

West Wilts BKA News

News, the planned activities, and some advice for members of West Wiltshire Beekeepers Association



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This is your 'go to' section that will describe the things that you need to know about.

Good to know **page 3 - 27**

The 'fun bits': news and reports.

Photo to the left – honey bee on knapweed

Is it really July already? I hope your colonies are thriving – what an unusual year we are having with regard to climate and temperature – but what else can you expect in the United Kingdom except unpredictability! The meets at the club apiary continue – if you are not a regular visitor to the apiary do come and join us on one of our regular Saturday visits - don't forget to bring your cup along for a drink – there is always a welcome and usually a biscuit or two to be found! If you are not a regular visitor – please make yourself known – we all enjoy a chat after opening the hives – and for those not able to be involved in the hives, there is always someone around at base while the inspections are taking place – don't be shy – come and join us.

DIARY OF EVENTS

PLEASE NOTE - PROVISIONAL DIARY DATES FOR APIARY MEETS ARE ON PAGE 5

August 2025

"Taster Day" on 2nd August at the apiary – please contact Nina for additional details.

September 2025

West Wiltshire Branch Honey Show Saturday 27th September. Bratton Jubilee Hal, Melbourne Street, Westbury, Wiltshire BA13 4RW

October 2025

Wiltshire Bee & Honey Day 2025: Saturday 11th October 2025. 10am to 4pm [Wiltshire Beekeepers Association Wiltshire Bee & Honey Day 2025 - Wiltshire Beekeepers Association](#) at The Devizes Corn Exchange, Market Place, Devizes SN10 1HS (incorporates the County Honey Show).

BBKA National Honey Day: on 21st October, each year **The British Beekeepers' Association celebrates National Honey Day**

National Honey Show 2025: Thursday 23rd to Saturday 25th October 2025 at Sandown Park, Esher, Surrey, UK [National Honey Show homepage - National Honey Show](#)

Need to know

Lectures

FORTHCOMING LECTURES

'Beekeepers' Question Time' - Tuesday 15th July 2025 at 7pm. See page 3 for more detailed information.

No details available to the editor for anything else at the moment – but you could check the BKA website to review any of the online lectures you might have missed

GOOD TO KNOW

BBKA July Talk: 'Beekeepers' Question Time'

The next in the BBKA series of Zoom talks will be 'Beekeepers' Question Time' on Tuesday 15th July 2025 at 7pm. A recording of this talk will be available on YouTube for those unable to watch live. This will be a chance to put your questions to some expert beekeepers:

Margaret Murdin: Margaret has been keeping bees for over 20 years and used to run 40 colonies. She has now downsized to 6 colonies. Margaret is a Master Beekeeper and holds the National Diploma in Beekeeping (the NDB). Margaret was Chair and then President of the BBKA and Assistant Moderator for the exams. She still assesses and examines at all levels of BBKA exams. Currently she teaches and examines all over the UK and abroad.

Enid Brown: Enid has been keeping bees for 30 years following in the footsteps of her grandfather and father. She presently runs just over 40 colonies with about 10 of them permanently on a heather site. She is President of two local associations and Publicity & Shows Officer for the Scottish Beekeepers, so beekeeping seems like a full-time hobby.

Mark Bleay and Rebecca Kay: Mark and Rebecca are both Master Beekeepers based in Wortley, North of Sheffield. they manage around 20 production colonies and around 20 nucs, providing nucs and queens to the local association. They are members of the Suffolk and Sheffield groups having moved up from Suffolk 3 years ago. While their 5 out apiaries are local, they move bees a few miles away, to the heather each summer. They help run the association training apiary and have a significant input into local beginner training. This year they are embarking upon a breeding programme for Varroa resistant bees.

Please email any questions ahead of the talk to: training.admin@bbka.org.uk Zoom link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81233819992?pwd=DYMZxTlmJjpRCLJjYjvblxgybQQdSZ.1> Meeting ID: 812 3381 9992 Passcode: 527929

As ever – the usual request (plea? From the editor – please send items of interest for the newsletter to the email address on the finalpage – thank you

Here is a message from our Club Treasurer

It was wonderful to see many of you at the Honeybee Health Day on Saturday. The bee inspectors were informative rather than terrifying & I hope you found the workshops helpful.

