



# The *Apiarist*

... High Weald Beekeepers' Newsletter

## Chairman's Chatter

By Malcolm Wilkie

2024 will undoubtedly be a challenging year for all of us.

At the present time the season looks as if it is going to be an extremely early one. On the association's WhatsApp group Rob Gore has said that he already has sealed drone brood in hives. Jo Groom says she has never had such large colonies at this time of year. In my own garden Darwin tulips that are meant to flower from mid April are now currently blooming, and it is the 21st of March! So if you have a large colony, expect swarming to start mid April.

At the moment you have an opportunity to swap out old frames, adding foundation in its place and as there are so many young bees eager to make wax that will be drawn out no problem. Doing this may also hold back swarming for a while. And of course if you do that the likelihood of getting tasty June honey increases.

Our program of events is on the website and everyone should take a look month by month what is being offered. Go to the website, click on the



Malcolm Wilkie, Chairman HWBKA as well as Training & Education Manager

menu, scroll down to events and you can see month by month what is going on. This is a fantastic resource and everyone should take a look. All the timings and locations are there. We encourage you to book but are well aware people are busy and no one will be turned away if they just turn up. As long as they are a member of course!

People are putting out hornet traps and they should be regularly monitored. Let's hope this year not too many of us find ourselves dealing with this invasive top predator. Wishing you every success in getting a good Spring honey crop.

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For Full calendar & details see <https://hwbka.org.uk/event/>

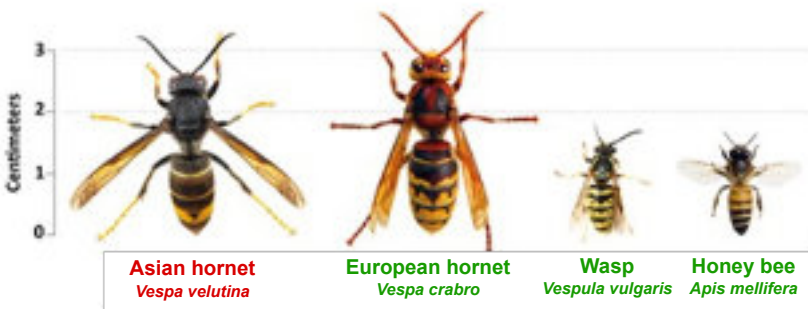
**The Apiarist** is a quarterly newsletter produced for members of the High Weald Beekeepers' Association.

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**Next issue: July 2024**

## Think you've seen an Asian hornet? Report it!



Report through the Asian hornet Watch app or [www.bit.ly/asianhornetreport](http://www.bit.ly/asianhornetreport)

### In the next issue:

Review of Tom Seeley's new book "Piping Hot Bees & Boisterous Buzz-Runners". Available now at [Northern Bee Books](http://NorthernBeeBooks.com).

It's very good, as far as I have read at the moment. /Paul L



# Christmas dinner flashback

By Sandy Infield and Malcolm Wilkie

*The pictures from our Christmas dinner came in too late to make it to the January issue, but here is a collage from the event.*

The attendees were split into groups with the task to create an Asian hornet model. Pictures by Sandy and Malcolm.



*Tash and Carlton provided the sound and entertainment team for the dinner.*



*Kerry then decided to join the entertainment team.*



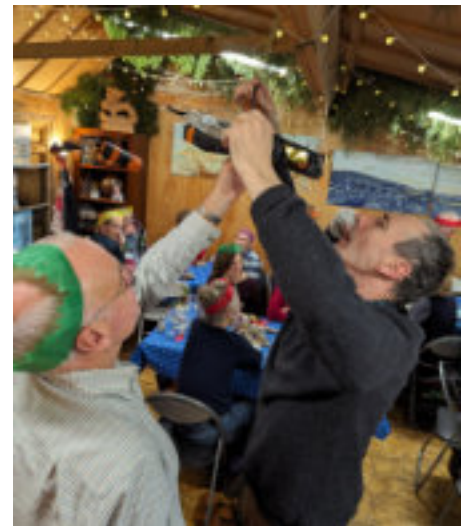
*Steve's team.*



*Above Holly's head the winning hornet (also in the inset image).*



*Malcolm and Deb check the aerodynamics while Helen checks the aesthetics.*



*David and Mark at work.*



*Roxanne and Lesley - will it fly?*



*Peter and Phil at work.*



# An Asian Hornet action plan

By Peter Coxon (AHAT Coordinator)

Priority #1 is to raise awareness amongst the general public by whatever means you can think of. There are very few of us beekeepers considering the amount of territory that needs to be observed and monitored and without more 'eyes on the ground' we will inevitably fail to control the Asian Hornet situation.

