

Y.B.K.A. eNewsletter May



2012 Queen Colour = YELLOW

1st April 2012 : Volume 16 : Issue 3

Chairmans Notes

Weather ! I have no idea what is going on inside my hives but I do know that this is not good beekeeping weather !!!! My city hives still have good stored of food so I've just reminded them that the honey is there by uncapping a little bit of each frame but those colonies out in the countryside all have feeders on them. Despite the rape glowing bright yellow colonies are in danger of starvation.

Most of us are registered on Beebase and so will have received the warning email from Fera about the danger of starvation - I think that these topical email alerts are a really good idea and hope that the NBU continue to produce them. If you are not registered you won't receive them so there is another good argument for registering.

The weather seems to be conspiring with my calendar and workload - each time I have a bit of spare time it is raining and so my 'hobby' beekeeping is curtailed - and as for doing any work with the research hives at the university - forget it. The only positive has been that each time I've wanted to show some trainees the inside a hive the weather has eased off enough for this.

The one almost decent day recently happened to be the day of the Yorkshire BKA Conference. This was an extremely successful event with numbers up on recent years. Good speakers, good food and good conversation - a fair compensation for not being outside beekeeping.

Let us all hope for much better weather soon - then we can actually do some beekeeping and start to enjoy our hobby.

Bill

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Jobs in the Apiary for May

I believe that the month of April was one of the coldest and wettest I have known for some years; not very conducive to either the beekeepers or the bees. We have certainly had our share of April showers; thunder storms and hail, followed by rain and more rain then in-between a glimpse of something I vaguely remember called the sun! Let's hope May brings better weather for all. Through all this though the colonies do seem to be thriving and expanding in the main with most colonies now more or less ready for the new O.S.R crop about to explode in the fields with the first consistent raise in temperature.

May is a very busy time for beekeepers. It's the month when most colonies start their swarming procedures and beekeepers must be alert and on the ball with their weekly inspections. This will happen quickly when the weather breaks and temperatures rise, and this is due in the main to the confinement the bees have had to endure through all this bad weather.

Remember to write down what you see and do with each colony as you go through them into your annual bee journal. Failure to carry out inspections on a weekly basis from now on until the colonies have all been manipulated, (explanation to come) can result in the loss of your prime swarms, and this is something you don't want to happen.

So what are we looking for when we carry out these weekly inspections, and what can we do to somewhat delay this often inevitable situation?

Firstly as your colony is building up and expanding the bees need to have sufficient room to grow within the brood box, especially as this is also the time of year when the Oil Seed Rape crop; Dandelions and other wild and garden flowers are well developed and starting to produce lots of pollen and nectar to sustain your colonies through this build up period and encouraging the queen to lay eggs at a greater rate. It is also the time when we can, with the stronger colonies, get a surplus of honey to take off and extract as a bounty for all our hard work. The brood box however must have the space for the queens to lay eggs in, and if your hive has a super on it and that super is now more than half to two thirds full then add another super or place on your first super to allow this extra space for the bees within. Any surplus honey within the brood box can then be moved up into the supers by the worker bees and so allowing this to happen.

Whilst on your inspections you must also be alert to the first signs of queen cells being formed by your workers. These can be clearly seen hanging vertically off the face of your brood combs or hanging from the top or bottom bars in the main, however they can also be built on the sides and where a small hole has been made within the foundation when the bees were drawing it out. This gives extra space where these queen cells can be drawn out by the bees. They are normally about 2 to 2 1/2 inches long when completed but may vary, so take your time and look from every angle when going through your hives.

What to do if and when you do find one of these cells:

First of all don't panic for there may be more than one, but what are you also looking for at the same time on these inspections. Have you seen the queen? If yes this is a good sign. At this stage you can take her out if you wish into a queen cage or other receptacle to hold her whilst you complete your inspection, put her in your pocket or in your box where it's dark and then you won't stress her too greatly. Now look through the frames and check that the queen cells are not just small queen cups that the bees play around and make on frequent occasions throughout the year. These are like little acorn cups formed in the main along the bottoms of the frames. The queen cells must be loaded as we term, this means that when you look into the bottom of the queen cells you see preferably a young larvae suspended upon a bed of white royal jelly or in more advanced cases the queen cells are sealed over at the tips. If this is the case then you have to make an immediate decision!! If at this stage though you find a queen cell but with only an egg in it look again in three days time and a more advanced cell should be formed as previously described after returning the old queen. However we are proceeding on as though as if you have found the former, a loaded cell with larvae and royal jelly, or sealed cell.

