WILLIAMSON COUNTY AREA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

WCABA JUNE 2026 NEWSLETTER

www.wcaba.org

2026 Club Officers:

PRESIDENT: Sean O'Neil
president@wcaba.org

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QUEEN CHAIR:
(vacent)

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

DIRECTOR AT LARGE: Ken Browning

DIRECTOR AT LARGE: Ann Bierschenk

4th TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 2026 @ 7PM
Georgetown Library - Hewlett Room (2nd Floor)

PROGRAM: NEW START TIME FOR Beekeeping 101

Beekeeping 101 [6:30 PM – Hewlett Room]

Speaker: **Sean O'Neil-Texas Master Beekeeper Program**

Utilizing Dr. Garett Slater's *Texas Master Beekeeper Program* curriculum, Sean will go through the basics of beekeeping found in the 10 modules course during our monthly meetings. This month's module is titled: **Nutrition, Feeding & Summer Management -** *(Handout)*



Judee Brinley

Speaker: **Judee Brinley – WCABA Extracting Process, Overview of Equipment and Borrowing Procedure – Jimmie Oakley - Live Extracting Demo -Friends Room**

Beekeeping 201 **Selling Honey in Texas: Labeling Rules and Compliance**

Learn how to legally market and sell your honey in Texas. This session explains current labeling requirements, recent regulatory changes, approved marketing claims, and the differences between Honey Production Operations and Cottage Food Operations. Whether you sell at farmers markets, local stores, or directly to consumers, you'll gain the knowledge needed to create compliant labels and avoid costly mistakes.



Lynne Jones

SPEAKER BIO:

Lynne Jones is a small-scale beekeeper in Sealy and owner of Brazos River Honey. She serves as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Fort Bend Beekeepers Association and is a member of the Central Texas Beekeepers Association. She is an original member of the Real Texas Honey program and is currently at the Advanced level of the Texas Master Beekeeper Program.

We would certainly enjoy your presence at the next meeting on June 23rd (***fourth*** 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 Room– 402 W 8th Street Georgetown 78626
Topic: **WCABA Member Meeting Speaker Presentation**
Time: This is a recurring meeting Meet anytime
Join Zoom Meeting
https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82475068933?pwd=aHRiRjc3bS9kYXJGS2g5THVpOEx2UT09
Meeting ID: 824 7506 8933. Passcode: 909659

The Hive Mind is Online!

…a note from your President



Sean O'Neil - President

I have been spending a questionable amount of time poking at the WCABA website lately. Some people relax by watching TV.... I relax by breaking a login button, fixing it, breaking something else, and calling it club service.

The useful part: we now have a member forum on the website. I'm calling it a BBS (emphasis on "bee") because I am a nerd who likes silly bee jokes. Once you sign in, the Forum link will appear in the navigation right under "Home".

One reason for this is swarm and bee removal requests. Those have always been awkward to route. Emails, Contact Us messages, texts, Facebook posts, word of mouth. By the time the right person sees it, the bees may have moved on or built enough comb to make everyone sad.

The new swarm/removal form gives the public one place to report what they are seeing. Those reports show up in the member forum so signed-in members can see the details, photos if provided, and coordinate help.

This is also me officially outsourcing the Contact Us form to the masses. I will still answer incoming public messages if nobody else does, but I do not need to be the only person seeing every “help I killed my queen" report. If you are willing to help, subscribe to the forum and you can be notified when someone needs us.

I *also* added a Mentor / Mentee section. If you can help another beekeeper, say so. If you need help, say that too. Sometimes the most useful advice is still, “Relax, I have seen that before.”

To get in, go to the WCABA website (https://wcaba.org), open the navigation menu, and click the sign-in button at the bottom.

Please try it, post something, subscribe if you want alerts, and tell me what is confusing.

See you at the next meeting?

Sean

TEXAS MASTER BEEKEEPER

Advanced Level -TMBP

Research Pearls

Compiled by Phil Ainslie

Dance like nobody is watching does not apply to honeybees.



Phil Ainslie - Secretary

- The "Waggle Dance": When a foraging bee finds a good food source, it returns to the hive and performs a repeating dance (shaking its abdomen while moving forward, then circling back) to share the food's location.
- Direction and Distance: The direction of the dance relative to the sun communicates the heading, while the duration of the movement signals the distance to the food source.

