



What's Buzzing?

Mid Bucks Beekeepers Association Newsletter

May 2020

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MBBKA

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Welcome....

..... to the May edition of the MBBKA newsletter for 2020.

The ongoing lockdown due to Covid 19 virus continues to mean that the Association remains unable to provide its programme of events in the usual manner. However that hasn't stopped us from continuing to meet in the virtual world, with both the remainder of the beginners course and the April meeting achieving good attendances online. (The slides from Jonathan's bee inspector talk are available - see email). The plan is to try to take this one stage further - keep a look out for an email from Helen regarding the May meeting, when subject to the weather and the technology both co-operating, it is hoped that Sean will be live streaming a teaching session from his apiary.

It would be interesting to know how many other Associations have made similar use of technology, as the beekeeping press only seems to talk about meetings and courses being cancelled. The newsletter also provides another means of keeping everyone informed. Kevin has provided an update about the current status of the apiary (see P9), Sean has provided articles on a variety of topics, and you can enjoy the recent adventures of Brian in his regular column. Between them they provide half of the pages for this edition, for which I am most grateful. Is there nobody else who could send something to include - a photo, a quiz, a recipe, some awful bee jokes...

With the weather improving and colonies growing, the chance of swarms is increasing, (thanks to Sean for the points below) - you have been warned!!

Godfrey Clements, Secretary MBBKA

Bee Swarm Aware



Bees swarm because of space issues; space to lay, space to put down stores.

Every frame of sealed brood will produce approximately 2½ frames of adult bees, make sure there is enough space in the hive for the adults.

If there are bees on every frame add a box to give the bees space.

If you wait for 9 frames of brood before adding the 1st super the bees will swarm, bees plan ahead to swarm.

Make your own eke *by Sean Stephenson*

An eke has a multitude of uses including creating space for feeders, providing a second entrance for comb change, as well as converting a National hive into a Deep National. The dimensions of an eke can depend upon the purpose to which the eke is to be applied. With the exception of ekes for my polystyrene nucleus boxes I make my own ekes. I employ three distinct forms of eke; hive roof infill, narrow eke for feeding and Bailey comb change, deep eke for hive size conversion and accommodating a contact feeder.



The simplest one is the hive roof infill. I use 6 inch hive roofs and fit four pieces 75mm by 18mm planed smooth timber from B&Q. The timber is cut into 460mm lengths and interleaved to give a tight fit. The length may vary with the hive roof manufacturer, so it is worth measuring first before cutting to length.

The timber is then nailed to the roof with 2 or 3 tacks per side.



I find this roof adaption a great help, it can accommodate rapid feeders and small contact feeders as well as insulation for winter protection.



The external dimension of National hive is 18 1/8 inches which is approximately 460mm and it is 460mm that most hive manufacturers employ. My shallow eke utilises planed smooth timber 44mm by 18mm, two lengths are cut to 460mm and two to 424mm. The two shorter lengths are screwed into the longer lengths forming a 460mm square frame.

In the lower left image you will see some Duck Tape, this when removed reveals an entrance which is opened during Bailey comb change or queen rearing using a Demaree configuration.



Finally, an eke can be used to convert a National hive to a National 14x12 by using timber 18mm x 90mm. If like me, you have a mix of both hive types, during queen rearing being able to add an eke to a nucleus hive (as shown in the photo to the right) saves money.



Varroa Control 2 -Late Spring *by Kevin Crangles*

Our first three articles dealt with Monitoring colonies for the presence of Varroa. Let us move on to include some Varroa Control Methods that the monitoring methods and results may lead us to apply.

If we move forward in the seasonal order of the Bee colony and Varroa mite's typical expansion cycles, we can order these articles to follow a monitoring and control over an annual cycle.

Time of Monitoring and Control

Late spring = Between Beginning Mid- April and Early- May = Detection while supers are fitted .

Method = At Least 1 monitoring test possibly 2 tests at least a week apart.
= Varroa Sticky Board - Mite drop count = 1 or more mite per day
= Varroa Easy Check - Mite count per 300 bee sample = equal to or greater than 1%
= Drone brood culling - Requires a short frame of comb or foundation to be inserted in position frame 7 or 8 on warm day in early Spring. Drone brood is evident by approximately mid April.

