

High Wycombe and District Beekeepers Association

Registered Charity No. 299638

Chairman: Clive Hill 01494 526557

President: Will Steynor 01494 881205

Secretary: Christine Hazell 01494 531599 chazecamber@yahoo.co.uk

Treasurer: Edward West 01494 520874

Swarm Officer: Stewart Thorburn 01494 510327

Newsletter - January 2007

Diary

Forthcoming Events

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| 26th January | - | Will Steynor - Queen Rearing on a Small Scale |
| 3rd February | - | Woodworking Day at Holmer Green School |
| 23rd February | - | Dr Sara Robb - Toiletries and Cosmetics from Hive Products. |
| 25th February | - | Associations Day at Stockcross Village Hall near Newbury. |
| 2nd March | - | Bucks County Seminar at Memorial Hall, Wendover. |

26th January - Queen Rearing on a small scale.

Will Steynor, our president, is a popular speaker - this talk will get the New Year off to a good start. Queen selection and purposeful Queen rearing is a vital subject, since the whole quality of the workers depends on the queen: but this is often ignored by new beekeepers and those short on know-how. A few years back, Will used to do queen rearing as a key part of his highly successful commercial beekeeping enterprise. Don't forget to bring your notebook for the many tips we will hear.

3rd February - Woodworking Day

at Holmer Green School 10am til 4pm. This day was well received last year with members making nucleus boxes, varroa floorboards and dummy boards. This year the emphasis will also be on varroa floors, nucleus boxes, and assembling flatpaks. The parts needed are cut out beforehand by some of the members, and there will be assistance on the day for those who do not have woodworking skills in order to assemble the parts. We have lunch in a local pub and beekeeping yarns are plentiful. If you've not put your name down to join us, and would like to come, please ring Christine on 01494 531599.

23rd February - Making Toiletries and Cosmetics from Hive Products.

Dr Sara Robb will be demonstrating soap making as part of her presentation.

25th February (Sunday 10.30am til 4pm) - Associations Day at Stockcross Village Hall near Newbury.

This day is organised by Ian Homer, Regional Bee Inspector and includes talks by Richard Ball NBUs' National Bee Inspector and Robin Dean, Commercial Beekeeper. Tea and coffee are provided - lunch is not, and your own provision needs to be arranged. To attend, please either contact Christine on 01494 531599 or complete the form on the newsletter from Ian Homer that is attached to this newsletter.

2nd March (Saturday) - Bucks County Seminar 10am til 4pm at Memorial Hall, Wendover.

Speakers: Ivor Davis: Adam Hart: Mick Street.

Recent Event Reports

In October and November we had two very knowledgeable speakers, both talking on the wide-ranging subject of, er, bee-keeping! Ian Homer (27th October) is our regional bee inspector and opens up many hundreds of hives each year; *Michael Badger* (24th November) is a past president of the BBKA and has kept

Chairman's Chat

First, may I wish you all a very Happy New Year and a successful beekeeping season to come. Let's hope we will all have a bumper harvest in 2007. Don't forget to order sufficient honey jars, so that you are fully prepared!

Meeting Reminders via Email

As stated in the November newsletter, I did send to members accessible by email a 'Reminder Notice' of the coming meeting. This went out a week in advance and I heard it was well received. There was a significant increase in attendance, so we will make this email a routine for our future meetings.

Do we have your email address?

We suspect that a few of our members are able to receive emails, but don't receive the Newsletter by the route. If this is so, please make sure our Secretary knows your email address so that we can send you these reminders.

Woodworking Day

Christine Hazell has had a good response for the Woodworking Day, so I am looking forward to meeting you there. A small reminder - If you have booked to make something, then you are expected to pay for it, and collect the item in kit form, even if you have to back-out of attending on the day.

FIBKA Summer Course

For many years now, the Irish have been running an annual Summer Course at Gormanston near Dublin. This year it runs from 23 - 28th July. The cost for course, accommodation and food is only 335 Euros. Over the last year or two, there have been 'rave reviews' about the event in Beecraft and other Beekeeping Journals. If you would like to know more, give me a ring.

Clive Hill

bees in several areas of the north of England, where conditions might not be the same as we are used to in the south.

Both speakers covered many different aspects of the craft, with some overlapping areas. Following John Crick's belief of "2 bee-keepers, 3 opinions", I have merged the results of the talks so that you can more easily see where opinions agree and . . . not. I hope you will gain something useful from it.