How the Audience Shifts the Performance

- Audience Size Matters: The precision of the dance is not fixed. When a dancer has a large audience, it delivers highly accurate directions.
- The "Street Performer" Tradeoff: When fewer bees are watching, the dancer moves around more on the "dance floor" to actively search for followers. This extra movement makes the dance less precise and "fuzzier."
- Engagement Over Numbers: Dancers also lose precision if the audience is present but unengaged (such as young worker bees who do not typically follow dances).

Social Feedback and Perception

- Two-Way Communication: Contrary to the traditional view of the dance as a one-way information broadcast, it is actually a dynamic, two-way social interaction shaped by audience feedback.
- Physical Sensing: Bees likely sense the size and engagement of their audience through physical touch, as observing bees frequently contact the dancer with their antennae and bodies.

Broader Implications

- Animal Communication: The study demonstrates that in animal societies, the accuracy of a signal can depend heavily on the availability of the receivers, not just the motivation of the sender.
- Distributed Systems: These insights into audience dynamics could help researchers better understand other collective animal behaviors, as well as engineered swarms and distributed technological systems.

Honey bees remove 80% of pollen—leaving native bees with nothing

- Ecological Imbalance: Feral, non-native honey bees have proliferated significantly in Southern California, now accounting for up to 90% of all bees visiting local flowers and representing 98% of the total bee biomass in the ecosystem.
- Resource Depletion: Honey bees are highly efficient at extracting resources. They remove about 80% of a flower's pollen on its first day of opening, often early in the morning before native bees begin foraging. Just two visits by a honey bee can strip over 60% of available pollen from common native plants.
- Impact on Native Bees: Because all local bees rely on pollen to raise their offspring, this aggressive resource exploitation leaves little food for the region's 700+ native bee species.

Researchers estimate that if the resources consumed by honey bees went to native species instead, native bee populations could be 50 times larger than they are currently.

- Declining Biodiversity: Large native bees, particularly bumble bees (which made up only 0.1% of observed bees), have become extraordinarily rare in the region.
- Lower Quality Offspring: A related 2023 study revealed that plants pollinated by honey bees actually produce lower-quality offspring compared to those pollinated by native insects.
- Conservation Misconception: Researchers emphasize that while honey bees are vital for agriculture, they are a managed livestock species rather than a wildlife conservation target. Public concern for honey bees often overlooks the ecological threat they pose to native biodiversity.
- Proposed Solutions: To give native pollinators a "fighting chance," researchers suggest restricting contract beekeepers from placing hives on public lands after crop blooms, and recommend that land managers consider systematically removing or relocating feral honey bee colonies from natural preserves.

Sensing sickness: New method for boosting bee health

- The Problem: Beekeepers are experiencing unsustainable colony loss rates of 30% to 50% (compared to 10%–12% in the 1980s). While populations are maintained through breeding, the process drains resources and poses a disease spillover risk to wild, native pollinators.
- The Goal: Researchers are working to help beekeepers breed hardy, disease-resistant bees. This relies on selecting colonies that exhibit "hygienic behavior"—the natural ability of nurse bees to detect, uncap, and remove unhealthy or dead developing brood from their cells.
- The New Method (UBeeO): Developed by scientists at UNC Greensboro and released publicly in 2024, UBeeO is a novel screening tool that tests for hygienic behavior.
- How It Works: Traditional tests (like the freeze brood assay) use liquid nitrogen to kill larvae to see if bees remove the dead brood. Instead, UBeeO sprays a synthetic blend of pheromones that mimics the subtle chemical signals emitted by diseased or dying brood.
- The Testing Process: A section of capped cells is sprayed with the synthetic pheromones, and researchers check the hive two hours later. The percentage of uncapped/disturbed cells determines the colony's "UBeeO score."
- Key Findings:
    - Higher UBeeO scores correlate with lower overall disease loads.
    - The test successfully identifies colonies resistant to Vairimorpha (a disease affecting adult bees), fungal infections like chalkbrood, and Varroa mites.
    - Honey bee sensitivity varies by disease virulence. For example, bees only need a 13% response rate on the UBeeO test to resist lethal chalkbrood, but require a 55%–60% response rate to resist highly damaging Varroa mites.
- Future Outlook: The technology is currently being used in over 10 countries and integrated into breeding programs across 5 countries. It has also prompted new research into how hygienic colonies manage to suppress adult-bee diseases like Vairimorpha.

