

New treatment approved for greater wax moth



A new larvicide, **Certan**, has been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to help beekeepers control **greater wax moth** (*Galleria mellonella*).

“Prior to the arrival of Varroa mites, greater wax moth was considered a major beekeeper problem,” said **Tammy Potter**, Kentucky state apiarist. Now, she said, the moth mainly becomes a problem in hives already weakened from other adverse situations.

Off-season control of *G. mellonella* will help beekeepers keep their beeswax foundation and woodenware in good shape through the winter, Potter said.

Approval for this control came through in April, she said. “I was encouraging folks

SOUND OFF on new neonics by May 4.
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to send in support several months ago. Now beekeepers can buy it in Kentucky.”

G. mellonella larvae parasitize the honey bee. Eggs are laid in crevices inside the hive. Once eggs hatch, they feed on the midrib of the wax comb, cast skins of bee larvae, pollen, and small quantities of propolis and honey. They do not eat live larvae.

Research suggests the larvae eat and digest polyethylene plastic, one of the most difficult plastics to break down. Discovering how they do this might lead to a way to dispose of the world’s excess polyethylene plastic waste.

Working your bees with an injured back

Story and photos by **MIKE HANEY**
Ohio County Beekeepers

After a recent major fall that resulted in broken vertebrae and crushed disks, I had to re-evaluate the movement and lifting involved in beehive inspections, without reconfiguring away from double deeps.

Lighten up

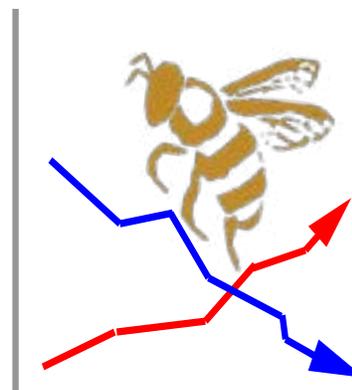
Cargo strap your covers. One of the easiest things to change is the weight most of us put on the hive cover so spring storms don’t blow them off. Replace that with a “cargo strap” ratchet operated strap. These are routinely sold at Harbor Freight Tools and other discount hardware chains for \$1.25 each, and are actually more secure than a simple weight.

Lighter migratory cover. Next, look at your top cover itself. Most of us are using the standard telescoping cover sold by bee suppliers. These are solid wood with a

See **INJURED BACK**, next page



If the chair is shaped for easier seating (not a flat seat), a piece of plywood or board will support and seal the bottom of your staging box.



The business of honey bees, 2020

NASS 2019 stats in U.S., Kentucky
... page 3

Regional price report from the April 2020 *Bee Culture*
... page 4

INJURED BACK, *from front page*

surrounding lip and covered in metal. A “migratory” cover is a fraction of the weight of a standard telescoping cover.

The majority of chain home improvement stores and lumber yards will cut up a sheet of plywood to make six or so covers, and they are easily primed and painted to last many years. Look for sheets with damaged corners and ask for a discounted price, or cruise construction sites for free cut-offs that can be used.

“Rattle-can” spray paint is lightweight, and easier to apply than brush-on paint.

Lightweight frame storage

The lifting that must be done can be broken down into manageable components by handling only the smallest pieces of the hive at a time — the individual frames and empty boxes. This requires a place to “stage,” or temporarily store, frames while you go deeper into your hive.

Ideally you already have hive stands with space beside each hive to place an empty box. This allows you to stand behind the hive and remove frames one at a time and store in an empty box, without twisting your back at all.

Eliminate as much handling weight as possible by using leftover yard sale/roadside signs made from

State Fair prize-winning honey recipe

Honey bread

Since you’re likely staying home and doing more cooking, here’s a white-bread recipe, for which we encourage you to use honey when preparing.

1 package yeast	3 c. bread flour, divided
¾ c. warm water (115°)	1 egg
1 T. honey	¼ c. honey
1 t. salt	

Mix the yeast, warm water, and 1 T. honey. Let stand for five minutes. Add 1½ c. flour, salt, and egg. Beat for two to three minutes. Add ¼ c. honey and enough of the remaining flour to make a smooth, elastic dough. Knead for five to 10 minutes by hand or use mixer.

