



YORKSHIRE
BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

Yorkshire Beekeepers Association Newsletter September 2020

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Chairman's Report: Summer has brought our county a complete contrast in weather this year, with many eastern areas having a drought, whilst the more western areas coped with seemingly endless rain. We've experienced flower crops and trees blooming well in advance of normal, then dying off quicker than normal. A challenging year for all beekeepers with some areas getting good honey returns and others quite the reverse suffering extremely poor summer crops.

Alongside the pandemic: compulsory shutting down of all our county agricultural shows, honey shows and cancellation of the BBKA tutorials and exams, 2020 is not a year many of us will look back on favourably. At this time there appear to be no positive developments

towards commencing larger gatherings safely, hence, as an association we are staying united and informed through virtual Zoom meetings and online webinars. It seemed a daunting task initially, however, surprisingly much easier than anticipated, and with positive results allowing members to remain involved and informed of present and future news and developments.

At our last Zoom meeting of the YBKA committee we had all area representatives invited again, giving a more representative sample of involvement. The business of the day was all conducted in a positive and orderly manner. Slight amendments/additions to the YBKA Constitution were discussed to try to bring it in-line with modern day practices (eg Er2 and virtual meetings) and to clarify and simplify some issues. This continues to be a work in progress that we will consider at our next meetings, before bringing the changes before the membership for final approval.

Following a conversation with the person dealing with all Covid-19 related matters at the Charities Commission, and due to the complexity of trying to set up a virtual AGM this year with such a large YBKA membership - the Commission, the YBKA Committee and area representatives that attended the meeting, agreed that the AGM for 2020 will be suspended until next year when we may be in a better position to accommodate it. Full reports will be circulated from Officers and post holders on the YBKA Committee, including a full financial statement and education updates. These will also be available in the Newsletter and on the website. There have been no resignations of committee members and all are prepared to stand again until our next AGM (with the approval of the Charities Commission).

I hope this is agreeable to all our members in these difficult times. We are hoping in the near future to have in place a virtual structure that can support a much larger capacity for meetings and seminars, capable of not only delivering our future tutorials / exams but also, hopefully, next year's Delegates Meeting and AGM, should the current distancing advice remain. All progress will be reported in our newsletter and on our website where applicable.

Happy beekeeping

Dave Shannon YBKA Chairman

With great sadness we note the passing of Chris Milner, long standing member of Malton and District BKA. Our condolences to Chris' family and friends.

What to do with wax cappings and brace comb

After extracting your honey, it is a good time to clean up and recycle cappings from your super frames and brace comb collected from your inspections. I use a small steamer which our association, Halifax Beekeepers, hires to our members. Your association may have a similar piece of equipment, or perhaps a member of your association has picked up a steamer in an auction and would be willing to share the use of it?

Aside from the steamer and your wax collection, all you need is a sieve, an old pair of tights and a few containers to collect the wax in.

Step 1

Wash cappings and brace comb thoroughly in cold water, best through a sieve



Step 2

Pack the cappings and brace comb into the legs of an old pair of tights & drip dry



Step 3

Fill the bottom section of the steamer 2/3rds full of water, taking care you don't let the steamer boil dry during the process. Put cappings into the inner steamer basket



Step 4

Add lid and switch on the steamer. Position containers beneath the steamer spout. Wait for water to boil.



Step 5

As the wax melts it gradually flows from the spout where it can be collected. N.B. Keep a close eye on the water level in the steamer. Don't leave it unattended to do household chores!



Step 6 Filled containers, wax collected



After the wax has set and the containers feel cold (overnight to be safe), simply tip the containers over a sink, to release the wax. Depending on how well you washed the cappings before adding to the steamer, your wax may be floating on some residual honey. Simply pour / wash off and use a hive tool to scrape off any 'dross' on the bottom of the wax that managed to get through the tights.

Your recycled wax is now ready for further filtering, by gently melting and straining using j cloths and lint. You can then use your filtered wax for making candles, wax blocks, beeswax food wraps and cosmetics. Possibly entering some of your products in the wax classes at next year's honey shows such as the Great Yorkshire Show or Countryside Live!