This might include:

- distributing and posting the NNS Asian Hornet posters at local shops supermarkets post offices etc.
  - writing to / lobbying local newspapers magazines, radio stations, councillors, politicians etc
  - giving talks at local clubs and societies such as gardening associations, women's institutes, local interest groups .... whatever you can think of.
- The NBU will specifically target local hot spots, primarily in Kent and place traps over large areas at 1km intervals.
  - In East Sussex (1709 km<sup>2</sup>) it would be impractical for our divisions and unnecessary to do anything like this at this stage.
  - It would however make sense to encourage beekeepers and even members of the public to put out sentinel traps in the areas where Asian Hornets were found last/ this year i.e. Fordcombe, Eastbourne, Newhaven and West Field, and where any hornets might be observed this year.
  - The location of such traps should be recorded using grid coordinates from the OS Map app or using What3Words so that they can be easily located again and their positions reported to the NBU.
  - In terms of precisely what to put out, there are divergent views about traps v monitoring bait stations. To be clear, a trap baited with a suitable lure such as Sutura/Trappit will attract and trap any Asian Hornets in the vicinity that enter it, whereas a bait station comprising a container of lure with an external wick to create a scent cloud/ trail of volatile attractant such as Trappit will simply attract the hornet which will feed and leave again.

- Clearly there is little point in placing bait stations where they are not very frequently observed ... so a kitchen or office windowsill might be ideal for example. Otherwise, there is little point.
- In the spring the only hornets flying will be queens and although a bait station would attract them and then 'if' observed that could be reported to the NBU and they would then take action to try to find a possible primary nest. However, it must make more sense to catch any Queens so that they cannot create a nest at all. It would be galling to have observed a queen on a bait station and then never to see it again, not knowing whether it had died, or found somewhere better to feed and went on to found a colony that might produce ≈100 more queens later in the year. If you catch a queen, put it in the freezer, trap and all and notify the NBU as they will want to examine it's genetics to see if it had any UK forebears.
- In terms of spring trapping of queens the advice from Alastair Christie – Invasive Species Officer & Asian Hornet Co-ordinator, Jersey, was that there is no point in putting out traps for spring queen trapping before 28th March.
- The counter argument to trapping is the problem of 'by catch' ... the law of unintended consequences i.e. in trying to protect our local insect population from predation by Asian Hornets but in the process killing them in our traps. For this reason, killing traps in which insects drown, as with the unmodified Véto-pharma trap, if used as designed, should **never** be used. The Véto-pharma trap might be used with sponge in the bottom with a small quantity of attractant and preferably with 5.5mm slot made in the sides. There are other traps available that better meet these requirements and can also easily be made by the user. Even so the traps should be monitored on a regular basis to release any by-catch that cannot escape.

