WILLIAMSON COUNTY AREA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

WCABA October 2025 NEWSLETTER

www.wcaba.org

2025 Club Officers:

PRESIDENT: Shannon Montez
president@wcaba.org

VICE PRESIDENT: Sean O'Neil
vicepresident@wcaba.org

MEMBERSHIP: Judee Brinley
membership@wcaba.org

PROGRAM: Nan Helmke
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:
(vacent)

WEB ADMINISTRATOR: Sean O'Neil
webmaster@wcaba.org

DIRECTOR AT LARGE: Ken Browning

DIRECTOR AT LARGE: Ann Bierschenk

4th TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2025 @ 7PM
Georgetown Library - Hewitt Room (2nd Floor)

PROGRAM: **Learn to "Think Like a Beekeeper"!**

SPEAKER: Randy Oakley - Elm Mott, Texas

Most beginning beekeepers fail. It is commonly reported that eight out of ten beginners quit within three years and half of all backyard beehives die every year.

Performing an inventory inspection of your beehive every two weeks will enable you to grasp the seasonal needs of your beehive and help you begin to "Think Like a Beekeeper". (see p.3-4)

Randy Oakley will present a pathway to follow via the inventory inspection which will transform dying hives and failing beekeepers into thriving hives and sustainable beekeepers.

SPEAKER BIO:

Randy Oakley has grown up around bees since 1975 when his dad bought 30 beehives and started the family beekeeping business. Three generations of the Oakley's now contribute to producing local bees and beehive products at Oakley Family Apiaries. They manage 400 colonies along the I-35 corridor between Austin and Waco.

Randy has spent the last ten years refining his holistic beekeeping protocol, *"Lessons from the Bee Tree"*, which equips aspiring beekeepers to sustainably manage from two to hundreds of beehives. More information about his beekeeper training and beehive products can be found at www.OakleyFamilyApiaries.com

---

We would certainly enjoy your presence at the next meeting on October 28h (***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**
Time: This is a recurring meeting Meet anytime
Join Zoom Meeting
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82475068933?pwd=aHRiRjc3bS9kYXJGS2g5THVpOEx2UT09
Meeting ID: 839 7875 8570. Passcode: 986569One tap mobile
+13462487799,,83978758570#,,,,*986569# US (Houston)
+12532050468,,83978758570#,,,,*986569# US

Wrapping up the Year

…a note from your President

by Shannon Montez

The weather this time of the year reminds me of the fall mornings in Ohio. The leaves were all beginning to turn color and we'd spend Saturday's raking once the trees started to shed their leaves. It's a time of pumpkins, apple cider and in a few days, we'll see little one's dressed in their Halloween best. While we still have many more hot days, you should be wrapping up your season and preparing your hives for the "winter" time. If you haven't extracted, you're running out of time. I waited a few weeks too late and the frames that I was ready to take were suddenly without honey. Oh well. It's theirs and they know what's best. This is always a hard time of year to check the hives. The queens are starting to prepare for the cold months and for frames where it looks like there's no brood/no queen, go back a week later and everything looks just fine.

This time of year, I always seem to have a hive or two that's lost a queen. Trying to track down a queen is pretty difficult but if you search online, you'll find a supplier who's more than happy to ship a queen at an exorbitant price. I guess you have to weigh the cost of losing the hive or replacing the queen and hoping that all goes well. Beekeeping is not a cheap hobby.

As you prepare your hives for the winter, you want to make sure you kept enough honey in the hive for the bees. There are several ways to supplement their honey. A trick that I learned from Jimmie is adding sugar to the top of the hive. I grabbed a few paper bags from the grocery store and used those to put the sugar on top of. This has worked over the years and although I tried a few fancy recipes, I gave up on that and the bees didn't really care.

As we get ready to wrap up the year, it's a good time to remind everyone that spring will be here and this means our bee procurement is coming up. While you may not be thinking of what you'll need in the spring, we've already started the work needed to get ready for our orders. If you're not a member, we encourage you to become a member. It's a little too early to order but it's not too late to continue to enhance your learning. We'll have two meetings then take a winter break in December.

