



The *Apiarist*

..... *High Weald Beekeepers' Newsletter*

Chairman's Chatter

Well it's been a summer of highs and lows, meteorologically as ever, and on the beekeeping front too...as ever.

As some of you are no doubt aware, not least from the AGM last year, we have been trying to get an additional Association Apiary for a while now with the objective of ultimately having a building / club house where we might hold classes and do honey extractions etc. This latter requirement in particular became even more painfully obvious when I helped out at the honey extraction on this year's course. This was hosted at John and Gayle Schumacher's lovely house, and I had to cringe when their poor kitchen got converted into a sticky honey factory. They were most gracious and generous about the whole thing. I'm not sure I could have been quite so relaxed.

We have been talking to Wealden Council for a long time now about getting a location for a new apiary on the Uckfield Sang site, now also known as Horsted Green Park. This was progressing well; we were invited to the grand opening ceremony to be on the 8th

September, asked to give a talk to the children of Little Horsted School and provide lots of honey for the esteemed guests and the children. The invites were even printed and then just before our French liaison trip at the end of August the plug got proverbially pulled. someone in Wealden had had a change of heartA LOW!

Then the French trip to Normandy, which was excellent - A HIGH. Our hosts were most generous and took us all over the place covering hundreds of kilometres (- see separate article on the French Trip by Malcolm below)...A HIGH! Having only just received the news about our new apiary site one thing that was quite galling (or is it Gaulling?), was the welcome we received from the Mayor of Neufchâtel en Bray and being shown their new bee school with classroom and honey extraction room in an old chateau in the main square, and funded by an EU grant. The contrast was stark.

We even appeared in the local newspapers

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- 15/10. Talk on BBKA Exams
- 24-26/10. National Honey Show
- 29/10. Bee Banter Mayfield
- 2/11. SBKA Autumn Convention
- 23/11. HWBKA Honey Show/AGM
- 26.11. Bee Banter Crowborough
- 10/12. HWBKA XMAS Dinner

Full Calendar & Details

<http://hwbka.org.uk/events/>



Au premier plan de gauche à droite : Xavier Lefrançois, maire de Neufchâtel-en-Bray, Malcolm Wilkie formateur anglais, Peter Coxon président de l'association anglaise et Patrick Périmony président du SAHN.

Anyway, on our return some lobbying was undertaken and the decision from the top at Wealden was reversed... it's all on again.. A HIGH! The folks we were dealing with were clearly delighted.

We rocked up at the Grand Opening



Ceremony mob handed with all the gear including the observation hive.

Rosie Riley gave an excellent talk to



30 or so children from Little Horsted School. They were enthralled and each went away with a small jar of honey



Our efforts were much appreciated by the organisers and will hopefully stand us in good stead for the future

We haven't moved any hives there yet

The French Connection

On arrival at Christophe's house, and while we were still tucking into lovely cakes and savoury snacks, our first beekeeping challenge began.

That morning Christophe had collected about 60 drones from his hives and put them into a small cage. Drones are quite delicate and so they had been kept in one of his mating hives so that they would be fed.

Although Christophe has no hives at his house he does have mating hives around the garage, so he went and fetched the drones. He then announced that the challenge for everybody present was to take a drone between the thumb and first finger and mark the thorax with a yellow marking pen. Much hilarity ensued but the majority did manage to complete the task, motivated no doubt by me announcing that a forfeit would have to be paid if the drone was crushed or didn't manage to fly away.

We were also shown various Asian hornet traps



and there was a discussion about bait and also about how to make sure that smaller indigenous insects are not killed in the trap. The best way of killing the hornet is to put the whole trap into the freezer.

I had also asked him to show us what he did when he had a queenless colony (colonie orpheline). Christophe has a mating apiary about a quarter of a kilometre from his home and so armed with our bee suits all the beekeepers made their way to a small wood situated above his house.