For dough hooks: Cover with damp cloth and allow to rise until doubled in bulk. Punch down dough, shape into loaf, and place in greased 9x5 inch loaf pan. Let dough rise until doubled in size. Bake at 325° for 25 to 30 minutes or until golden brown and the loaf sounds hollow when thumped. Makes one loaf.

— Kathy Cook, Louisville



A discarded yard sign can close up gaps at the bottom of a staging box that has to sit on the curvy or slatted bottom of a yard bench.

Coroplast® (looks like plastic corrugated cardboard; also called “corex”) for temporary bottoms under the extra boxes. The hive body or staging box itself can be made entirely from corex by setting a hive body on its side(s), tracing its size, and cutting with a knife or scissors. Tape this temporary box together with duct tape.

Staging with a lawn chair

If your hive stands don’t have room for staging, a plastic lawn chair or folding chair set behind the hive will give you a place for a staging box at a convenient height to set a staging box to put frames in.

One must focus constantly, however, with this configuration to always turn your body with your feet instead of twisting at the waist.

One upside to all this is that one is forced to pre-think every move with an eye to eliminating lifted weight and twisting of the back. That results in slower and more deliberate inspections, better for the beekeeper and the bees.

As you can see, one need not give up beekeeping because of an accident, surgery, or other medical condition, nor need it cost a fortune to reconfigure your bee yard to accommodate changes in your life.

May all your flows “bee” heavy, and your swarms low!

Don't use pesticides on swarms

To answer a question that arose from last issue's information on swarm removal:

You do not need a permit to remove swarms and associated debris such as wax and honey. However, you cannot apply any pesticides without a license (e.g., Sevin), said Steve Sims of KDA's Environmental Services Division.

Killing a swarm would be considered when a swarm is in dangerous proximity to others and/or can not be easily captured.

Production up, prices down: NASS 2020 honey report

Highlights of the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) 2020 report on U.S. and Kentucky honey production, stocks, revenues, prices, and sales during 2019.

- **U.S.: More honey, yet fewer colonies.**
U.S. honey production in 2019 totaled 157 million pounds, up two percent from 2018, while the number of honey-producing colonies dropped. Yield per colony averaged 55.8 pounds, up two percent from the 54.5 pounds in 2018. (Honey production was counted even if hives ultimately did not survive.)
- **Kentucky: Colonies, production up one-third.**
Kentucky's 6,000 colonies in 2019 produced 246,000 pounds, both figures representing a 33 percent increase over 2018's 164,000 pounds from 4,000 hives. The matching one-third differentials suggest what the figures confirm: Average per-hive production in Kentucky held steady at 2018 levels of 41 pounds per colony.
- **U.S. 2019 prices down 11 percent.**
U.S. prices averaged \$1.97 per pound compared to \$2.21 per pound in 2018 (*see chart*).
- **Kentucky 2019 prices tied for fourth in U.S.**
Kentucky's \$4.50 per pound average price in 2019 ranked behind only Virginia, highest at \$7.51; South Carolina at \$5.01; and Tennessee at \$4.65. Kentucky tied with West Virginia at \$4.50, barely ahead of New York's \$4.49. Kentucky's other neighbors: \$3.95 in Indiana, \$3.42 in Ohio, and \$3.32 in Missouri.
- **Kentucky 2019 prices down 17 percent from 2018.**

Kentucky's average \$4.50 price per pound compares to \$5.43 in 2018, a clear fourth among surveyed states that year. (*Also see April 2020 price report, next page.*)

Qualifier: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island totals were combined in the price survey, to avoid individual producer disclosures. The apparently few producers in these states averaged \$5.91.