Control Methods = If results of Test 1 or 2 indicate above indicate treatment is required. However, at this time Chemical varroacides are not be appropriate during the early nectar flow when supers are in place!

Bio Technical = We can use Varroa control coinciding with our use of Swarm control and this method been found to be 90% effective for mite reduction.

Method = Based on a modified Pagden method ref NBU .

Day 1 = Warm, Sunny, Foragers are out and swarming looks likely.



1. Move Parent colony 3/4m from original site

2. Place new swarm colony on original site.

Floor,

Queen excluder,

Brood box + Drawn comb /Foundation

Crown board

Contact Feeder 2.5/3.0L 2:1 syrup + super Eke + Roof

3. Find Queen in Parent and place her only! In Swarm colony

Day 7 = Warm Sunny Foragers are out



1. Inspect Parent colony for queen cells. Select one most viable. Save other for use in Nucs or Mini mate boxes

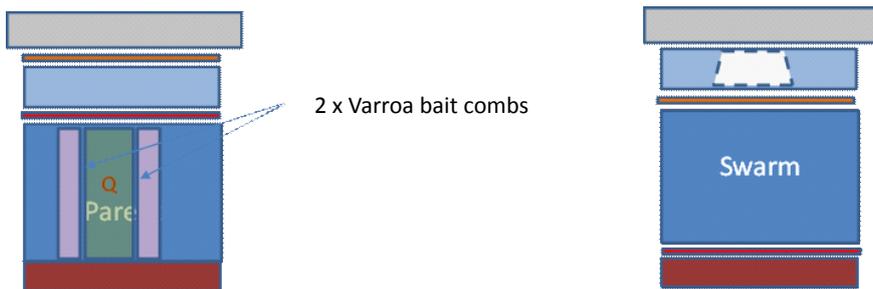
2. Place selected cell in cell cage/protector carefully! on centre frame. Parent will now be Queen right but unmated

Option! Feeder maybe replaced by supers from Parent . Shake out all Parent bees first into Brood box or on ground under Parent entrance block.

3. Remove Queen excluder from Swarm colony under brood box

Leave for 14 days . Topping up feeder as required every 2/3 days

Day 21 = Warm Sunny Foragers are out



1. Inspect Swarm colony Remove two frames of Open brood and replace foundation frames

2. Remove two frames from Parent adjacent to Queen Frame.

2. Replace with two frames of Open brood from Swarm colony . **The Varroa Bait combs**

3. Cull all drone brood from Parent colony

Leave for 8/9 days . Topping up feeder as required every 2/3 days

Day 29/30 = Warm Sunny Foragers are out. Do not allow bait combs to hatch!

1. Inspect and Remove destroy the two capped Bait frames.

2. The virgin Queen may be culled and replaced with a queen saved in Day 7 in nuc.

If increase is required. Save both colonies and requeen Swarm with old Queen if necessary

If no increase required. Wait until new Queen in Parent is in lay and then cull old queen in swarm and unite both.

This is a diagrammatic representation of NBU leaflet using Artificial Swarms for Varroa Control. May 2016

Review of Nitrile Gloves by Sean Stephenson

Nitrile gloves have been accepted by many beekeepers as the de facto glove to be worn during hive inspections/manipulations. Their benefits include second skin tactility, easy to clean between hives and disposable thus enhancing apiary hygiene. There are considerations; bees can pierce the glove, the length of the cuff, they are not really environmentally friendly and cannot be recycled, some can rip during manipulations and some gloves are suitable for medical use which in the current environment should be given consideration by beekeepers.

The main purpose of the glove is to form a hygienic barrier between the bees and the beekeeper. The bees are less likely to become defensive if they are not aware of the human smells that come from the hand. Having a thin glove means that tasks requiring feel such as picking up a queen can be more easily performed. Nitrile is more resistant to piercing than latex, so it does give an element of improved protection. In fact, nitrile gloves come in different forms and here is my appraisal of some of the different types that can be purchased today.