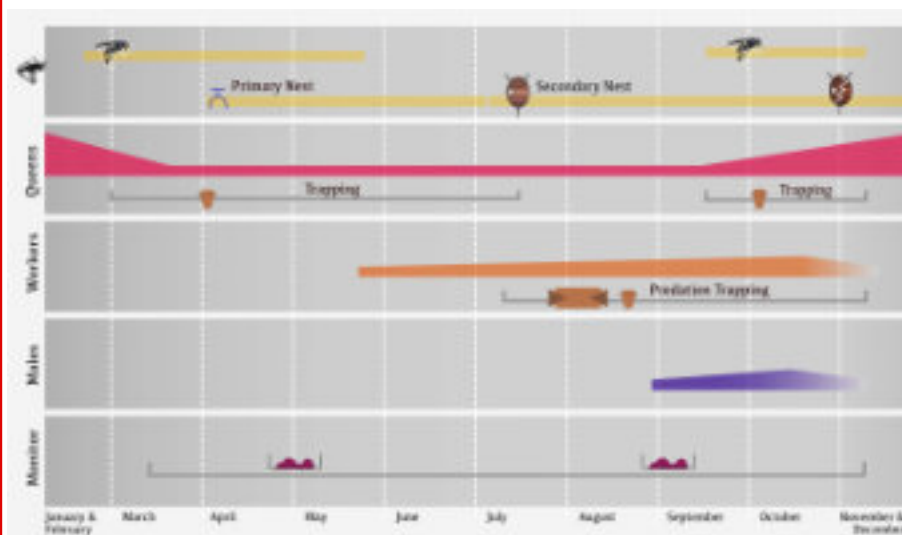
- If making your own trap there are a couple of critical design parameters of note
  - There should be at least 1 entrance hole 8mm in diameter to allow Asian Hornet queen to enter. This hole will likely be too small for European Hornet queens to enter. (N.B European hornets (*Vespa crabro*) are under threat too and are a protected species in Germany. Killing a European hornet or disturbing its nest has been illegal in Germany since January 1, 1987. Violators can face fines of up to €50,000)
  - There should be a large number of 5.5mm wide slots to allow by-catch to escape.
  - There should not be sufficient attractant to drown insects ... use a sponge to locate it.
  - Traps should be monitored regularly to release any by-catch that cannot escape.
  - Traps could/should be taken in at night as Asian Hornets do not fly at night whereas European Hornets and moths do.
- The issue of by-catch is a tricky equation to balance. A full-grown AH secondary nest will consume 11kg of insects in the season which equates to ≈11,000,000 insects @1mg each on average. Even in a killing trap this would represent very many traps to take 11kg. As there is no data on the effectiveness of a 'by-catch friendly' trap's efficiency in terms of allowing by-catch to escape, knowing when it becomes more damaging to have multiple traps out is not obvious at the moment but presumably will be at some point.
- Later in the season when / if worker hornets are out hunting a wick station may be more useful as it is likely to be visited multiple times by worker hornets and when reported to the NBU a bee inspector will be able to find their nest by triangulating their flight paths. Likewise hornets caught in a trap (of the none killing variety – of course) can be marked and released to help locate their nest which will then be destroyed.

■ We are not as yet allowed to trap and release Asian Hornets for the purpose of locating their nests as it is in contravention of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

■ If all the above fail, and we are well and truly inundated as they are in France that will be the time when traps of the Jaberprode type will come into their own to be used in our apiaries to simply to kill Asian Hornets en masse.

Much more information is available on-line on the BBKA and Bee Base Websites. One particularly useful document "A Beekeepers Guide to Asian Hornets" by Gillian Turner provides a very useful overview and dairy of what to do month by month from which the graph to the right has been borrowed. The whole document can be downloaded [here](#).

### Month by Month – "What to Do" Guide



Graph from the document "A Beekeepers Guide to Asian Hornets" by Gillian Turner.

## Asian hornet trap workshop

By Paul Lindström

We had a quite good turn-up for this workshop where Peter Coxon showed us how he makes DIY Asian hornet traps.

Now is the time to put out traps to catch Asian hornet queens, while later in the season other types of traps should be placed to catch the worker hornets. Both the type of trap and the sort of bait you put in them will be quite different in the season.

If you don't know what bait to put in the Asian hornet queen traps you could use the often referred to bait substance called "Trappit".

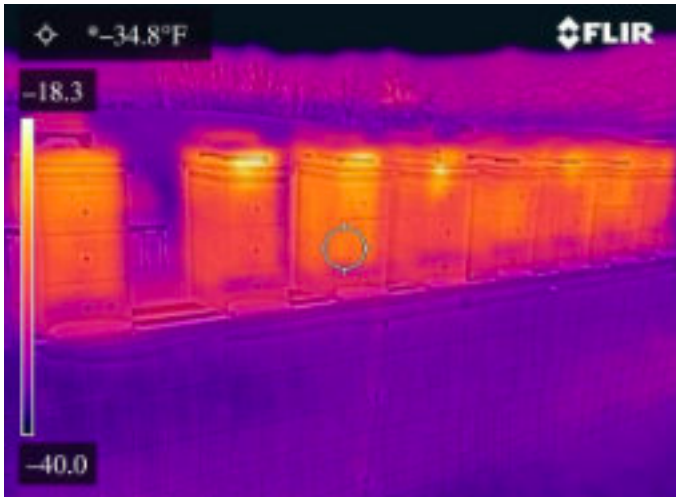


We didn't just build different types of Asian hornet traps – Peter Coxon also showed us some "muzzles" he has built to help the bees avoid getting caught by Asian hornets.