Elaine Robinson
Education Secretary, Halifax Beekeepers

Home-made slide holder

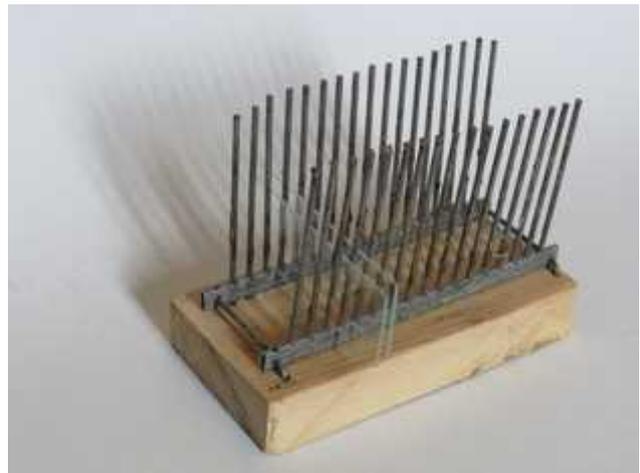
Having my own microscope, one that attaches to my computer, it gets well used! Pollen, Nosema, parts of bees - its uses become legion and so a lot of slides and cover slips get used. Having retired, access to these common materials in labs has been greatly reduced and not withstanding being from Yorkshire I tend to abhor throwing 'useful' things away.

Washing used slides can be a drag and for some time I have thought of finding a way around this. Following extensive Nosema microscopy I recently did something about this annoying problem without recourse to "purchase", a word not easily spoken by some.

The photos show my second solution to the 'dirty slide' problem which allows them to be put into a dish washer. I think from the photos its construction is self-evident. The piece of queen excluder can be fixed vertically by hammering a couple of the rod into the wooden block.

There are commercial slide holders, but the one I made can be built to fit into your dish washer. I am sure the design can be improved on. All you need is a piece of an old wire queen excluder, a block of wood and minimal hand tools.

I am wondering about cleaning cover slips now!



Chris Coulson, Beverly Beekeepers Association.

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM BEVERLEY BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

ASIAN HORNET TEAM

Asian Hornet Week

The British Beekeepers Association was designated 7th Sept to 14th Sept 2020 as Asian Hornet Week.

The Asian Hornet came into Europe via southern France in 2004 in a consignment of goods from China. Over the next few years, it spread rapidly through France and many other European countries disrupting honeybee colonies and pollinators in general. It appeared on mainland Britain in 2016 and again in 2017/18/19, but has not, we think, got a foot hold.

What does it do? This hornet kills honey bees and many other pollinators. It does this to get the protein from their flight muscles to feed to its own young. Honey bees are its

'favorite' food as a colony of honey bees provides easy pickings. A hive of bees can be wiped out in a day.

Current status: There have been no reports of this hornet on the UK mainland this year (2020) but it is an increasing problem in Jersey where numerous nests have been found. The reduced travel, because of Covid 19, may have reduced its transmission from Jersey and mainland Europe to mainland UK, but perhaps only temporarily? We must be on the lookout for this hornet. If it becomes established in the UK it will be much more difficult to deal with and our bees, pollination, local honey production and bee products will suffer.

You can help: By keeping an eye out for this large insect, or its nest, and by reporting it you can help keep the UK free of it. The attached file shows you what this hornet looks like. Its early nest (March/April) is about the size of an orange/grapefruit and is likely to be found in sheds, porches, hedges etc. Summer nests are larger and are high up in trees and can be difficult to spot because of the leaves.

Information. The Non-Native Species Secretariat (NNSS) and the National Bee Unit (NBU) web sites have useful information on the Asian Hornet (see below). There are now many videos on-line. To view these, search for 'Asian hornet videos'.

Action you should take if you have a sighting or hear of the insect or nest:

Photograph the insect if possible

Note where and when you saw it. If you can get a map reference even better.

Note the direction the insect flew to or from.

If it was a nest you saw, photograph it, and note its location. Don't touch the nest.

If you find a dead Asian Hornet or catch one, put it in the freezer/fridge to preserve it, preferably in a match box or the like (glass containers become damp inside).

By law it must be reported, and the basic reporting line is one of the following

NNSS -- contact -- alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk or nnss@alpha.gov.uk

NBU -- contact -- nbu@apha.gov.uk or (tel. **0300 3030094**)

Or contact your nearest beekeeping association. The BBKA Asian Hornet Team Map can be found at

<https://www.bbka.org.uk/asian-hornet-action-team-map>

Beverley Beekeepers Association is here to help you. Help keep a watch for the Asian hornet with us.

Chris Coulson - Beverley Beekeepers Asian Hornet Team

Aug 2020.

In the Apiary: September

Well, August was a month of contrast. Really nice sunny weather and then the rain came and came again. Where I live, forage seemed to be scarcer than previous years although the telltale sign of bees visiting Himalayan Balsam remained present.