The first nitrile gloves I bought (Ultra Tuff) were from a dairy farm supplier. They are produced for milking and are thicker than the usual nitrile gloves, have long cuffs and are more resistant to stings and tears. These gloves are a good place to start if you have not tried nitriles before, they will build your confidence. As they are stronger than most, they can be tight so best purchase one size bigger than you would normally wear.



as the Ultra Safe gloves but are short cuffed and a little translucent which does not inspire confidence. The eco bit to me is a little bit of a misnomer in that they are reported to degrade x10 faster

The most common nitrile glove is the Ultra Safe, these are worn by Bee Inspectors and are the cheapest to purchase. They are long cuffed but can be prone to tearing. I always carry a spare pair in my bee suit just in case. If a colony becomes defensive a second pair over the top of the first gives added protection.

I have been trying out the new "eco" Green Nitrile gloves, they are as durable as the Ultra Safe gloves but are short cuffed and a little translucent which does not inspire confidence. The eco bit to me is a little bit of a misnomer in that they are reported to degrade x10 faster than Ultra Safe's; "The process of biodegradation will increase if the gloves are disposed of in optimum landfill conditions e.g anaerobic digestion facilities". I am testing some in my compost bin!



The nitriles I use for all my beekeeping jobs e.g. cleaning frames, and most importantly when dealing with aggressive bees are the Heavy Duty Green Nitrile Gloves, long cuffed, flock lined, reusable and there is always a pair in my bee box!

Old Fart in the Out Apiary

28th April and its raining! What a glorious month it has been.

The Spring blossom has been glorious and the sunshine and blue skies have made me as happy as my bees.

With most of the country in 'Lockdown' the roads have been quiet and the villagers passing by have all said cheery good mornings and smiled in contrast to the usual grudging scowls.

Well now most of you know what it feels like to be an 'Old Fart'! You begin to miss the chance to look through another beekeeper's hives and to pass on tips, gossip and stories at Association meetings.

I have been phoned by several members and maintain an e-mail dialogue with a couple of others.

My allotment looks wonderful, I have dug 800 square yards, for those of you who understand imperial measures that is best part of 20 pole!!

What about the bees, you may ask?

Breaking News

At this point 10:00 am 28/04/2020 I have been interrupted by Nadia carrying the swarm line and not a cup of tea.

In this pouring rain I have to rescue a swarm from a beech hedge in Worminghall.

Donning a coat over my bee suit I set off for the edge of the county! Sure enough a largish swarm in a beech hedge about a metre off the ground.

The householder kindly took these pictures of a rapid collection.



Returning to my original line of thought I have visited all my bees regularly. It is important to remember that despite the glorious weather it is only the end of April. Some hives are building up well whilst others are lagging behind. There is no 'Rhyme or Reason' for it, as far as I can see. For instance 2 weeks ago I visited my 2 hives, a Dartington Long Hive and an Omlet Beehaus that find themselves surrounded by 2 large fields of Oil Seed Rape, (OSR). The OSR was just beginning to bloom. Both hives had gone into the winter strong with young queens and plenty of bees. One hive had filled all its brood comb and I inserted 3 more 14X12 frames and added a drawn super. The other had only 2 frames of bees and small patches of brood. I borrowed a frame of sealed brood from the other hive to give them a boost.

On the same day I was brave enough to face the hives in the wood, 'The Naughty Step'! This was their first proper inspection and I had to rush back to HQ to collect some more supers. One hive that was from a small cast swarm last year, and has never had more than a couple of frames of bees, had filled a 14X12 brood box and was bursting at the seams. I removed 3 brood frames of stored honey and gave 3 undrawn brood frames in return. I inserted the queen excluder and added a super of partially drawn frames. I scored the frames of honey and I placed on top of the crown board above the super. Sean gave me a useful tip a couple of years ago. If you reduce the size of the hole in the crown board the bees will clean out any comb above the board and use it or repack it below. A week later these brood frames

were clear and the hive needed another super.

In another apiary a member has 1 hive. Unfortunately, she is unwell and asked me to check her bees. The hive was still stuffed with winter stores and there was no laying space for the queen. Swarming alarm bells rang in my head. What should I do? I decided to create a small split. I fetched some fresh brood frames and another brood box. I brushed the bees off 3 frames of brood, ensuring that 1 contained eggs and young larvae. I did the same with 2 brood frames of stores and pollen. These I placed in the new brood box and replaced the missing frames with the fresh foundation. I then reassembled the hive and place the new box with the frames of brood on top of the supers. Overnight the house bees will come up to these frames with brood. The next day I removed the frames and the nurse bees into a NUC and moved them to another apiary where I have left them to raise their own queen. Finally, I added another super to the original hive.