To do this manipulation you need an old queen that is not producing too many pheromones. He removed a queen and put her in a queen introduction cage. He then placed this small colony on top of another colony by using the newspaper method; obviously he did not want to waste the bees he was rendering queenless.

We then went to the small mating nuc that was queenless. Before introduction he placed two cotton pads soaked in Calvados near to the frames where he was going to place the Queen introduction cage. This is to disrupt the pheromones in the hive and helps acceptance of the Queen, because otherwise the laying workers may kill her. He then popped her (in her Queen introduction cage) in between two frames. He said they would eat out the candy within about 20 minutes. He reckons that in about 75% of cases this manipulation works. He did say, though, that once the colony becomes Queen-right again, he then removes the old biddy and puts in a fresh new queen. All very easy if you run over 50 colonies.

The next part of our beekeeping experience took place at Neufchâtel en Bray. We were taken to the new Association apiary



which is situated in a lovely park in the town itself. A section of the park had been fenced off and there were about eight hives. I was allowed to go through a Dadant hive and the bees were calm and seemed prosperous. As with all the bees that Christophe works with, they were black bees. The most interesting event occurred here because Asian hornets were sighted and there were three or four of these hawking in the apiary itself. The poor bees that were under attack just covered on the landing board in front of the hive.

Christophe had obviously come across them regularly and was trying to kill one by clapping his hands together. He didn't manage to catch one but Kate Lawes, the bravest amongst us, did succeed. This was interesting because we were able to observe a half dead Asian hornet and we could clearly see how aggressive they were and how distinctive the colours are compared to our own European hornet.



On Saturday after our visit to the Harcourt Arboretum and Castle



we were taken to the Harcourt apiary. This was in a wooded glade.



Interestingly they showed us an Asian hornet nest (a primary nest) that had been constructed inside an empty hive.



Primary nests are small and often placed near the ground in inconspicuous places. The secondary nests, which are extremely dangerous, are always high up hidden among the foliage of trees.

We then opened up a hive and could clearly see how black bees build their nests. There was a nice brood pattern and there was honey completely around the brood even on the side of the dadant frames. There was a lot of discussion about black bees crossing with Buckfast bees. As we have in our own association, pure bred bees that cross with other local bees can turn out to be aggressive. In France among some beekeepers black bees have a bad reputation for being aggressive. However, it is the cross that is aggressive. As the gene for blackness is the dominant gene, crosses look black but those who know how to look can see the banded stripes on the abdomens.

A visit to a mead factory had been planned for the afternoon. This was a long drive to St Pierre en Auge. Before the visit we met with the

owner's wife who runs about 50 colonies and who is interested, like Christophe, in the black bee. She breeds black bees. She uses a computer program to enable her to calculate the purity of the bees she is working. At the beginning of the season she selects five likely colonies and will take bees from them and according to the morphology of the wings give them a score for the pureness of their genes. Once she thinks that she has a colony or two colonies from which she can breed, bees are sent off to a laboratory and a DNA analysis is done. She will then raise queens from the best and purest colony. The most striking thing that all of us noticed was how homogenous the bees were in the colonies that we looked at; there really wasn't a lot of difference between all the half-sisters in the hive. They all looked like identical twins!

The final opportunity for beekeeping was on Sunday. A lovely meal had been organised at Mireille's house.



She is a fairly new beekeeper and she had a tiny colony in a dadant hive. There was a section of brood where the bees were dying. There were only three frames of brood and a couple of pieces of foundation. The colony (not many bees so it would be hard to even call it a colony) had not been treated at all last year against varroa. The discussion turned around how this colony could best be helped to survive the winter. It was decided that they should be put into a poly nuc and that they should be stimulated by feeding a mug full of light syrup every other day. No point in putting a lot of sugar syrup on in one go because one needs to mimic a natural nectar flow. Too much syrup and they would just stuff the brood nest with

syrup and the Queen would have nowhere to lay. Mireille was delighted as she now had a strategy to try and help these poor bees build up and survive the winter. She also fetched her poly nuc and we put the bees into it for her.