Telltale signs of bees working Himalayan Balsam white stripe on their thorax



Bees on the heather should be returning anytime now and as we are entering the end of the beekeeping season for another year we need to be focused on preparing our bees for the winter months.

Treatments for varroa should be completed as temperatures are sufficient, throughout September, for it to be effective. Remember to keep records of treatments given, as it is a legal requirement.

We need to be looking at strong colonies with plenty of stores in a dry hive. This may mean uniting two weaker colonies.

We need to look at ensuring our colonies have sufficient food to see them through the winter and it is vital that by the end of September our colonies have sufficient stores within the brood box. We should be looking at 50 – 60lbs of stores. If feeding bees, to top up their larder, you can feed commercially produced inverted syrup or you can make sugar syrup which at this time of year is referred to as a strong syrup, 2 : 1 ratio. In “old money” it is 2lb sugar to 1 pint of water. If preparing this yourself, you will need a large saucepan and add the sugar and water together using white granulated (refined) sugar. Stir whilst gently heating and once the sugar dissolves completely, and the liquid is clear, allow to cool completely before putting into storage vessels ready for feeding to the bees.

As a rule of thumb one full brood frame will hold approximately 5lb of stores. Once you believe there are stores to the required amount it is the ideal time to practice hefting

the hive. Gently lifting the back of the hive with one hand to judge the approximate weight.

Remember when feeding bees, it is best to do all your colonies in the evening to prevent robbing. Use rapid feeders and be careful not to spill syrup, as this can attract unwanted visitors such as robbers from other colonies and wasps.

If wasps are hawking around the hive entrances, you may see them entering a hive through cracks and crevices in the woodwork, so block these up and reduce the entrance size so the bees can defend their stores. It would be beneficial to place some wasp traps around the apiary. I have Asian Hornet monitoring traps, but also find an effective trap for wasps to be an old jam / honey jar with an 8mm hole drilled in the lid and I bait the bottom of the jar with jam. There are lots of other baits used, some with beer, which to me is sacrilege, so the wasps will have to make do with jam in our house!

Whilst there have been no reported sightings of Asian Hornets in our area, remain vigilant as this time of year they are seeking carbohydrate rich foods such as ivy nectar or even rotting fruit.

Speaking of other unwanted guests, towards the end of this month mouse guards can be fitted to your entrances reducing the heights of your entrance to approx. 8mm (a bee space). This keeps predators out but allows your bees access throughout the winter to gather much needed water and for cleansing flights on milder days.

Finally, extract whatever honey you have and ensure you store it in a bucket, full to the top, in a cool place, with an air-tight lid to avoid fermentation.

Store your combs safely away for next season in a light and airy location such as a shed or greenhouse. Storing combs in supers is convenient but they are susceptible to wax moth so you may decide to treat with either sulphur dioxide or acetic acid. You can treat using biological products, but no anti-wax moth product is currently licenced for use in the UK. If stacking boxes place a couple of sheets of newspaper between each box to prevent any possible spread into other boxes.

Wax moth Larva



Until next month
Mark Millard

A Beginner Beekeepers Story

I have been interested in keeping bees ever since visiting my great aunt's ultra-rural cottage just outside Bromyard. Talk about in the middle of nowhere! At the time I was four years old and lived within the metropolis of Leeds. For a 'town' boy all the fields, woods and streams that surrounded my aunt's house were just fantastic. My elder brother and I had a great time.

Our early morning job was to go to the nearby farm, about half a mile down the track, to collect fresh milk for the day. We were given a large enamel jug, fitted with a carrying handle, to carry back the warm and creamy liquid.

Tucked away in the woods, which bordered her house, my aunt kept several beehives. Occasionally we could hear them. We were told, in no uncertain terms, not to go near them. But the taste of her honey on our breakfast toast was just fabulous.

Fast forward some sixty odd years, my aunt long passed, and my wife and I are now retired. We now live just outside Malton having moved here around three years ago. The house is modest but comes with a large garden backing on to open fields. Having had a busy career, in civil engineering, often either away from home or constantly moving around the country with my work, the opportunity for keeping bees never really presented itself. But now it did - and I was going to take it!!

My first foray was to register to attend a Beginners Beekeeping Course, my chosen venue being at Oswaldkirk in early 2018. The course was extremely well presented and came with an acknowledgement that the keeping of bees was definitely not for everyone! In fact, I know that not all attendees took up the reins.

