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Climb Valley Beekeepers
meet every 3rd Thursday
at 7:00 pm at:
Treadway Fire Hall
189 Highway 131
Treadway, TN 37881



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Volume 14, Number 5

May 2023

Sherri Hudson, editor



**Save The Bees:
They Help Keep
The World Sweet.**

*"The pedigree of honey
does not concern the bee;
A clover, any time,
to him is aristocracy."*

Emily Dickinson



NEXT MEETING

Date

May 18, 2023 - 7pm
Treadway Fire Hall
189 Hwy 131
Treadway, TN 37881

Speaker

Dale Hinkle who will speak on Queen Rearing. Beekeepers often find that some honeybee colonies produce more honey than others. This can happen even though the colonies are all in the one apiary with the same conditions and types of flora. Often these production differences are a result of variations in the strain of bee and the quality of the queen in the individual colonies.

Beekeepers can change the strain (or type) of bee in a colony, by removing the queen and replacing her with a queen of the desired strain. This procedure is known as requeening a colony. Requeening is also used to replace queens that are old or have reduced egg laying capacity.

Food Theme

Big S!

Soup, Sandwich, & Salad

Please bring something to share. Bring your favorite soup, sandwich, dessert, or fixin's.



LAST MONTH

The April meeting opened with prayer by association president, Jr. Snelson.

There were 42 members and guests in attendance.

The current financial report was given by the club Treasurer Lynda Eskola. Approved.

Jr. updated us on the delivery dates for the nucs and bee pkgs.

With no further business, the meeting adjourned.

We enjoyed some great chicken dishes and yummy desserts from our potluck supper. Thank you to all who brought dishes and those who served and cleaned up after the meal.

Thursday May 3rd members picked up 50+ bee nucs at the fire hall. Friday May 12th several members along with Jr. and David worked at David Winters apiary creating 20+ pkg. They were available to be picked up by members at the fire hall on Saturday May 13th.



Jessica Morgan installing her first nuc into a very cute super in her apiary located in Rutledge.

Very cute - Nice paint job by Jessica herself.

Good luck with your honeybees Jessica!





LAST MONTH cont.

SWARM TIME

Bobbie successfully caught and installed a swarm. She reports that they like their new home. Bobbi spotted the new queen in the original hive, taking her mating flight. Congratulation Bobbi!



EARTH DAY CELEBRATION

David Sams gave a talk on beekeeping at Rocio's Earth Day Celebration. The children really enjoyed dressing in the bee suits and investigating a beehive.





MESSAGE

Hello Everyone,

Congratulations to all the new beekeepers who successfully installed their new honeys to their new hives.

Just a few questions for you.
Have you located your queens?
Did you find any queen cells?
Is there plenty of brood cells growing?
Are you feeding your new bees?
Do you need any help?

"Recipes from the Hive"
are here and ready for sale.
We will have them at the
May 18th meeting.

We will start working on the
t-shirts next. Artwork is ready,
we now must find a printer,
but we are all sooooo busy
right now. Don't
worry, we're
working
on it.

Sherri



With all these situations, there is real value in splitting a hive.

This process, carried out by many beekeepers every year, offers a wide number of benefits, is simple to do and happens to be great fun!

Best Time

It is important that both sides of the split have a good chance to build their resources quickly, if they are to have a shot at getting through the winter. This means both having access to foraging resources, as well as enough time to build up within the hive. For this reason, mid-spring is a good time to split. That gives the colonies the whole summer and is also just before the honey flow.



SPEAKER NOTES

Bodie Osborne, a CVBA member from Calvin, Kentucky, talked to us about **Making Hive Splits**.

"If ya want to learn about honeybees, get into them. You're gonna make mistakes but that's how you'll learn."

Splits enable sustainable beekeeping.

Free bees! Who doesn't like the sound of that? If you are a beekeeper - or soon to be one - you will know that there are some upfront costs, beyond the hive itself.

One of the most expensive, if you follow the more common options for sourcing your bees, are the bees themselves. With packages around \$150 (at the low end) and nucs of bees starting at around \$170, it's not cheap to start a new hive this way.

One reason why splitting a hive is attractive to many beekeepers is that you turn a single colony and a single queen into two colonies and two queens.

Of course, they are not really "free". You purchased them initially, probably as a package or a nuc. Now you are merely dividing off a few of them to form their own colony.