- **U.S. queen price average held steady in 2019.**
The average price paid in 2019 for honey bee queens was \$18, unchanged from 2018 levels. Packages were \$85, slightly down from 2018 levels, and nucs cost \$100 in 2019, down from 2018 by about eight percent.
- **Kentucky ties for U.S. lead moving honey stocks.**
The U.S. had 29 million pounds of honey on hand to sell on Dec. 15, 2018. Stores increased to 41 million pounds on Dec. 15, 2019. Kentucky had 34,000 pounds on that date in 2018; three other states had less. During 2019, Kentucky moved into a tie with Alabama for least inventory on hand. Though Kentucky's unsold inventory went up during 2019, the Commonwealth's 44,000 pounds of honey on hand tied for the lowest state quantity awaiting sale.
- **Pollination plays increasing income role.**
U.S. income for using honey bees in pollination during 2019 was \$310 million, up three percent from 2018. All other 2019 income from honey bees totaled \$77.7 million, down 18 percent from 2018 levels.
- **Expenditures down in all categories.**
Varroa mite treatments showed the smallest category decline from 2018 levels, down from \$17.6 million in 2018 to \$16.4 million in 2019. Larger decreases took place in treatment of other colony issues, feed, foundation, and hives and woodenware.

Color class	Co-op and private		Retail		All	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Dollars per pound						
Water white, extra white, white	1.98	1.61	3.63	3.99	2.01	1.67
Extra light amber	2.01	1.63	3.44	3.55	2.12	1.85
Light amber, amber, dark amber	2.10	1.93	4.89	5.83	2.51	2.54
All other honey, area specialties	2.64	2.40	7.17	7.77	3.62	3.84
All honey	2.03	1.70	4.38	4.85	2.21	1.97

State Apiarist Tammy Potter explains: "Kentucky hives tend to make four main types of color varieties: light, light amber, amber, and dark amber. State Fair entrants are mostly light amber and amber, although light and dark entries have increased." The plants involved determine the color of the honey, she said.

Good management improves winter survival rates

From *Bee Culture*, April 2020 issue

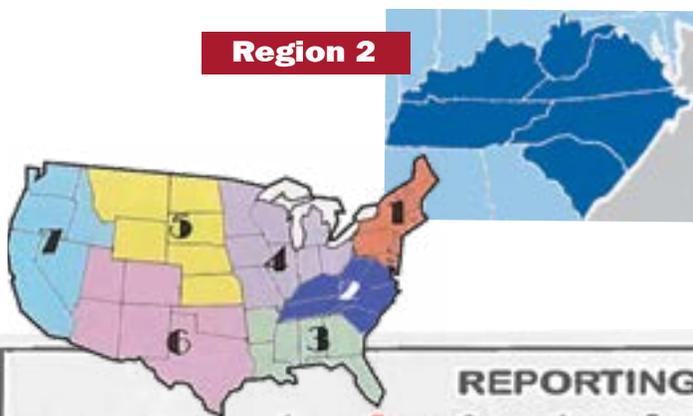
We surveyed our reporters regarding what they did last summer and fall to get their bees ready for winter.

- **Fall feedings.** 26 percent said they did not feed their bees last fall. 30 percent fed both protein and carbs, 0.01 percent fed protein only, and 41 percent fed carbs only.
- **Mite sampling and applications.** 37 percent said they sampled for mites, and 44 percent said they did not. 80 percent said they applied mite control in some form, while 15 percent said they did not.
- **Moving hives.** 76 percent did not move hives. 18 percent moved them a short distance to reach better, safer, or more accessible locations. 0.03 percent moved hives out of state, to warmer climates or to lower elevations.
- **Overwintering in buildings.** 89 percent said they have not explored that option yet, but 0.03 percent said they use underground bunkers, storage sheds, and the like.

Those who said they did not sample for mites were largely the ones reporting worse winter survival rates. How about that.

- **Winter protection.** 69 percent don't use any. 25 percent use pre-made wraps from bee suppliers, tar paper, black plastic, heavy-duty foam insulation of several types, bee cozies, roofing felt paper, or corex wraps.
- **Range of expectations.** As of the first week in March, one-quarter of our reporters had not inspected their bees yet. Based on either previous experience or actual inspections, 26 percent thought their bees were doing better than expected, 49 percent said their bees were right where they should be, and 12 percent said their bees were doing worse than expected. Some argued it was a tougher winter than expected.
- **Results predictable.** Those who said they didn't sample for mites were largely the ones reporting a worse winter survival rate. How about that.

