?

An overcrowded hive will have limited space for the queen to lay eggs, and the frames will be densely packed with bees. You may also see bees "[bearding](#)" on the outside of the hive, which can indicate a lack of space. Overcrowding can lead to swarming, so it's essential to take action by adding additional boxes or frames to provide more room for the colony.

### 7. What should I do if I find pests or signs of disease during an inspection?

If you discover pests or signs of disease, take action immediately to address the issue. Depending on the specific problem, this may involve treating the hive with approved medications, implementing integrated pest management strategies, or consulting with a local beekeeping expert or extension office for guidance. Early intervention is crucial for maintaining the health of your colony.

by [QueenBee](#) July 3, 2023



# Practical Experiences in the Bee Yard

by Sanford Brantley

March was full of strong wind in my area of the Ark-La-Tex. I frequently drive from Jefferson to Longview and usually travel the farm-to-market roads. During one such trip, I had to battle strong winds buffeting the car. Later, I learned I was driving in winds gusting to near 50 miles per hour. My honey house in Jefferson is fairly protected from the winds and suffered no damage. However, my back porch did not fare so well. My stock of four Nuc boxes with an eight frame deep of honey were sitting on a wooden pallet and the wind was gusting across the porch. Thank goodness other equipment stacked against the nearby wall kept them from being blown off. The moral to this story is to consider where and how things are placed and use tie downs if you expect the winds to become strong.



*Leaning Tower of Brantley*

Bradford Pears, Chinese Magnolias and Red Bud trees are now in full bloom. Wild Plums are also beginning to bloom as well as other trees and flowers that produce pollen and nectar. As my friend and long-time beekeeper Dick Counts would tell the East Texas Beekeepers club every spring, “When the Wild Plum trees begin to bloom, it is time to put your supers on the hives.”

With sudden availability of food, the hives will begin to expand and more swarming will start as we move into **APRIL**. Many will be easy to capture but some always end up high off the ground. Be careful when deciding to capture a swarm. No swarm is worth endangering yourself or others.

If you planned ahead and ordered package bees or a Nuc in December, you can usually expect to receive them in mid-April. Most Nucs should be moved into your hive’s brood boxes as soon as they arrive. Place one or two frames of foundation against one wall of the hive body, then move the Nuc’s frames into the hive body. Keep the Nuc’s frames in the same sequence as you move them. **DO NOT** put a frame of foundation between two frames of bees. If you do this the bees will probably abscond. If you need to fill space with more frames, place frames of foundation against the other wall.

Feed the new hive until eight of the frames are drawn out. Then you can add a second box and continue to feed until eight of the ten frames are drawn in the second box.

If you are unable to transfer Nuc due to work schedules or bad weather, put the Nuc where the hive is going to be located. Open the door and let the bees fly until you can transfer them to their hive box.

If you ordered package bees, it is recommended that you install them in their new hive late in the day to help the bees settle more easily into their new home. Spray the package’s cage with sugar water before beginning to install the bees. Remove five frames from the middle of the hive body to create a space to dump the bees. Open the shipping crate and dump the bees into the middle of the hive body. Install an entrance reducer and place the shipping crate on the ground in front of the hive. Carefully replace four of the five frames you removed earlier. Hang the queen’s cage in the gap caused by the missing frame. Be sure to pull the cork plug from the **CANDY END** of the cage before you hang it.

After the queen has been released by the bees, remove the queen cage and insert the remaining frame. Feed the hive until eight frames are drawn out. If you add a second box, continue to feed until eight frames are drawn in the second box.

Honey stored by the bees in the brood chamber is considered to be their food. Honey stored in a super above the brood chamber is considered surplus and is for the taking by the beekeeper. New hives may not produce a honey surplus their first year. I believe that a novice beekeeper should get at least a taste of honey that first year, even if is just a small amount from a brood frame. That first taste of honey from your own bees will be “so good” and the beekeeper will be hooked for life!