Just **a gentle reminder that the Apivar and Apiguard orders & payment are due by midnight, 3rd July.**

In addition, please contact me at treasurer-wwbka@outlook.com if you are interested in purchasing foundation. **Order deadline same as above.**

Unwired super foundation BN x 100	£60
Wired super foundation BN x 100	£73
Unwired Brood foundation BN x 100	£90
Wired Brood foundation BN x 100	£97

Please send your orders to Treasurer-wwbka@outlook.com, & payments to:

WBKA West Wiltshire Branch

Lloyds Bank

30 98 75

00061511

Thank you!

Apiary news....

The spring apiary crop of honey brought in 14 x 30lb buckets.....



To the left is a photo of the Spring honey from the club apiary. It is **now for sale** by the bucket (£6/lb) through Den Pictor our Apiary Manager. Please liaise with the Treasurer to pay before collection and contact Den via his WhatsApp account to arrange for collection from the apiary.

Below - A view of the apiary – June 21st, 2025



Provisional dates for the club apiary sessions 2025.

Here we are and it's July – how did that happen! did it come to be June already! Please remember that the dates below are dependent upon the state of the bees, and the weather etc... so watch out for additional messages that will most likely be conveyed via email or WhatsApp from our Apiary Manager via our Club Secretary.

As always, the following dates are provisional. If the weather isn't good enough to open the hives, dates might be cancelled, sometimes at short notice. Our plans are to open on the following dates:

5th July

19th July

2nd August

16th August

30th August

13th September

We're looking forward to welcoming you to the apiary, finding out how your bees are faring, and working with our bees together. If you are not a regular visitor to the apiary I would encourage you to come along - **(Don't forget to bring your cup for a drink!)**



Honey Recipe of the Month - July

Ingredients

2 English cucumbers very thinly sliced

½ red onion very thinly sliced

¼ cup white wine vinegar

1 tablespoon honey

1 teaspoon sea salt

2 tablespoons chopped fresh dill

Chopped fresh chives – optional – for garnish

Freshly ground black pepper



A simple recipe this month – a refreshing summer cucumber salad - easy to make!

1. Thinly slice the cucumber and red onion. If you have a mandolin for slicing the vegetables it yields uniform, paper-thin slices, if not, a sharp knife will work too. Try to slice the cucumbers and onion as thinly and evenly as you can.
2. Next, toss the sliced onion and cucumber with the vinegar, honey, and salt.
3. Stir it together well so that they are evenly coated and that the honey is well dispersed.
4. Chill the salad for 20 minutes. (This step is really important, so don't skip it! The chilling time gives the cucumbers a chance to soak up the dressing's flavour. The salt will also cause them to release a lot of water). After the 20 minutes, transfer the salad to another bowl or serving dish, leaving the water behind. This way, your cucumber salad will be less soggy.
5. Enjoy – eat it up – it doesn't last too well in the fridge beyond a day, so don't make a big quantity unless you are going to use it. It's a good way of using your summer glut of home-grown cucumbers up!

(Recipe and photo courtesy of editor's sister Claire!)

Recipe link - [Cucumber Salad Recipe - Love and Lemons](#)



Above – a recent swarm photo sent to me by a friend –

Bees stopping by for a break at The Old Custom House at Gunwharf Quays – and easy collect?

I am told they moved on of their own accord.

Pollinator of the month – July...

Nemophora metallica



I have been lucky enough to spot a couple of (in my opinion) attractive insects in the meadow where I go to care for the bees. This shiny moth is called Nemophora Metallica – at least, that is what Google suggests – though I have looked at many different sites on the internet and they seem to agree. Wikipedia suggests Nemophora Metallica is a moth of the family Adelidae and found in Europe. With a wingspan of 15–20 mm. Apparently the moth flies from late June to August depending on the location – this seems to fit the bill regarding when I found it. The photo shows the moth on a scabious plant – and I read on to find that the larvae feed on this and Knautia Arvensis, so all seems in order there then!

Then I found **Oedemera nobilis**, also in the meadow...