Phil

Practical Experiences in the Bee Yard



Stanford Brantley

By the middle of JUNE the spring nectar flow will normally be over. There may be some nectar left in Sumac and Horsemint but usually not enough for the bees to dry and cap as honey. When the nectar flow is winding down, the bees may remove the excess moisture from full or partially filled cells but not cap it. This is when you as a beekeeper have a tough decision to make. The question is, "Do I take the honey even though it is not capped or leave it for the bees." The best way to decide is to use a refractometer and determine if the moisture content is below the 18 per cent level. If the moisture content is above 18 percent, your options are limited. If you bottle the wet honey, it will ferment in a short time. There is not much use for fermented honey. The other option is trying to dry the honey by placing it in large open pans and using a dehumidifier.

In deciding whether to extract the uncapped honey, try this field test to judge the moisture content. If you have a frame full of honey but not capped, hold the frame with the top bar toward the bottom. Give the frame a hard downward shake. If the honey is ready to harvest, none will shake out. If the moisture content is too high, the wet honey will be thinner and shake out of the cells. Leave this frame in the hive for the bees.

When you are ready to pull frames for extraction, how are you going to get the bees to leave the supers? I have found the bees are more willing to leave the supers when all of the frames are capped. If there are a lot of uncapped frames, the bees seem to feel it necessary to hang on the frames and finish their job, making it harder to get them to leave the super so you can pull the frames.

If you have only one or two hives, you can pull each frame and brush the bees off. This is a slow process and tends to agitate the bees. Place the brushed frame in a plastic tote or some other box to keep the bees from reclaiming them. You can also smoke the bees out but this tends to give your honey a smoky smell and taste.

Another method is to use a bee escape board. A bee escape board is a one-way exit device placed between honey supers and the brood chamber to remove bees without chemicals. Bees move down from the supers to the brood nest to escape, but cannot return, typically leaving supers clear in 24–48 hours. An escape board costing around $20-25 is required for each hive. The process requires two trips to the apiary. The first to remove the super, install the board, and replace the super. The second 24-48 hours later, to remove the now hopefully beeless super. You must plug any cracks or holes in the super above the escape board or you may find a robbing frenzy in progress when you return to collect the super.

I use a fume board on which I have applied a liberal amount of Honey Robber, Fishers Bee Quick, or the old standard of all stink, the good ole Bee-Go. I like to put fume board in the hot sun for a few minutes with the metal top up before putting it in the hive. This warms the fume board and helps vaporize the scent. Remove the hive's outer cover and the inner cover. Place the fume board squarely on the top super. Some publications suggest placing it on the super at an angle to allow the bees to come up and out of the super instead of being forced down into the hive. Wait ten minutes and remove the super. Stand it on end in a convenient place. I carry a small table to the apiary for this purpose. Inspect the super for remaining bees. If any bees are still in the super, I use my leaf blower to remove them. Blow the bees from the bottom bars out through the top bars. This prevents the bees from becoming stuck in any honey that has broken open and ran down the frames.

After extraction, promptly follow through with appropriate handling of your extracted supers. Do not leave them unprotected and at risk of being spoiled by wax moth or hive beetle infestation. They can be returned to the hives for the bees to clean up, then either remain on the hive or be removed and properly stored under wax moth protection.

Stanford

Bee Detective: Case Files from the Apiary
Case File #1: The Mystery of the Pollen Pants*

Can you identify the suspects?



J B Curious - Bee Detective

The clues are arriving by the thousands.

Every day, worker bees return home carrying tiny baskets packed with colorful pollen. Bright orange. Creamy yellow. Pale tan. To most people, they simply look like busy bees going about their work. But to a Bee Detective, they're carrying evidence.

If we slow down and pay attention, our bees will tell us exactly what's happening in the world around them.