I went to visit Anton's bees 10 days ago. He had an issue and wanted some advice. I was really impressed by the vigour of his hives and the calmness on the comb of his bees. These bees came from a small swarm he helped to collect last year and are a credit to his husbandry. It was such a blissful scene in the sunshine with industrious bees flitting around I felt like sitting down and watching them for the rest of the day!!

Getting back to the swarm theme I have to keep reminding my self that we are only just at the end of April. I have a large list of collectors this year but worry that they will start to fall away when the 'Lockdown' ends and they return to work. Several regulars have contacted me to say that they are enforcing rigorous non-contact upon themselves for reasons of health or age.



So far, we have had less than 10 calls to the swarm line and with this morning's call we have collected 4.

The first call was on Good Friday and I collected a swarm in Long Crendon and we had 2 calls on last Sunday. Rus went and collected a swarm in Ambrosden and used a mark 2 swarm collection box, (a cardboard box!)

The other call on Sunday was cancelled by the home owner on some very poor advice form another beekeeper!

I had a call yesterday from a neighbour of the Association Apiary and Sean Stephenson collected. We believe this swarm did not come from the apiary. Often swarms are attracted to an apiary when looking for a new abode. Beekeepers often set out 'Bait Hives' for such an eventuality. I have experienced this on several occasions. One Sunday morning I had just thoroughly checked all the hives in an apiary and there were queens 'all present and correct', and no queen cells. As I returned to the car, I could hear a concentrated buzzing noise. I investigated and alongside the car was a swarm in a blackthorn bush.

I have some hive parts in stock if anyone requires them and will use the wet weather as an excuse to spend some time in the workshop.

Look after yourselves and your bees! If you have issues or questions feel free to ring and request help.

Old Fart in Out Apiary (aka Brian Bush)

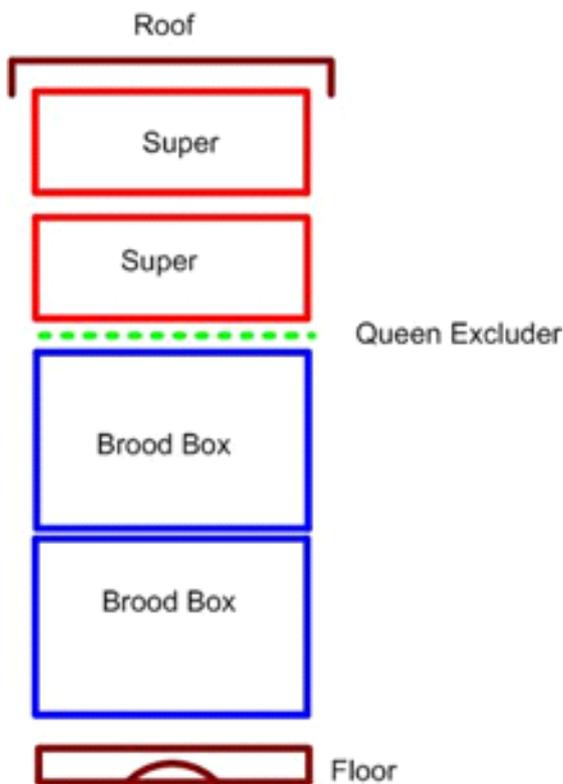


Swarm Collection 2020

If you are able to collect swarms please e-mail me ASAP on brian.bush@btinternet.com

The Swarm number is: **07770 370132**

Ted Hooper – queen rearing for the small-scale beekeeper



Ted Hooper's book 'Guide to Bees and Honey' has for many years been the reference manual for new beekeepers. Below is an abridged version of his method of queen rearing for the small-scale beekeeper.

During the Spring, build the strongest colony in the apiary on a double brood box, the second brood chamber should ideally comprise drawn comb. If drawn comb not available use foundation and feed throughout late March and April. By the third week in May the colony should have at least one super. If not already present, add a second super prior to starting queen rearing.