Wikipedia advises this shiny green beetle is found in Western and southern Europe, from the Iberian Peninsula to Greece, common in Mediterranean countries and found in Central Europe from spring on several flower species: the males more conspicuous than the female by their swollen femora and bright green colour. It feeds on pollen and nectar of a wide range of meadow and hedgerow flowers. The larvae develop on dry stems of Spartium and Cirsium.

Plant of the month – July

Well, since there is so much of this in the field where the hives are, I am going to choose **Common knapweed** (*Centaurea nigra*) for plant of the month.



Common Knapweed looks similar to a purple thistle (but not prickly). It blooms on all kinds of grasslands and attracts butterflies, bees, and other insects. It can be found between June and September.

I have also chosen **Field Scabious** (*Knautia arvensis*) to share the spot for plant of the month...

RHS Plants for Pollinators plants

([Knautia arvensis | field scabious/RHS Gardening](#))

suggests this plant will provide nectar and pollen for bees and the many other types of



pollinating insects. The Field Scabious is described as a "clump-forming, deep-rooted perennial about 1.5m tall, with lax, softly bristly stems bearing simple or pinnately lobed, hairy green leaves, and lilac-blue flowerheads to 4cm across in summer and autumn".

Honey extraction equipment.

Having looked at equipment such as trays and stands for uncapping honey which were beyond my personal budget, I managed to find a cookery book stand and a large metal tray on a well-known website. I wrapped the cookery book stand with non-stick baking paper before use, and I found these effective when used for my last honey extraction endeavours.



Elaine Mairis

July in the apiary 2023 – Karl Colyer *(From BBKA website – web address at the end of this feature)* A blog a couple of years old – but principles remain the same.

Your colony is at its maximum size this month and the rate of egg-laying from the queen will now start to decline in line with the season.

July is a good month to take stock of your beekeeping. Your colonies should be populous but not need feeding. Almost all your equipment should be in use and if you are short of anything, make a note of it for next year. Amending any issues with colonies in July can help them to successfully prepare for winter.

Honey harvest preparations

For most beekeepers, July enjoys a good nectar flow. It may be sensible to consider extracting some honey now so that supers can be recycled and refilled. Try to note which supers are removed from which hive – this helps to minimise disease transfer, and it helps keep the supers in balance with the productivity of individual colonies. If you remove supers from the apiary to extract the honey at home, do remember that honey is food so avoid placing supers on the ground or onto dusty or dirty surfaces. Plastic dust sheets can be invaluable in helping to keep things clean.

Supers can be removed either to suit your convenience, or because a colony is becoming honey-bound, or to coincide with local forage availability. If you have an abundance of blackberries locally, you can extract a super, return it and collect predominantly blackberry honey. Similarly, a Himalayan balsam crop can be exploited later in the year. It is fascinating to compare the different flavours, colours, and runniness of honeys from a single colony at different times of the foraging season.

(July in the Apiary 2023) contd.

Also check your extractor is working, with all parts present and clean. Make sure your honey extraction area is clear with clean surface space for processing the sticky stuff.

To avoid last minute panics, stock-check your empty jars and lids, then clean and dry them. And don't forget labels; ensure you can lay your hands on them. If you intend to sell your honey, labels must be legal and correct. If you are unsure, purchase labels from a reputable bee supplies specialist; they have many design templates for you to personalise.

A late July extraction may seem early for some beekeepers, but it does allow an extended period of time for the bees to replenish their stores, negating the need for autumn and winter feeding.

Clearing supers

Your method of clearing bees from the comb will depend on your apiary size. Commercial people may use a leaf blower or similar machine, other beekeepers will have some form of clearer board (two visits required, one to put the board on and one to collect the super) and many small-scale beekeepers will manage with a good single shake of each frame and a bee brush or a tuft of grass to remove the remaining bees. Whichever method you use, make sure things are available, clean, and functional.

Protection from robbers

When extracted supers are placed back onto hives, the aroma of honey is a powerful attractant. There are two types of robber to defend against:

Robber bees may be from your apiary or other local hives. A strong and hungry colony may much less available, and honey is highly attractive to them.

(July in the Apiary 2023) contd.

To help your bees, reduce the entrance size to make it more defensible against attack. It is better to have your bees queuing to get in than to allow opportunistic robbers to enter, grab some resources and then share the message of bounty with their colony.