Ian Homer's comments are in plain text, while *Michael Badger's are in italics.*

Continued on page 2 column 1

Continued from page 1 column 2

Bee-keepers year - *The bee-keeping year starts in August/September with preparations for the winter.*

Winter preparation – *In autumn, put a shallow comb next to the last pollen comb in the brood box. This will be drawn out as drone brood and can be used as a varroa check. Swap for a full brood comb when capped.*

After returning from the moors, put a shallow super with combs below the brood. Feed after dark with 3-4lbs syrup. This will help seal any open honey, and boost late egg laying, giving better over-wintering. Over the winter, read up on bees, as the more you understand, the better bee-keeper you will be. World of the Honey Bee, Colin Butler; Biology of the Honey Bee, Winston; Honey Bee inside out, Celia F. Davis; Honey Bee Ecology, Thomas Seeley; Guide to bees and honey, Hooper. Don't read American books as they are not applicable here.

In mid-September, any unsealed honey frames can be placed in a super and the super placed UNDER the brood box. This will:-
1. allow the bees to use the unsealed honey. 2. Reduce threat of mice as the warmth from the brood is further away from the entrance and they don't feel it. 3. Increase air circulation, so reducing mould growth on outer frames. 4. Act as an overflow if space is tight in the spring, reducing likelihood of swarming before the 'spring' inspection. 5. Provide a super that 'smells right' in the spring: move it ABOVE the brood box and the bees will be happy to colonise, whereas a super with new foundation may be difficult to get the bees in to.

Observation - *Each month, put your hand over the feed hole. If warm, all is ok. If very warm, this may be the bees trying to breed it out disease such as nosema. Make a note to check this in the spring.*

Don't bang the hive in January to check if the bees are alive, as this may upset the bees or even kill the queen. Look for 'sawdust' at the entrance which shows opened cappings and active feeding bees.

Flying bees in early spring when there is no pollen could be old bees, or a sign that the hive is queenless.

'Heft' the hive. If very light, feed with damp baker's fondant. It needs to be moist, as the bees may dehydrate otherwise. Little and often.

If bees are seen taking water, then there is not much nectar coming in.

Spraying of verges etc., may affect the bees and make them more aggressive for a time.

Bees don't cluster on sealed food, they hang below it.

Keeping Records – *Do it!* Keep a card for each hive, but don't leave it unprotected under the roof as the bees might eat it! Keep it at home. Use it to plan your visit so you won't forget anything – like your bee suit. Cards can be double-sided and kept in a polythene sleeve, a chinagraph pencil can write on the sleeve in wet conditions. The card may be by hive, or by queen, as approx. 30% of hives have a new queen at the start of the year through supersedure. Records allow a history of cropping and batching which is required by Trading Standards for all sales or gifts. You are legally required to record the batch details of any veterinary medicines e.g. Apistan, Apiguard etc. Purchase arrangements will be as now for these, as they will be exempt from the incoming Veterinary Medicines laws from the end of 2007.

Non-approved medicines such as Oxalic Acid will NOT be legal to use. Apivar will still be illegal in the U.K. unless it is licenced by the manufacturer.

If using oxalic acid this year, he suggests using a 'trickle' method in syrup, rather than crystals, as it is safer.

Smoking/Inspections – Use an auto-lighting flame gun or gas torch to light the smoker. Can also be used to scorch hive parts for cleansing. Keep away from your veil though, as the melt easily.

Use shredded egg boxes as starter fuel. When burning, add other fuel. Wood shavings burn too fast, so use chippings. Dried orange peel works well. Grass nuts for animal feed give a light smoke and a long burn. Put a handful of grass on top as this prevents ejection of ash when puffing. Most cardboard is now flame-retardant. *The centre of old ash trees may be obtained from wood yards. Also willow or beech may be used. Be aware that the fuel you use can affect the honey. A fennel flavour in the honey may have come from the cardboard fuel. Best go natural.* Use smoke to 'herd' the bees away. Don't smoke from the entrance or bottom as this will drive them up to meet you!

A damp tea towel for each hive can be used to block the entrance before inspection. This keeps incoming bees out but allows them to drink on arrival. This is good for 'nasty' colonies as the hive stays quiet.

