



# The London Beekeepers' Association

# LBKA News

## August, 2020

This month's Monthly Meeting will be led by Vlad where he will be telling us all about pollen and pollination. Do join us via Zoom on Sunday, by using the Zoom invitation in the Newsletter e-mail. This month, we have more photographs from Sally and some from Eugene and Annette via the Bee Banter WhatsApp group. We have news from David on the LBKA Pollinator Fund applications (see p5). Thanks to regular contributors Richard (p1), Howard (7), Mark (7) for their contributions and Martin for proof-reading.

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A big thank you to this month's contributors: **Richard Glassborow, Sally Haywill, David Hankins, Martin Hudson, Eugene McConville, Howard Nichols, Mark Patterson and Annette Pearson**. Would you like to join these esteemed contributors? If so, do contact me.

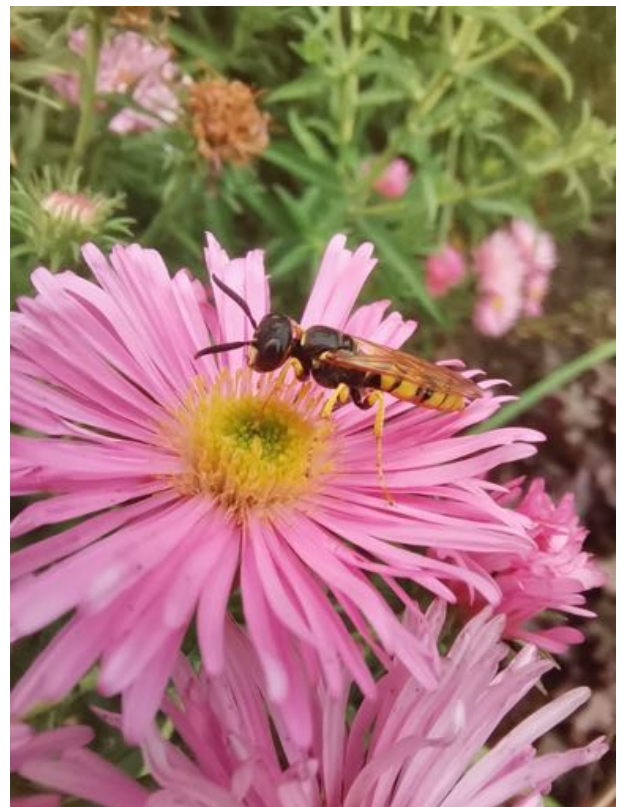
Happy beekeeping.

Aidan Slingsby, Editor, [services@lbka.org.uk](mailto:services@lbka.org.uk)

## From our Chair

I am sure I am not the only beekeeper in London to welcome the fact that looking after our livestock has provided us with a legitimate reason to get out of the house during lockdown. That, and of course swarm collecting, have sheltered many of us from experiencing full isolation throughout what must have been the strangest five months of our lives. And of course it's not over.

Inevitably, there are down-sides we cannot escape. The Trustees/Committee have had to recognise that social meeting restrictions are likely to be part of life for some time so we are trying to reinvent ways to deliver the core benefits of membership and probably that means online in most cases. Sadly, one casualty is the social side of the Association. At the recent iPub Social there was a keen interest expressed for a Summer Social – a proper, face to face one. For a moment it did seem it might be possible but the Government "rules" have been



*European Beewolf (solitary wasp) on Aster. Photo: Eugene McConville.*

thrown into reverse and it would not be appropriate or responsible for an organisation to deliberately ignore restrictions.

We have also taken the decision now not to offer any introductory training for people wanting to start beekeeping next spring. Certainly, it would be technically possible to teach the theory online but, as you know, the LBKA has always recognised the importance of hands-on practical learning and experience gained with the support of a mentor and we recommend at least a year of this before taking responsibility for a box full of live bees.

Mentoring and social distance are not mutually exclusive but COVID restrictions will inevitably reduce capacity, not only by limiting the number of people who can safely work together but also because a number of our mentors are in an age category that has statistically higher risks of serious COVID outcomes.