# Do beehives need better insulation?

By Paul Lindström

A while ago I came across a summary of research work conducted at Leeds University by Derek Mitchell, PhD student at the Institute of Thermofluids at the School of Mechanical Engineering. He found that the beehives for managed honeybees are poorly insulated compared to the natural habitat of feral bees, typically living in hollow trees with up to 150 mm thick walls. A standard wooden beehive has about 20 mm thick walls. He argues that the clustering of bees in the winter isn't "normal" but a stress symptom.



Heat loss from hives in a bare landscape – infrared photo by Scott Hall. (image from [Derek Mitchell's paper](#))



The same hives photographed with a normal camera.

I managed to find the paper, published in the Journal of the Royal Society Interface, Volume 20, Issue 208. The title is "Honeybee cluster – not insulation but stressful heat sink", downloadable [here](#).

Derek Mitchell got the idea to study natural bee nests versus man made beehives when his wife took up beekeeping. He thought the walls seem too thin, but couldn't find any research done on this.

But I remembered that Tom Seeley has made comments about the relative thinness of beehive walls in several of his books and inspired by this and Derek Mitchell's research I decided to build a "super-insulated" wooden beehive.

I know that many beekeepers choose to use polyhives, which have slightly better insulation properties than wooden hives, or WBC hives with two layers of wood. But I don't like the look of polyhives, and I find the WBC a bit cumbersome to manage and still aren't very well insulated.

So, the following is a kind of DIY article, but not a detailed step-by-step description, rather an example of how you can get about if you are building your own hive, adding more insulation to it.

## Tools needed

I have always wanted a proper workshop with lots of tools and when we expanded our garage some years ago I was lucky enough to make it big enough to include a small workshop. To build a hive from scratch you will need a circular saw with a stand for precise cutting, a router, a combination sanding machine (belt and disk), a good jigsaw, angle corner clamps and other clamps plus a good work bench/carpenter bench.

I try and re-use as much old wood as possible, and was also lucky to be given a lot of Celotex insulation left over from a conversion of a barn our neighbour had made some time ago. Celotex is just one brand name, there are several other similar products – Kingspan, Xtratherm PIR Insulation Board etc. I think it is important though that it is water resistant, has a thin layer of aluminium foil to



First step – make the inner frames and place two layer of insulation in the empty space. The inner walls are 5.5 mm plywood.


block any moisture. I used two layers of 20 mm boards, so in all 40 mm insulation. The inner wall was 5.5 mm plywood and for the outer wall I chose 20 mm Larch wood cladding. I found a timber merchant in Devon that was willing to sell a relatively small quantity to me with free shipping, so I went with that. I love the look of the Larch wood.

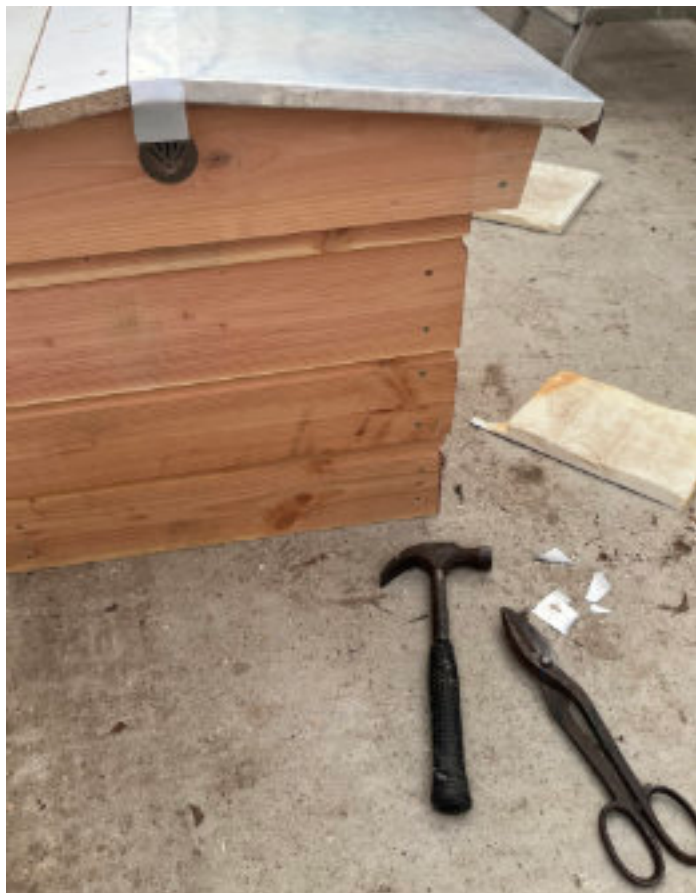
I have built my own bee hives for a while, both modified Warré hives, 14x12 nucs and 14x12 National Standard hives. The Standard National is a quite clever design that gives you handles on two sides to make it easy to lift. I didn't think that would work for my hive, and decided to only take out shallow slits on two sides to make it possible to get a grip when lifting them. I wrap my

hives over winter with roofing membrane, so didn't want any handles to stick out from the sides.