A VERY sticky Affair!

On a warm August afternoon beginners on this year's course made their way to John and Gayle Schumacher's house outside Rotherfield. A beautiful setting for a fun packed afternoon.

Helen and Malcolm introduced the session by showing us all examples of honey that was bad; alcoholic honey (the honey had not been properly ripened by the bees), honey that had not been properly filtered (debris and bits of wax included) , honey with very coarse granulation and honey that showed bad frosting. Malcolm encouraged us all to use a refractometer to check the moisture content of the honey we were extracting, as most honey needs to have moisture content of below 18%. We then all poured into the kitchen area in order to extract honey from some of the beginner's apiaries, and in a separate part of the kitchen honey that had been taken off the hives at Slab Castle that morning.

Malcolm raised concerns of bio security (hence separating the Association's honey from the beginners honey). He suggested that each beginner take the phone number of other beginners using the same extractor. The reason for this being that if one of us had EFB in our hives (European foulbrood) then a bee inspector would be able to trace any infection. He thought the risk would be minimal but as both he and Helen had been infected by EFB in the past he wished to underline the importance of avoiding cross contamination. Don't ever swap frames between beekeepers! Or if you do an extraction with another

beekeeper, make sure that that beekeeper is a clean beekeeper.

All of us were shown how to use a de-capping fork and some of us were also shown how to use a large knife to remove the wax cappings. There was visible excitement as Neil, and then Victoria and Carl and Phil and Alan extracted their first golden treasure from their bees.

We were shown how to use an extractor correctly. To begin with you need to be gentle with the spin as it can deform the frame making extraction on the other side more difficult. If a frame is spun too vigorously then it can even break up.

At one point Mark Garraway forced honey through one of the sieves as the sieve had become blocked with wax. NOT a good idea as the bucket had to then be re-filtered. By pushing the honey through the wax-clogged-sieve wax had entered the honey. If this does happen to you, refilter and use a spare, clean sieve. Should force really be needed, place a sieve over a clean bucket and eat the honey and wax yourself... Yummy!

There were four extractors being used (some tangential, some radial). All were good but it did become apparent that one in particular had very short legs and therefore it was impossible to get a honey bucket underneath the tap of the extractor. If purchasing an extractor make sure a honey bucket can easily fit underneath the tap otherwise you will create extra work for yourself! Once the honey had been spun out and passed through a sieve it was then placed in a settling tank. Malcolm showed us how to use a piece of clingfilm to remove the scum from the top of the settling tank so that this scum does not find its way into any of the jars as the honey is being bottled.

A lot of the frames that came from slab castle contained rape honey.

This clogs the frame completely and will not come out in the extractor. Helen showed us how to deal with this honey. She uncapped it by using an uncapping fork to dig out this crystallised honey which she then recommends you feed back to the bees in September.

Before being allowed any tea Malcolm talked to us all about Autumn treatments and Winter bees; Malcolm described the difference between summer bees and winter bees (winter bees contain many more fat bodies and are physiologically different). In order to counteract varroa he showed us how to use an eke with Apiguard, a thymol product. It is important that this is used in August while the temperatures are above 15° during the day and he recommends putting in the inspection board and closing up the back of the hive with gaffer tape. This ensures the vapours from the thymol penetrate right throughout the hive and promotes better grooming between the bees so that they rid themselves of this vicious pest. If a beekeeper misses this window to clean up his bees then oxalic acid can be used from mid December to early January. This can be in the form of acid mixed into sugar syrup or one can also sublimate. However to sublimate one needs a car battery and a special wand. Oxalic acid is a nasty chemical and a mask must be worn to protect your lungs if you are sublimating the crystals.

However he did point out that he would not treat a hive prophylactically. One should always put one's inspection board in in early August for a week and calculate the natural mite drop. Then a decision can be made about using an autumn treatment or not.