No doubt there will be courses available from commercial beekeepers or organisations which do not feel the need to provide meaningful practical experience. This decision does of course have significant financial implications since the Introductory courses are a major source of income for the Association.

Uncomfortable as it has been to decide not to offer Introductory Training next year it has been taken in a wider context which does have positive opportunities: not least our desire to provide more improver and advanced training to the beekeepers we already have – better beekeeping; even before Covid we had been reflecting on the relatively low number of people who book a Training course but do not go on to keep bees – was there something more suitable for those who are interested in bees but find they do not want to keep them. Something more in our Better Public Understanding objective rather than better beekeeping or more beekeeping. And of course, more beekeeping is inevitably under discussion in the context of the London Bee Situation debate.

Some of these alternatives may actually benefit from a boost or reallocation of resources. And there are elements of having to go online that are a positive discovery. There are obvious benefits in building a library of links to the plethora of online videos on pretty much all aspects of beekeeping and we can add to that our own recordings, especially where we think there is a special London context. We could have done that before but didn't. We are doing it now but also we recognise that such things will have just as much relevance and value if and when social restrictions ease (safely).

So we hope the membership share our recognition that things have changed, some maybe permanently, and join us in reimagining how our beekeeping club works and delivers differently the core "things we do". Please do contribute thoughts and ideas to make these interesting times.

Stay well.

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## Announcements

**This is our official place for announcements.** If you only read one section of the newsletter, it should be this one!

### August's online Monthly Meeting and Pub Social

Vlad Zamfir will give us a detailed tour of **pollen and pollination** at August's Monthly Meeting on **Sunday 9th August** at **11:00** via Zoom. There will also be the chance talk about general and seasonal beekeeping afterwards. Bring your own coffee and cake!

Our **Pub Social** will be via **Zoom** again on **Tuesday 25th August** from 18:30.

### Will Fry, our new Resources Officer

Our new Resources Officer is Will Fry. He was welcomed by the committee at last week's committee meeting, was co-opted onto the committee and will become a Trustee. The committee look forward to working with him and thank him for putting himself forward. You can contact him on [resources@lbka.org.uk](mailto:resources@lbka.org.uk).

### Hiring extractors

We have extractors which can be hired by members. We charge £10 to hire for up to 3 days and we ask for a £20 deposit which you'll lose if you don't bring the extractor back clean!

Please email [resources@lbka.org.uk](mailto:resources@lbka.org.uk) for more information.

### Apiary that needs a beekeeper

An apiary site near Wandsworth Road Station near Clapham is being vacated. Are you interested in taking it on? If so, contact [services@lbka.org.uk](mailto:services@lbka.org.uk).

### Join the committee

We will have our AGM on Wednesday 4th November. The AGM is a chance to find out what the Association has been doing over the past year, to ask questions, make suggestions, and vote in a new committee. This year, we also plan to formally establish our London Bee Situation position, based on the discussions we have at last month's Monthly Meeting and at other times. The AGM will be conducted online this year.

Please consider standing for the committee and make a difference. Please talk to any committee member if you'd like to know more. Details and deadline for



*"More than just honey bees": "Flipping big horsefly". Photo by Sally Haywill.*

nominating members for committee positions will be provided in advance.

### Help needed video-editing

We record a lot of our zoom meetings with the intention of sharing with members. However, they need to be edited and shortened in order to be suitable for sharing.

If anyone has experience in video-editing – even if its quite basic – please get in touch.

### No in-person summer social this year

There was talk of perhaps having an in-person Summer Social. The committee considered this suggestion. However, since government rules do not allow more than 6 people from different households to meet in the open, we felt that it would be irresponsible for the Association to organise one. So no summer social this year.



*"More than just honey bees": "A Mint Beetle(?) that got trapped in the French farmhouse during lockdown". Photo by Sally Haywill.*



*"More than just honey bees": "Hornet's nest between sitting room window and shutters in Burgundy. They behave very like bees, minding their own business and being very focused on providing for their offspring". Photo by Sally Haywill.*

### Help needed with our Social Media

We need a hand with our various social media outputs and would love to talk to you, particularly if you're able to help and have experience in this area. Please contact Aidan at [services@lbka.org.uk](mailto:services@lbka.org.uk).