In July of that year I also attended an intensive one-day hands on course – this was the real catalyst. There were supposed to be six of us on the course but only four turned up. And two of those left, without saying a word, during the ten thirty-break for coffee and homemade cake. That left myself, a chap from Bridlington, and our host David. David is both a farmer and professional apiarist. I think at the time he had around fifty or so hives – I know for sure he has a lot more now – plus all the professional equipment for extraction, storage and bottling of the golden nectar.

A super course, extremely interesting, and put over in a very matter of fact way; I guess in the same manner that David approaches his farming. However, after around an hour and half of the theory then came highlight - the actual hands on. As we donned our bee-suits David told us that he had just collected a new swarm, a few days previously. However, he had kept it confined as he had an idea that they were an angry bunch and that he first needed to just check them out. Indeed, David's foreboding was correct.

Before opening the nuc David warned us to stand well back, about five metres or so. Once the lid was off, out they came! I had never seen anything like it. There were bees everywhere! We may have been five metres away, but it made no difference. They seemed to come straight at us. And the noise! Baptism by fire I thought. But it was the adrenalin of both fear and the proximity of the communal attack that, once it settled, convinced me that I was definitely going to keep bees!

David advised that we just gently move further back from the opened nuc whilst he replaced the lid and cleared the entrance. The further we moved away the fewer the number of bees. After five minutes or so the angry bees had left us completely and

retired back to their temporary home. David's view was that he may not keep those bees – they were just so angry!

Following the “angry-bee” episode we moved to another area of the farm. It was now time for us to have our first real hands on. David showed us how to remove the various parts of the hive, carefully and smoothly and explained how to examine the frames and what we were to look for.

After lunch, the rest of the day was spent visiting a few of David's outer apiaries, taking it in turns to open the hives and, under instruction, inspecting the various hives and frames to see what was going on. I was hooked.

David advised that there was no point in getting any bees at that particular time of year, late July, as we would have to feed them all winter, for no reward, and no guarantee that they would survive the winter. I arranged with David that the following June he would provide me with a suitable colony. David's aim, since starting his own honey business, has been to breed colonies of nice gentle bees. That sounded good to me!

In early 2019 I joined Malton & District BKA (M&DBKA) quickly learning that whatever the problem or issue with a hive there were at least several ways of dealing with it – consensus in the approach to an issue was not, in any way, conclusive. Observation: Raise a problem, discuss a problem, read about solving a problem. Then combine as much of what you have learnt to resolve the problem before deciding on your action – be that right or wrong.

Due to our holiday arrangements in early 2019 I could not collect my new colony before early June. Eventually the day arrived. Excitement does not quite describe it. I took my newly constructed brood chamber and frames, together with lid and base, over to David's place. The six frames from the nuc were transferred and the whole lot securely tied up for the journey. By six thirty that evening my hive was duly installed in the field at the back of our house. As advised, I kept them locked in for a few days. No issues. They settled down to their new location and I was now a happy little beekeeper!

Indeed, the bees David supplied were, as he had said, gentle and non-aggressive - except when I did something wrong. They didn't take kindly to being squashed between frames. Neither did they like sudden noises or

bangs on the hive sides. Like every other beekeeper I got stung a few times – mainly because I had not made sure my gloves overlapped the sleeves of my suit. Very occasionally they would sting through my gloves. Over time the irritation of the sting reduced becoming more of an annoyance on my part (having upset them in some way) rather than anything else.

Towards the middle of the year I was feeling that my beekeeping was doing fine. The bees were happy. I was happy. I had a brood chamber and a half plus a super for honey storage. There was pollen, capped honey, capped brood plus eggs and larvae. All was looking good for collecting some honey.

Then, one warm and sunny day I returned to find lots of bees on the outside of the hive. Thinking the hive was swarming I quickly sought out a suitable cardboard box and brushed them into it – hoping the queen was in the midst of the ball of bees. I left the box near to the hive in the hope, as I had read, that they would of their own accord,

return to the hive when ready. Sure enough, by around half past six the box was empty, and activity within and around the hive entrance had returned to normal.

I thought I would leave them to it for a few days. But the next time I inspected there was no queen and no eggs! Disaster, disaster! They had swarmed. And, error of errors, I had, mistakenly, already removed all the newly laid queen cells. My hive was now severely depleted, with no queen and no potential queen.