Bee Culture, 12 issues \$25: bee-culture.subscriptioncore.com/



REPORTING REGIONS								SUMMARY			History	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Range	Avg.	\$/lb	Last Month	Last Year
EXTRACTED HONEY PRICES SOLD BULK TO PACKERS OR PROCESSORS												
55 Gal. Drum, Light	1.98	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.48	1.83	2.40	1.40-3.35	2.17	2.17	2.22	2.22
55 Gal. Drum, Ambr	1.97	2.11	2.06	2.07	1.83	1.73	2.20	1.30-2.55	2.02	2.02	2.17	2.09
60# Light (retail)	239.38	196.80	196.67	174.44	158.00	201.33	228.70	145.00-325.00	204.23	3.40	195.57	207.88
60# Amber (retail)	236.67	189.83	192.50	161.92	220.60	192.50	204.13	150.00-325.00	203.69	3.39	200.24	208.31
WHOLESALE PRICES SOLD TO STORES OR DISTRIBUTORS IN CASE LOTS												
1/2# 24/case	98.59	75.85	111.20	79.80	82.21	108.96	108.96	57.60-194.40	91.93	7.56	88.67	85.54
1# 24/case	149.17	108.15	127.58	108.63	129.33	113.40	136.20	72.00-300.00	131.62	5.48	134.58	132.11
2# 12/case	130.05	96.16	120.27	115.92	114.42	95.00	189.50	72.00-265.00	124.58	5.19	118.61	121.26
12.oz. Plas. 24/cs	103.01	101.58	88.87	93.80	89.88	97.20	108.80	66.00-172.80	99.09	5.50	99.85	98.61
5# 6/case	147.40	110.96	145.50	104.62	113.16	105.00	144.45	71.50-240.00	133.14	4.44	133.40	131.27
Quarts 12/case	148.15	150.82	118.92	152.40	141.02	152.94	144.00	98.00-228.00	143.36	3.98	158.12	154.14
Pints 12/case	98.98	98.24	70.67	83.56	96.00	94.00	90.00	65.00-140.00	90.17	5.01	91.49	89.35
RETAIL SHELF PRICES												
1/2#	5.71	5.07	4.89	4.53	4.42	1.89	5.26	1.89-9.00	5.08	10.17	5.18	4.97
12 oz. Plastic	7.23	5.98	6.39	5.57	5.25	5.82	6.20	3.72-10.00	6.19	8.26	6.17	5.91
1# Glass/Plastic	9.44	7.75	8.94	6.51	7.61	6.51	8.60	4.79-17.00	8.20	8.20	8.14	7.90
2# Glass/Plastic	15.53	13.97	15.27	10.36	12.55	12.50	14.50	8.39-25.00	14.21	7.11	13.89	13.58
Pint	13.79	10.93	10.75	9.83	11.25	10.88	9.70	6.00-20.00	11.05	7.37	10.75	10.94
Quart	20.70	18.75	17.21	16.53	18.38	17.40	19.06	9.25-30.00	18.28	6.09	19.18	18.41
5# Glass/Plastic	30.23	26.33	38.00	26.25	22.21	20.50	21.79	13.00-50.00	28.94	5.79	30.27	29.02
1# Cream	10.94	8.94	12.00	7.75	8.73	8.00	11.35	6.00-16.75	9.99	9.99	9.74	10.05
1# Cut Comb	12.54	13.19	13.49	12.38	13.50	12.92	15.00	8.00-20.00	12.85	12.85	13.03	11.29
Ross Round	11.01	7.39	11.21	10.75	11.21	11.00	13.75	7.00-15.60	11.11	14.82	10.84	9.83
Wholesale Wax (LI)	8.14	4.95	5.87	5.97	6.50	4.25	10.25	3.00-15.00	6.70	-	6.88	6.52
Wholesale Wax (Dk)	6.37	4.61	4.52	5.31	5.67	2.75	15.00	2.00-15.00	5.54	-	6.00	5.39
Pollination Fee/Col.	98.00	77.50	67.50	103.00	90.00	100.73	86.67	30.00-195.00	88.97	-	97.03	94.48

Four-legged groundskeepers support power station

HARRODSBURG — Nestled in the rolling hills of Mercer County, **E.W. Brown Generating Station** is home to four different types of energy generating resources, including a nearly 100-year-old hydroelectric facility and the first and largest existing universal solar facility in the Commonwealth.