### National Honey Show

The [National Honey Show](#) will be online this year, with planned pre-recorded demonstration workshops and lectures with live questions and answers during the day and online social events in the evenings.

### Maintaining beekeeping networks

Beekeeping is much easier when there is a local network who keep in touch and help each other out. This is why beekeeping associations are organised into local branches.

This is even more important during the current COVID-19 pandemic, whilst – of course – adhering to UK Government rules on social distancing. For example, some members – if self-isolating or otherwise incapacitated –



*"Spotted by Eugene": European Bee Wolf on yellow coneflower. Photo by Eugene McConville.*

may not be able to inspect and attend to their bees on a regular basis, especially if their bees are located at an out-apiary. It may be appropriate to have contingencies in place in such cases. Let us know if you can help, or follow the suggestions below.

LBKA encourages and tries to facilitate members forming local networks. Ways of doing so include:

- **Bee Banter:** Being on the 'Bee Banter' WhatsApp group or members-only Facebook page or offering and asking for help when needed.
- **Sharing contact details:** Seeing [details of members](#) who've "opted-in" to share their contact details. If you want to opt-in, you can now do so in the [members' area](#)
- Maintaining contact with former mentors or mentees, if applicable.

The [members' area](#) on the website has more details. Email us if you need any help and we'll see what we can do.

## Honey for sale?

Ask [service@lbka.org.uk](mailto:service@lbka.org.uk) if you'd like it to be added to [our honey page](#).

## Old announcements from June

Check our [previous newsletters](#) or contact [services@lbka.org.uk](mailto:services@lbka.org.uk) for more details.

**Photographer:** Jack is portrait photographer based in



*"Spotted by Eugene": Honey bee. Photo by Eugene McConville.*

Charlton (SE7) is looking to photograph a series of beekeepers for his portfolio). See his work on [his website](#) and contact him on [jackcmcguire@gmail.com](mailto:jackcmcguire@gmail.com).

## Old announcements from June

**Help needed at our East London apiary:** email [apiaries@lbka.org.uk](mailto:apiaries@lbka.org.uk) if you might be able to help.

**Summer lecture programme.** Advanced Beekeeping Courses have a **summer webinar programme** by Ken and Dan Basterfield on specialist topics. [See the programme here](#).

**Bee part of the A-Team.** If you'd like to be part of LBKA's [Asian Hornet Action Team](#), contact Elliot on [mentor@lbka.org.uk](mailto:mentor@lbka.org.uk).



"Spotted by Eugene": A hover fly with ragged wings. Photo by Eugene McConville.



"Spotted by Eugene": Osmia bees (identified by Mark Paterson). Photo by Eugene McConville.

## Do you have any announcements?

If you've any announcements for the next issue of LBKA News, please send to Aidan at [services@lbka.org.uk](mailto:services@lbka.org.uk).

## August's Committee meeting

Here, we keep you up to date with what the committee discuss at our monthly committee meetings (and what keeps us awake at night). Let us know if you can help or have any suggestions that might help.

Aidan Slingsby  
[services@lbka.org.uk](mailto:services@lbka.org.uk)

We welcomed our newest committee member – Will Fry – who will be taking over from Mark McDonnell as Resources Officer.



"Spotted by Annette": (Mimic) hornet fly. Photo by Annette Pearson.

After last month's committee meeting which only considered the London Bee Situation, we had a full agenda of planning upcoming events. We had updates from Richard on the London Bee Situation discussion at last month's monthly meeting, from David on the three Pollinator Fund grants that we awarded (see p5), and from Aidan that we still do not have any volunteers for people to look after our social media.

We considered the effects of COVID situation on future events; for example, acknowledging that we may not even be able to run our beekeeping courses next year. Howard has agreed to come up with amended monthly meeting topics and David is pursuing Winter Lectures.