This is just one of the benefits of a split.
There is the benefit of having more than one hive.
To avoid a crowded hive from swarming.
And to create your own queens.





SPEAKER NOTES cont.

Two Queens

After the split is complete you will need one queen in each colony. Given that you started with one colony - and hence one queen - you need another queen!

There are two ways to achieve this:

- Introduce a new mated queen

- Let the new colony create its own queen



For the second approach to be successful, there must be drones available in the area, since the new queen will need to mate. The new colony must also have eggs, larvae, nurse bees, honey and pollen.

An important consideration is how long it takes for that new queen to start laying eggs. From her own start as an egg to emerging as an adult queen will be 16 days. Then she must mate, which may take another week or so. That's more than three weeks from the split to when the first eggs are laid by the new queen. That assumes all goes well, of course.

By comparison, if you introduce a mated queen in a cage, she will take a few days to emerge from the cage and then maybe another five days to start laying.

This is, therefore, a quicker route to reach the point where the queen is laying.

Protection

A split creates two smaller colonies. They will be low in numbers and probably unable to protect themselves well. Therefore, protection against robbers should be considered, such as the use of an entrance reducer, until such time as they can fend for themselves. This is just part of the consideration for any newly established colony.

How to Split a Hive

There are several ways to split a hive.

The key to a successful split is ensuring that, after the split, adequate resources are available on both sides of the split (both hives). This means the full compliment of brood, nectar, pollen - and of course bees.

1. Set Up a New Box

Near the initial hive, set up a bottom board and a box, ready to receive the split. You will also need an inner cover and top cover on hand, to complete the hive.

2. Move Brood

From the original hive, grab four or five frames of brood, at different stages. You should at least be sure there are eggs or young larvae in both hives.

If you are hoping the new hive will create a queen, you have an additional consideration. Remember how the colony decides whether to make a queen? A selected egg will continue to be fed royal jelly, beyond the third day. So, let's say you move across only larvae. At that point it's too late. The workers have no way to offer the royal treatment to any egg - since there are no eggs. That colony cannot make a new queen. Therefore, you need to move eggs into the new hive if you have any chance of the colony creating a new queen.



SPEAKER NOTES cont.

3. Move Nectar and Pollen

Then move across some frames with nectar and pollen, so the new colony can immediately get to work, but also has something on which to feed.

4. Add Bees

Take a few frames of bees from the mother colony and shake them into the new hive. Normally 3-4 frames of shaken bees should be good enough. Make sure, though, that you are adding young bees, who can act as nurse bees. Also make sure you don't transfer the original queen!

5. Close Up

Place the inner cover on the box, then the top cover and you are done.



Potential Challenges

After the split is done you should monitor the two hives and see them grow, including creating the new queen. But there are opportunities for things to go wrong.

1. Robbing

Remember that robbing can occur when a strong, large colony locates a smaller one. You just created two small colonies! If you have other hives with strong colonies nearby you may have a problem on your hands.

If this is a concern, one option is to move the split hives to a different location, then move them back when they can defend themselves.

2. Lack of Queen

The planned queen in the new colony may never materialize, so you just end up with a queenless hive. Be on guard for that by checking the new colony after a few days.

3. Too Few Bees

When you move across frames, you will need to make sure there were enough nurse bees. If you fell short in how many you transferred, then your hive can experience problems.

How Many Splits?

It may have crossed your mind that you could possibly split the same hive multiple times. That is true. While a single split is worthwhile, some beekeepers split the same colony multiple times per year.

If successful, this can really expand your universe of bees very quickly.





BEE CALENDAR

May is normally when our main honey flow happens - If you and your hives aren't ready to take advantage of it by May 1 you are going to miss it. Everything blooms in May. Hive populations will be at or near maximum.

You should be doing inspections, supering, swarm management, making increase - all the fun, hard work of beekeeping this month. BTW - do you know how to tell if a hive has swarmed or not?

Beginners - feed 1-1 syrup if they will take it, give them a new box when all but 2 frames are drawn out, and do your inspections!