Varroa treatment

If, while removing supers, there is evidence of excessive Varroa in your colony, it may be the opportunity to knock the Varroa numbers right back with a proprietary treatment. If only some colonies need treating, it is worth noting which colonies appear to be the most resistant/tolerant of this pest. It may be useful to breed from these colonies next year to see if you have some hardy bees.

Managing colony size

If your bees are very prolific, you can remove a frame or two of largely sealed brood from the colony as a preventive measure against late swarming. This can be especially useful if you also have a weak colony or a somewhat unsuccessful split, as the extra bees donated in this way to a small colony can transform their chances of getting through winter. Shake the adult bees off before transferring.

Get to know your bees

If your bees are adapted to your local area, they will be less likely to swarm and will be likely to have enough honey for themselves and a sensible surplus for the beekeeper. If you have some patches of marginal weather such as cool mornings, wind, drizzle, or rain etc., note which of your colonies are still active and bringing back resources. The more suited your bees are to your locality, the better it is for the bees and the beekeeper.

This article is reproduced in full from [July In the Apiary 2023 | British Beekeepers Association](#)

Have you reviewed your apiary/hive hygiene practice recently?

You can find leaflet number 3 on the website of the National Bee Unit - Apiary Hygiene and Quarantine June 2025 – you can find the whole document by looking at the document at the end of the following link - [Apiary hygiene 2025](#)

Observing best apiary hygiene practices and quarantine procedures can prevent the spread and impact of disease. Even healthy colonies may harbour small numbers of disease-causing organisms without any outward signs, so good hygiene should be practiced at all times, even where disease appears to be absent. This fact sheet contains guidance on the best hygiene practice.

At the recent **Honey Bee Health Day** on Saturday 28th June at Market Lavington Community Hall a workshop presentation emphasised the importance of hive and apiary hygiene. Do please take a look at the full document and think about whether you have become lax in any way with your hygiene practice, or where you can “tighten up” on what you are doing. Particularly as there are reports of European Foulbrood Disease in a county next to Wiltshire.



Joining the National Bee Unit is not obligatory, but if registered with them you will receive updates on a variety of different subjects – have a look at the website – I think you will be impressed.

(Honey Bee Health Day contd.)

Honey Bee Health Day on Saturday 28th June at Market Lavington Community Hall.

Did you attend the Honey bee Health day at Market Lavington on Saturday 28th June? Market Lavington Community Hall provided a wonderful venue for the event. Attendees were well received, and refreshments were kindly provided – it was certainly an extremely hot day to be sitting in a “classroom” and even in the marquee presentation tent outside it was very warm.



Representatives of the Animal and Plant Health Agency offered a set of three workshops and some whole audience presentations in the big hall. Varroa and Chronic Bee Paralysis Virus (CBPV) (Krysia Watson), Hive and Apiary hygiene (Phil Spillane), Diseased Comb (Nika Obydzinski and Bob Poole), Exotic Pests and non-native Species and Asian Hornets featured amongst the presentations.

(Honey Bee Health Day contd.)



Wearing "Personal Protective Equipment² (PPE), participants were able to examine infected hive comb under supervision. This was an interesting if slightly worrying activity – I was wondering whether I would be able to identify disease in my own colonies. However, the knowledgeable and approachable Bee Inspectors were reassuring. I strongly feel there are both people and agencies I could approach if I had any concerns about my own colonies. Whilst I consider my hygiene practice with my colonies is of a good standard, I certainly felt a sharp tug to maintain or tighten up on what I do having had a look at the infected brood frames.

The presentation on the subject of Varroa and CBPV were certainly thought provoking. We were reminded of the signs and symptoms of infected colonies and viewed slides about recommended treatments. Drone Brood Removal Queen trapping and caging were mentioned as were Artificial Swarm and Shook Swarm as methods of management. There is a leaflet available through the National Bee Unit on the subject of Managing Varroa. I have looked for the link to this and it can be found by following [Managing Varroa](#).

(Honey Bee Health Day contd.)

Pictures below of the table set out with infected hive frames for members to inspect with supervision, and individual frames.



(Honey Bee Health Day contd.)