At 4pm while partaking of Gayle's memorable mint tea and chocolate cake, we were informed about the regulations for honey labels (see HWBKA website). Font size, name &

address, telephone number, batch number and produced in England is all of paramount importance. Malcolm writes his batches as: Location + Month + Year i.e. Tunbridge Wells August is TW0819.

In the small pantry after tea honey was bottled. Helen was also making soft set honey, combining honey provided by Rob Gore and mixing this with three jars of a beautiful soft set honey that she had brought with her. This was immediately jarred and then placed in cold water and Rob was instructed to keep the honey at about 14° for the next two days in order for the set to be perfect. Ice was being added to the water to bring the temperature down immediately to 14 degrees so that granulation would occur.

Finally, and frustratingly Malcolm asked for honey that had already been put into Steve Davies's car to be brought back into the house so that it could be labelled. Despite protests the honey was fetched back in. Once again, many hands make light work. Five or six of us were shown how to use labels and anti-tamper labels to present the honey properly.

All in all, all had a most productive, enjoyable and rewarding session. Many happy beekeepers came away clutching their jars of honey. Winnie the Pooh - eat your heart out. Those without honey were allowed to take a jar of the Association's honey.

Thank you to everyone involved, especially John and Gayle for opening up their home to everyone. Thank you to Steve Davies for bringing all his equipment. Thank you to John Miller for transporting the association's honey from Slab Castle to Rotherfield and taking it back again. Thank you to Peter Coxon and to Rob and Jo Gore and of course to the Association's honey Queen, Helen Hadley.

Tahal Dinc

ANNUAL BEGINNERS BEE SAFARI

The key to looking like a top-notch beekeeper is omission. Adopt a calm voice and repeat after me: "Ah yes, at the weekend I performed a Pagden split and now I have two hives". Now, sotto voce: "whilst crying, sweating, shaking my fist at the sky, dropping two whole frames of stores, cursing the day I ever got bees and having to lie down in a darkened room afterwards".



So, the eight souls who laid themselves out there for a full inspection by 15 daft beekeepers, plus Malcolm, Lesley, Brian and John are already way up there on the bravery scale. Opening one's hive up to criticism (of you that is, not the bees) gives you nowhere to hide your blushes other than behind your veil and by dint of the fact that no-one can see anything properly anyway.

The HWBKA Bee Safari is an annual event where the latest novices visit each other's apiaries and get serious house envy as well as a whole heap of learning. A tour of the more scenic parts of the High Weald ensued and each apiary taught us something new, and not just to take off the Porter bee escapes before Malcolm spots it.

The day augured well with lots of happy bees and thriving colonies. A few minor mishaps occurred; much to be expected with the motley crew Malcolm has found himself lumbered with this year. Bees had made off into the wilderness; they don't even bother with a Dear John

letter; they just up bee sticks and leave you. There were sightings of the lesser-spotted white queen (John Preston we're clubbing together and buying you a new marker pen), comb rescuing, and the horror of committing Regicide (yes really).

The main purpose of the day is to gain the benefit of each other's (lack of) experience and learn how to handle the scenarios we will all face at some point in the future. There's not a lot we can learn looking at a half empty hive, but we can see the consequences of daring to have a holiday and finding out the ladies have done a bunk in your absence. It's always a shame when the bees go, but surely some comfort that they'll either make a new colony in the wild or they'll get picked up by another beekeeper (who'll be thrilled to get a ready-marked queen).

There's a certain terror that comes with opening the hive, but that pressure was, for once, off for everyone apart from the host. I confess that by the time I got out of bed the gang were already at Nick's house, which is where I joined them. The hive, in a beautiful spot, had sadly lost some of its bees but the second hive was thriving, and a fine example of just how messy the bees can be, with lots of propolis sticking everything together.

The surprise find of the day for some of us were Jo's Omlet hives – I'd heard mixed things about them, but they were very well designed (apart from the plastic queen excluders which were a total pain) and ideal for those unable to lift heavy supers. All in all, a thriving group of hives and Jo has her children involved now too – start them early and they'll love bees forever.