When you see Jimmie at the meeting, make sure to wish him Happy Birthday and Happy Anniversary. He celebrates 50 years of beekeeping and is 80 years old. I can only hope I have as much energy as he does at 80.

Shannon



BiG Citizen Greg served as a greeter at the meeting in the Amazing Grace Building on the **BiG** Campus, and was on hand to receive a donation check to BiG from Shannon. Montez, **WCABA** President.

Learning to "*Think Like a Beekeeper*"

by Randy Oakley



Randy inspecting frame for brood, pollen and honey

Most beginning beekeepers fail. It is sad but true that since Varroa mites invaded the US in the late 1980's eight out of ten beginners quit within three years and half of the beehives in backyards die every year.

It has not always been this way. Growing up in a beekeeping family, I remember how beekeeping was in the late 1970's and early 1980's. A beginner could start a beehive in his backyard and harvest honey once a year. The bees pretty much took care of themselves. Not so anymore. Last year colony losses in the US topped 65%.

If the beginner does not start out with a definite strategy for learning to "Think Like a Beekeeper" most will fail. A path needs to be found that transcends the chasm from beginner to beekeeper rapidly before the unsuspecting newbie falls into the abyss of dying beehives and quitting beekeepers.



Alys Bice reads frame while Casey Riley records

Over the past ten years of teaching beginners, I have discovered a disturbing reality...backyard beekeepers rarely gain enough hours in their beehives or enough repetition of seasonal management to learn what it means to "Think Like a Beekeeper" before their bees die.

One way to learn to "Think Like a Beekeeper" would be to buy 100 beehives and try to not lose your shirt in an effort to keep them alive. This desperate newbie would gain muscle memory through regularly being in his beehives in an attempt to keep from losing his investment. Backyard beginners with a few colonies that are occasionally interacting with them don't get the time and repetition that is required to learn to "Think Like a Beekeeper". I am not advocating that beginners run out and buy a hundred beehives. The results would probably be exhausting and disappointing because this is a lot to bite off and chew.



Alys and Riley compare final hive notes with Randy

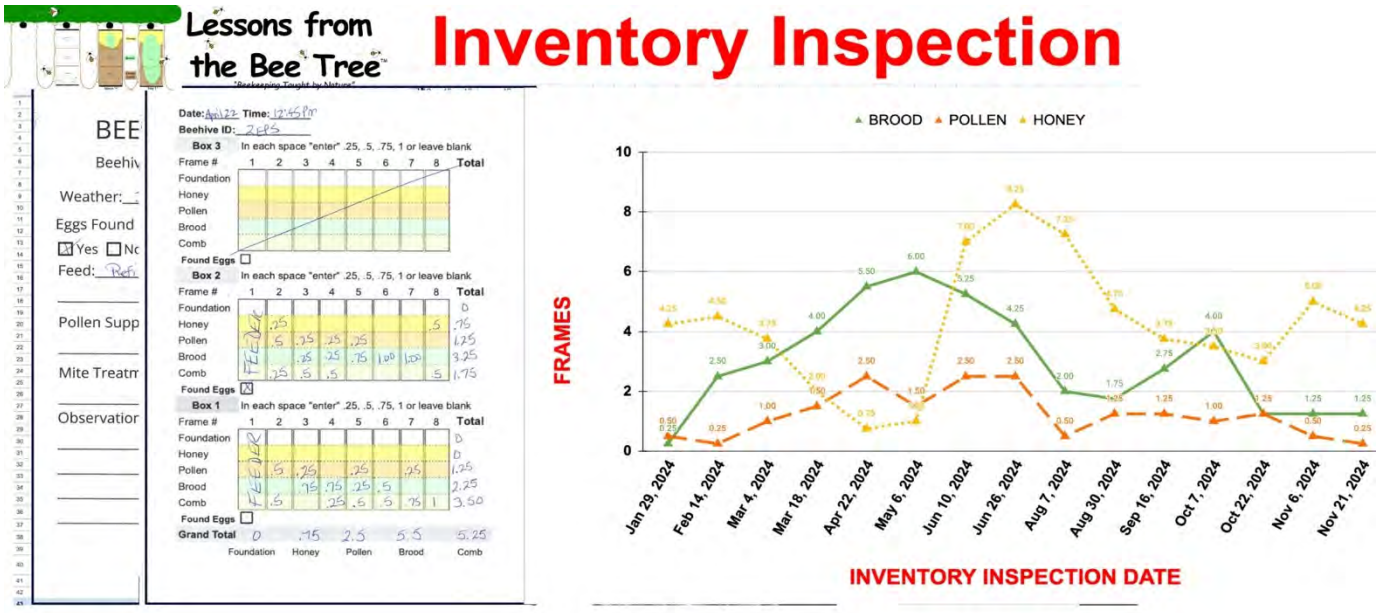
An inventory inspection of a colony done every two weeks during the growing season can provide the insights needed for a beginning beekeeper to learn to "Think Like a Beekeeper" quickly enough to keep them from becoming a casualty of the odds and throwing in the towel.