Now, the **LG&E and KU Energy** power station's landscape is getting two new earth-friendly additions: a flock of 25 Shetland sheep, and a pollinator habitat.

Two rams, 23 ewes

Sheep on a power-plant property is an arrangement employees have envisioned for some time. It became a reality this spring.

"Mowing grass under and around our solar arrays is extremely difficult, but grazing sheep naturally alleviate that problem," said **Jeff Fraley**, E.W. Brown general manager.

"They're generally docile, small, and through their grazing can keep vegetation at the site to a minimum, which will reduce maintenance costs over the long-term. We're excited they're finally here."

Nearby **Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill**, Kentucky's largest National Historic Landmark, is partnering with LG&E and KU Energy to furnish and manage the herd. Shaker Village also manages a working farm and nature preserve.

Farmers from Shaker Village will manage the flock that manages the solar field's vegetation, overseeing overall care, including any veterinary services, for the two rams and 23 ewes.

They will also shear the sheep and sell the wool to a local organic wool vendor. Proceeds from the sale of the wool will support Shaker Village's mission and lower the costs of maintenance associated with the sheep.

"We're happy to provide a green and sustainable way to help care for our neighbor's land," said **Michael Moore**, Shaker Village farm manager. "Our farm gravitates toward heritage breeds such as Shetlands that were raised by the Shakers of Pleasant Hill. This allows us to connect our farm story directly to the agricultural history of this region."

"Shetlands are genetically resilient, and are recognized for their abilities in conservation grazing. This allows us to take more of a hands-off approach than many modern and commercial breeds would require for production," Moore said.



The Shetland sheep is a breed historically significant to the Shakers of Pleasant Hill. (LG&E and KU Energy photo courtesy Aron Patrick)

The flock will initially have 10 acres to graze. By this time next year, the number of sheep are expected to multiply three-fold, eventually growing numerous enough to maintain the entire 50-acre solar farm.

100 acres of pollinator habitat planned

Because pollinators depend on flowers for pollen and nectar resources, solar sites that incorporate a variety of flowering plants across their landscape benefit pollinators.

LG&E and KU Energy are establishing pollinator habitats rich with native plants that create an environment that attracts and supports pollinators such as native bees, honey bees, and monarch butterflies, that have experienced population declines over the last decade.

When completed, there will be over 100 acres of pollinator habitat and native grasslands at E.W. Brown.

Creation of a pollinator habitat is currently underway at the LG&E and KU Energy Solar Share facility in Shelby County, and other pollinator projects are planned for the company's Cane Run and retired Tyrone station properties.

— LG&E / KU Energy press release
More information: lge-ku.com/environment.



The next Pollinator Protection Stakeholders group meeting, which was to be held in **June**, is still tentatively planned to go forward depending on when travel and social-distancing restrictions are lifted, but details were not officially final at press time.

Comment to EPA on neonics before May 4

Comments are due by **May 4** on Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) changes concerning these bee-toxic neonicotinoid pesticides: **Acetamiprid, Clothianidin, Dinotefuran, Imidacloprid, and Thiamethoxam.**

A number of scientific studies have linked widespread use of neonic seed coatings to large declines in populations of pollinators and birds.

“More than ever we need to work together to protect the food supply and ensure sustainable agriculture,” said **Michele Colopy**, executive director of environmental group **LEAD for Pollinators**.

LEAD is sponsored by **Cleveland Pollinator and Native Plants, Inc.**, a 501(c)3 organization describing itself as a “catalyst, facilitator, and collaborator for sustainable agriculture.” Their website (below) includes a **comment letter** to help frame public statements to EPA.

After reviewing public input for the required 60 days ending May 4, the agency will issue its final interim decisions.