*Stanford*



# Second Year Scholarship Recipients Check Hives to Make Vertical Split

by Jimmie Oakley – Scholarship Chair

In preparation for the spring vertical split, the second year scholarship recipients performed a complete inventory of the resources (honey, pollen, brood, and bees) in their hives on April 1<sup>st</sup>. Knowing what they have to work with makes the splitting process more successful and less stressful.



Riley and Alys gather to inventory hive resources

Alys check frame content while Riley scribes

Alys shows off a full frame of golden pollen



Randy assist Riley separate boxes for inventory

Riley display bees beautiful brood pattern

Riley and Randy close up hive after check

After recording the inventory, the group performed a (dry run) practice vertical split to see how well the resource frames would be divided up in the real division of the hive.



Randy explains the demo practice split exercise

Alys makes up demo split nuc

Randy examines practice split demo results



## (cont.) Recipients Make Vertical Split (Part 1)

The recipients returned a week later (April 8<sup>th</sup>) to actually divide up the resources to make a nuc hive out of the top box, including brood, bees, honey and pollen sufficient to take and support a new (caged) queen.



*Randy and Alys consult inventory notes*



*Alys pulls brood from parent colony*



*Brood goes into nuc hive*



*Alys consolidates parent hive box*



*Queen excluder is placed on parent colony*



*Nuc split hive box set on top of excluder*



*Nuc box united with Parent colony above excluder*



*Riley follows the same process, pulling resources for the nuc split*



*The completed nuc goes on top of the parent colony above excluder*



*The colony is fed sugar syrup in prep for finalized the split when queens arrive*

With new queens scheduled to arrive Saturday (April 12<sup>th</sup>) the ladies will be set to finalize their split and make their increase, a major goal of the scholarship beekeeping program.

*Jimmie*— Scholarship Chair



# New Scholarship Recipients Get Started in Beekeeping Program

by Jimmie Oakley – Scholarship Chair

The new Scholarship Recipients for 2025, Anna French from Georgetown, and Lian Bierschenk from Liberty Hill, were at the Bost Farm on Saturday April 1 (no fooling) to assembly beekeeping equipment and prepare to paint boxes before their 5-frame nucs arrive on April 12<sup>th</sup>.



*Everyone gets to work assembling bee boxes*



*Anna learns the new skill as she gets down to it*



*Liam studies as he prepares to add another nail*



*Katryn bang together the boxes for Lian to nail*



*Lori adds her hammer to the task at hand*



*With a little help we're done and ready for paint*

The new scholarship recipients returned to the Farm on the Tuesday (15<sup>th</sup>) after the club order of nucs arrived from Jennings, Louisiana to receive their bees to install into their equipment. With instruction from Randy Oakley, Scholarship Program Mentor, they proceeded with the necessary steps to accomplish the task.

Each of the recipients moved the nuc frames from the nuc box over into the new hive body assuring the frames stayed in the same order to maintain the brood nest intact. Neither of the nuc queens in the nucs were spotted. With a feeding of 1x1 sugar syrup the hives were closed up till the next scheduled hive check in a couple of weeks. Everything went according to script.



## (cont.) New Recipients Install their Bees



*First things first, light the Smoker*



*Lian gets brood box & open the 5-frame nuc*



*Inspect the frames and transfer to new hive*



*Liam transfer last of the frames*



*Randy inserts the frame feeder*



*Dump remaining bees into the hive*



*Fed syrup before closing*



*Anna opens her 5-frame nuc*



*Anna transfers frames to new hive body*



*Dump remaining bees into hive*



*Liam & Anna, all done*

Welcome and congratulate these new beekeepers in their efforts to get started. *Jimmie*



# Stung and Done

## *A Left-Hand Lesson in Beekeeping Hubris*

by Our Resident Bee-Wrangled Reporter: (Sean O'Neil – VP)

In a recent and painfully relatable incident, a local beekeeper—whose name we're omitting out of mercy (but you know who you are)—was reminded of the cardinal rule of apiary attire: not all gloves are created bee-equal.