I cover the roof with used printing plates – a lovely material to work with – thin and easy to cut and shape, and should last forever.

When discussing the project with Steve Davies he warned me that insulating on the inside of the roof might cause trouble with condensation. But I always place a Hessian sack with wood pellets inside the hive over winter to avoid getting condensation and moisture inside the hives – this according to the principles of Émile Warré and used in my Warré hives as well. It seems to work fine.

It will be interesting to see if my bees will like the insulated hive, and prosper. I'll probably convert one of the older hives according to the same principle, and see if colonies in the "super-insulated" hives have a better survival rate. Time will tell. 



*For roofing material I used old printing plates – easy to work with and pure aluminium so should last "forever".*



*For outer cladding I used Larch wood "tongue and groove" wood panels. I love the look of the Larch wood from Devon.*

*I had to build my own crownboard and extend the frame on the queen excluder since my hive is bigger than a National Standard size hive.*



*The inside of the roof is also insulated. To avoid condensation I always put a Hessian sack with wood pellets at the top during winter, inside the hive, and it seems to work fine.*



*The hive more or less ready. I just had to add a landing board, but that was easy. By now it is inhabited by a colony – I hope they like it!*

# 'Shook swarm' and Bailey methods

By Jonathan Cooté

Comb replacement is essential when there are high levels of Varroa mites or European Foul Brood (EFB) has been detected and the bee inspector agrees that the colony can be treated rather than destroyed, also when brood comb is showing signs of too many drone cells or irregular comb depths wax moth damage etc.

With Varroa in the spring most of the mites are not on the adult bees but are reproducing on the brood within the brood combs and relatively few are viable on the bees themselves.

By sacrificing a generation of brood and at the same time treating the adult bees varroa can be kept within sustainable limits.

If an EFB diagnosis has been confirmed by the National Bee Unit Inspector, normally the entire existing combs and the bees within infected hives in colonies in an apiary, including all honey and brood have to be destroyed and replaced having sanitised the hive components. However, provided that the outbreak of EFB is not severe and is early in the season, the Bee Inspector might allow the adult bee population to be salvaged and placed on new foundation in sanitised hives, sacrificing only the brood, food and combs. This is done by a procedure called 'shook swarming'.

A newly sterilised floor and broodbox are placed on the original stand position containing 7-8 clean frames with fresh foundation. Additional frames with foundation are to hand to complete the process once the bees have been installed. A queen excluder is placed over the floor below the brood box temporarily to prevent the queen from attempting to abscond with a small number of workers; the queen will be unable to exit accidentally with the excluder in place.

Disease reduction is achieved by taking each brood frame in turn, firmly gripping the frame ends and bumping the hands against the frame runners to jerk the adhering bees into the hive. A little smoke after each frame is shaken, ensures that each lot

of bees moves down onto the fresh foundation on either side of the central gap. Brood at all stages will be sacrificed using this method but, if strong enough, the colony will soon recover. Once all the bees are within, along with the queen and drones, the remaining frames are placed in the central gap and the crown board is fitted with a bucket feeder containing 5 litres of 'summer' syrup, followed by the roof. It is probable that drones will be within the hive, so after 2-3 days it is absolutely vital that the queen excluder should now be removed to release them. Treating the adult bees against varroa by a suitable method will get rid of most of the remaining adult mites for several months.

Even if a nectar flow is in progress no supers should be added as any honey resulting will contain almost certainly be contaminated with sugar syrup. Further syrup feeds may be needed, depending on weather conditions, until all combs are drawn and in use. The colony should also be checked every two weeks to ensure that no re-infection has occurred.

## Modified Bailey comb change

The 'original' Bailey Comb Change method sometimes results in the colony being robbed from the unguarded 'reversed' lower entrance. It was introduced many years ago and the principle allows old combs to be changed and emerging brood and stores to be saved and moved to new foundation from otherwise poor quality or damaged combs. It should only be used if diseases, particularly EFB, are absent and varroa is



*The 'modified' Bailey method setup.*

reasonably under control.