BEE FUNNY

What does a bee use to style her hair? (answer on last page)



BEE INSIGHTS

MOST COMMON HONEY BEE MYTHS AND FOLKTALES

Just like they do today, honeybees have fascinated humans for thousands of years. From their flight to their hive development, their nursing methods to their communication abilities, honeybees are a true phenomenon of the natural world. But before humans could explain their conduct through science, we needed to find answers some other way. It should come as no surprise, then, to learn that ancient people from all around the world used their mythologies to explain the honeybee's distinct behavior. Some of the most common honeybee myths and folktales can be found in entirely disparate mythologies, stretching from the Greeks to the Celts.

HONEYBEES IN GREEK MYTHOLOGY

Bees and their honey play an essential role in ancient Greek myths and religious traditions. One Greek story tells of the birth of Zeus, King of the Gods. After Zeus was born, his father the Titan Kronos, believing his son was destined to overthrow him, wanted him dead. But for his own protection Zeus' mother hid him in a secret cave on Mount Dicte. The cave was full of sacred bees that fed honey to the infant. Once Zeus was grown up, he dethroned Kronos and awarded the bees for their assistance by making them bright gold and strong enough to resist cold and winds.

Though Zeus' origin story may be the most prominent example, honeybees and their honey appear all over ancient Greek mythology. Melissa, a nymph, was said to be the first to find honeycomb honey, which she mixed with water and served as a beverage. The Muses, goddesses of art and poetry, were connected to bees, which were called "birds of the Muses." It was believed that honeybees dropped honey onto humans' lips to give them artistic and oratory abilities.

HONEYBEES IN EGYPTIAN MYTHOLOGY

But ancient Greece was not the only place where bee symbology captured the public imagination. Egypt also saw a great deal of bee worship, so much so that ancient pharaohs used the honeybee as the royal symbol between 3000 B.C. and 350 B.C. In Egyptian society, the bee symbolized the giver of life, birth, death, and resurrection. In ancient Egypt, it was believed that bees were created using the tears of Ra, the sun god. A study into the most common honeybee myths and folktales shows that Egyptians thought the bees delivered messages from the heavens, dropping from Ra's face, and carrying out their bidding on Earth.



MENTORING

We encourage everyone to have a mentor, especially if you are new to beekeeping. If you need a mentor, please let Jr. Snelson or David Sams know at the next meeting, and they will try to find one. Please consider being a mentor for our club! See the secretary to be put on the list



EDUCATION

CVBA encourages each person to further their education by reading books, checking out various websites, and watching the videos that are available on bees and beekeeping. Check out the selection of books and DVDs we have available.

If you have a book or video checked out, please return it at the next meeting. Books can be returned to the Club Librarian, President, or Secretary.

If you have an idea for a book or DVD you think would be good for our library let us know.



REMINDERS

Remember all apiaries must be registered with the State of TN. Forms are available at the meeting or they can be downloaded from the internet.
<https://www.tn.gov/agriculture/businesses/bees/forms.html>



BEE INSIGHTS cont.

Honey also played a sacred role in guiding the dead to the afterlife. Common gifts for the Egyptian dead included bees, beehives, and bee relics.

HONEYBEES IN CELTIC MYTHOLOGY

Honeybees in Celtic mythology are thought to have immense wisdom. Much like the Egyptians, Celts believed honeybees traveled between worlds, bringing back with them messages from the gods. In the western isles of Scotland, bees were said to embody the ancient knowledge of the druids. The Highlanders thought that a person's soul took the form of a bee during sleep or while in a trance.

A popular Celtic tradition says that bees should be treated like members of the family. Whenever a significant event took place, like a birth or death, a family needed to report these occurrences back to the bees. Superstition held that to protect against further deaths, the message of someone's passing needed to be delivered before their funeral. The messenger also had to tie a black ribbon around a piece of wood and place it in the hole at the top of the hive.

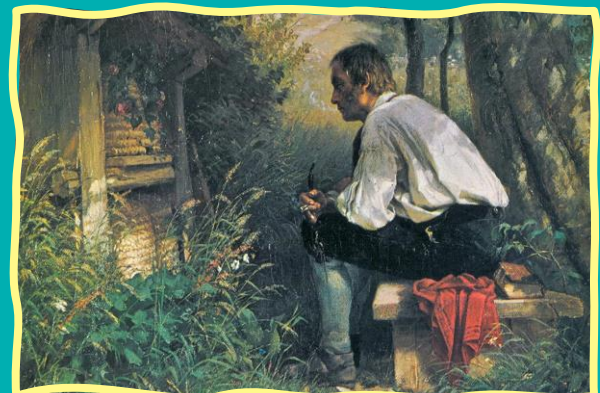
AFRICAN BEE MYTH

The myths held by the Bushmen of the Kalahari show that the bee played a vital role in man's creation.