Randy inspects hive while scholarship recipients, Anna French and Liam Bierschenk takes notes

An inventory inspection is a technique that guides the beginner in recording how many frames of brood, pollen, honey or comb are in the hive on a given date. If an inventory inspection is done every two weeks during the growing season, then a picture begins to form as to how the inside of a beehive looks during spring, summer and fall. The seasonal management that a beehive requires can be correlated to this data. This "data" window allows a beginner to emerge from a fog of unawareness or confusion to an understanding of how a healthy colony should look during each of the growing seasons and what management is appropriate. While this may sound complicated it mainly requires consistency. My presentation Learning to "Think Like a Beekeeper" will show a pathway to follow that will transform dying hives and failing beekeepers into thriving hives and sustainable beekeepers.

Randy



Research Pearls

Compiled by Phil Ainslie

Good nutrition boosts honey bee resilience against pesticides, viruses

Their findings are detailed in the journal *Science of the Total Environment*.



Phil Ainslie - Secretary

"Multiple stressors are often bad for survival," said graduate student Edward Hsieh, who led the research with U. of I. entomology professor Adam Dolezal. "

Hsieh said that most studies focus on only one or two factors at a time. They will explore the interplay of poor nutrition and pesticide exposures, such as pesticides and viral infections. But no previous studies have looked at how all three factors contribute to honey bee declines -- probably because doing so is quite challenging.

Dolezal said that understanding how bees respond to all the agricultural chemicals they encounter is complicated.

For the new study, the team looked at pollen collected by honey bees visiting small patches of restored prairie bordering agricultural fields in Iowa. The researchers used the maximum insecticide and fungicide levels detected in bee-collected pollen grains as their guide to likely chemical exposures in the wild.

In a series of experiments, Hsieh exposed caged honey bees to different dietary, viral, and/or chemical treatments. The bees were fed either artificial or natural pollen. The agricultural pesticides included chlorpyrifos, an organophosphate; lambda-cyhalothrin, a pyrethroid; or thiamethoxam, a neonicotinoid. Hsieh also infected some caged bees with the Israeli Acute Paralysis Virus, one of several viruses known to contribute to the collapse of honey bee colonies worldwide.

"We found that with the artificial pollen, many bees die if exposed to the virus. And if you expose them to the virus and pesticide at the same time, even more of them die," he said. "However, if you do the same experiment but give them better nutrition, you get a different outcome."

The researchers found that bees exposed to the virus still experienced higher mortality on the natural pollen diet. However, fewer bees died when they were also exposed to a mixture of chlorpyrifos and a fungicide.

"Bees have this inherent ability to deal with stress, and so if you give them a little bit of stress, like a low-level exposure to a pesticide, it may help them deal with a bigger stress from a pathogen like the virus," Dolezal said. "However, it only works if they have the nutritional resources."

The researchers warned that this doesn't mean chemical exposures don't matter.

"Different pesticides have different molecular targets and do different things," Dolezal said. "It's not okay if bees get exposed to a little pesticide. It depends on the chemical."

The findings offer reassurance that providing high-quality prairie habitat near agricultural sites does not create an "ecological trap," attracting bees to the flowers only to kill them with agricultural chemicals.

"The takeaway from this study is that bees are quite resilient even to the interaction of pesticides and viruses if they have good nutrition," Dolezal said. "However, we don't want people to conclude that pesticides are not a big deal for the bees."