Go through the colony and find the queen, make her safe. With a double brood box always remove the top chamber and examine the bottom one first. If the beekeeper starts with examining the top box first, they will drive the bees down and overcrowd the bottom box.

Rearrange the brood frames; in one box put all the unsealed frames of brood with a frame of pollen in the centre and flanked on the outside by sealed brood to fill the box, all the remaining frames along with the queen are placed in the brood second brood box on the hive floor.

Above the bottom brood box is placed a queen excluder followed by the two supers, a second queen excluder then the second brood box with the open brood. Nurse bees will migrate to the top brood box and start to produce queen cells. This is due to the lack of queen pheromone in the top box as a result of the distance to the queen created by the two supers. If the queen is one from which the beekeeper wishes to breed, leave the colony for 10 days.

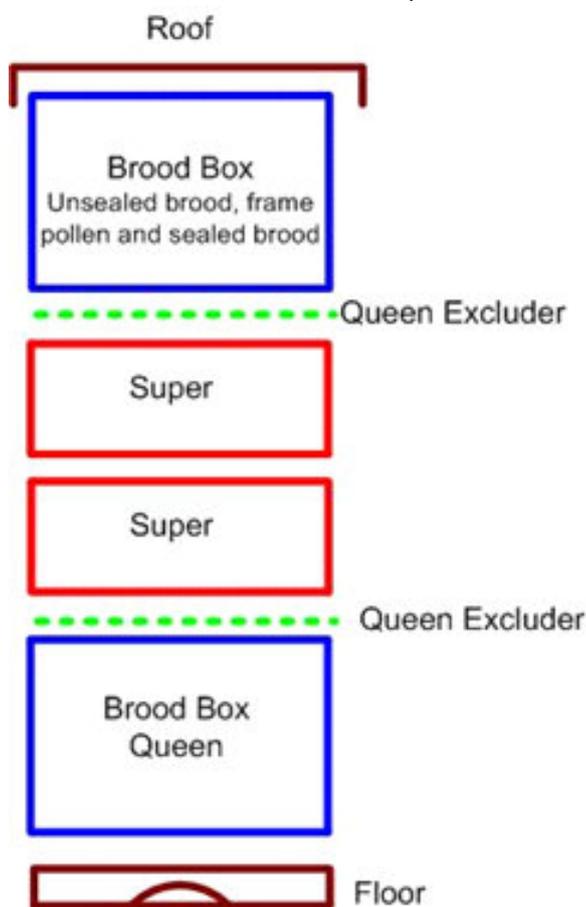
If the beekeeper wishes to breed from another queen, after 4 days tear down any queen cells in the top box and introduce a marked frame of eggs and very young brood from the colony with the preferred queen. Leave for 10 days.

After 10 days the queen cells can either be harvested and introduced into mating nuclei or the combs and bees from top box split and used to create mating nuclei along with the queen cells produced.

Variations that a beekeeper might consider:

- Check for queen cells after 4 days and pinch out any sealed and excess cells to make space for cutting the queen cell out later
- If introducing a frame cut it to Miller shape for better access to queen cells
- After introducing a frame check again after 4 days for queen cells on original frames and destroy any that are found
- Can be done as part of Demaree swarm control method

Sean Stephenson



Association Apiary Update



Our last face to face training session was back in January, when we got together for the winter varroa treatment using trickled Oxybee solution using the Association Apiary .The practical application part followed demonstration training and during this session the individuals attending came face to face with the colony losses at the Apiary. We lost five colonies, mostly due to Nosema and the fact that there were insufficient winter bees in some to maintain sufficient heat All colonies had gone into winter apparently strong and with lots of stores. In total seven colonies survived with two which were slightly smaller overwintering in six frame Poly-Nucs.

It is always upsetting to see this first-hand and the group kept focus and got on with the job, successfully treating the remaining colonies with Oxybee.

We were faced with a rapidly approaching New Beginners training course with 40+ delegates and a training apiary depleted of colonies for them to work on, at practical sessions. We came up with a plan to (a)Limiting trainee groups to opening only six colonies per session this year and (b) Contacting our members and neighbouring association members to see if anyone had colonies to spare because of downsizing, to sell us, to donate on an exchange basis and (c) Purchasing at least two colonies from Bee suppliers to improve both colony numbers and stock gene diversity as recommended at the AGM. This was done so that we could bring the apiary up to the minimum full strength of 12 colonies and hopefully a few more, so we would be able to continue to offer our high standard Beekeeper training to our beginners this year.