So, Bee Detectives, can you solve this month's mystery?

What's blooming in Central Texas?


Monarda citriodora

Prime Suspect #1: Horse Mint

If Central Texas had an official bee flower, horse mint might just win the title.

Also known as lemon beebalm, horse mint paints our roadsides and pastures with beautiful shades of lavender and purple in late spring and early summer. Crush a leaf between your fingers and you'll notice its distinctive lemony scent. During peak bloom, honey bees work these blossoms from sunrise until sunset.

Detective's Notes:

- Bloom Time: May through June (sometimes lingering into July)
- Nectar Production: Excellent
- Pollen Color: Pale cream to light yellow
- Contribution: Significant to the spring honey flow

When horse mint is abundant, colonies often gain weight quickly, and beekeepers may notice increased honey production.


Maximilian sunflowers

Prime Suspect #2: Sunflowers

Have you ever noticed bees returning to the hive wearing what look like bright orange saddlebags?

Sunflowers may be the culprit.

Native sunflowers and Maximilian sunflowers provide abundant pollen during the heat of summer. While they may not always produce large nectar flows, they supply valuable protein needed to raise healthy brood.

Detective's Notes:

- Bloom Time: June through September
- Nectar Production: Moderate
- Pollen Color: Bright orange to golden orange
- Contribution: Excellent nutrition for developing bees

Other Suspects

The truth is, Bee Detectives rarely solve a case with a single clue. Most colonies gather pollen from many sources at the same time.

Depending on your location, your bees may also be visiting:

- Clover
- Native wildflowers
- Grasses
- Remaining tree blooms
- Garden flowers
- Roadsides and pasture plants
- Early whitebrush in some areas



White Dutch Clover



Mixed Spring Wildflowers

The variety of colors returning to the hive often reflects the incredible diversity of forage available in Central Texas.

Detective's Notes: The Pollen Color Key

Pollen Color	**Possible Sources**
Cream to pale yellow	Horse mint, whitebrush
Bright yellow	Native wildflowers, some trees
Golden yellow	Clover, mixed summer blooms
Bright orange	Sunflower, Maximilian sunflower
Dark orange	Blanketflower
Greenish	Native trees and grasses
Tan	Mixed forage



**Special "baskets" on the bees hide legs...adorable, fluffy yellow puffs that looks just like tiny pants*

Remember: pollen color provides clues, but it is not a definitive identification. Bee Detectives gather evidence before drawing conclusions!

Bee Detective Challenge

Take five minutes this week and become a Bee Detective.
Stand quietly beside your hive and observe.
Can you answer these questions?

☐ What colors of pollen are your bees bringing home?

☐ Do you see more than one pollen color?

☐ Are foragers returning steadily throughout the day?

☐ What plants are blooming nearby?

☐ What conclusions can you draw about your colony's food sources?

The Detective's Conclusion

One of the greatest lessons beekeeping teaches us is to slow down and observe.
The bees know what's blooming long before we notice the flowers. They know when resources are plentiful, when conditions are changing, and when it's time to prepare for the seasons ahead.
Our job isn't simply to manage bees, it's to pay attention.
This month, pause for a few moments beside your hives. Watch the comings and goings. Study the colorful pollen baskets. Listen to the steady hum of workers returning home.
The story of Central Texas is arriving at your hive entrance one tiny clue at a time.
Until next month, keep your detective hat handy.
There are still many mysteries left to solve. *Bea*

Scholarship Recipients Establish their Own Apiary

Jimmie Oakley – Scholarship Chair

The end game of the Ed Wolfe-Robert Bost Scholarship Program has always been to establish for each of the recipients their own apiary where they would manage and keep their own bee hives. I saw that most clearly again this year as the 2025 recipients, Anna French of Georgetown and Liam Bierschenk of Liberty Hill completed the one-and-a-half-year curriculum the program uses to teach sustainable beekeeping. Successfully splitting their hive in the second year is an important milestone which they both achieved, giving them two hives to establish their home apiary. Moving their hives to their home apiary allowed them to buildup on the spring honeyflow or secure the desired honey crop that is the payoff of most beekeepers.