It is gratifying to know that providing high-quality habitat can at least increase their resilience to these stressors," Hsieh said.

The Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research and the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign supported this research.

Keeping native bees buzzing requires rethinking pest control

Native wild bees play a crucial ecological role, ensuring the survival and reproduction of countless plant species -- including many agricultural crops -- by spreading pollen as they forage for food. Unfortunately, their numbers seem to be declining, and despite experts suggesting multiple causes, the exact reason remains a mystery.

A new study published in *Nature Sustainability* sheds light on one potential cause: pesticide use. The research reveals a stark decline in the number of wild bee sightings, with appearances of some species dropping as much as 56% in areas of high pesticide use compared to areas with no pesticide use.

Guzman, Gabilan Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences and Quantitative and Computational Biology, and the team inspected museum records, ecological surveys, and community science data collected between 1996 and 2015 from across the contiguous United States.

The researchers view their findings as compelling evidence that alternative pest control strategies, such as integrated pest management, are essential for conserving these crucial pollinators.

Integrated pest management involves controlling pests by using natural predators, modifying practices to reduce pest establishment, and using traps, barriers, and other physical means, with pesticide use reserved as a last resort.

The team also emphasizes the need for more long-term studies that collect data on more localized bee populations over extended periods. "We need to combine these large-scale studies that span continents with field experiments that expose bees to chemicals over longer periods and under natural conditions to get a clearer picture of how these chemicals affect bees," Guzman said.

"When we only focus on the western honeybee, we're ignoring the unique responses of other wild bee species to pesticide exposure," Guzman said, calling for regulatory agencies, scientists, and policymakers to rethink ERA methods.

"More data and analysis on the long-term effects of pesticides will help guide these efforts to the benefit of all pollinators, including wild bees," Guzman said.

Practical Experiences in the Bee Yard



Stanford Brantley - Jefferson TX

OCTOBER can produce a good pollen and nectar flow if sufficient moisture was received in September. The late-blooming Goldenrod and Asters provide forage throughout the month. The rural roadway ditches and utility right-of-ways of my area are carpeted in the yellow of sunflowers and daisies and will be until the first frosts of November.

Closely observing the landing board of the active hives will reveal bees arriving at the entrance carrying match-head sized loads of beautiful yellow pollen. The bees will store this pollen until needed for the next round of brood, the 'fat winter bee" needed to survive the winter ahead. The "summer bees" you now see coming and going so eagerly do not realize they are near the end of their life term. Now is the time for the next generation to take control and maintain the colony as a healthy hive until spring.

Since we have extracted the surplus honey the bees stored during spring and summer, we now need to determine the mite load of the colony while they are collecting and storing their winter food supply. Conduct your mite check to determine if you need to treat the hive. You may want to treat now while the bees are collecting and storing fall forage and then treat again in early spring before there is a new cycle of brood and before you add supers. If you treat now, it would be good to follow-up in January with an oxalic acid treatment while there is no brood in the hive. Beginning the spring with near zero mites should give the colony a leg up on a great honey production for the new season. I am reading more and more articles about performing mite treatments several times a year instead of the traditional once or twice. As long as you follow the label instructions concerning supers on or supers off, the more mites you can kill, the better off the colony will be. Take every precaution to keep honey you plan to extract pure and clear of miticides or treatment residue.

I am receiving reports of colonies being lost due to queen problems. Reports say the landing board activity looks good, but the frames have little to no brood. In several cases, there was no queen present. Consider combining the queenless colony with a strong queen-right colony. If you can save the drawn comb, you can use it next spring to make splits to get your colony count back up or to split an overcrowded hive that is showing signs of swarming.

If you have hives without entrance reducers, check to see if the bees are starting to internally reduce the entrance with propolis. Use your hive tool to determine if the bees are making a propolis door inside the hive. They do not always begin from the front edge of the hive body. It is usually two to three inches back from the hive entrance. Sometimes, they make a real propolis mess that can make it hard to remove frames in the bottom box next spring. You will be able to feel the propolis buildup with your hive tool. Go ahead and add your entrance reducer and perhaps the bees will stop building theirs.