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## Three successful Pollinator Fund applications

David brings news of our Pollinator Fund applications.

David Hankins  
[treasurer@lbka.org.uk](mailto:treasurer@lbka.org.uk)

After a slow start we can now confirm that LBKA has recently offered 3 grants from its Pollinator Fund.

The fund was set up earlier this year with a limited budget and a conservative view of the type and size of project that would be supported. This tentative approach was intended to test LBKA's resolve and procedures as a grant making organisation without exposing the charity to significant financial outlay or officer



“Spotted by Giovanni”: What popped of LBKA’s flower seeds at Lettsom allotment in Camberwell. Photo by Giovanni Zintu.

workload. Successful projects will be monitored and the medium term outcomes will inform future Pollinator Fund decision-making. It is hoped that LBKA’s grant making activities will grow from this cautious start, to help deliver larger projects that align with LBKA’s charitable objects. Trustees will report more fully on this in their annual report later in the year, and will review the Grant Making Policy and the work of the committee panel that carried out the Pollinator Fund application evaluations.

Thanks to Simon Saville, Aidan Slingsby and Mark Patterson for their evaluation of compliant applications received to date. Congratulations to **St. Paul’s Community Centre (SW4)**, **St. Mary’s Secret Garden (E2)**, and **Friends of Hillside Gardens (SW2)** who have been offered grants from the LBKA Pollinator Fund.

In total, LBKA has provided £1595 to support forage creation through these three projects. We will keep you up-to-date with how these progress in future issues of the Newsletter.

**Non-Native Species Society (NNSS)**  
 www.nonnativespecies.org  
 Produced by Lucy Curwood, Cliff Booy (NNSS), Guy Stans, Mike Brown (National Bee Unit) with assistance from Colette O’Flynn (National Biodiversity Data Centre) and Stuart Roberts (NNSS)

## Asian Hornet

**Alert!** Report sightings of this species to: [alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk](mailto:alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk)

### Species Description


**Scientific name:** *Vespa velutina*  
**AKA:** Yellow-legged Hornet  
**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. In 2016 the first UK sighting was confirmed in Gloucestershire. High possibility of introduction through, for example, soil associated with imported plants, cut flowers, fruit, garden items (furniture, plant pots), freight containers, or Asian unbranded 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 an Asian Hornet should send a photo to [alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk](mailto:alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk).**



### Key ID Features

**Asian Hornet Queen**  
 Queens up to 30 mm, workers up to 25 mm long  
 Entirely dark brown or black except for the hornet’s legs and a fine yellow band  
 Legs brown with characteristic yellow ends

**Asian Hornet vs European Hornet**  
 Asian Hornet abdomen is almost entirely dark except for 4th abdominal segment

**Asian Hornet** hovering for honey bee prey

Photos from: J. Hasleir, Rachel Scopes and Nigel Jones, Richard Bell

### Similar Species

**Asian hornet (*Vespa velutina*) for comparison** Actual size  
 • 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

**European hornet (*Vespa crabro*)** Actual size  
 • 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

**Giant woodwasp (*Procerus gigas*)** Actual size  
 • Larger than Asian hornet, female up to 45mm long  
 • Legs yellow  
 • Distinctive yellow and black banded abdomen  
 • Long cylindrical body unlike Asian 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

**Hornet mimic hoverfly (*Volucella zonaria*)** Actual size  
 • Abdomen has more yellow stripes than Asian hornet  
 • Legs darker than Asian hornet  
 • Only one pair of wings (hornets and wasps have two pairs)  
 • Large, globular eyes

**Median wasp (*Delichoveespa media*)** Actual size  
 • More extensive yellow and orange coloration on abdominal segments than Asian hornet  
 • Yellow markings on thorax unlike Asian hornet

### Field Signs

Active April–November (peak August/September). Mated queens over winter singly or in groups, in various natural and man-made harbours – 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 (gargles, sheds etc.) as nesting sites.