We sadly had to miss Paul's hives, as time was against us, so we headed up to Mark's beautiful home. His low-down position of the hives (of

which I am as guilty) were a potential pain for the back, and we discussed how turning the hives towards the hedge would mean less bees around the food areas of the home, and they'll soon fly up and over the shrubs. A second hive (empty) was attracting a bit of attention from the bees – potential new home for the bees if they felt like swarming. A good bit of discussion about swarm attractant (and repellent!) followed. It was news to me that the smell of banana is similar to the pheromone that signals danger to the bees, and they can be more aggressive if you've eaten one. I spent the early part of this year digging out the dreaded feverfew plants (utterly repellent to bees – if only it had the same effect on wasps) and planting the good attracting plants such as marjoram and lemon thyme. Sadly, no free and friendly swarms have descended on my garden as yet, but we live in hope.

Next was the most dramatic of the day – Phil's bees really were up and running. A recent split meant we were expecting one of the queens to have hatched and possibly killed the other queens. One queen had surely hatched, as the bees were calm and happier than the last time Phil saw them. However, upon opening what we expected to be a dead queen cell, who should pop out but another queen! Lack of expectation on all our parts meant we didn't have spare nuc to house her in, and the kindest thing to do was also the worst – the dreaded regicide. Well done to those who dispatched her quickly.

Onwards to Neil's hives, which were the heaviest supers by a country mile. Thank heavens I've been practicing my deadlifts. The hives were, on the whole, thriving in their beautiful environment, but there may be one swarm that needs to be united with another to make it through the winter. Another learning point – getting the hives strong now will pay dividends for the future.

Personally, I can't imagine a sadder sight than dead bees in spring, and it was a valuable and timely reminder.

Last but certainly not least was Kay's two hives. Wow! What a surprise we had when we opened the nuc to find they had built comb all the way down the feeder gap. What truly wonderful creatures bees are. We managed to get the bees into a hive and strap the comb into an empty frame – what fun!

The second hive was the result of the drama of Kay's bees swarming. The first swarm was lost many weeks ago, and this colony was a mere caste which helpfully went up the nearest tall tree. All hail Malcolm for getting them down and into a box, despite them going back up three times! Upon opening the hive which now housed them, we all expected and hoped for a colony on its way to building itself for the winter. What we got was the busiest hive of the day, with swarm cells aplenty. They'd already built themselves up to such a pace that they were thinking of heading off again, with new queen cells already capped! Another split had to happen there and then or risk losing the bees again; into the original nuc they went, and off they toddled with Denise to find a new home. You may notice that this is the sanitised version of events; minus the blank staring, minor panic and wondering what on earth to do next – there were some very tired beekeepers by this point in the day.



After all the last-minute drama, Kay treated us to a fabulous barbecue

(and optional lie down in a darkened room) and we all went away full of delicious food and knowledge. An invaluable day of learning for everyone, and I for one haven't had such fun in a long time.

Thanks of course to all who allowed us into their homes and offered such hospitality. And of course, to Malcolm, Lesley, John and Brian for sharing their knowledge with us all.

Nathalie Armstrong

DIY SERIES BY STEVE DAVIES

UNITING BOARD

When uniting two colonies close together, the newspaper method is very effective. But what if the hives are far apart or in different apiaries? A good solution is to build a uniting board that will keep the bees secure inside the hive whilst moving.

I cannot take the credit however as Michael Myszyn has been using these for years and introduced me to their benefits. What follows is my interpretation of his design.

Materials:

- Either 5mm plywood cut to the size of the hive box plus relevant lengths of 6mm x 20mm stripwood OR an old crownboard with two feeder holes. I buy second quality crownboards from one of the suppliers during sale days or honey shows usually saving around £5.
- One sheet of varroa metal mesh
- Small amount of 6mm x 20mm stripwood.