If you have hive bodies or supers the bees have glued together, try this trick to separate them. Use a piece of wire to cut them apart. Any type of strong thin wire will work –piano wire, electric fence wire, thin tie wire. Wrap the wire around the hive at the box joint. Use a pair of pliers to twist the wire until it cuts through the propolis all the way around the box. This does upset the bees, but the judicial use of smoke soon calms them. You can help prevent boxes becoming glued together by using your hive tool to break the seal between the two boxes several times each season.



Earlier this summer I wrote about the beautiful blossoms on the Golden Rain Tree in my front yard. Bees foraged heavily on those blossoms during early summer. By September, the tree had lost all of its yellow flowers and is now covered with triangular brown seed pods. Each triangular pod contains three or four round black seeds. The pods will stay on the tree until winter weather and winds cause them to fall. I will try to bring some packets of Golden Rain Tree seed and also American Buckwheat Vine seed to the Texas Beekeepers Association convention in Waco this November. See you there!

Stanford

Honey Judging and Tasting at September Meeting is a BiG Success

by Jimmie Oakley

The National Honey Month celebration at the September meeting of WCABA was held at the Amazing Grace building on the BiG (Brookwood in Georgetown) Campus off of North Austin Ave in Georgetown on Tuesday evening September 23rd. The location may have been different, but the results was the same, we had winners, many smiles, and a good time was had by all.



BiG's Amazing Grace Building

Because of a scheduling conflict with the library facility, we met in a different venue which turned out to be just right for the evening's presentation by Dodie Stillman on Appreciation of Honey where she guided the members in attendance in sensory analysis training: taste, flavor, and texture.



Dodie presents evening's program

This was perfect for the subjective part of the evening where everyone was asked to put their newly learned skills to use in determining the winner of the Taster's Choice Contest. As always there was lots of participation from the membership.



The Ward's: Caiya, Jack, Darla in Sensory Training

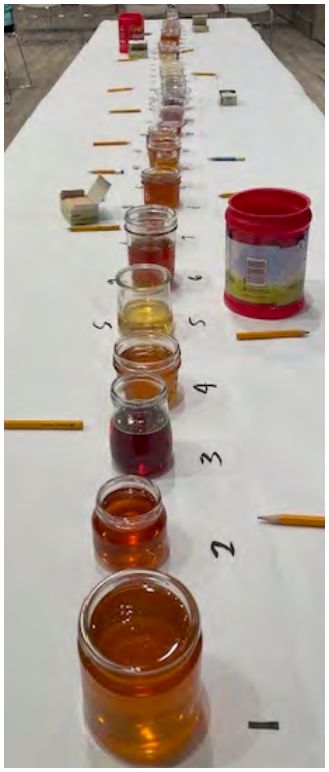
Everyone was encouraged to bring a small sample of this year's honey to be tasted by fellow beekeepers to see what everybody got. To make it more interesting we added the competition and award ribbons to the first, second and third most favorable vote getters with bragging rights included.



Jimmie Oakley setting up honey tasting table

The tasting was set up in the large main room by Jimmie Oakley and Linda Russell while Dodie Stillman gave her presentation. When her training was complete the members were invited to go through the line to test their tasters to determine a winner.

There were thirty (30) samples submitted in this year's competition (six more than last year) with a total of 132 votes cast (divided by 3) which means 44 members of the 47 attending took part.



Samples lined up, ready to go!



Serious sample tasting is under way



Lori French (Mom) and Anna French (scholarship recipient) participate in the honey tasting

Honey Judging and Tasting (con't)

With the tasting all done and votes cast it was time to tally up the total marks and declare a winner(s). Ann Bierschenk, serving as contest secretary again this year, was assisted by Jodee Brinley (new membership coordinator) in deciphering all the little marks on the paper tablecloths that represented the preference of the members voting.