In the presentation on the topic of Hive and Apiary Hygiene we talked about effective practices in the prevention of transfer of disease between hives and discussed the use of various products to disinfect hive tools and gloves between hives. In the previously mentioned leaflet [Apiary hygiene 2025](#) it is mentioned "NBU inspectors add 150 ml of 4.5 % sodium hypochlorite (bleach) to a soda solution of 1 kg soda crystals (also known as washing soda or sodium carbonate) and 4.5 litres of water. Soda solution is alkaline, and bleach is stable and safe to use in this context and will remain effective for up to a week. The addition of bleach, which results in a final concentration of 0.125% sodium hypochlorite, is sufficient to kill the bacteria that cause European foulbrood and prevent transfer of any potential infection, provided hive tools are soaked for a minimum of 20 minutes. It will help to have multiple hive tools so you can rotate between them," and this was recommended by the presenter. We discussed the practise of "Shook Swarm." Questions were invited and answered. On the whole it was a very satisfying day, well presented by a professional team. As far as I could ascertain, I think the day was attended by approximately fifty Association members.

This was the first presentation by the Animal and Plant Health Agency I had attended. I will certainly not hesitate to get my name down for the next time the team visit. If you have not attended one of these sessions yet, I would heartily recommend it next time they come round.

Elaine Mairis

Good to know

As if you needed reminding – but just in case!



www.nonnativespecies.org

Alert!

Report sightings of this species:

- with the iPhone and Android recording app: **Asian Hornet Watch**
- online at: www.nonnativespecies.org/alerts/asianhornet
- by email: alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk



Yellow-legged hornet (aka Asian hornet)

Species Description

Scientific name: *Vespa velutina*

Native to: Asia

Habitat: Nests usually high in trees and man made structures, sometimes closer to the ground; hunts honey bees, other insects and also feeds on fruit and flowers.

Not easily confused with any other species. Dark brown or black velvety body. Characteristically dark abdomen and yellow tipped legs. Smaller than the native European Hornet.

Introduced to France in 2004 where it has spread rapidly. A number of sightings have been recorded in the UK since 2016. High possibility of introduction through, for example, soil associated with imported plants, cut flowers, fruit, garden items (furniture, plant pots), freight containers, in vehicles, or in/on untreated timber. The possibility that it could fly across the Channel has not been ruled out.

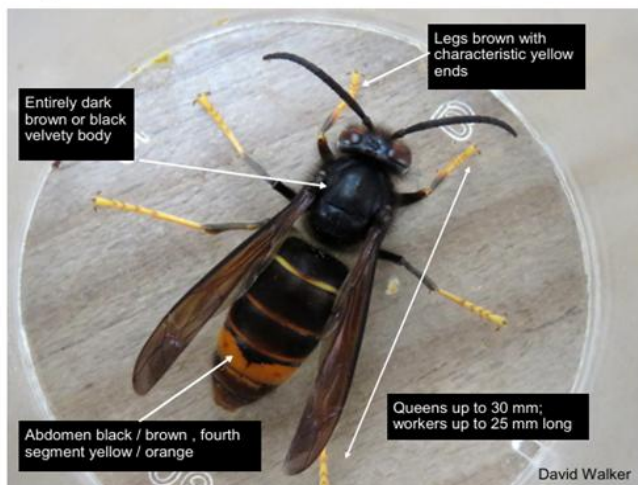
A highly aggressive predator of native insects. Poses a significant threat to honey bees and other pollinators.

Do not disturb an active nest. Members of the public who suspect they have found a yellow-legged hornet should report it with a photo using the details provided in the red box at the top of this ID sheet.



David Walker

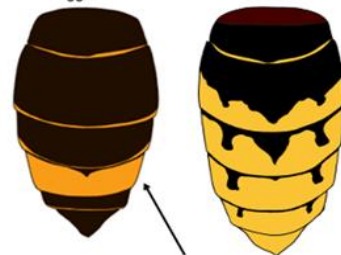
Key ID Features



David Walker

Yellow-legged hornet

European hornet



Yellow-legged hornet abdomen is almost entirely dark except for 4th abdominal segment.