**For more information visit:**  
[www.nonnativespecies.org](http://www.nonnativespecies.org)  
[www.nationalbeeunit.com](http://www.nationalbeeunit.com)

**Alert!** Report sightings of this species to: [alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk](mailto:alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk)

Asian Hornet Identification leaflet. Source: [LBKA website](http://LBKA website).

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## August in the Apiary

Where we should be with our colonies at this time of year.

*Howard Nichols*  
[education@lbka.org.uk](mailto:education@lbka.org.uk)

The honey has been taken off and the beekeeper should now be starting to prepare the bees for winter. The objective for both August and September should be to put the bees in the best possible position to go into winter. They should be in a healthy condition, with a good queen and in a sound hive.

### Preparing the colony for winter

A significant risk to the colony in winter is having too many varroa mites in the hive. The most common form of treatment at this time of year is Apiguard. This needs to be in the colony for a minimum of 4 weeks and is most effective when the daytime outside temperature is greater than 15°C. Early August is the optimum time to commence treatment as the honey has been removed and temperatures are still above 15°C until mid September. There are other miticides which are also suitable at this time of year. The time for non chemical treatments has now passed.

### Other winter preparations

**Sound and stable hive.** Hives can be checked that they are on a stable and level surface. There should be no leaks or gaps as the hive must be waterproof and draught proof to withstand the extremely testing conditions of winter. August is also a time of robbing by other bees as the nectar supply is becoming limited. Wasps may also be a nuisance and so there should not be any gaps in the woodwork where they may gain entry. There should only be one way in and out of a beehive which is the front colony entrance.

**Strengthen colony with young bees.** Worker bees produced from eggs laid in August and September need to live for up to 6 months rather than 6 weeks. A 50:50 feed of sugar syrup after the honey has been removed can stimulate the queen into continuing her egg laying whereas, otherwise, she will be decreasing this activity. Feeding for the Winter should not commence until September as any feeding done now will mainly translate into more bees, not more stores.

### Other action

**Entrance blocks.** Use entrance blocks to help bees defend the colony against attacks from wasps and from robbing by other bees.

**Food reserves.** Check that bees still have sufficient food reserves after the honey has been removed.

**Unite.** Unite colonies where appropriate. A large colony has a better chance of coming through the winter months than 2 small ones. This can be deferred until September.

**Reuniting colonies.** If you successfully artificially swarmed a colony then the artificial swarm and colony of origin can be reunited.

**Old brood frames.** Old brood frames can be marked and moved to the flank of the broodbox. These will be easier to remove and replace next Spring. They should not be replaced for now as the bees will not draw out the comb at this time of year unless coupled with feeding.

**Protect and store supers against wax moth.** If you have the opportunity to put super frames in a deep freeze for 48 hours then this will kill all 4 stages of the Wax Moth lifecycle. Take care when removing the frames from the freezer as they are very brittle until the wax reaches ambient room temperature again. Acetic acid may also be used but special care is required as it is corrosive. Burning of Sulphur strips is another method. These 3 methods may be summarised as follows:

- Freezing: effective against all 4 stages of Wax Moth
- Acetic Acid: effective against 3 stages of Wax Moth (not always against pupae)
- Sulphur strips: effective against 3 stages of Wax Moth (not against eggs)

My own viewpoint is that old brood combs should always be burnt and that fumigation and retention is not an option. Conversely, super combs are an extremely valuable resource and the beekeeper should make every effort to look after these on behalf of the bees until next spring.