In the Tasters Choice for 2025 the winners were: Third place (white ribbon) a tie with 8 votes each was George Creel of Georgetown (spring honey from Evant), Nancy Kunschik of Taylor (wildflower /Circleville), Judee Brinley of Georgetown (wildflower/mesquite). Second place (red ribbon) a tie with 9 votes each was Renate Sims of Liberty Hill (trees/sunflower), Justin Peterson (former scholarship recipient) of Austin (gaillardia/horsemint), Ann Bierschenk of Georgetown (gaillardia). And First pace (blue ribbon) was Wesley Freeman of Round Rock (wildflower /mesquite from Mason County). Congratulation to all the winners, appreciation to all who submitted samples for tasing, and thank you to all the tasters in the membership for their fine, impartial, (yum) judgement.



Judee Brimley and Ann Bireshenk count the votes

In addition to the Tasters Choice Contest there was judging of honey submitted by members to go to the State Fair of Texas for display. The honey is judges locally and the sent to the Texas State Fair in Dallas to be featured in the Texas Beekeeper's Association Honey Booth in the Food and Fiber Building for the full three week run of the Fair. It will then be donate to the Happy Hill Farm in Cleburne, Texas.

The honey is judged on merit according to the 100-point scoresheet looking at container appearance, fill level, free of foreign matter or crystals, brightness, density, and flavor. The Judging was conducted by Gene Wallace (veteran judge from past club contest), Randy Oakley (commercial beekeeper) and Donna Watermiller (hobby beekeeper member of WCABA). They took their task seriously and examined each bottle for compliance and product quality. All entries were judged worthy of a blue ribbon and declared ready to go to the Fair. Those submitting entries were: Judee Beinley(96) - Georgetown, Ann Bierschenk(99) – Georgetown, Anna French (96) – Georgetown, Jimmie Oakley(97) – Round Rock, Randy Oakley(90) – Elm Mott, Justine Peterson(93)- Austin, Caiya Ward(97) – Georgetown. Congratulations to all!



Judges: Gene Wallace, Randy Oakley, Donna Watermiller



Blue Ribbon Honey Judged at the September club meeting



Labeled Honey going to the State Fair

French Wildflower Honey, Sunny Dayz Pure Honey(Ward), Annie's Pure Honey(J.Oakley), Buttercup Honey Company(Bierschenk), Wildflower Honey(R.Oakley), Justine's Best Honey (Peterson), Sugar Ranch Texas Honey(Brinley)

From the State Fair of Texas

submitted by Dodie Stillman

Every year after the local honey is judged at the WCABA club meeting in September it goes to the State Fair of Texas to be placed on display in the Texas Beekeepers Association (TBA) Honey Booth; but where is that?

Dodie Stillman and other WCABA members attended the Fair this year and this is what they saw.

The TBA Booth is located in the Food and Fiber Building on the far east side of the Fair Grounds on the other side of the iconic Cotton Bowl. You have to know where to go to find it, but nevertheless over a million Fair visitors find their way each year to the many exhibits and free food samples.



Big Tex overlooks all at the State Fair of Texas

There is also much information about beekeeping and bees in the booth. This year there was something special for visitors to the observation hive in the booth, find the (honey bee) queen and win a prize. Andrea Kuhnert and Larry Hensley provided an awesome honey bee token to those who were successful.



The TBA Honey Booth displays hundreds of containers of Texas Honey

There was the opportunity for beekeepers to work in the booth explaining about the honey and the bees. Barbi Rose, WCABA Treasurer, did so this year. There are always lots of questions. The WCABA Honey was on display for the full 3-weeks of the Fair.



Yea!, Look!, I found the Queen





Dodie & Kevin Stillman



Barbi Rose working the Honey Booth at the Fair



The Wards- Caiya,Darla,Jack



Randy Oakley



Judee & Dusty Brinley



Jimmie Oakley

State Fair - Leading the Honey Show



The Polished Jar Contest judging team!
Seated (l-r) are judges: Dodie Stillman, Shannon LaGrave, and Katie Capeheart
Standing (l-r) are: Emilia Burnham - American Honey Queen; Oceanna Escribano – Texas Honey Queen; and contest steward, Kimberly Heinrich

Nan Heimke was on the creamed honey and dark polished jar honey judging team.