Yellow-legged hornet "hawking" for honey bee prey

J. Haxaire

Version 6. Produced by Lucy Cornwell, Olaf Booy (NNSS), Gay Marris, Mike Brown (National Bee Unit) with assistance from Colette O'Flynn (National Biodiversity Data Centre Ireland) Stuart Roberts (BWARS)

Yellow-legged hornet, aka Asian hornet (*Vespa velutina*) for comparison

- Queen up to 30mm long, worker up to 25mm long
- Legs yellow at the ends
- Dark brown / black abdomen with a yellow / orange band on 4th segment
- Head dark from above, orange from front
- Dark coloured antennae
- Entirely black velvety thorax
- Never active at night

Actual size



Q. Rome

Similar Species**European hornet (*Vespa crabro*)**

- Queen up to 35mm long, worker up to 30mm long
- Legs brown at the ends
- Yellow abdomen marked with brown on the upper part, not banded
- Head yellow from above, yellow from front
- Yellow antennae
- Thorax black with extensive brown markings
- May be active at night

Actual size



Roger Burgess



Mia Tonge, National Bee Unit

Giant woodwasp (*Urocerus gigas*)

- Larger than yellow-legged hornet, female up to 45mm long
- Legs yellow
- Distinctive yellow and black banded abdomen
- Long cylindrical body unlike yellow-legged hornet which has an obvious waist
- Long yellow antennae
- Female has an obvious long sting-like appendage (ovipositor) which it uses to lay eggs in trees

Actual size



Q. Rome

Hornet mimic hoverfly (*Volucella zonaria*)

- Abdomen has more yellow stripes than yellow-legged hornet
- Legs darker than yellow-legged hornets
- Only one pair of wings (hornets and wasps have two pairs)
- Large, globular eyes

Actual size



Didier Descouens



Alvesgaspar

Median wasp (*Dolichovespula media*)

- More extensive yellow and orange colouration on abdominal segments than yellow-legged hornet
- Yellow markings on thorax unlike yellow-legged hornet

Actual size (queen pictured)



Rasbak



Rasbak

Field Signs

Active April-November (peak August/September). Mated queens over winter singly or in groups, in various natural and man-made harbourages – underneath tree bark in cavities left by beetle larvae, in soil, on ceramic plant pots – potentially any small, well-insulated refuge. Makes very large nests in tall trees in urban and rural areas, but avoids pure stands of conifers. Will use man made structures (garages, sheds etc.) as nesting sites.

**For more information visit:**

www.nonnativespecies.org
www.nationalbeeunit.com

Alert! Report sightings of this species:

- with the iPhone and Android recording app: **Asian Hornet Watch**
- online at: www.nonnativespecies.org/yellowleggedhornet
- by email: alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk



I thought this message was worth repeating for your information...

Important Message: Honey labelling at Wiltshire BKA shows and events.

"Every year at the Wiltshire Bee & Honey Day there are disagreements with people wishing to sell their honey at WBA shows and events – over the use of incorrect labels.

So, consultation with Wiltshire Trading Standards have resulted in proposal of guidelines for everyone to follow at ANY of the events where we represent Wiltshire BKA include sales of honey at fetes and fairs.

These rules will also be used for shows in classes where own labels are used.

If we all follow the same advice maybe the poor people manning the stands won't spend hours arguing with BKA suppliers.

Find the guidelines under Education on the WBKA website.

<https://www.wiltshirebeekeepers.co.uk/honey-labelling-guidelines/>

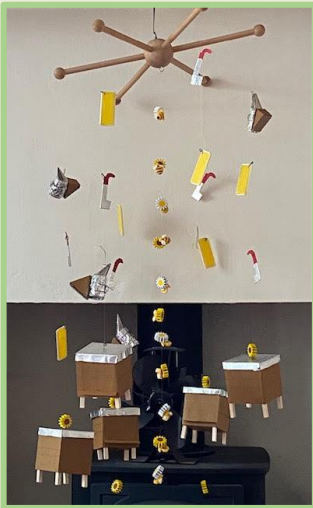


I doubt very much that anybody needs reminding what colour to mark queens now we are this far "into the season," however – here is the chart just for reference.

The Royal Bath and West Show took place between 29th and 31st May – did you take part?

Did you know that Wiltshire scored three less points than Somerset, and as result Somerset were awarded the trophy. Chris Rawlings won the most points in Wiltshire and the display of honey. Ruth Watt won the best mead out of forty-three entries. West Wiltshire members won many of the classes in mead and Cyser. There were eleven entries for the new class in Cyser, and ten of them were from West Wiltshire members.