According to legend, Mantis asked Bee to help him cross a great, flooded river so he could be with his family. Being a kindly creature, Bee took Mantis on her back and flew over the water, but she was beaten by the harsh winds. She very nearly fell into the waves when she found a magnificent flower flowing in the stream. She landed Mantis on the flower for safety, fell beside the insect, and then died from exhaustion. When the sun came up, curled up on the flower was the first human being.

In nineteenth-century New England, it was held to be essential to whisper to beehives of a loved one's death.

The Bee Friend,
by Hans Thoma,
1863/1864 via
Wikimedia Commons





MEMBERSHIP

Renewal Dues become payable
January 1st of each year.
Dues are not pro-rated.

Single membership \$10
Family (one vote per family)
\$15
Youth Single (No vote) \$5

See a CVBA officer to
complete
a new membership form or click
here to download a form.

Checks should be made payable
to CVBA. You can mail checks
to the address on the last page.
Please let us know if any of
your information has changed.
We want to make sure you can
stay connected with the club to
help you get the most out of
your membership!



BEE STORE

T-shirts are available;
S, M, L, XL sizes - \$10
XXL and larger sizes - \$12
Hats - coming soon
Cookbooks -
\$10 each to members
\$15 each non-members
Shipping \$5

The club has a full line of bee
equipment for sale.
**** See Jr** for an inventory and
price list.

Available at regular meetings.



BEE INSIGHTS cont.

BEES IN WITCHCRAFT

Bees have long been associated with magic and witchcraft. One witch from Lincolnshire, England, is believed to have had a bee as her familiar, which is an animal with supernatural abilities. Familiars help guide and protect witches as they develop their powers. Other bee-related witchcraft stories include a Scottish witch who allegedly poisoned a child while taking the form of a bee, and a Nova Scotia male witch who was accused of killing a cow with a white bee. Dumbledore, the school headmaster from the popular young-adult book series Harry Potter, is named after an archaic English word related to bees. Author J.K. Rowling said she landed on the name because while she was writing, she imagined the headmaster "wandering around the castle humming to himself." This image made her think of bees, which eventually led her to the distinct name now known by millions of fans worldwide.

COMMON HONEYBEE SUPERSTITIONS

Always an area of study for creative minds, honeybees have found their way into several superstitions that still last to this day. For instance, if a bee flies into your house, it means that someone will visit you; but make sure you keep that bee safe, because if you kill it, the expected visitor will bring you bad news. Similarly, it is said that if a bee lands on your hand, you will receive money soon.

CONCLUSION

Honeybees remain a mysterious animal. The more humans study these bizarre creatures, the more we grow to understand their complex and sophisticated way of thinking, working, and living together. But before we could run any scientific tests, our search for answers inspired us to create stories and myths. As a result, without realizing it, cultures from every corner of the world have contributed to an ever-expanding collection of myths and folktales centered around the honeybee. Though people living through the perspective of the modern mind may find it ridiculous that whole civilizations ever believed these stories, people had no other way to conceive of the wider world at the time of their inception.



BEE GARDEN

Lanceleaf coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)

April - June



24-48 inches, yellow flowers, manageable growth can bloom all summer, attracts native bees.

Coreopsis lanceolata, commonly known as lanceleaf coreopsis, lanceleaf tickseed, lance-leaved coreopsis, or sand coreopsis, is a North American species of tickseed in the family Asteraceae.

Description:

Coreopsis lanceolata is a perennial plant sometimes attaining a height of over 2 ft. The plant produces yellow flower heads singly at the top of a naked flowering stalk, each head containing both ray florets and disc florets. Each flower measures 2-3 in across. Basal leaves are typically narrow, lance-shaped, and 2-6 in long with smooth margins. They have thin petioles that are 1-4 in long. Leaves higher up the stem are sessile and may be unlobed or pinnately lobed. The stem leaves are opposite and generally appear only on the lower half of the stem. After flowering, the ray florets are replaced by brown achenes that are 0.1 in long and 0.1 in across.