I find the best way forward when this stage is reached for a beginner is to make up a nucleus box, and to do this you are going to need your old queen you have put away in a safe place. Firstly though get your nucleus box placed at the side of your hive with the entrance closed. Then select a frame full of sealed brood larvae and eggs and full of young bees without any queen cells upon it, place this in your nuke-box. Repeat this with another frame the same and then add a frame full of mainly stores along side of this. If you have a strong colony then you can shake another full frame of extra bees into the nuke as well. Then top up the box with frames of foundation or drawn comb if available. It's always a good thing to double check the frames within this nuke and brush off all the bees on the frames into the bottom of the nuke box as you lift them out and check to just make sure you haven't put a queen cell in there by mistake, if you have destroy it and replace all the frames. I always recommend brushing the bees off as shaking can often dislodge the larvae or egg within the queen cell you have just place in there. It is now time to take out your old queen and release her into this box.

Remove the box and move it to where you intend it to stay and open up the entrance. We then return to the old original hive and go through the queen cells and select the best one, one that's big and well formed and fully loaded or sealed over. One that's in a good place where it's not going to get damaged when the frames returned, then mark the frame top with a paint blob of Yellow for this years queens, or a drawing pin so you know where this frame is when the hive is all replaced. You must then go through slowly and methodically and destroy every queen cell you come across bar this one. You can then fill up the hive again with foundation or if you have it drawn comb and replace the supers and lid. Do not go into this brood box for another three weeks, this also applies to the nuke you made up. I would however place a feeder on top of the nuke and keep this topped up until your first inspection when you should have a mated queen in both boxes and find eggs and larvae in both.

You then have the option if you only want the one hive, you can sell the nuke on to another beekeeper. Or you can kill of this old queen leave it queen less for a day then unite them with its original parent stock. You will have then gone through the swarming procedure and ended up with a new laying queen to see you through the winter months and into next year.

If on the other hand you go through your inspection and find NO queen cells just your old queen laying eggs as normal, then carry on with your weekly inspections for in most cases you will eventually come across queen cells at some time in the year for this is the natural way bees reproduce themselves and colonies.

As a new beekeeper you may also be called to remove a swarm of bees by a member of the public. This can also be thought of as a mammoth task, but it isn't really when you follow the correct procedures. Always wear your protective clothing and gloves. Take along either a fully made up brood box, floor crown board and lid ideally with a couple of drawn out frames within its make up even better with frames of food. Or a nuke box made up the same or both. If you have neither then a cardboard box with a secure lid will suffice.

On arrival look at the swarm and its position, if it's near the ground all is good. If you require a ladder then take every precaution, even get a colleague to help hold the ladder for you. If you can get to it with ease use either your brood box or nuke dependant on the size of the swarm. Take off the lid and crown board, place it directly under the swarm and shake off all the bees into your box in one quick movement if possible. Then quickly replace the lids and place on the ground below where you retrieved it from. Best then to wait until all the bees have gone in before removing to your apiary, whereupon place a feeder on top to allow the bees to get immediate sustenance. This settles them down and they should stay, when they have settled ok then give them a dose of oxalic acid to kill any mite they may have brought with them, this is an ideal time to do this as the swarm has no eggs or brood yet to damage and it gives them a great start.. If you have had to collect the swarm in a box, then on arrival at your apiary site hive up the bees. Some beekeepers place a white cloth on a board sloping up to the hive entrance, then tip the bees out of the box onto this cloth and watch the bees run into the hive. I have tried this method and on occasions they all absconded, so I now open up the hive and place the box of bees directly onto the frames and allow the bees to enter the hive direct. I then place on the feeder and lid with better results. Leave them alone for a full day then if the weather is good have a good look through and find the queen, if she is marked then fine but if not don't mark her until you find eggs and larvae. Then go ahead and mark her with this years colour (Yellow) It Is as easy as that so if you are contacted you should be ok, check with them the position of the swarm before going to it and if assistance is required then take along a colleague to help.

Monthly tips

1. Weekly inspections from now on (until manipulated).
2. Keep adding supers when and where required giving extra space.
3. Keep good records
4. Check for Varroa.
5. Treat when applicable. (after the nectar flows)
6. Prepare brood boxes and nukes in readiness for manipulations and swarm catching.
7. Check all your hives food status urgently as (some hives are very light with all this bad weather and require feeding) to survive.