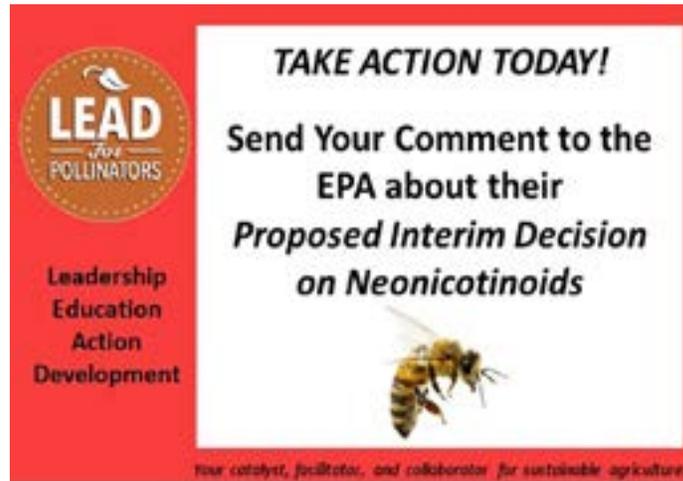
EPA review is required by law every 15 years for neonic insecticides, which are used on a wide variety of crops, turf, ornamentals, pets (for flea treatment), and other residential and commercial indoor and outdoor uses.

In the proposed changes, EPA recommends reducing use on crops that pose greater ecological risks; requiring the use of additional personal protective equipment; restricting application times to

limit exposure to bees; warning homeowners on labels not to use neonics; and cancelling the spraying of imidacloprid on residential turf.

The European Union in 2018 banned all outdoor uses of clothianidin, imidacloprid, and thiamethoxam, the three chemicals they saw as posing the most bee health concerns.

LEAD for Pollinators, 1624 Idlewood Ave., Akron, OH 44313, (330) 803-3449. Website: leadforpollinators.org. Michele Colopy, email ExecDir@leadforpollinators.org.



Absorbing free museum exhibit can be toured online

Here’s a family activity to help educate us while we’re “hive-bound” during the COVID-19 isolation. **The Museum of the Earth at Cayuga Nature Center** has set up an educational online exhibit, with striking photography, about how the many bee species evolved and how we can help save them from threats.

This online exhibit is based on the physical exhibit “**BEES! Diversity, Evolution, Conservation**” that will remain open at the museum through August.

Exhibit topics include bee identification, bee biology, bee behavior, bee nesting, what bees eat, pollination, threats to bees, bees and agriculture, and bee evolution and the fossil record.

The Cayuga Nature Center is an educational institution addressing nature and environmental issues, located on the west side of Cayuga Lake in Tompkins County, New York.

museumoftheearth.org/bees/



The physical exhibit was developed by Bryan Danforth, professor and chair of the Department of Entomology at Cornell University, with grant support from the National Science Foundation and the Tompkins County Tourism Program.

May means time for Mite-a-Thon

You are invited to join the rest of North America's beekeepers in reporting your early May Varroa mite measurements. This will help create a North American snapshot of where we are today fighting one of the major honey bee enemies.

The 2020 **North American Mite-A-Thon** will run **May 2-17** for the spring session, with a fall data collection set for August.

All beekeepers in North America are encouraged to participate.

Not monitoring enough

The parasitic *Varroa destructor* (Varroa mite), and the viruses it vectors, are significant drivers of honey bee colony mortality, says the website of Mite-a-Thon sponsoring organization Pollinator Partnership.

Yet, many beekeepers are not monitoring honey bee colony Varroa infestations well enough to be able to connect infestation to colony loss.

Mite-A-Thon is a tri-national effort to collect mite infestation data and to get a statistical snapshot of Varroa infestations across North America within this particular two-week window.

There is no cost. You can create your own test materials, or kits can be purchased online and at your local bee supply store.



Do List

- ✓ Determine your preferred method of testing for mites and commit to a day for testing, either individually or through beekeeping organizations, and report your data at Miteathon@pollinator.org or (415) 362-1137.
- ✓ Help reach more beekeepers, to give the fullest statistical picture possible, by sharing these hive monitoring methods with fellow beekeepers.
- ✓ Check every Monday for new management suggestions on website pollinator.org.miteathon.