Method:

Using a completed crownboard, on one side, opposite the feeder holes, make two angled cuts approximately 100mm apart. Remove the off-cut and trim one end slightly and repeat on the edging (see photos for clarity). This will be the entrance and without cutting off the excess, there



is the likelihood that you will squash bees.

Then screw the off-cut back in position with one 15mm screw. Make sure the screw head is



recessed!

- On the opposite edge of the board, but on the same side, cut a slit approximately 150mm in length. On my first attempts I



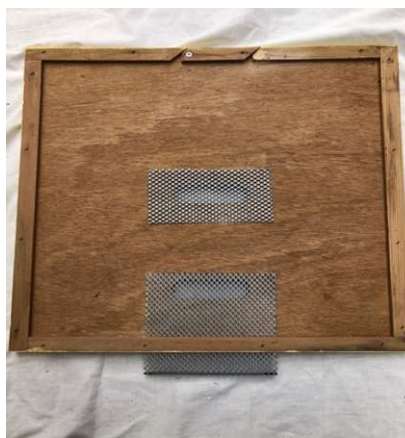
would remove the relevant piece of stripwood, make the required cuts and then glue and pin it back into place. Now I use an electric multi tool which makes it easier and quicker.

Now on to the metalwork!

- From the varroa mesh, cut a section 150mm x 150mm and fold back one edge by approximately 5mm forming an 'L' shape.
- Cut a further section 150mm x 75mm.

Back to the crownboard ...

- Take the smaller piece of mesh and staple it across the middle feeder hole. This will allow the scents to spread throughout both boxes but keep the bees separated.
- Next, put the larger section through the slit and make sure that the turned-up section does not protrude beyond the edge of the crownboard.



Finally, cut three pieces of stripwood to length then glue and pin them around the larger mesh screen.

Quite why I do this I'm not sure; initially it was a desire to protect the bees when withdrawing the mesh but I'm probably worrying needlessly.

That's it, all complete.



To use:

A day or two before moving, I will replace the existing floor with the uniting board leaving the entrance open.

On the night before the move, the entrance is closed and sealed with duct tape - the bees can get through the smallest of gaps! I also make sure that the feeder holes in the top crownboard are securely covered. NOTE: if both hives have queens, one will need to be removed. If she is in the box above the uniting board, she must be removed before it is sealed up.

The next day, I will tape around the join between the uniting board and brood box then secure the complete hive with one, or two, straps.

The hive is then ready for moving and placed on top of the receiving hive.

With no newspaper to eat through, the bees cannot unite without your intervention. I tend to wait 24 hrs. or more before removing the larger mesh screen and allowing them to merge. After that, it's standard

uniting procedure waiting a week before merging the brood frames into one box.

Honey Display Stand

At the 2018 National Honey Show, I was asked to make a honey display stand similar to those used at the show. Of the varied styles, we settled on the following design, which is large enough for five 1lb jars on each shelf. This would give a total of twenty jars or a mixture of



jars, wax, candles or anything else you are selling.

One caveat, it is easier to build than describe so please bear with me!

Materials:

I would suggest that all wood needs to be around 20 – 25mm to reduce the likelihood of bowing. You will need one piece 530mm x 330mm for the floor and three pieces 530mm x 100mm for the shelves. Depending on the style of wood you are using, if both faces are the same, you can get two sides out of one piece 530mm x 330mm. If different (groove on one side and flat on the other) you will need two pieces 530mm x 330mm. I know that sounds complicated, but all will become clear later on???

If you wish to use ‘proper’ wood you will not be able to buy it in the required width and will have to join them together either by tongue and groove or pin and glue. It may sound daunting but can be done with patience. I used some old Ikea bookcases and joined the slats together, surprising what you can do with free wood!

Alternatively, you could use mdf, plywood or chipboard if you intend to paint the finished product.