I hope you new beekeepers find this helpful.

Happy beekeeping

Dave Shannon

Y.B.K.A. Conference 2012

Nearly 100 members of Yorkshire BKA enjoyed an excellent conference this year with three really interesting and stimulating speakers.

Assistant Professor Deborah Delany Ph.D., our visiting american speaker, gave two really interesting talks covering some basic bee biology and a more detailed talk on queen rearing. A talented speaker Deborah kept us both entertained and informed.

Wally and Jenny Shaw gave us contrasting talks with Wally delving deeply into beekeeping skills and the importance of working in partnership with the bees while Jenny entertained us with some well illustrated tales of the importance of working in partnership with other beekeepers.

Yorkshire Beehives, the NBU and YBKA itself provided a good variety of information leaflets and goods to buy so everybody had the opportunity to spend some money - always a pleasure - provided that you get a bargain and many bargains were on offer.

A special thanks to Northern Bee Books who have supported YBKA over many years and have given generously of their time and printing expertise.

The committee wants to express their thanks to all those who provided raffles prizes - the money raised helps to pay for the speakers expenses and allows us to engage really top quality presenters.

Let us look forward to next years conference.

The website that Deborah Delany mentioned is

<https://agdev.anr.udel.edu/maarec/>

[TOP](#)

YORK & DISTRICT BEEKEEPERS ANNUAL AUCTION

SATURDAY 19TH MAY

At Murton Museum of Farming, Murton, York

This really is the best place to come to both buy and sell your items, last year we had well over 150 lots and a good crowd.

Again we have no commission for selling and only 5 per cent for buying, and already have bees entered.

If you want to sell bees they must be examined by a bee inspector prior to arrival and will need to be delivered to Murton the day before (please ring Nigel Davies the organiser tel 01904 468801 to arrange a time).

Items accepted accepted from 9.00a.m., viewing from 11a.m. With the auction starting at 12.00a.m

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Joe Jacobs

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Airedale Beekeepers Auction
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East Riddlesden Hall Keighley

More details from suebeebuzz@tiscali.co.uk or www.airedalebka.org.uk

Visit to the ARATAKI HONEY Visitor's Centre , HAWKE'S BAY, NZ. February 2012

We are still in NZ and we have travelled to Napier to see the Art Deco buildings. Whilst in the area we have taken the opportunity to visit the Arataki Honey Centre at Hawke's Bay in the North Island. Arataki is the number one beekeeping business here with 20,000 hives across New Zealand. The company started in 1944 and is run in two parts. The Hawke's Bay division produces and packs honey for the local export market, provides local pollination services and is the site of the Arataki Honey Visitors Centre, where you can taste the honey and get to meet the bees. The Rotorua Division specializes in live bee exports, queen bees, packing honey and providing pollination services.

History

In 1944 Percy Berry bought nine acres in Arataki Road, Havelock North. With his son Ian, Percy registered Arataki Apiaries Ltd, and turned his family beekeeping enterprise into a commercial venture. Through times of trial and prosperity Percy's entrepreneurial flair and innovative spirit saw Arataki grow to become a leading honey producer and exporter. In the 1946 season no honey was produced at all. It was one of the driest years on record, and drought, inexperience and bee diseases combined to almost wipe out the fledgling company.

The 1950s was a period of growth, honey prices were controlled and at very low levels. Many beekeepers who established their business after the war could not make a living from 300 hives or less. Hives could be purchased at very low prices and Percy expanded the business to 5000 hives. Comb honey was not subject to the Honey Marketing Board controls so Arataki Honey produced hundreds of tones of comb honey for export to the UK and Germany.

Though the 60's the company expanded into the Rotatua area of the South Island and is still thriving today.

The presence of the varroa mite in New Zealand in the 2000s had major effects on Arataki and on the honey industry in general. It was also in the 2000s that the Hawke's Bay visitor and education centre was built.

This centre is certainly a hive of industry and worth seeing if you are in the area.

Terry Beddows.

[TOP](#)

A Beekeeper's Diary (April)

26th March

A very warm day. I was called out to a swarm. What's going on?

28th March

Another very warm day. Saw something that puzzled me. While passing the time of day with a chap from the village we noticed a single honey bee hovering about two metres above the path, almost stationary. It stayed in that position for several minutes. This was about 150m from the hives and there were no obvious sources of nectar close by. And then half an hour later on when Ela and I went for a short walk we came across several other honeybees doing exactly the same thing, hovering, almost stationary, by themselves, facing away from the hives which were a fair distance away. For the life of me I cannot think what purpose this behaviour could be serving. Usually the behaviour of bees can be analysed as having a purpose, but not in this case.