Internet to the rescue. My new Buckfast Queen arrived two days later. In she went together with her attendant workers all cocooned in their travelling cage. Three days later I removed the plastic capping to let her out. A few days later still (oh the wait) my inspection revealed all was well. There she was, together with new eggs and a happy sounding hive. Only after a few weeks did it also become obvious that my new queen was also providing progeny of gentle bees. Marvellous. The hive is back on track, but the honey stocks are insufficient for me to take any off. They will need what there is for winter plus some additional feed from myself.

Back at M&DBKA I asked what actions I should take in readiness for the colder months. Replace the mesh floor with a solid one some said. Do nothing said others – the bees will look after themselves. Insulate the roof.

Reduce the hive entrance. Put on a mouse guard. Feed them. Protect them from the wind. Don't inspect them. Treat for varroa. I should have known. All the advice was given freely and with the experience of each individual, and, really, is all part and parcel of being a beekeeper.

In the end I did several of the things I was advised. But, one thing in particular (which was advised by a very experienced and professional beekeeper) was to keep the mesh floor, place a super on top of it and the brood chamber above that. Then the excluder with an empty super topping everything in which to place the feed – syrup to start with followed by fondant (once the weather became very cold).

To protect my one and only hive, from the westerly winds and severest of the weather, I also moved it, little by little, inside our boundary hedge. Finally, I wrapped the whole hive in a three-inch (75mm) bandage of polystyrene (the sort that is found in DIY stores for placing between roof rafters in the loft).

The inside of the top super was also lined with the same material, but with two different shapes – one with a circle cut out for the syrup feeder and one with a square cut out to fit an eight inch baking tin - in which I set my fondant. To cap it I lined the roof with the polystyrene. Finally, I introduced a varroa treatment, fitted a mouse guard and reduced the hive entrance to just a few holes. Perfect. The hive and bees were now all set ready for whatever the winter could throw at them. Roll on spring. My only job over winter was to regularly check the food stocks – but only on the sunnier days.

You may recall the glorious Spring of 2020? My bees were out early and foraging well. I reversed the hive back to 'normal' and moved it back in to the field. Everything was as it should be - the queen laying plus pollen and nectar being harvested and stored. Honey was being capped and all was looking good for taking off an early honey crop. I was quite concerned that the capped honey was rape seed and, that being the case, if I did not do something soon, I would end up losing my frames to crystallisation.

Prior to the delivery of my extractor I read endlessly about how that operation should be carried out – as well as watching innumerable YouTube videos! I need not have worried. The process was quite straightforward - but perhaps the one thing I did not realise was that the

longer one keeps turning the centrifuge the more honey will be extracted.

Extracting honey using a hand generated extractor is most definitely a two-man operation. Remembering to put down plenty of newspaper, plus other suitable floor coverings, we completed the task with hardly any mess. Having said that it was very noticeable that honey is bit like chewing gum – it turns up everywhere! But, in our case, not in sufficient quantity to have been a big issue.

Suffice to say that we were really excited to have extracted seven pounds of beautiful, clear and light golden honey – with a water content of just over 17%. And yes, it was definitely worth investing in a refractometer – if only for the peace of mind that our honey met the standards expected. I was even able to create a reasonable sized block of clean bee wax – but that was after doing even more computer research.

To this day I still do not know whether our honey was rape seed or not. All I can say is that, currently, we only have three half pound jars left and that those people to whom we gave some honey have all asked for more! If only!

We considered, now that honey had been extracted, that we were well on the way to being 'in control' of our bees. But not quite! Although the hive continued to thrive, with an extra super added to create more space, suddenly there was no queen and no eggs. Again!! What had happened now?

There was no evidence of swarming. The colony size appeared to be the same – judging by the number of bees on the frames and the hive seemed to be carrying on as 'normal'. I wondered if I had just missed spotting the queen. I was definitely sure that there were no eggs. After two days I checked again. Still no eggs or sight of the queen. Had she just died? I couldn't find her on the hive floor.

A decision had to be made. My new queen arrived, express delivery, the following day. Exactly the same process as the previous year was used to introduce her. I found her dead, on the hive floor, five days after letting her out of the cage!

The good news, if there was any, was that there were two new queen cells within the brood chamber. I had noticed these were present on the inspection when I found there were no eggs. Learning from last year I had decided to just leave them for now. In introducing my new queen, my thinking was that she would deal with any queen-hatchling in due course. I concluded that I would just leave the hive to itself and see what happened. I watched the hive from the outside almost daily. On inspection, two weeks later, both the queen cells were empty. There were eggs and brood, all in a proper pattern, together with pollen and honey on the outside of the frames. Workers were still foraging. The hive appeared to be getting back in to shape.