American Honey Queen, Emilia Burnham, judging honey at the Fair



Emilia Burnham-AHQ, and Oceanna Escribano Texas HQ were both judges at the Fair

Help Shape the Future of Beekeeping Tech

by Sean O'Neil

Calling All Beekeepers: Help Shape the Future of Beekeeping Tech



Sean O'Neil - VP

After updating **WCABA.org**, I teamed up with fellow member **Steven Pereyda** to build something we've both wished existed... a simple, hands-free way to keep hive notes while you work. After quite a bit of elbow grease, we finally have something we think is pretty great and we call it **ApisVox**.

You just talk to your bees, and it keeps track of what you say; inspections, notes, and seasonal trends are all converted from what you say and saved automatically into clean reports. No complicated setup, no typing in the field, and no learning curve. It even works without cell or wifi for those hard to reach beeyards.

We're inviting club members to **join the beta** and help us shape how it grows. It's free, early, and still rough around the edges, which is exactly why we need your feedback. We want to build this *with* beekeepers, not just *for* them. If something doesn't feel right or could be simpler, we want to hear it.

Our goal is to make something that stays **free for hobbyists forever**, while eventually scaling to help larger operations too. But right now, it's about getting real-world input from people who actually work bees every week and know what matters most in the field.

If you'd like to try it or share your thoughts, visit **apisvox.com** or email us at **info@apisvox.com**. Every suggestion helps us make this better for everyone.

Sean O'Neil & Steven Pereyda
WCABA Members
Co-Creators of *Apis Vox*





Membership Report: Judee Brinley

October 2025



Judee Brinley - Membership

New Members

Ashley Salfelder — Florence

Renewing Members

Joseph Narlo — Georgetown

Note: September meeting attendance 47 Adults. (24 Signed in, 23 using QR Code)

***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.

Judee

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:

Judee Brinley - Membership - 50100 Flintrock Drive Georgetown. TX 78626

Williamson County Area Beekeepers Association
Treasurer's Report - As of October 24, 2025

Profit and Loss

ACCOUNTS	Year to Date
Income	
Program Income - Bee Procurement (2025)	$58,620.00
Program Income - Membership Dues	$3,105.00
Program Income - Scholarship Program	$20.00
Total Income	$61,745.00
Cost of Goods Sold	
Bee Procurement Program Nucs	$48,900.00
Total Cost of Goods Sold	$48,900.00
Gross Profit	$12,845.00
Operating Expenses	
Bank Charges	$25.00
Donations and Gifts	$3,500.00
Dues	$50.00
Insurance	$1,873.00
Meeting Supplies and Refreshments	$369.72
Permits	$206.26
Speaker Fees	$200.00
Travel Expenses	$954.94
Website and Zoom	$280.51
Total Operating Expenses	$7,459.43
Net Profit	$5,385.57

Balance Sheet

ACCOUNTS	As of October 24, 2025
Assets	
Total Cash and Bank	$56,421.47
Total Assets	$56,421.47
Liabilities	
Bee Purchase Commitment	$0.00
Total Liabilities	$0.00
Assets & Liabilities	$56,421.47
Equity	
Retained Earnings - Prior Years	$51,035.90
Retained Earnings - Current Year	$5,385.57
Total Equity	$56,421.47

Bee Procurement Program - 2025

Income	
Program Income - Bee Procurement	$60,062.41
Cost of Goods Sold	
Bees	$48,900.00
Gross Profit	$11,162.41
Expenses	
Permit	$206.26
Travel Expenses	$954.94
Total Expenses	$1,161.20
Net Profit	$10,001.21

Notes (as of January 31, 2025):

Merrimack Purchase 300 Nucs $43,500.00

- Merrimack Commitment = $52,500
- Less Volume and in-person pick-up discount = $9,000
- Net Merrimack Amount = $43,500



The Central Texas Beekeepers Association is proud to offer

THE DONNA AND MICHAEL KELLING BEEKEEPING *scholarship*

$1000 to cover educational related costs

ESSAYS DUE DECEMBER 31, 2025

APPLY TODAY!

For more information and eligibility requirements, please visit www.centraltexasbeekeepers.org





Save the Date, Save the Money. Join TBA Today! **Tickets: $145/Members $165/Non-Members**
More Info: https://texasbeekeepers.org/annual-convention-2025/