30th March

It's been a remarkable week of continuous sun and temperatures that we would expect to experience in early June. There is one field of OSR which is within a quarter of a mile from the home apiary that is totally in flower and the bees can be seen heading off in that direction. This is ten days earlier than I can ever recall in the past. Some of the sycamore and horse chestnut trees have buds that are bursting, again much earlier than usual. But the plum blossom and blackthorn blossom appear to be sticking to their normal timetable.

Again at least two weeks earlier than usual, I've looked at all my bees, ascertaining whether or not there is a laying queen, added a queen excluder and put on a super on all hives. I am quite satisfied with the way that the bees have come through the winter. All 26 colonies on nationals had bees. In two cases there were drone laying queens and in a third case there was no brood of any kind, but lots of workers. These have been dealt with reducing my colonies to 23. It would not be unexpected to still lose additional colonies with failing queens. All the colonies had adequate stores and at one apiary I was able to remove 50 pounds of honey, balsam I think, carried through from the autumn, which has now been extracted.

April 3rd

This is what we can reasonable expect at the beginning of April – cloud, showers and temperatures that demand a vest, shirt and jumper. I must admit to finding it quite a relief. The rain is much needed in the garden and must be needed by the trees and plants that are in flower and which the bees are currently exploiting. It's good to have a day to mentally catch up with things. This year I intend to try to raise a few queens, using the Dolittle grafting method. It's no use expecting to do it at the drop of a hat once the season is underway. I need to get everything lined up and ready – have all my ducks in a row. So I'm making myself a swarm box which will be used raise the queen cells, I've prepared several bars of wax queen cups and a frame to hold them. I've bought a cheap head visor which incorporates an LED light and magnifiers which I hope will enable me, with my far from excellent eyesight, to select the young larva for grafting. I'll also prepare a sloping rack to hold a frame holding the young larvae from which the grafts can be taken. I've booked myself an informal tutorial on grafting with a friend.

The swarm box needs to be made – they are not available from suppliers. In a way it's similar to a nucleus box. The one I'm making, from scraps in the shed, will hold six frames. In use one or two of these spaces will be taken up with a frame feeder. There is ventilation on both sides and through the floor. Beneath the frames there is a space of several inches into which the cluster of bees can be knocked down. An entrance is not necessary but I've built in one with a sliding door. There is a bee space above the frames and a feed hole in the crown board. A roof is unnecessary as the swarm box can be kept closed and under cover for the five days while the queen cells are being formed. I'm also doing a little background reading. The book I've found easiest to understand is 'Honey Farming' by R O B Manley. I was reminded of the section in the book by Greg, our apiary manager. It's a book I keep revisiting every so often. It was written before I was born but still remains relevant.

7th April

I should have had this sorted before now but normally it wouldn't have been an issue. Today I prepared my record book for the year, having a page for each colony. I also checked the numbers were still on each hive. For the next few weeks while the weather remains cool, my examination of the colonies will be restricted to weighing the hives and from this I would hope to judge whether they have sufficient stores or require additional supers. I hope that this spell of more typical weather for early April will have discouraged any colonies that may have had thoughts about swarming.

20th April

Forty eight hours of rain. And for the last two weeks the maximum daily temperature has barely exceeded 10°C. But the weight of the hives seems to have remained constant since the beginning of the month. It's been too cold, even at mid-afternoon to open the hives. It's all very frustrating. I'm ready, the bees are ready and the flora is ready but the weather is holding everything back.

On Wednesday I went the joint association meeting in Ilkley. The speaker was Graham Royle and his talk was 'If Heath Robinson was a Beekeeper', recounting all the gadgets and experimentations that had littered his beekeeping career. It was very interesting. There was a big turnout possibly lured there by the claim that Airedale BKA have never knowingly under catered and they certainly didn't on this occasion. Brilliant selection of cakes. The next day, due to the rain and inspired by Graham's talk, I fixed the electrical problem with the frame steamer gadget I'd made several years ago and cleaned up a batch of frames. ... Just been interrupted by a Skype call from my son. We have become grandparents again – girl – 8lb 6oz – Granny thrilled.

John Whitaker
Barkston Ash BKA

[TOP](#)

PREPARATION and SHOWING of HONEY

Members might wish to spend some of their time sheltering from the rain preparing honey for the many shows that will be held during the summer and autumn. Here are a few helpful hints.