Unfortunately, we lost one of the small Polynuc in late February to Nosema. Down to six in total.

In the middle of this, the effect of the Corona Virus social distancing strategy forced the cancellation of our beginners training programme for 2020. However, the response to our request for help with colonies had already gone out and the overall response was amazing. Thanks to you all, for your kind words, your encouragement, and your most generous offers of assistance.

We now have additionally:

1. Two colonies arriving soon from two Bee suppliers in the form of National five frame nucs with Queens bred in UK.
2. Two overwintered National colonies already in place at our Apiary, from Ted Kirby of NBBKA who was downsizing from five colonies to three because of a change in circumstances. Hive parts exchanged with The Queens of last year and bred in UK.

3. Two 14 x 12 colonies from MBBKA member Sarah Turner who is downsizing from five colonies to three to reduce increase from splits last year. The Queens are unmarked, and we may keep one on 14 x 12 format for training purposes and migrate one to standard National frame brood box. Sarah has placed both colonies in 14 x 12 hive parts donated to our apiary. Collection date to be arranged.

4. Varroa Monitoring = All colonies completed Seven-day Natural Mite drop count on varroa boards. Across eight colonies there was 4/5 varroa and they were on two colonies. I have never seen the like before at this time of year. They must have done a good job of winter treatment! I did sample some drone cells during some frame clean ups but will do a more formal drown count soon and give results in next update

In a short while we will be back to full strength with 12 colonies and will soon be in a position to make splits and nucs for increase ourselves.

The regular 7-day Inspection of 8 hives took place on 23rd April (when the photo was also taken)

All colonies Queen right and displaying healthy vigorous appearance. Queens are marked Green, Red and two are Unmarked . One Very Dark and one Mid Tan

A total of 6 queen cups not charged, taken down from 3 colonies . One Queen cell and One Queen cup both charged taken down from same hive. Hive record marked for swarm control to be applied.

All are foraging very actively and all, but one has a super fitted.

Seven Queens are laying over minimum 5 frames maximum 8+ frames. One Queen is laying over 3 frames. All have healthy brood in all stages.

They are all pilling in the nectar and pollen some deep coral colour today. Some supers are being drawn a few are being filled.

All are displaying reasonably good temper during inspection several are Moderate most are Very good . All guard bees defence reaction performance is perfect - on the case but not overly aggressive.

Overall, they are a joy to work with and we look forward to having our new beginners join us here to learn and enjoy them too.

Kevin, Apiary Manager MBBKA

Garlic Mustard and the Butterflies it hosts



Garlic Mustard, also known as Jack-by-the-hedge, is a member of the Brassicaceae family of plants which include Oil Seed Rape, Cabbage and Mustard. It is a biennial plant with the leaves growing in the first year and the flowers appearing in the Spring of the second year.

Several butterflies can now be seen on the wing including Yellow Brimstone, Peacock, Small Tortoiseshell and Orange-tips. These are all butterflies that have overwintered as adults. The Garlic Mustard is of great importance to the Orange-tip as its eggs are laid on the short stems of the plant's flower. The butterfly with orange ends to its top wing is the male, it usually flies in direct



lines at body height, patrolling the same area and never seeming to rest. The female is mainly white with dark tips to her wings and can be seen hunting out host flowers for her eggs. Both have a wonderful camouflage underwing. The female is very fussy about the flower she lays her egg on, she generally lays only one egg per plant. The egg starts off as white and turns orange after a few days. The caterpillar feeds on the flower.



Later in the season the Green Veined White butterfly lays

her eggs on the underside of the leaves of the Garlic Mustard as its caterpillar feeds on the leaf.

Garlic Mustard is an important plant for both butterflies and the young leaves in the Autumn of the 1st year can be used in salads or for cooking with fish.

If you have space try letting some grow in your garden and enjoy the butterflies.