However, by now I knew that the hive had taken a heavy hit in terms of numbers. There

were many dead bees on the hive floor. At this time, I had removed the additional super as there were few stores within it. The first super was about half full so was left as a food store. Word was getting out that forage was not so readily available and that beekeepers were starting to feed their hives. I was still hopeful that all would be well. That Nature had taken over and the hive would survive.

I tend to check the hive daily, especially as it is just over the hedge and easily accessed. My checks are not hive inspections just a quick look to see what is going on. No suiting up - just standing and watching. On occasion I will also lift the lid and escape board just see a bit more – I can do this because the bees are so nice and gentle.

On a particular day, about three weeks ago, I noticed quite a few wasps hovering around the hive. I thought nothing of it except that it was a bit strange as I had not noticed this at all before. The following day I decided to watch for a little longer. Shock! The wasps were actually going in and out of the hive! They just waited until there was a gap in the bee 'traffic' and then walked straight in. Clearly the guard bees were not doing their duty.

I reduced the opening to just five holes in the mouse guard – I never took it off after winter. I watched the next day and they were still going in and out. I took the lid off the hive and could see several wasps helping themselves to the super honey stores – and whilst the lid was off making their getaway. I managed to kill several, thinking that the fewer getting back to their nest with the 'smell' of my hive the better!

I reduced the opening to just one hole of the mouse guard and made the entrance such that the bees, and wasps, would have to walk down a short tunnel in order to access the hive. That seemed to work as the 'bee traffic' did not offer as much an opportunity for wasp access. A few days later the wasps were once more accessing the hive – again almost at will. The honey stores in the super were, by this time, severely depleted. My next move was to close-up the hive completely - for three whole days. I checked for wasps, twice daily, by removing the lid and watching for any wasps trying to escape via the 'bee escape' holes. The latter now covered in a thin loose plastic mesh. Any wasps that came up were squashed before they escaped. By day three I was convinced that there were no more wasps within the hive. I decided to open the hive again - but again only to one hole in the mouse guard. Great. That seemed to have worked. However, I was conscious that my colony was really down in numbers and that I must prevent any further wasp invasion.

Then, just the other day, I noticed a number of bees and wasps on the outside of the hive. Several appeared to be fighting. We had guests all that day so an opportunity to check the hive did not present itself. My thoughts were that the hive was so vulnerable that it was, indeed, being robbed – but now by both wasps and robber bees. The following day it rained, hard, so no inspection was possible that day!

The next day, I lit my smoker and donned my bee suit. The outside of the hive was again covered with many bees and wasps. As I removed the lid, and escape board, the most obvious and noticeable thing were the number of wasps. I then realised that the super was almost devoid of any bees or wasps and that almost all the honey stores had gone. I removed the super and queen excluder. In the brood chamber there was quite a number of bees but what brood there was, all drone - and limited to just one frame. Virtually all the stores had gone.

I concluded that my hive, with its current brood, was finished. The robbers, both bees and wasps, had won! Could I have done anything differently? I am sure I could. But I did not have sufficient experience or resources, in the shape of another hive for instance, to resolve the problem.

Better luck next year.

Martin Pearce

YBKA CALENDAR 2020

Events postponed
To be updated

Committee Details

Dave Shannon is Chair of YBKA

Mark Millard is Vice Chair

Norbert Cooper continues as Treasurer

Kirit Gorhandas is Examination and Assessments Officer

Clare McGettigan is Education Training Officer

Linda Schofield is Secretary

Tony Jefferson is the YBKA Delegate to BBKA.

Chris Barlow continues as Newsletter Editor

David Lamont continues as YBKA Webmaster

Classified Adverts

Do you have anything bee related for sale or are you wanting something bee related? If so, please email newsletter@ybka.org.uk the editor for a free sale or wanted listing

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2020 Sale Days Cancelled

Online sale

Monday 31st August - Monday 14th September.
Sale orders over £100 carriage paid within the UK.

All our usual second quality hive parts,
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usual bargains will be available.

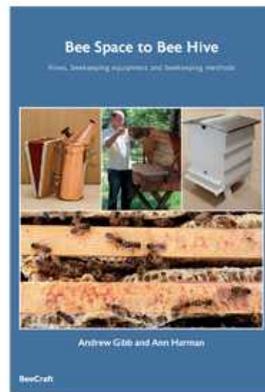
Example frame prices are below

- 50 SN1/DN1 - £20
- 50 SN4/DN4 - £24
- 50 14"x12" - £30

BeeCraft SHOP

SAVE £10

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