The 'modified' Bailey method requires temporarily, a second brood box and an additional temporary entrance block, spacers, and, in the method which I use, a modified 'Bamboo' queen excluder. The latter can currently be obtained from Caddon Bee Supplies for about £6. The 'Bamboo' queen excluder helpfully has a wide central support. By drilling a 20mm hole through this and fixing an inverted plastic bee escape above it enables emerging drones to exit the original brood box and leave the hive or enter the box above but it prevents the queen from going back below.



*Drill 20 mm holes in the Bamboo queen excluder and place plastic bee escapes on the other side.*

In the original Bailey method, the original floor was left in place on the floor, reversed to provide a restricted temporary rear entrance. This clearly enabled robbers, wasps etc to enter the lower, unguarded entrance, which made the method liable to failure. The floor is still used temporarily, but the entrance is block is turned on its side. The process is otherwise similar to the above 'shook swarm' method but it avoids a brood break and loss of new brood and stores. The 'new' brood box is prepared with a full complement of frames fitted with fresh foundation, three frames are temporarily removed and about half the colony of bees is transferred by gently brushing the bees into this box. Normal 'Bee brushes' are not good for brushing bees, using them really annoys them! However, a shortened Goose wing feather is ideal for this. A queen



*Bamboo queen excluder in place with inverted bee escapes.*

excluder and temporary entrance consisting of four battens, with an entrance cut in one of them, are provided under the replacement box. The queen should be found and caged during the next steps. Now brush the required number of workers, including any drones present, into the central


space and replace the combs of foundation.

The entrance to the original box below is blocked by the entrance block on its side. The original brood box now containing about half of the bees and all the brood and stores is placed on this floor, scratching open any sealed stores present (this might have to be done in stages if more than a few frames contain honey stores.

The 'Bamboo' queen excluder is placed above this box with the plastic queen escape fixed above the 20mm hole drilled in the centre rib of the Bamboo queen excluder. This allows emerging drones to escape from the bottom box but not return, while workers will move honey stores, but not pollen, to the new comb above as it is drawn. The queen now remains in

the top box and rapidly recommences laying.

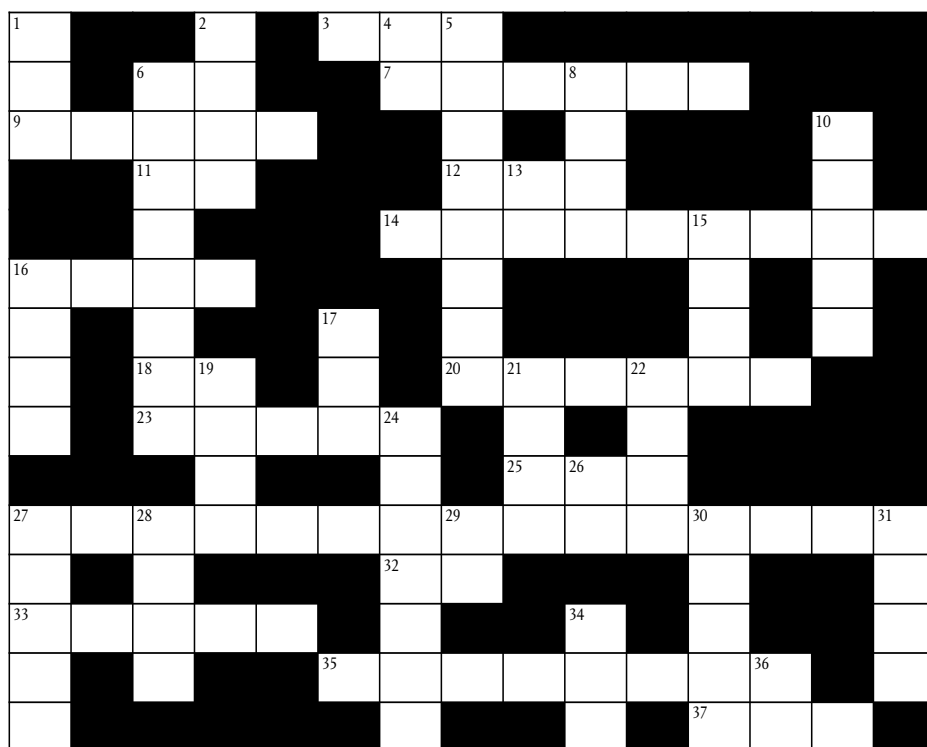
When all the brood has emerged and the honey and nectar stores transferred above by the workers, the lower box, empty store frames, bamboo queen excluder, and blocked-off floor are removed and the upper box placed on a the latter with the entrance adjusted to suit.