Ecology

Flowers bloom from April to June. Many insects are attracted to the plant's nectar and pollen, including bees, wasps, butterflies, moths, flies, and beetles. Birds and small mammals eat the achenes. The plant can spread to form colonies.

Cultivation:

Coreopsis lanceolata is useful for pollinator restoration in large urban cities, providing a food source for animals that drink the nectar and/or eat the seed. The plant should not be over watered as it will flop over. It may be restricted by growing in containers or in lawns that tend to be mowed. It requires little maintenance, although deadheading is beneficial.

It prefers sandy, well-drained soil. Heavy, clay-based soil retains moisture in winter months, which can kill many species. However, because *C. lanceolata* is rhizomatous (having underground stems), it is well-adapted to withstand extremes in soil moisture (both wet and dry). Adding compost to heavy soil can improve drainage as can creating a mounded bed, allowing the planting area to shed rain faster than the ground around it. It thrives in full sun (4-6 hours of direct sunlight per day).



APIARY in the NEIGHBORHOOD

This feature is for CVBA members to show off your apiaries.

Send me your photos and videos of your apiary with a short description and we will publish it here.

This month we visit member **Rocio Loor's** apiary at Rose Farm, just off Hickory Cove Road, in Rogersville. Kristina Bayerdelle (now a CVBA member) and member Bobbi Smith installing new nucs at the farm. "We found one of the queens easily, the other we didn't see, but by the looks of the frames, she's there."

Bobbi Smith

**Kristina
Bayerdelle**



Encaustic is a durable process widely used in ancient times. It preserves colors and will not melt until the temperature reaches 150 degrees. It can be buffed to shine and eventually will cure keeping the shine. Including environmental and social concerns, with her art she wants to build awareness of the importance of honeybees to mankind, their current plight and what can be done to help them.

Neranza currently resides in Knoxville, Tennessee living with her husband, an apiary inspector, and about 20 beehives. In 2018 she published a book about her art titled, *An Artist's Journey from Oil to Encaustic, A Decade of Waxing Poetic*.



BUZZ ART GALLERY

Neranza Noel Blount paints with encaustic (beeswax & resin) using dental tools, natural hairbrushes, a heat gun and a torch to manipulate the molten wax mixture onto surfaces. She uses beeswax collected from her family's hives to make her own medium and will also include her photography and found objects into her work. She received her Bachelor of Fine Arts degree with honors from the University of Tennessee with a concentration in drawing and has received top awards for her works of art nationally and internationally.



NeranzaArt@gmail.com

www.Neranza.com



POETS STAGE

Bees

by Norman Rowland Gale

You voluble,
Velvety
Vehement fellows
That play on your
Flying and
Musical cellos,
All goldenly
Girdled you
Serenade clover,
Each artist in
Bass but a
Bibulous rover!
You passionate,
Powdery
Pastoral bandits,
Who gave you your
Roaming and
Rollicking mandates?
Come out of my
Foxglove; come
Out of my roses
You bees with the
Plushy and
Plausible noses!



VIDEO SHOWCASE

How to Care For New Honey Bees

Steep in the Woods

How to care for new honeybee hives! The first week of Beekeeping is the most important! This is a step-by-step guide to the first week of Beekeeping and how we do it on our apiary.



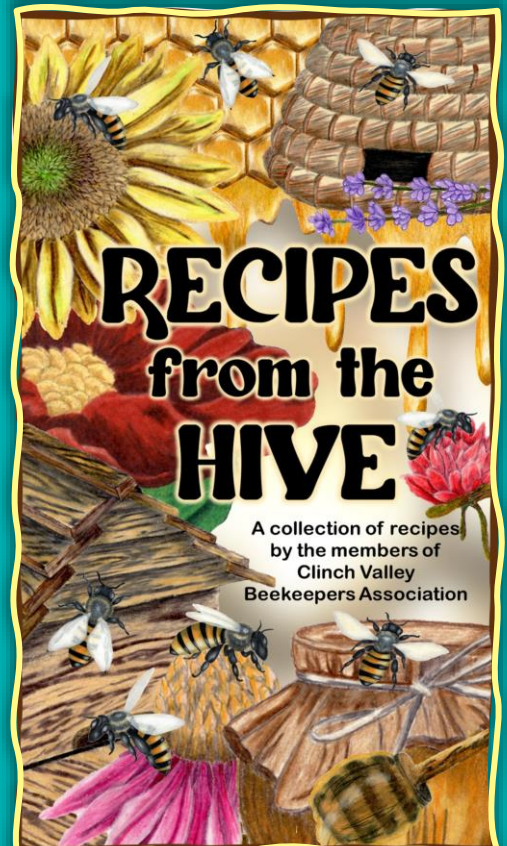
BOOKSHELF

RECIPES from the HIVE

by Clinch Valley Beekeepers Association

Take home a treasured collection of recipes from many outstanding beekeepers, cooks, and crafters. This attractive cookbook makes an ideal gift or keepsake.