Hill Country Wildflowers

Anna, with the assistance of her mom and dad, made the trip out to Oatmeal where they have established an apiary on Graystone Ranch where they own beautiful rural property. Her two hives joined a nuc that Lori French purchased through the club this year. With an abundance of native wildflowers her hives have a promising future. Congrats on your new beeyard.



Lori, Anna and Tad French load hives at Heritage Garden



Anna and Tad prepare to unload hives at her new apiary site



Jimmie and Tad carry hive to apiary



Hive set on 2-place stand



French family see all hives on location in new apiary



Nuc hive gets fed with help from Dad



Mr. Oakley helps Anna close hive



Lori and Anna pictured with hives in the new family apiary

Liam moved his hives to familiar territory at his grandmother Ann's beeyard off Young Ranch Road NW of Georgetown. Liam will most likely be helping his grandmother with her hives since his family plans to build their country home there on adjacent property.

We are proud of these young beekeepers and pleased with the continued success of the Wolf-Bost Scholar - ship Program.

Jimmie



Liam and Eric load hives at the Heritage Garden



Eric and Liam prepare to unload hives at Bierschenk Apiary



Eric and Lian use hive lifter to move hive



Liam feeds syrup to his relocated hive



Supering his hive completes the process



ALL DONE: Liam and Grandmother Ann with the bee-mobile at the Bierschenk Beeyard

Former Scholarship Recipient Extracts Honey

by Jimmie Oakley

Alys Bice, 2024 recipient of the Ed Wolfe – Robert Bost Scholarship has been successful in maintaining her apiary at the family home on Myrtle Street in Georgetown near the BiG campus. It is part of a very active permaculture homestead that supports a large garden and (many) chickens in addition to thousands of bees. Combined it represents an efficient use of the land and soil for sustainable living and adds a sweet compliment to the family diet.

Alys moved her hives home in late August of 2025 and located them just across from the chicken yard (trust they all got along). The hives set behind the garage, beside a wild grapevine, and seemed to fair very well over the winter. The population in the hives increased and the spring honey flow was good there so it was soon time to consider extracting some of the honey.



A year earlier Alys located her apiary at the family homestead

This would be the first time extracting at the homestead and it appeared that it was going to be a family affair. There was a request for the WCABA club extracting setup to be reserved and plans were made to designate an appropriate area in house to perform the process. On Friday the 11th Mr. Oakley dropped off the extracting equipment and honey was pulled from the hives on Saturday morning. The pictures tell the story, and as they say the rest is history…



Ready to extract, Alys, Jason & Adeline receive the equipment



Nice little niche for the family bees



Looks like top box is full of honey



Alys holds a nice frame of capped honey



Alys has pulled the honey and is ready to setup the extractor

Former Scholarship Recipient Extracts Honey (con't.)



Uncapping the honey frame with a serrated bread knife



Alys explains the extracting process to her sibling crew: Adeline, Gideon & Atticus



Jason (Dad) seems to know what he is doing, loading the 3 -frame hand crank extractor



Oh, the beauty and the joy of extracting your own honey,!



Bottling is a treat and the payday for all the beekeeper (and bees) hard work



A day of extracting results in a pantry full of delicious home grown honey

That's what it's all about. More than just keeping bees, it's keeping it real, and making it worthwhile.

Alys accepted the challenge of raising honey bees and keeping them for the families benefit, and made them a dependable building block in the families homestead.

Her desire to keep bees turned out to be hot work, getting stung (sometimes), getting sticky (that too), but also, the opportunity to bring her family together making honey and making *memories*.

That makes me smile and be thankful.

Congratulations to the Bice family for raising a daughter that raises bees.

Jimmie

WCABA Scholarship Chair

Locating and Borrowing the Extractor

by Jimmie Oakley

In the last issue of the Newsletter *(May)* I committed to continue to serve the club as custodian and to monitor the usage of the club's extracting equipment. It was my intent to secure a convenient location to house and store the several setups of extracting equipment and make them available on request to dues paying members in good standing. Because of the need to assure the equipment is in good repair and cleaned before each time it is loaned out, I have determined that keeping the equipment in my garage made more sense for ease of cleaning and maintenance. Therefore, instead of trying to locate a storage unit in some huge complex of garage doors, I will ask instead that you just find my garage door in a quiet cul-de-sac off of Sunrise Road in NE Round Rock very near Stoney Point High School.