Swarms - predicting *In April, it should be possible to 'see' what is happening in the hive without opening, just by observation. Disrupting the colony build-up may put it back up to 3 weeks. If drones are 'on the wing' there is potential for swarming though, so it is worth investigating.*

- **catching** *Keep a 'swarm box' – a skep or other box can be used. Use a frame of unsealed brood to attract the swarm in. Get some bees on the frame by putting it against the swarm until covered. Put the frame in your box, and put the box above the swarm. Keep a swarm in a new 'swarm box' for a couple of days to impregnate the box with bee 'substance'. This is good for future swarms. Prime swarms are worth some effort. Castes are not as they are very flighty.*

- **housing** *If housing a swarm on to new foundation, use a queen 'includer' under the brood box to retain the queen. Leave for 2-3 days. Bees should have used the honey from their stomachs and should have drawn comb and have eggs layed by then. Suggest feeding 3-4 pints of syrup at this time.*

- **artificial** *When making an artificial swarm, destroy any sealed queen cells, as you may have no idea when they were sealed and therefore when they will hatch. Use a Horsley board (Like a Demaree). Keep young queens with plenty of room as the best chance of less swarming. Or a non-swarming strain! Also, 'Pagden' method - In a new box, put your queen with one comb of brood, no queen cells, but other empty brood combs. Move the old box to one side at right angles to its original position, and put the new box in its place. Turn the old box every few days to drain off the flying bees. You should be left with queen cells or young queens in the old box. You can reunite this with the original later.*

Queens - *When queen hunting, wear sweatbands to stop the 'stress' getting in your eyes.*

Mark your queen. Keep you press-in queen cage in a tin, not in your pocket!

Practise on drones – squeeze their thorax to see how robust they are. Then practise on workers – if you don't get stung then you are doing it right.

A hive won't swarm without a queen. If you think swarming is imminent, put your queen in a cage. This gives you some time to plan.

When hunting for your queen, do just that; don't get distracted looking at other things. Don't over-smoke as this might 'spook' the queen. You may have to 'split' the hive to take the brood/nurse bees away from the flying bees. Take the frames in pairs on to a sheet. Start with the frames with the most bees on.

Cropping – Don't take the first super off, but take other supers off when they are full, as it saves the bees travelling over full frames. Don't have more than 3 supers on. Any uncapped frames can be moved in to the new super. You don't have to wait to extract a full super. If a full super is too heavy, just take some frames out in to a spare box first to reduce the weight of the super. **Rape comb** – *If any honey remains in the cells after*

Continued on page 3 column 1

Continued from page 2 column 2

extraction, dunk the frames in warm water, then put in a super below the brood box. The bees will travel over the frames and use the water to extract the remaining honey for storage elsewhere. Cut comb – Use an eke (3") with bottomless frames and a starter strip of wax. Have a plastic sheet below the eke to stop comb sticking to lower frames, and leave a 2" gap all round the edge. This can make a very dense honey for showing.

Sections – a strong swarm will draw these out very fast.

Bee Space – Optimum bee space is 8mm or 5/16". Any space less than 6mm will be propolised, any space greater than 10mm will induce brace comb. Use self-spacing Hoffman frames in the brood box and dummy boards up tight against them. Dummy boards should have a bee space down the side also. Use Manley frames in the supers. Ensure double bee-space between brood frames as the bees will work back-to-back. Single bee space in the supers.

Wire excluders should have bee space on ONE side only, and be flush on the other, not ½ bee space on both sides! Top bee space is preferable. If buying at sales, make sure all parts have the same spacing, top or bottom, not a mixture.

Frames & Combs – Put petroleum jelly on all contact surfaces of frames and runners at the start of the year, as the bees will not propolise over it. This makes for easier handling and calmer bees. For wider combs, use an 8-frame super when there is a good flow. Alternatively, start with a standard 11-frame super, and take one frame out; space with castellated runners, and the bees will continue to draw the comb out. Use castellated spacers in the brood box. This stops frames moving and allows good comb drawing. 11 frame supers won't slide about and crush bees. If changing combs, put new foundation outside the pollen comb so as not to 'split' the colony and force production of queen cells on the queenless 'side'. To get brood combs drawn right to the bottom of the frames like in the supers, use a 'killion' board (a slatted board that sits between the floor and the bottom of the brood frames, each slat lies directly under a frame so doesn't hinder mite drop. It provides more space in the hive, and persuades the queen to lay to the bottom of the frame as the bees cluster below creating warmth – TF). The bees can get at the bottom of the frame better, and cluster underneath.