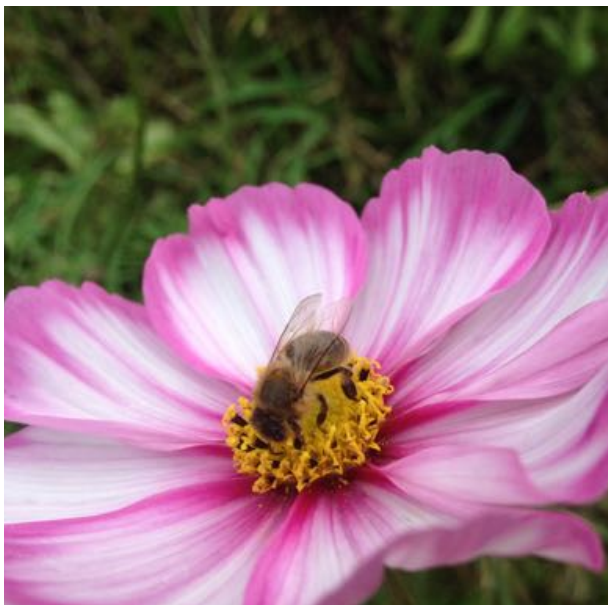
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## Focus on Forage

Mark tells us what's in flower at this time of year. This article is the one we used last year.

*Mark Patterson*  
[forage@lbka.org.uk](mailto:forage@lbka.org.uk)

Late summer for the bees is one of the most desperate times of the year when they can struggle the most to find enough food to eat. Many people find this fact difficult to believe if the weather is often hot and sunny and presumably great for the bees but it is in fact often one of the leanest times for the busy insects. At this time of year colonies are large with many mouths to feed and as the beekeeper has removed the honey crop



Cosmos.



Helenium.



Sunflower.

the flowers are also diminishing in abundance meaning the bees can struggle to replace honey which has been taken off. For this reason it's crucial not to be over-greedy and take all the honey leaving the bees with no stores for themselves.

Come late summer the majority of our nectar-rich native wild plants have ceased flowering and gone to seed, especially woodland and meadow flowers whose flowering period is in rhythm with the closing of the woodland canopy and cutting of meadows for hay. **Bramble** and all our native trees have also long since finished flowering and are now sporting fruits and seeds leaving little for the bees.

Away from **heather** moorland and **heath**, the only real bountiful sources of forage from native wild plants are **Greater willow herb**, **thistles**, **ragwort**, **bindweed** and **hogweed** – though many of these are early this year and already going over. Along water courses **purple loosestrife**, **marsh woundwort**, **water mint** and the invasive **Himalayan balsam** provide welcome relief but not all colonies are in range of such localised sources of forage.

Late summer is one of the largest gaps in forage during the beekeeping season and ends with the brief glut of nectar provided by **ivy** flowering in the autumn. Ivy is the last opportunity for our bees to stock up for winter and for wild pollinators a chance to fuel migrations south to warmer climates or for females to fatten up in readiness for hibernation.

Research conducted by our friends at the University of Sussex has demonstrated that honey bees fly furthest to find forage in late summer with record flights of 12km being undertaken in August. In the case of the Sussex research it was found that honey bees were flying 12km to visit gardens in town centres where domestic gardens and public parks planted with bee friendly summer flowers were providing much of their forage needs. This goes to show just how important our urban gardens are for bees at this time of the year.

Many garden plants that are great for bees in late summer originate from North America where they grow in prairie habitats and have evolved to flower late in the summer and autumn avoiding the extreme heat experienced earlier in the season. Some good examples include **rudbeckia**, **echinacea**, **solidago** (Golden Rod) of which there are hundreds of varieties, **gallardia**, **penstemons**, **helianthus** (perennial sunflowers), **verbena** – particularly the species *bonariensis* and *hastata*. Probably the most attractive of all the North American plants grown in gardens for bees are the **heleniums**. Known as sneezeworts these late summer flowering perennials come in a variety of colours ranging from yellows, orange and intense reds. They are a magnet for bees and very easy to grow even on relatively poor soils. If 'Chelsea-chopped' in June they can provide a succession of blooms from late July right through to the first frosts of autumn.