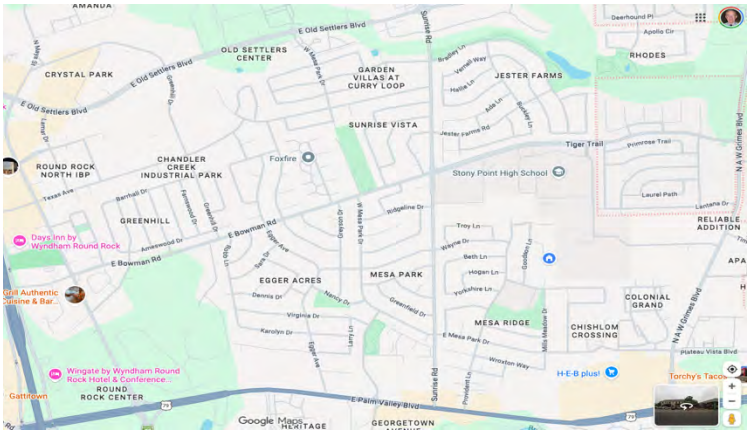
I have found, and have confidence, that with a GPS system or a descent map it can be easily done. I will provide the proper street address and a brief sketch map and a cell phone number that should help greatly in your efforts. Extracting equipment is located at: *1799 Goodson Court, Round Rock, TX 78664.*

Check out Process:

1) Call equipment Monitor, Jimmie Oakley, at: 512-507-3009, or email:jimmie.oakley@gmail.com for availability and to schedule equipment use.
2) Come to the indicated address at the appointed time to pick up equipment.
3) If first time use, receive usage orientation and cleanup pointers.
4) Fill out Check List of items taken.
5) Keep the allowed time, clean thoroughly, and return timely.
6) Check off returned items.
7) Make appropriate donation if committed too.

Equipment Location:

1799 Goodson Court, Round Rock TX 78664 (enter into GPS)
Off of Sunrise Road which is about halfway between IH-35 and A.W Grimes north of Hwy 79, south of Old Settlers Blvd. From Sunrise go east on Wayne, left on Providence, right on Shotwell, right on Goodson Lane, left on Goodson Court, curve to the right, destination on the left.



Extracting Equipment Check Off List

WCABA EXTRACTING EQUIPMENT (Check List A)

OUT / IN Item

[ ] [ ] Three (3) Frame Mann Lake **Extractor** w/clear plastic lids, honey gate and attached stand.
[ ] [ ] Two Part Mann Lake Plastic **Uncapping Tub** w/wax excluder, frame rest, honey gate .
[ ] [ ] (1) Three Gallon **Square honey container** w/**stainless steel double sieve baskets**.
[ ] [ ] (1) Five Gallon Pail Honey Bucket **Bottling Tank** w/lid & honey gate for straining & bottling.
[ ] [ ] (2) Micron Honey **straining baskets** for use with bottling tank.
[ ] [ ] (2) honey **capping scratcher**.
[ ] [ ] (1) serrated ***uncapping knife***.
[ ] [ ] (1) **spatula**.
[ ] [ ] (1) One Gallon ***hand washing bucket***.
[ ] [ ] (1) Small **Crescent wrench**, use on extractor.



Be courteous and assure all the equipment has been cleaned thoroughly before returning!

Will you consider donating a portion of the honey you extract to the scholarship program? Yes or No

MUST FILL OUT BEFORE PICK UP!
Check Out Date: _____ & Time_____
Checked Out by:_____
Phone # _____ e-mail: _____
Scheduled Returned Date & Time
(3 Days maximum):_____

----------Keep this portion----------

RETURN REMINDER
Scheduled Returned Date & Time
(3 Days maximum):_____
Be courteous and assure all the equipment has been cleaned thoroughly before returning!
Check to assure all items are accounted for and returned.
Thank you, WCABA 512/507-3009



If you encounter problems in finding the location or have questions about or while extracting you are welcome to call or text me at 522-507-3006. My aim is to assure you have a good extracting experience. My request is you be patient and considerate while I try to solve your problem.