Whether the colony requires feeding depends very much on the time of year, the weather, whether nectar is available outside, and the quantity and quality of food stores in the lower box at the start. The colony will have to draw out all the foundation in the upper box so it may be necessary to place a feeder over the upper box to enable this and to avoid starvation. 

## Crossword

### Down

1. The grub father (3)
2. What's bred here shows in the flesh (4)
4. Intensify what you say as if you're a youngster. (2)
5. Sticky business. (8)
5. To get flowers start here. (3, 5)
8. Like a squirrel on your chest. (4)
10. A type of bee hive. (5)
13. Not off
15. Make me laugh with it. (4)
16. Temptation for the scouts. (4)
17. One way to move a colony. (3)
19. Indebted. (5)
21. Thus can Queens can arrive. (4)
22. Lost in these folds you do not want bees. (4)
24. Two for joy. (7)
26. City of Angels but not so much bees. (2)
28. Annihilate or sounds like a new beginning. (4)
29. Not the life of a bee, but the life of? (2)
30. Not stale. (5)
31. Honeyed nectar for humans. (4)
34. Arrangements of wax are works of this kind. (3)
36. Hello! (2)



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### Across

3. Something to doff or seal? (3)
6. Sew? (2)
7. Where comb gets made. (6)
9. A nearly useless boy. (5)
11. Us. (2)
12. Smoke it or use it to store honey? (3)
14. Another way to describe 12 across. (5, 4)
16. Your many, many thousands of friends. (4)
18. Make. (2)
20. Supposed to calm, but just makes me cough. (6)
23. They're running away for pastures new. (5)
25. Sick. (3)
27. Equivalent to a runway? (6, 8)
32. 0.314159265 is just so irrational. (2)
33. Scraped over. (5)
35. Dust them away with this. (3, 5)
37. Chart topper. (3)

*Answers on page 11.*



# Dates for your calendar

Saturday April 6<sup>th</sup> @ 10am-1pm

## Session 3 – Swarm control

Venue: Horsted Green Park Apiary (open to all members of the Association). Any beginners intending to get bees, please tell Rob Gore (robertgore07@gmail.com) who is running this session.

Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> April

## BBKA Spring Convention – Harper Adams

Saturday April 13<sup>th</sup> @

9.30am-12.30pm

## Session 4 – Going through a hive

Venue: Horsted Green Park Apiary (*New beekeepers only*).

Saturday April 13<sup>th</sup> @

12.30pm-3.30pm

## Session 4 – Queen rearing

Venue: Horsted Green Park Apiary (open to all members).

Wednesday April 24<sup>th</sup> @ 7.30pm

## Bee Banter

Venue: Function room, Rose & Crown Pub, Mayfield.

Saturday May 11<sup>th</sup> @ 11am-2pm

**Session 5 – Mating hives** (open to all members) Venue: Horsted Green Park Apiary

Saturday 18<sup>th</sup> May

## Sussex Beekeepers Bee Market

Venue: Uckfield College.

Wednesday May 29<sup>th</sup> @ 7.30pm

## Bee Banter

Venue: Function room, Blue Anchor Pub, Crowborough

Friday, Saturday & Sunday 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup>

## June – South of England Show

Wednesday June 26<sup>th</sup> @ 7.30pm

## Bee Banter

Venue: Function room, Rose & Crown Pub, Mayfield.

Saturday June 29<sup>th</sup> or Friday June 28<sup>th</sup>  
Session 6 – Bee Safari (open to all) am or pm depending on your group leader. A visit to three apiaries. Please express interest on HWBK Events page.

Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> July

## BBKA Basic Assessment

Venue to be confirmed. If you are interested in taking a BBKA exam, contact Peter Halford at [the.hwbka+exams@gmail.com](mailto:the.hwbka+exams@gmail.com).