METHOD:

I would recommend making a template for the sides out of 5mm



hardboard. Any errors are easily corrected and doesn't use up valuable wood.

- Starting from the bottom right-hand corner, come up 50mm and mark in 80mm forming the first ‘step’. Thereafter, each step is 100mm tall and 80mm deep. The lug at the top is to give you various options regarding fixing the backstop and will be trimmed at the end.
- Draw a pencil line 15-20mm down from each horizontal step. These are the mark lines for the floor and shelves. I would advise drawing two lines as shown otherwise you could put one shelf in the wrong place (as I have done).
- Transfer the template to the two sides and carefully cut out. Remember to also transfer the shelf markings.



- Cut the floor to length and make sure all edges are square.
- Cut three shelves to length. Note: the top shelf may end up not being the same depth as the others but this is not a



problem.

- Keep one offcut 530mm long as this will be the top backstop



Note: I have chosen to use dowels but I discovered that 6mm doweling is not secure enough; 8mm is used here. However, it is easier to use 40mm No.4 screws and this is just as secure and is the method I'll describe here.

To continue:

- Once everything is cut and marked, drill two screw holes per shelf and three along the floor (as per the dowel holes in the photo).
- On the outside faces of the sides, countersink the screw holes.

- Starting with the floor, apply a liberal amount of wood glue then screw one side to the floor making sure it remains square.
- Do the same process with all the shelves to that side.
- Repeat the whole process with the other side again making sure everything remains square.
- Once all shelves and floor are assembled, you now have to decide how to finish the top backstop. One option is to cut the lugs off and, using the earlier off-cut, glue and pin it on top of the shelf. Alternatively, you could glue and pin a taller backstop to the lugs and shelf before trimming to size (see first photo).
- Finally, ensure all screws are countersunk and then fill the holes with suitable wood filler. Leave overnight before sanding down and painting (if desired).

RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION

Your annual subscription and any extra BDI are now due! Please ensure you renew as soon as possible. Failure to do so could lead to problems with your insurance and delivery of your monthly BBKA magazine. Subs are listed below. Any problems or queries please do not hesitate to contact the Membership Secretary at the.hwbka@gmail.com

Below are the **2019/2020 Subscription Rates** as ratified in the 2018 AGM

Type of Membership (as per [membership guide](#)):

- Full @ £26.00 p.a.
- Partner @ £15.50 p.a.
- Junior @ £12.00 p.a.
- Associate @ £10.00 p.a.

Additional Bee Disease Insurance Premiums (**for Full members only**):

for up to 3 colonies insurance is included
 for up to 5 colonies please add £2
 for up to 10 colonies please add £5.25
 for up to 15 colonies please add £7.75
 for up to 20 colonies please add £9.50
 for up to 25 colonies please add £11.10
 for over 25 colonies please contact the Membership Secretary

Renewal can be done online at:

<https://hwbka.org.uk/join-us/membership-application/>

You can pay either by:

Cheque

Made payable to “**The High Weald Beekeepers Association**” and posted to the Membership Secretary:- Peter Halford, Yew Tree Cottage, Witherenden Hill, Nr Burwash Common, TN19 7JN

Or by:

Direct Payment to Lloyds Bank, Tunbridge Wells
 Branch Sort Code: 30-98-77
 Account No: 03074784
Please use Surname and initials as your Reference

Peter Halford

DATE FOR YOUR DIARIES!

AGM AND HONEY SHOW 2019

Our Annual Honey Show combined with our AGM, will be held on Saturday the 23rd of November at the Mark Cross Village Hall.

This is a chance to show off your lovely honey and honey products in a friendly, fun environment!

The AGM takes up only a small part of the event, with the honey show being the star of the afternoon. There is a chance to judge the Novice class yourself too.

Full details will be sent out late October but if you have any questions in the meantime please do not hesitate to get in touch with Samantha Bowles via the.hwbka+apiarist@gmail.com

NEXT APIARIST DATE: JANUARY 2020