Jimmie

Membership Report: Judee Brinley

June 2026

New Members

Stephen Bulke	Round Rock
Josefina & Oracio Licea	Florence
Grant Middleton	Austin
Keith & Carolyn Perrin	Temple



Judee Brinley - Membership

Renewing Members

Attendance at May meeting 60
Total Memberships (Individual and family): 177

***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

Williamson County Area Beekeepers Association
Treasurer's Report - As of May 23, 2026

Profit and Loss

ACCOUNTS	Year to Date
Income	
Program Income - Bee Procurement (2026)	$58,200.00
Program Income - Membership Dues	$3,090.00
Total Income	$61,290.00
Cost of Goods Sold	
Bee Procurement Program Nucs & Queens	$51,300.00
Total Cost of Goods Sold	$51,300.00
Gross Profit	$9,990.00
Operating Expenses	
Bank Charges	$50.00
Dues	$50.00
Insurance	$1,873.00
Meeting Supplies and Refreshments	$360.19
Permits	$206.26
Speaker Fees	$400.00
Travel Expenses	$1,863.04
Total Operating Expenses	$4,802.49
Net Profit	$5,187.51

Balance Sheet

ACCOUNTS	As of May 23, 2026
Assets	
Total Cash and Bank	$61,561.07
Total Assets	$61,561.07
Liabilities	
Bee Purchase Commitment (2026)	$51,300.00
Less Payment Installments	($51,300.00)
Total Liabilities	$0.00
Assets & Liabilities	$61,561.07
Equity	
Retained Earnings - Prior Years	$56,373.56
Retained Earnings - Current Year	$5,187.51
Total Equity	$61,561.07

Bee Procurement Program - 2026

Income	
Program Income - Bee Procurement	$59,800.00
Cost of Goods Sold	
Bees	$51,300.00
Gross Profit	$8,500.00
Expenses	
Wire Charge	$50.00
Permit	$206.26
Travel Expenses	$1,863.04
Total Expenses	$2,119.30
Net Profit	$6,380.70

Notes (as of January 24, 2026):

BeeWeaver Commitment 120 Queens — $4,800.00
- Payment Installment = $4,800

Evergreen Purchase 300 Nucs — $46,500.00
- Evergreen Commitment = $54,000
- Less Volume and in-person pick-up discount = $7,500
- Net Amount = $46,500
- Payment Installments = $46,500

Be a BiG Honey Friend

by Linda Russell

Brookwood in Georgetown (BiG) is a vocational program for adults (Citizens) with special needs. The Citizens help fund the program by making various good (pottery, jewelry, pies…) that are then sold in the BiG Shop. One enterprise is honey extraction and bottling. They LOVE honey harvest time. Honey supers are provided by three BiG Beekeepers and Honey Friends. Honey Friends donate one or more super(s) to BiG and the Citizens take it from there. Please consider being a Honey Friend! We will pick up the super(s) from you and then return the extracted frames and super(s) to you OR you can deliver them and watch the Citizens extract honey. Each donor will also receive a $25 gift card to the BiG Shop, Texas Bee Supply, Home Depot or HEB. If you are interested, please contact Linda Russell at 512-618-0348 or by email lrussell6083@yahoo.com. Thank you!









WILLIAMSON COUNTRY AREA BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP / CONTACT UPDATE FORM

Date: _____

[ ] **New** Membership or [ ] **Renewing** Membership

[ ] Individual $20.00 per year or [ ] Family $25.00 - individuals living same household

[ ] Update Contract Information - [ ] Request Badges

To pay your membership, bring this form and payment to the meeting or mail to:

Judee Brinley – Membership

50100 Flintrock Drive – Georgetown TX 78626

Checks must be made payable to WCABA

Update Contact Information

Name:_____Family names:_____

Phone: ( )_____ _____

Address:_____

City/State/Zip:_____

E-mail:_____

(please print e-mail address neatly)

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

New Member only: Would you like a FREE 1-year Membership in Texas Beekeepers Association?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

Request Badges:

List names for family membership badges needed _____

_____

Addition Instructions:

(revised 2-2026)