So – if you were thinking of taking part in the Bees and Honey section of the Royal Bath and West show, but did not quite get around to it, put the date on your calendar for the end of next year – better still – put a reminder on your calendar for the month before to give you time to prepare – and with your help it is a possibility that we could give Somerset a “run for their money” (even though it is free to enter) and who knows, we might pull back those few points!



Below - more photos from the Royal Bath and West Show May 2025 (courtesy of Liz Gwinnell)



ARE YOU LOOKING AFTER YOURSELF ON YOUR APIARY?



During these warm days it is a good idea to take a couple of bottles of cold water to drink! You might even want to take a short break in the shade. It is not necessary to wait until the afternoon to do inspections and work on your hives in the afternoon – temperatures are warm enough to open up before the sun gets high if that suits you (and your colonies). Look after yourself! It is always a good idea to let another person know where you are going to and a vague idea of when you expect to return. It is helpful to have a phone signal on your site if you are a rural “out apiary” and a post code or “what three words” so your location can be found in any emergency. I keep my phone close by when I am on the apiary – not much use if in the car or the trolley if you are not within reach of it and need it!

AND THEN – just as going to press – the BBKA published their guide to July on Facebook – here's what they say!

July in the Apiary

Main actions

Take stock - Assess new queens & existing colonies

Inspections

Frequency may be able to drop to every 7 days as appropriate

Swarming

Swarming season is slowing

Planning Ahead

Already time to be thinking about the coming autumn and winter

Are any colonies struggling? Unite?

Have new queens mated and starting laying well?

Any drone laying workers?

Any drone laying queens?

Remember a colony needs approx. 20kg of stores for the winter

Honey

Add supers during good weather and honey flows

Remove honey super frames for extraction when 75% + capped

Pests & Disease

Wasps can start to be a problem this month

Consider narrowing entrances

Plan any autumn Varroa treatment

Yellow-legged Asian hornets (YLH) workers may start hawking

YLH primary nests expanding, possible secondary nests

YLH Bait stations or wick traps are excellent for monitoring in high risk areas

Beekeeping supplies.



For Your Beekeeping Supplies

Your local supplier providing a service for:

- All Thorne's supplies
- BBWear suits – try before you buy
- Second hand kit bought and sold
- Available to attend your association, apiary meetings
 - Supporting Trainers, Improvers, Newbies
 - Payment by BACS, card, cash, cheque
 - Deliveries – subject to distance, order size

Please email your order or phone so we can arrange an appointment for you to visit to discuss what you need.

sales@thebeedepot.com

07879 811967

01373 430458

Diane Sleigh

The Apple Garden, Buckland Dinham, Frome, Somerset, BA11 2QP
what3words poetry.unto.driveway

Contacts and services

Contact details for committee and officers

WWBKA President: President-WWBKA@outlook.com

WWBKA Chair: Chair-WWBKA@outlook.com

WWBKA Treasurer: Treasurer-WWBKA@outlook.com

WWBKA Secretary: Secretary-WWBKA@outlook.com

WWBKA Apiary Manager: Apiary-WWBKA@outlook.com

WWBKA Honey Show Secretary: HoneyShow-WWBKA@outlook.com

WWBKA Membership Secretary: Membership-WWBKA@outlook.com

WWBKA Asian Hornet Action Team Coordinator: AHAT-WWBKA@outlook.com

WWBKA Newsletter Editor: Newsletter-WWBKA@outlook.com

Services available to members

The following services are provided by West Wilts BKA to members:

Bee Bank (for sale or purchase of queens, nucs and colonies). Contact the Branch Secretary at Secretary-WWBKA@outlook.com

Bookers Wholesale Customer Card. Contact the WWBKA Secretary: Secretary-WWBKA@outlook.com

Equipment loan (microscopes, extractors, etc.): Contact the Branch Secretary at Secretary-WWBKA@outlook.com

Library: Contact our Librarian (either direct or through the Secretary)

Swarm Collection Register: Contact Branch Swarm Coordinator (David Raines on 07711 018440 and david.raines@hna.uk.com).

Find us on  :West Wiltshire Beekeepers Association