To find out more about butterflies, visit the [Butterfly Conservation](http://www.butterflyconservation.org) website



Sean Stephenson

COLOSS Winter Loss Survey 2019

Dear Beekeeper,

In the last decade, elevated losses of western honey bee colonies have been observed, mainly in Europe and North America, but the underlying causes still remain unclear. In 2008, European and USA honey bee experts formed a network "COLOSS" realising that efforts by individual countries to identify the drivers of losses were unlikely to succeed, given the current consensus that causes are complex and can be different between regions and between the years. Now more than 1000 scientists are working together in this network in specific working groups.

The epidemiological working group have developed a standardised questionnaire to identify the underlying causal factors of losses and provide beekeepers sustainable management strategies.

We now invite you to fill in the questionnaire for 2020 which you will find below.

<https://www.bee-survey.com/index.php/958611>

This will enable us to compare your answers with other beekeepers. With your data we can estimate the relative risk of colony losses for beekeeper decisions such as Varroa treatment, migration of colonies and comb replacement. We also aim to identify differences in relative mortality risk between regions. This will enable follow up research projects in specific regions.

At your option your personal details may be recorded however we undertake not to disclose them to any third party to protect your privacy.

Last year several beekeepers in your region participated in the COLOSS survey for Winter Losses in 2018. Thanks to your support for the second time in a number of years we were able to submit a return to the pan European COLOSS Monitoring initiative. I can report that overall Winter losses were on average 10.4% for England. Losses varied from region to region from 8% in South West to 9% in Warwickshire and 8.4% in Leicestershire, my home regions which were slightly below the national average. A more detailed note of Winter losses will shortly be presented in the Journal of Apicultural Research.

Thanking you

Dr Anthony Williams, COLOSS Survey Coordinator for England, De Montfort University



Bees in the News

Andrew supplied this link to an article in the Daily Telegraph:

<http://digitaleditions.telegraph.co.uk/data/199/reader/reader.html?social#!preferred/0/package/199/pub/199/page/144/article/33272>

Jobs for May

- Undertake regular weekly inspections. Have supers ready to add as necessary.
- Complete a full brood disease inspection if not already done so.
- Consider undertaking splits as colonies increase in size.
- Prepare a spare hive/nuc box for swarm control, and maybe rehearse the process.
- Set up a bait hive.
- Monitor natural varroa drop and plan treatments if required.
- Be ready to replace old comb with foundation or sterilised drawn comb. Read how to undertake a Bailey Comb Change or shook swarm so you are prepared.
- Write on your record sheets!



Apiary Sites

The Association is sometimes approached by landowners who are keen to accommodate bees on their property, but who do not want to become beekeepers themselves.

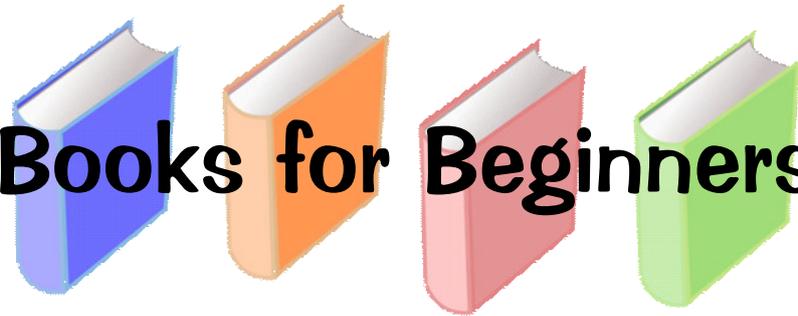
If you have some beekeeping experience and are looking for an out apiary, (and preferably undertaken the Basic Assessment), have a chat with John Dadswell, as he keeps a list of all the sites that have been offered.



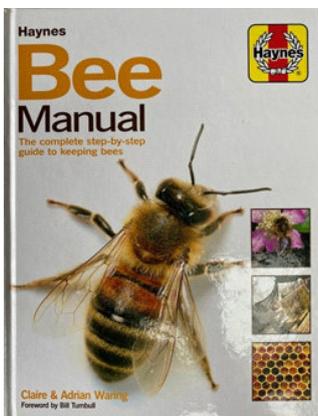
Are You Registered?