To purchase contact
CVBAnewsletter@gmail.com
or a member of the
**Clinch Valley
Beekeepers
Association.**





RECIPES from the HIVE

ENCAUSTIC WAX PAINTING

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

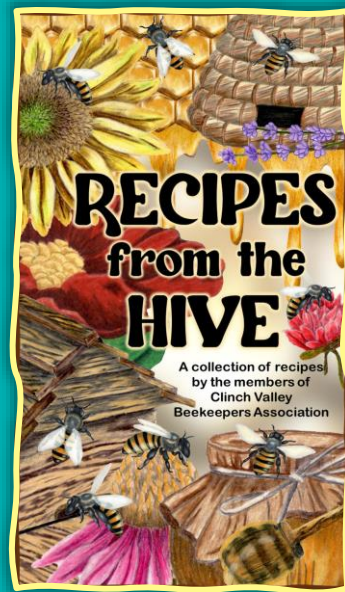
- Hot plate
- Cover for the table (nothing that burns quickly!)
- Thick metal plate to place between hot plate and muffin pan (I went to the junk yard and bought a piece of heavy metal sheeting about 12"x18")
- An apron to protect your clothes
- A multiple socket plug with a switch so that the power can be switched off quickly in case of an emergency
- Old muffin pan (won't be suitable for food after this)
- Brushes (It is important to use natural hairbrushes, as synthetic filaments may melt. Hog brushes are particularly good for encaustic work)
- Hot air dryer or blowtorch. (I use a heat gun which is hand-held and is used to fuse each layer to the one before, as well as for reheating the paint while it is on the surface)
- Fire extinguisher
- Old spoon to mix tempera into wax

MATERIALS NEEDED

- Beeswax - you can purchase colored encaustic wax, but I use pure beeswax.
- Powdered tempera paints
- Heavy paper such as Poster board, foam board, etc. You can also purchase special encaustic paper. You can also use wood panels
- Collage materials such as a dried flower, or piece of newspaper, a sheet of music, or an old family photo can also be marvelous

Encaustic wax painting is a historical painting technique where bees wax is heated up and applied to the painting surface. The paint is solid at room temperature so you need to melt it before it can be applied. These wax colors can then be worked on with

different tools such as a sponge in order to achieve beautiful effects. Once on the support, it cools and hardens, and a heat tool is used to ensure that each layer is fused to the last. This makes it a very tactile working experience. The possibilities are endless—encaustic wax paintings can be abstract or realistic, subtle, or bold. It's really all about incorporating your own style into this wonderful medium. For beginners, or those looking to get started quickly, you can get a complete encaustic art set. This will kit you out with everything you need for this art technique for greater convenience. But for these instructions I will instruct you how to start out very simply.





RECIPES from the HIVE cont.

Encaustic wax painting is a historical painting technique where bees wax is heated up and applied to the painting surface. The paint is solid at room temperature so you need to melt it before it can be applied. These wax colors can then be worked on with different tools such as a sponge in order to achieve beautiful effects. Once on the support, it cools and hardens, and a heat tool is used to ensure that each layer is fused to the last. This makes it a very tactile working experience. The possibilities are endless—encaustic wax paintings can be abstract or realistic, subtle, or bold. It's really all about incorporating your own style into this wonderful medium. For beginners, or those looking to get started quickly, you can get a complete encaustic art set. This will kit you out with everything you need for this art technique for greater convenience. But for these instructions I will instruct you how to start out very simply.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Never leave hot equipment unattended. Should you leave the room, always turn everything off and remove the power plug from the socket as well.
- It is best to have an emergency power switch so that you can react quickly in the event of overheating.
- Always have the fire extinguisher handy in case of an emergency.
- Be careful, as hot wax causes burn blisters.
- Protect your clothes with an apron because wax is very difficult to get out of the clothes.