The National Honey Show has a series of excellent booklets devoted to preparation and judging of honey in the jar. This article is to highlight the most common faults, and how to avoid them, which occur during preparation before showing. It is also most important to read carefully, the rules and regulations relating to the show. By not complying with the rules, the exhibitor makes the judge's task much easier, as non-adherence means instant disqualification. You must make sure the judge at least removes the cap.

LIQUID HONEY CLASSES

These classes are divided into three sections, i.e., Light, Medium and Dark. The judge checks these against grading glasses. New exhibitors not conversant with the colours should consult the show secretary or other qualified person and obtain advice as to which class to enter if he/she is in any doubt. Remember the judge will disqualify any entry in the wrong class without any further examination.

SELECTION AND PREPARATION of JARS and LIDS

Although described as 454g (1lb.) squat jars, manufacturers have their own design and moulds. To ensure jars in an exhibit are exactly alike, check on the type number and manufacturer's logo, stamped on the bottom. This is what the judge looks for (but judges will disregard the mould number). Also check that caps are exactly alike, of the same pattern and that the colour is the same. Be very careful of the latter, as a slight variation can easily be overlooked.

Choose the best jars possible. Wash with addition of a few crystals of washing soda to warm water, thoroughly rinse and allow to dry. Keep jars inverted on a clean surface. When dry, polish internally using kitchen roll, especially the shoulders inside the jar.

NEVER use detergent when washing jars because the honey is liable to become tainted.

Batch numbers should only be considered during preparation, prior to the show. If you have several exhibits worthy of an entry in a class, use the same batch number for each pair, and at the end of your process, make sure the two batch numbers are the same. Occasionally there is a slight difference in the colour of the honey, particularly in the case of double entries. Utilising the batch numbers prevents both exhibits from being disqualified, for being entered incorrectly.

Particular attention should be paid to the condition of the screw caps. Beware of imperfections, dents and scratches. Flowed in seal caps are preferred, as they are more hygienic, and easier to keep clean. Synthetic wads are out, as the honey will pick up the foreign aroma. Cardboard wads should be renewed prior to each show, as discoloration, due to contact with the honey is most unsightly.

If using wads, clean off with square of kitchen roll, to prevent wad dust falling on to the surface of the honey on final closure.

HONEY BOTTLING and LABELLING

When filling the jars take care not to allow unnecessary exposure to air or allow foreign matter to enter. Cover the jar with a lid as soon as possible. Keep the filled jars in a warm room or on a sunny windowsill, to assist the honey to clear.

Overfill to allow for surface skimming. This is necessary, as minute air bubbles will rise to the surface forming an air scum. The skimming may have to be repeated several times. After the final skimming and removal of air bubbles from around the edge of the honey, ensure no small bubbles are trapped around

the shoulders of the jar. Also, by slightly overfilling, the exhibit can be used at more than one show, without the judge's sampling causing dangerous reduction in weight.

When preparation is completed there should be slightly more than 454g (1lb) of honey remaining in the jar. Jars of honey that are underweight will be highly penalised. As a rough guide there should be no daylight visible between the surface of the honey and the bottom edge of the lid.

When entering exhibits from a previous show, check cleanliness of the threads, otherwise discoloration will be obvious to the judge.

Exhibits should be finally prepared at least 4 days before the show. When satisfied that all checks are complete, wipe off the inside of the cap with kitchen roll and secure. The next person to remove the cap is the judge, who will immediately detect the aroma.

The class label should be fixed mid-way between the jar seams, usually 10 – 15 mm (half inch) between the label and the bottom of the jar. Be sure to check the schedule for the required height. A simple template will ensure uniform and accurate positioning.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Other points to consider are brilliance and clarity of honey (cloudy honeys should be avoided) and flavour. There should be no unpleasant flavours. These may have come from a variety of sources, such as washing jars in detergent, or from nectar that bees may have collected from undesirable floral sources, such as from ragwort and privet, or honeydew.

To maintain honey in a liquid state, it may be necessary to place the honey in a thermostatically controlled heating cabinet. The cabinet temperature should Never exceed 48°C(120°F).

Give the exterior of each exhibit a final polish to remove any fingerprints or stickiness, (kitchen roll is ideal).

GRANULATED or CRYSTALLISED HONEY

At the moment shows carry two classes – natural set and soft set. Due to the public demand for honey that is easily 'spreadable', the latter has become more popular. Preparation for these can be found in a National Honey Show booklet.