Old Hives – When moving an old hive, place it on an old cotton sheet during the day, then tie it up at night when no bees are flying. Move the hive and untie the sheet, then allow the bees to settle for a day. Transfer the bees to a better hive the following day.

Hive Stands – Use stands to bring hive up to a good working height for you – base of brood box at knee height or top of box at finger-tip height. Less stooping means a happy bee-keeper, which in turn means happier bees. Pallets may be used, but they give more timber for varroa to fall on to. A '1-hole' square frame that the hive sits on, with no timber below the varroa floor is best. A '2-hole' stand can be useful, but only put one hive on it as the other space is useful for holding the lid, supers etc, or another brood/nucleus box. Use a garden 'kneeler/seat' if hives are 'ground mounted' and you can't or don't want to use a stand.

Open Mesh Floors – Initially used to aid ventilation against condensation, these have recently been found to give an 8%-10% crop increase in a Swedish study. They will over-winter fewer, but stronger bees than on a solid floor, as weak bees die off and are not being fed. This will produce stronger colonies next season.

Varroa - The varroa tray should have petroleum jelly smeared round the edge to retain the mites for counting. Seal the tray if possible, to prevent the wind or ants from affecting the mite count. The tray should only be used for a maximum of 5 days when monitoring, but as required when treating the hive with Apiguard or similar, to retain the vapours. Dusting the bees with icing sugar or unperfumed talc every 5-6 days over a brood cycle

will make the bees more slippery and the adult mites are more likely to slip off. Dust bees on frames directly, or dust between frames in situ.

Hygiene – Washing soda dissolves propolis. Use ½ a cup, and less powder when washing your bee suit. Also a bucket with 1kg soda to 1 gallon of water and a few drops of washing-up liquid will disinfect gloves and hive tools between hives. Have a bucket of soapy water handy – wash hands or gloves often to remove pheromone/venom as this keeps the bees quieter.

Don'ts - Don't use plastic queen excluders as they warp in the warm hive and deform.

Don't use plastic foundation – conditions in U.K. not favourable for drawing this out.

And Finally . . . – Tips from the audience.

Halved clothes pegs (or use two hive tools) make good wedges between boxes on inspections.

A milk crate is good for honey jar storage/transportation, with paper or cloth between each layer. Likewise, greengrocer veg. trays.

A wicker wine carrier will do this job and look the part for personal presentations.

Tim Fountain

Sonning Mill Theatre Party Tuesday, April 3rd 2007

I am pleased to announce that the Association is organising its customary and popular visit to The Sonning Mill at which time we gather for a most enjoyable evening and a pleasant get together outside of beekeeping. This event is not excluded from friends of Association members and all are welcome.

The dialogue is written by Neil Simon, one of his well known works, and is produced by Sally Hughes who can be relied upon to make the best use of this intimate theatre. As usual a comedy has been selected and the following synopsis will give you a flavour of things to come

'Barefoot in the Park' a comedy by Neil Simon

The plot concerns the teething troubles of a newly married couple, Paul and Carrie. After an ecstatic honeymoon, these young love-birds are brought down to earth with a thump as they learn the complicated art of living together. Throw in a few more ingredients - an upright widowed mother and Corrie's ill advised attempt to pair her off with romantic Hungarian neighbour, Victor Velasco, and you have the formula that will ensure a sparkling evening of fun and laughter.

The booking format is the same as usual. The cost for 2007 is £29.70 per person which includes our 10% block booking discount. For those new to the Association the price also includes: ample parking, a two course meal, coffee and one programme between two.

As usual we need to book well in advance to ensure a good seating arrangement. Please send me your booking fee of £29.70 per person (cheques to HWBKA please) by Friday February 9th latest, to Phil Wiggins, 61, Pound Lane, Marlow, SL7 2AZ.

If you have any queries, my phone number is 01628 482110 or e-mail me at philwiggins@tiscali.co.uk

Seasonal Tips and Reminders

January 2007

May your beekeeping in 2007 be enjoyable and productive, your Supers full, the Honey easily extracted and flavoursome; and the bees Docile but now lets get back to the real world!