PAINTING STEPS

- **MELT THE WAX.** Plug in the hotplate. Place the heavy metal plate onto. Place the muffin pan onto. Place wax into each muffin section. The wax is prepared by melting the beeswax until it is liquid between 170- and 200-degrees F. Once the wax is melted start adding $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon powdered tempera colors to each section, different color. Gently stir until well mixed.
- **BRUSH ON THE WAX.** With your wax completely melted, go ahead, and brush your first layer onto your board or heavy paper. At this point, just familiarize yourself with the medium, and play with the wax as you put it on the board. See how it behaves. Brushing on the warm, aromatic, buttery wax is an experience to enjoy all by itself! As you lay down your first layer of wax, keep in mind that encaustic artwork is typically comprised of several layers of thin wax. Make sure that the wax and the brush remain hot, so you can brush on a thin layer at a time. Keeping each successive surface warm is also key in getting the layers to hold together.



RECIPES from the HIVE cont.

- **START COLLAGING IN ELEMENTS.** Begin laying down your collage materials between layers of wax. Remember, that whatever you put down first will be more deeply buried in the wax layers, and not show up as well as the items you layer in towards the top. You can create different effects depending on where you place your papers.
- **FUSE EACH ADDITIONAL LAYER OF WAX.** A very important part of encaustic painting is fusing the wax layers. Each time you put a layer of wax
 - gently, with a heat gun. Using a heat gun takes some practice, but essentially, you'll want to "brush" a low flame back and forth over the entire board. This creates a bond between the layers of wax, smoothing over any uneven texture. You'll eventually discover your own style of fusing, but just remember that when you start out, fusing takes a lot of attention! Be sure to set a metal plate below your encaustic board when fusing, so that you won't damage or burn the table that you're working on (I use a heavy-duty cookie sheet). Also, have a fire extinguisher at hand and be sure that any scraps of flammable paper have been moved off the table as well.
- **SCRAPE, SCRATCH, & TEXTURIZE.** Once you get some layers down, it's fun to play with creating designs or textures in the wax by scratching or scraping it with any sort of sharp objects. Have fun experimenting! You can make patterns or abstract lines. There are many readymade tools as well. Of course, you can use anything at all that you have lying around, which might create an interesting imprint or texture.
- **JUST THE BEGINNING.** There are many more techniques to play with as you learn encaustic painting. These include using colored waxes, rubbing in small amounts of oil paint, and much more. Once you have your first board complete, scrape the wax off the edges with a flat razor blade, and VOILA, you have your first encaustic work of art—congratulations! As you move forward into the world of encaustic painting, be



Encaustic Demo part 1 of 3.avi

Neranza Noel
Blount
Encaustic Demo

sure to incorporate your own artistic voice into the process.

The wax medium is only part of the expression. The real magic of encaustics is letting your style flow through those layers of wax, floating up through the surface so all can see it.

Encaustic Demo at Jerry's Artarama in Knoxville, TN on October 1, 2011, by encaustic artist **Neranza Noel Blount**.



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CLUB ADDRESS

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ANSWER to BEE FUNNY

Her honeycomb, of course.



KIDS' CORNER

Bees and Beekeeping for Kids

The Ranger Zak Show

Have you ever wondered how to raise bees in your backyard? Well, you are about to find out! Today we explore the interesting world inside a beehive and how bees make honey. You will learn about foragers, or worker bees, drone bees, and of course, the queen bee. We even take a close look at baby bees and learn about their metamorphosis. So, let's see what all the buzz is about, as we learn all about bees. This episode is perfect for anyone who wants to learn more about bees, and beginners interested in starting backyard beekeeping.



The Honeybee Man

by Lela Nargi (Author),
Kyrsten Brooker (Illustrator)

Every morning, Fred climbs three flights of stairs—up to his rooftop in Brooklyn, New York—and greets the members of his enormous family: "Good morning, my bees, my darlings!" His honeybee workers are busy—they tend the hive, feed babies, and make wax rooms. They also forage in flowers abloom across Brooklyn... so that, one day, Fred can make his famous honey, something the entire neighborhood looks forward to tasting. Lela Nargi's beautifully written story—accompanied by Kyrsten Brooker's collage-style illustrations—offers an inside look at the life of an endearing beekeeper and the honey-making process.