Registering your hives on BeeBase is free. BeeBase is the Animal and Plant Health Agency's (APHA) National Bee Unit website. The National Bee Unit website provides a wide range of apicultural information for beekeepers to help keep their colonies healthy and productive. It provides a wide range of beekeeping information, such as the activities of the NBU, honey bee related legislation, pests and diseases information which includes their recognition and control, publications, advisory leaflets and key contacts. Read more and record your colonies at <http://www.nationalbeeunit.com>

Books for Beginners

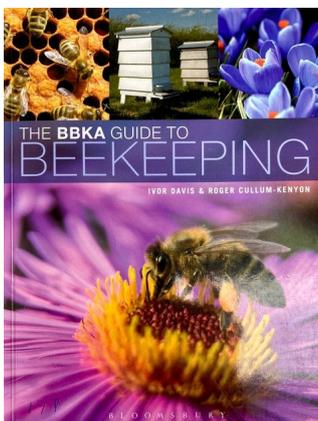


At the last beginners online session there was a question about books suitable for the newly emerging beekeepers to learn more. Our librarian Jon Theobald has supplied the following suggestions, along with links to Amazon.



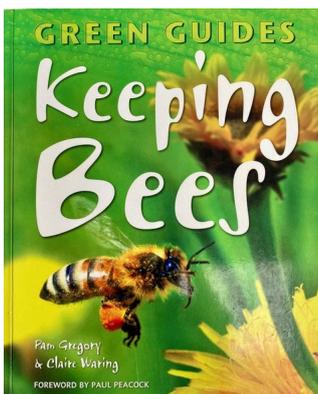
The Bee Manual: The Complete Step-by-Step Guide to Keeping Bees (New Ed)

Learn more [here](#)



The BBKA Guide to Beekeeping, Second Edition

Learn more [here](#)



Keeping Bees (Green Guides Series)

Learn more [here](#)

For Sale



Gabled Roof £30



Flat Roof



Crown Board



Super £16



Excluder



Brood Box



Brood Box 14x12 £33



Open Mesh Floor



Stand £20

All prices are approximate due to price variation in WRC. All items assembled using waterproof glue and stainless steel screws.

Contact Brian at

brian.bush@btinternet.com or

phone 07767304067



I also have some hive stands for sale

Single as pictured £17.50

Double £25

Phone or text Brian on 07767304067

Sean's Equipment Price List 2020

| Foundation | Price |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Brood 14x12 wired 10 sheets | 17.50 |
| Brood National wired 10 sheets | 10.50 |
| Super, wired, 10 sheets | 6.70 |
| Super, unwired, 10 sheets | 5.50 |
| | |
| | |
| Frames (2nds) | |
| 14x12 per 10 | 11.50 |
| DN4/5 per 10 | 10.00 |
| SN1 per 10 | 8.00 |
| | |
| | |
| Hive Parts | |
| National Brood Box | 30.00 |
| National Super | 20.00 |
| Open Mesh Floor (pine) | 21.00 |
| Framed Queen Excluder | 17.00 |
| | |
| Other Hive parts/equipment | On request |

I always keep spare stock of foundation, frames and hive parts. The foundation is particularly well priced. I may have other pieces of equipment available, Contact Sean Stephenson, sean@wendover.co.uk or 07867787800

MBBKA Committee 2019-20

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Chairman | Helen Palmer | chairman@mbbka.org.uk |
| Vice-Chairman | Godfrey Clements | |
| Secretary | Godfrey Clements | secretary@mbbka.org.uk |
| Treasurer | Andrew Smith | treasurer@mbbka.org.uk |
| Membership Secretary | Jonathan Palmer | membership@mbbka.org.uk |
| Apiary Manager | Kevin Crangles | apiary@mbbka.org.uk |
| Honey Show Secretary | Ruth Stephenson | honeyshow@mbbka.org.uk |
| Education Officer | Jonathan Matthews | education@mbbka.org.uk |
| Programme Secretary | Liz Tice | |
| Librarian/Webmaster | Jon Theobald | library@mbbka.org.uk |
| Novice Beekeeper | Anton Chambers | |
| Committee Member | Tina Hood-Liles | |
| Committee Member | Paul Spencer | |
| Committee Member | Sarah Turner | |

Swarm Coordinator: Brian Bush 07770 370132 swarm@mbbka.org.uk

Newsletter: Godfrey Clements - items for inclusion to secretary@mbbka.org.uk

Website: <https://mbbka.org.uk/>