In the dead of winter you don't expect bees to be very active, but some flight activity will be seen on mild days; and particularly in the mid-day sunshine. (My hives were flying today, 30th Dec. @ 11°C) Hives facing into the sun will fly the strongest and such winter flights will occur at air temperatures of 8°C (46°F) or above. At the end of a cold spell, when the bees haven't been out for a few days, you'll see them flying slowly, and often backwards, as they leave the hive. They then move away with increasing arcs, to the left and right. These are re-orientation flights, in which the bee re-learns the point in 3D space where the hive entrance is located.

Flights at this time of year are mainly for "cleansing" but if the ground is warm, bees will also bring back water. Single walled hives react more quickly to warmer temperatures, and bright sunshine helps. In my hives I have top beespace, and use pieces of clear Perspex as Crownboards. (There's a sheet of expanded polystyrene board directly over the Perspex, to keep the heat in, and minimise condensation.) It's easy to look through the Perspex into the top of the broodnest, so in winter visits, you see the tightness and position of the cluster, it's mobility within the hive, and how dry the hive is - all without disturbing the colony. In early January the clusters tend to be tight and deep - and located towards the front of the brood chamber.

Expect to see crumbs of cappings and the odd dead bee at hive entrances. Piles of dead or crawling bees indicate a problem - Acarine, or a Virus infection. Brown streaks of bee faeces over

the hive front indicates dysentery caused by fermenting stores, or a bad attack of Nosema. Be careful the entrance isn't blocked by accumulated dead bees. This can happen easily in WBCs. If necessary remove the Mouseguard, rake the entrance clear with a hive tool, or thin twig and then replace it again. If you do this, expect some angry bees to emerge, to send you packing!

If you need to make adjustments of those awkward distances of a few feet, or yards, to the position of a hive in your apiary; or make a local move of the whole apiary; then it can be done with minimal fuss at this time of year. The bees will re-orientate when next they leave the hive, so you can ignore the 'less than 3 feet, or more than 3 miles' rule. Carry out the move in **cold weather**, when there has been no flight activity, and when the cold spell is due to continue. **Beware** the hives will be very heavy, so such operations are best carried out by two people working together. For small moves, take great care to move the hive very gently, so the winter cluster suffers minimal disturbance. If any bumping about might occur, block the hive entrance with a foam insert before you start; since even in the dead of winter an angry scout bee will whiz out to repel you! Remove the entrance block when all have had time settle down again. (Dusk is a good time for this.) Then don't forget to replace the mouseguard afterwards.

Other than that, there's little practical beekeeping to do. Just occasional apiary visits to check the hives are secure, draining to the front - to shed rain and condensation; and have plenty of stores. (Heft them - they should weigh 15 - 25 kg or more.) If the hives are very light, and in desperate circumstances, you can feed with candy, or baker's fondant, directly over the feed hole.

Clive Hill

Honey Jars for the 2007 Season

The time has arrived once again for members to think about their 2007 requirements. For the benefit of the newer members, I order a bulk amount from the supplier and gain preferential prices. The jars are delivered to Bob Hunter's house for individual collection by the member concerned. We are most grateful to Bob for the trouble he goes to in carrying out the collection AND distribution operation for our financial benefit.

Listed below are the prices for 2007 if ordered by February 15th. 2007. Payment is required on collection of the jars.

PRICES INCLUDING VAT

1lb Standard Honey jars with gold metal caps	£28.06 per gross
1lb Standard Honey Jars with white plastic lids	£29.94 per gross
12oz Hexagonal Jars	£17.52 per pack of 84 jars
8oz Hexagonal Jars	£ 7.97 per pack of 36 jars

Please let me have your orders by February 15th.

You can place your order by phone 01628 482110, By letter to: Phil Wiggins, 61, Pound Lane Marlow SL7 2AZ, or by e-mail to philwiggins@tiscali.co.uk

Education and Training

A few of us can remember the days when beekeeping was a rural hobby and allowed the cottagers to top up their larders with honey. During the restrictions of wartime it also allowed folk to claim a sugar allocation for their colonies. Many an empty beehive stood at the top of the garden in order to support an application for extra rations. We are now well and truly in the age of litigation, of high standards of hygiene and marketing, and of ever increasing need to manage the new pests and diseases which are reaching our shores due to an ever more mobile civilisation. There has never been a greater need for education and training than we are experiencing at the present time. As an Association we encourage you to keep up to date by subscribing to one or more of the excellent monthly magazines which are available. We are also laying on courses to allow you to extend and update your knowledge. We should never encourage anyone to install a hive in their garden without first attending an introductory course on the Do's and Don't's. The BBKA are close to expecting all members to hold the 'Basic Assessment' in order to qualify for the generous third party cover issued as a part of membership and everyone is encouraged to extend their knowledge by studying for the modules towards enhanced qualifications. We in the High Wycombe Association are firmly committed to making this training available and in 2007 we are running three courses covering different stages. Our 2007 course for 'Introduction to Beekeeping' will commence on Wednesday