As cleanliness plays an important part in the preparation of all honey. It is vitally important that the initial straining in the liquid state is carried out with the utmost care.

The judge usually starts by carefully examining the bottom of each exhibit, for dust particles or other foreign matter, which is usually present in this area. Hence it is also important that the jars are scrupulously clean before filling.

One of the problems arising with granulated honey is the 'frosting' which will often occur around the shoulder of the jar and on the surface area. This is caused by the presence of air being trapped between the side of the jar and the honey. Excess frosting is unsightly and will heavily penalise the exhibit, although the honey may be a superb exhibit in other respects. Frosting usually occurs more frequently in a naturally granulated honey than the soft set variety, it also depends on its preparation. Frosting can be avoided, Allow the honey to settle in a ripener for a few days before bottling. Preferably use a honey that does not granulate too rapidly and do not allow granulation to proceed at too low a temperature.

Avoidance of frosting can be assisted by bottling into a previously warmed jar, and by skimming off the surface before final setting off. It is perfectly possible to produce a granulated honey without frosting. In any case it should be kept to a minimum.

Another problem that occurs is fermentation. This happens due to the increased water content when the honey is changing from a liquid to a granulated state.

Yeasts, which are present in all honey, then have an ideal medium in which to grow. Fermentation is easily discernible by the aroma and moist, bubbly appearance of the surface. The risk can be minimised by storing in a cool area.

Examination of the honey, after removing the lid, should show an even, dry, firm surface devoid of 'air scum' (an accumulation of minute particles and small bubbles that have a slightly oily appearance). Colour is important; cream to a pale straw is preferred to a dark brownish or greenish colour.

On tasting the honey, the palate will determine the smoothness or coarseness of the minute crystals, the finer and smoother the better.

HEATHER HONEY (LING)

To obtain a top quality heather exhibit, the honey is better pressed from the comb rather than extracting by centrifuging. The best combs should be selected from those filled sometime after being moved to the heather site. This helps to obtain the purest sample.

Process the selected combs first, to minimise the inclusion of pieces of wax and debris from the pressing.

A simple strainer can be made from a large can with the bottom removed, to make a large tube. To the bottom, a short length of nylon stocking (no ladders!) is securely tied in position. Support on a grid on the top of the bottling tank, so that a gloved hand can 'milk' the warm honey through the nylon. It is vitally important that heather honey is never overheated, otherwise it will become muddy in appearance and the flavour will be severely damaged. Do not mix honey from bell heather with that from ling.

Pure Ling honey should have a slightly bitter or 'tangy' taste, be dark amber in colour with a distinctive, strong aroma. It should also be of bright appearance with an even distribution of bubbles, - not too large.

As any heather honey takes up a greater space than run honey, do ensure the jars are well filled, almost to the top.

IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER

Carefully read and adhere to the rules and regulations of the show because not all shows have the same criteria. Make absolutely certain exhibits are in the correct class, particularly in the clear honey classes.

Prepare exhibits well in advance of the show.

Observe cleanliness during processing and final preparation

NEVER remove the screw cap at the show venue, for changing or surface skimming.

As far as possible ensure that jars are kept in an upright position to avoid honey being deposited on the inside of the screw cap.

Y.B.K.A. Calendar

We hope to see many more members at our events in 2012.

May 4th	GPC Meeting
May 14th	Airedale BKA Auction
May 19th	York BKA Auction
June 15th	GPC Meeting
June 2nd	General Husbandry Training
June 3rd	Advanced Husbandry Training
June 23rd	'Basic' Train the Trainers Event
August 3rd	GPC Meeting
September 21st	GPC Meeting
November 23rd	GPC Meeting
December 1st	YBKA AGM

DO YOU HAVE DATES THAT COULD USEFULLY ADDED TO THIS CALENDAR ?

ARE THERE DISTRICT EVENTS AND TRAINING EVENTS THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO INVITE BEEKEEPERS FROM NEARBY DISTRICT TO ?

LET ME HAVE THE DATES SO THAT WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TO MAKE BEEKEEPING IN YORKSHIRE A REALLY DYNAMIC AND HAPPY THING TO DO.

[TOP](#)

Yorkshire Beekeepers Association

General Purposes Committee

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BEEBASE

Have you visited BeeBase recently ?

Look at the record keeping system available to you. Well worth considering as a place to keep you own colony and apiary records. Why not build its use into your beginners and basic exams courses ?