While bravely (or foolishly) opting for a pair of “perfectly good” shop gloves instead of actual beekeeping gloves, our hero discovered that thin nitrile-coated fabric offers about as much sting protection as a wet napkin. The bees, unimpressed by the substitution, launched a targeted strike on the left hand—focusing, naturally, on the area encircled by a wedding ring.

What followed was a swelling crescendo of regret and a frantic attempt to remove the ring before the finger turned into a bratwurst. “It was like trying to remove a tire from a jelly donut,” the beekeeper later mumbled while icing the injury and giving the box of donuts a lustful glance.

Medical intervention included Benedryl, which successfully reduced the histamine reaction—but also eliminated all willpower around baked goods. “It was like I was possessed,” the beekeeper confessed. “One minute I was resting, the next minute there were three empty donut boxes and powdered sugar in my bee veil.”

Let this be a lesson to us all:

- Shop gloves are for oil changes. Beekeeping gloves are for bees. Know the difference.
- Remove rings before suiting up. Love is eternal; circulation is not.
- Benedryl may cause drowsiness, impaired coordination, and reduced resistance to sugary pastries. Plan accordingly.

Stay safe out there and remember: the bees don't care what gloves you think will work.



*Unknown Beekeeper, Look what I done!*



*Oh My! One fat, one not??*

# Membership Report: Shirley Doggett

April 2025

## New Members

Kathleen Raveney.

Liberty Hill

## Renewing Members

Aaron Bramwell.

Cedar Park

Caitlyn and John Combs.

Liberty Hill

Kate and Julio Gavencho.

Austin

David W Gold Sr.

Buda

David W Gold II.

Midlothian

Jimmie and Brandi Johnson

Coupland

Michelle Klingemann.

Round Rock

Jerry and Harriet Mikus.

Pflugerville

Logan Peters

Liberty Hill.



**\*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.

*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



## Williamson County Area Beekeepers Association

### Treasurer's Report - As of April 19, 2025

#### Profit and Loss

ACCOUNTS	Year to Date
<b>Income</b>	
Program Income - Bee Procurement (2025)	\$57,980.00
Program Income - Membership Dues	\$2,595.00
Program Income - Scholarship Program	\$20.00
Total Income	<u>\$60,595.00</u>
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>	
Bee Procurement Program Nucs	<u>\$48,900.00</u>
Total Cost of Goods Sold	<u>\$48,900.00</u>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<u>\$11,695.00</u>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	
Bank Charges	\$25.00
Dues	\$50.00
Insurance	\$1,873.00
Permits	\$206.26
Travel Expenses	\$709.00
Total Operating Expenses	<u>\$2,863.26</u>
<b>Net Profit</b>	<u><u>\$8,831.74</u></u>

#### Balance Sheet

ACCOUNTS	As of April 19, 2025
<b>Assets</b>	
Total Cash and Bank	<u>\$59,867.64</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$59,867.64</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Bee Purchase Commitment	<u>\$0.00</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$0.00</u>
<b>Assets &amp; Liabilities</b>	<u>\$59,867.64</u>
<b>Equity</b>	
Retained Earnings - Prior Years	\$51,035.90
Retained Earnings - Current Year	<u>\$8,831.74</u>
Total Equity	<u><u>\$59,867.64</u></u>

#### Bee Procurement Program - 2025

<b>Income</b>	
Program Income - Bee Procurement	\$57,980.00
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>	
Bees	<u>\$48,900.00</u>
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<u>\$9,080.00</u>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Permit	\$206.26
Travel Expenses	\$709.00
Total Expenses	<u>\$915.26</u>
<b>Net Profit</b>	<u>\$8,164.74</u>

#### Notes (as of January 31, 2025):

Evergreen Purchase 300 Nucs	\$43,500.00
• Evergreen Commitment = \$52,500	
• Less Volume and in-person pick-up discount = \$9,000	
• Net Evergreen Amount = \$43,500	