Participating beekeepers will monitor the level of mites per 100 bees using one of two common methods of assessment (alcohol wash or powdered sugar roll). They will then report data including location, total number of hives, number of hives tested, local habitat, and the number of Varroa mites counted from each hive.

Management strategies will be made available for discussion within bee organizations utilizing Mite-A-Thon partner developed information and outreach materials. Published information will not identify individual participants.

University of Minnesota brochure with the eight-step Powdered Sugar Roll test: beelab.umn.edu/sites/beelab.umn.edu/files/varroa_brochure_final_print_2.23.17.pdf.

Association leaders invited to join KSBA online planning session

Local beekeeping association presidents are invited to join KSBA officers in a **May 30** informal virtual work session.

The session will be an information exchange and planning gathering with eyes on future events, said KSBA president Mike Mabry.

The work session will be held on Google Hangouts, accessible from the KSBA website. For log on information, contact webmaster Rick LeMarr.

Rick LeMarr: webmaster@ksbabeeking.org.

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Past President: **Chris Renfrow**
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Anglin voted KSBA legislative aide

Lisa Anglin has been unanimously named by the KSBA Board as the organization's legislative aide.

Anglin, a resident of the Union community of Boone County, is a member of the **Northern Kentucky Beekeepers Association** and the American Beekeepers Federation.

Email: anglin789@gmail.com.



Lisa Anglin.

Netherlands bus shelters become pollinator-friendly



Photo: Office of Utrecht Mayor

Hundreds of bus stops in Utrecht, Netherlands, have been covered in plants over the past few months, to improve the community's biodiversity and air quality.

Matthijs Keuning, a spokesman for the mayor of Utrecht, told news aggregation website The Hill that 316 bus stops in the city have been covered in sedum plants over the past few months as part of the effort. And on the town's 96 other bus stops, solar panels have also been installed.

Keuning said each installation costs about \$1,500 initially, plus \$335 annually for maintenance. The plant stands should last 20 years with correct maintenance.

Kentucky State Beekeepers Association (KSBA)

Minutes

April 18, 2020 Special Meeting for General Members

Attendance: 21 (19 voting and 2 non-voting)

Meeting was held through web teleconference due to restrictions on "face-to-face meetings" caused by the pandemic COVID-19.

Roll call conducted for verification of KSBA members in good standing. Roll call complete.

Association President Mike Mabry called the meeting to order at 6:18 p.m. (EDT)

Agenda. Per Article IV, Section 2, a Special Meeting for General Members to vote on Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation.

New Business. Voting to approve the bylaws and articles of incorporation was conducted. Members were asked to

vote on the approval of bylaws and articles of incorporation, which had been posted for more than 30 days. Unanimous approval. Tom Ballinger motioned to accept the bylaws and articles of incorporation. Seconded by Greg Mabry.

Members were given an opportunity to submit any concerns or questions prior to this meeting. One protest was submitted

via email on the process of voting through teleconferencing due to "no parliamentary procedure". The member was provided an answer in accordance with KRS 273.195 Remote Communication. This protest is considered closed.

The meeting was adjourned 6:34 pm (EDT). Motioned by Greg Mabry, Seconded by Tom Ballinger.

STAY AT HOME SEMINAR SERIES CONTINUES

Distance Learning for Beekeeping Clubs

Social distancing to resist COVID-19 doesn't mean you need to stop learning about your favorite social insect!

We're offering members of beekeeping clubs the chance to attend 'remote' meetings from the comfort of one's own home using a computer or mobile device. Each event will bring participants up to date on timely beekeeping topics. Time for Q&A included.

ALL ARE WELCOME! IT'S FREE!

May 14: Bee and parasite biogeography, with Dr. Keith Delaplane (University of Georgia) 7-30 pm Central
May 28: What's killing honey bees, with Dr. Jamie Ellis (University of Florida)

Register at <http://www.aces.edu/go/1196>
or watch live at: <https://www.facebook.com/LawrenceCountyextension/>
Questions? Email Allyson Shabel ams0137@aces.edu