March 7th and progress through seven talks and two practical sessions. If you are aware of anyone who might be interested in coming along as either a beginner or as a refresher course for existing beekeepers who would like to update their knowledge, leaflets and application forms are now available from John Crick. Contact him on 01494 521557 or by email on john@crickj.freeseerve.co.uk We would really appreciate it if you would take some of the A4 or A5 posters and place them in your local stores, libraries or information boards. The past two years have demonstrated that there is considerable interest amongst the community in learning more about bees and possibly in progressing to be beekeepers. This is your opportunity to help the Association and encourage others. Our training course for the Basic Assessment will commence shortly and if you require further details please contact the tutor Clive Winslow on 01494 812344 or clive.winslow@btconnect.com Our course for Module 1 'Honeybee Management' has just started with Phil Wiggins as the tutor. You need to enrol quickly for the short course preparing for an examination in March. For the details contact Phil on 01628 482110 or philwiggins@tiscali.co.uk This course is being run in conjunction with Chalfont Beekeepers in order to accommodate their members who missed a previous opportunity so don't hesitate - get on to it now whilst you can still catch up. Knowledge is a valuable asset and can only enhance your enjoyment in a fascinating hobby. *John Crick*

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Extraordinary General Meeting

As notified in our November Newsletter, at the start of our meeting (7:45 pm) on 26th January 2007 we will hold a short EGM, to make some minor modifications to our Constitution.

1. Our Treasurer and Independent Examiner wish to change the Association's Financial Year from the current "1st July until the following year's 30th June" to "1st September until August 31st of the following year". This is to position the consequent financial review workload at a more suitable time period.

2. The association is a Registered Charity and we have formal 'Trustees' who are registered with the Charities Commission. At present our Constitution states that the whole of our Executive Committee are the Trustees. We propose that we change this section of the constitution, so that for the purposes of the Charities Commission the Trustees are limited to the Chairman, Hon Secretary, and Treasurer. *Clive Hill, Chairman*

A TRIBUTE

William Edgar (Bill) Jones 1921 - 2006

Some of the older members of the HWBKA will remember Bill Jones who sadly died on Saturday, 25th November. Until very recently Bill, who lived in Waddesdon, was a stalwart member of Mid Bucks for many years and always very supportive of both Wycombe and County affairs. Bill was a dedicated beekeeper loved and respected by all who knew him.

Many will remember seeing him at a show working away at his skep making and talking quietly to those around about bees and beekeeping. He would pick up his picture book and show the children pictures of bees at work passing on his own delight in the natural world. We are honoured to have known him.

We share the sadness of his passing with his family and in particular his wife Mildred, but we rejoice in the memory of his life. *Vivienne & Sylvia December 2006*

Bucks Seminar

Saturday 3rd March 2007 10.0am to 4.0pm
Wendover Memorial Hall, Wharf Road, Wendover

Three speakers and 4 wide ranging talks

Ivor Davies President of the BBKA will deal with probably the most practical vital topic in the current beekeeping scene 'Training for disease management.'

Mick Street the Chairman of Devon Beekeepers will help us understand the problems of bees in this country during the winter providing practical advice to reduce winter losses.

Adam Hart lecturer in evolutionary ecology and Animal behaviour at the University of Gloucester will first reveal new understanding on conflict in the beehive. Later in the day on a lighter note he will widen our beekeeping horizons as he tells us about Mexican beekeeping.

- * Awards for Bucks beekeepers with more than 50 years experience will be presented by Ivor Davies.
- * Time for recreation
- * Refreshments at start. Ploughman's lunch. Time to chat
- * Bring and buy sale - new and second hand equipment. (10% to county funds)
- * Raffle with valuable prizes in aid of Bees for development.
- * Information on increasing your beekeeping knowledge.
- * Teaching aids for school visiting
- * Display from Bumble Bee Conservation Trust.

Cost £10 refreshments included. You may pay in advance or on the door but please inform Sylvia Chamberlin if you wish to attend giving your name, association or address, and phone number.

Sylvia