Saturday July 13<sup>th</sup> (open to all) @ 11am-1pm

## Session 7 Varroa control

Venue: Horsted Green Park Apiary

Wednesday July 31<sup>th</sup> @ 7.30pm

## Bee Banter

Venue: Function room, Blue Anchor Pub, Crowborough

Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> August

## Weald on the Field, Uckfield

Sunday 11<sup>th</sup> August

## Summer BBQ

Venue: Greenbank, Shepherds Hill, Buxted, TN22 4PX  
Please register by clicking [here](#)

Wednesday August 28<sup>th</sup> @ 7.30pm

## Bee Banter

Venue: Function room, Rose & Crown Pub, Mayfield.

Wednesday September 25<sup>th</sup> @

7.30pm

## Bee Banter

Venue: Function room, Blue Anchor Pub, Crowborough

Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> September @ (times?)

## Session 8 – Preparing hives for Winter

Venue: Horsted Green Park Apiary (open to all).

Saturday October 5<sup>th</sup> @

10am-12.30pm

## Session 9 – Showing honey

Venue to be confirmed.

24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> October

## National Honey Show

Venue: Sandown Park

Wednesday October 30<sup>th</sup> @ 7.30pm

## Bee Banter

Venue: Function room, Rose & Crown Pub, Mayfield.

Saturday November 9<sup>th</sup> @ 10am-1pm

## Session 10 – Wax workshop

Venue: Sandy Infields Black Shed Studio, Fairwarp.

Please express interest on the HWBK Events page

Sunday November 24<sup>th</sup> @

1pm-5.30pm


## AGM and Honeyshow

Venue: Five Ashes Village Hall.

Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> December @ 7pm

## HWBK Christmas meal buffet

Venue to be confirmed.

*More events might be listed [on our web site](#) – check it regularly for the latest updates.* 

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## Summary of the latest HWBKA committee meeting

The HWBKA committee met on 6 March 2024.

A compost loo has now been ordered for the Horsted Green Park apiary. The old “Slab Castle” apiary will be closed this season and some of the bees moved to Horsted Green park.

HWBKA will participate in the Crowfest on 13 July 2024. We will also have a Summer BBQ, hosted by Chris

Blandford. This years Christmas do will be at Mayfield Cricket Club.

Our Asian Hornets Team Coordinator Peter Coxon will create an Action Plan for what HWBKA and its members will do to counter the threat from the Asian hornets. As a part of that we have decided to buy bait/lure, for example Trappit, in bulk

quantities. And also some lids for Asian hornet queen traps.

*The next HWBKA Committee meeting will be on 1 May* – you are welcome to suggest topics we should discuss. Just send an email to our secretary Holly Caetano Alves de Castro on: [the.hwbka+secretary@gmail.com](mailto:the.hwbka+secretary@gmail.com)

Come and learn all about the fascinating world of bees at the

*Sussex Beekeepers' Association*

# *Bee Market*

SATURDAY 18<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2024 - 10 AM TO 4.30 PM

*Uckfield College*

Downsview Crescent, Uckfield TN22 3DJ

**EVERYONE WELCOME - ADMISSION £2**

Bees, plants and honey on sale  
A talk on honey bees  
by Stephen Fleming, co-editor of BeeCraft  
Interactive Children's Bee Workshop  
Refreshments and snacks available  
Equipment auction  
Gardening ideas  
Trade stands  
Workshops  
And much more!



<http://sussexbee.org.uk/wordpress.com/sbka-events/>

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## HWBKA Committee 2022-2023

President: Keith Obbard ([the.hwbka+president@gmail.com](mailto:the.hwbka+president@gmail.com))

Chairman: Malcolm Wilkie ([the.hwbka+chair@gmail.com](mailto:the.hwbka+chair@gmail.com))

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Honorary Treasurer: Phil Edwards ([the.hwbka+treasurer@gmail.com](mailto:the.hwbka+treasurer@gmail.com))

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For more Bee Inspectors see the National Bee Unit [web site](http://www.nationalbeeunit.gov.uk).

## Answers to crossword on page 8

D			B		C	A	P										
A			S	O		F	R	A	M	E	S						
D	R	O	N	E			O		I							W	
			W	E			P	O	T							A	
			S			H	O	N	E	Y	J	A	R	S			
B	E	E	S				L				O				R		
A			E		C		I				K				E		
I		D	O		A		S	M	O	K	E	R					
T		S	W	A	R	M		A		I							
			E			A		I	L	L							
L	A	N	D	I	N	G	P	L	A	T	F	O	R	M			
A		U				P	I				R				E		
R	A	K	E	D		I			A		E			A			
V		E			B	E	E	B	R	U	S	H			D		
A					S			T		H	I	T					

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