Other plants attractive to bees include the **South**



**African Eucomis** or “Pineapple Lily”. These plants are bulbous sporting a rosette of fleshy green leaves in summer followed by spikes of pineapple looking flowers in late summer and autumn. They come in a variety of colours from lime-green to pink and purple, some with flecks of red on the petals and flower stalk. Bees relish the pollen and nectar they provide and they are very easy to grow, being surprisingly hardy for such an exotic looking flower. Other South African plants attractive to bees include **knifophia** – the red hot pokers and **Agapanthus**. **Knifophia** have very long flower trumpets which have evolved to be pollinated by sunbirds. The flowers are hot shades of yellow, orange and red specifically to attract these birds which have very long bills and tongues equipped to pollinate the flowers. Whilst none of our native bees have the equipment needed to pollinate the blooms they can still extract the rich nectar from the flowers as it often drips and runs out of the flower trumpet and down the flower stem. **Agapanthus** are of limited usefulness to our native bees but the Common Carder Bumble Bee does seem to like them and I have often seen them foraging on **Agapanthus** in my own garden.

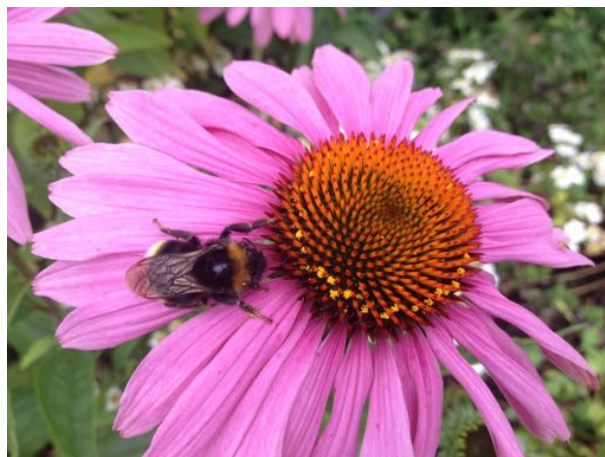
From South and Central America **cosmos**, **dahlias** and **zinnia** flowers are very attractive to bees providing nectar and pollen. The best varieties of course are the single open flowered types such as the Bishop series dahlias. My person favourite is “Bishop of Llandaff” with its bright red petals and dark centre covered in bright yellow pollen.

From New Zealand one of the best garden plants this month and widely planted in amenity spaces are the shrubby veronicas we know as **hebe** bushes. Right now hebe “Great Orme” is in flower on housing estates all across London and you can seldom walk past a specimen that’s not covered in pollinators. Later on nearer autumn the variety “Autumn Glory” come into its own with its darker purple blooms that persist well beyond the first light frosts of autumn.

From China the *Sedum spectabile* “Autumn Joy” is a staple of gardens across the country in September when its cheerful pink heads of flowers brighten up the garden attracting bees, butterflies and hoverflies in abundance.

Another source of forage for bees in late summer comes in the form of overripe fruits. I have on several occasions witnessed honey bees sipping the sweet juices from bird damaged figs, **blackberries** and **plums** on my allotment alongside wasps and flies. This is probably not a widespread habit among honey bees nor a substantial source of forage for them but it’s interesting to see how the bees do take advantage of the most unsuspecting resources during lean times.

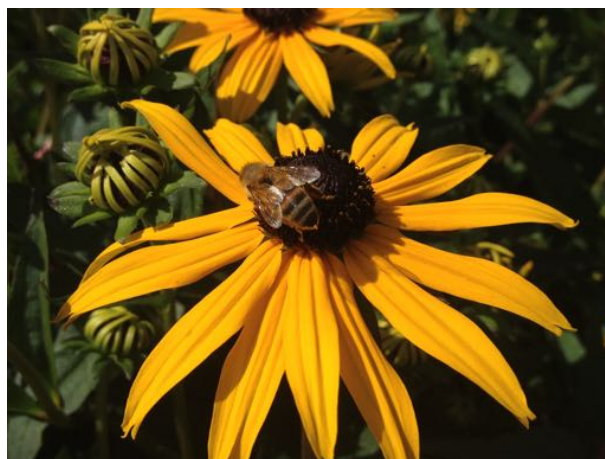
This past week whilst walking down a south London street I came across a tall **hibiscus** bush in bloom that was covered in foraging honey bees. This was the first and only time I’ve ever seen a bee on a hibiscus bush. I have a beautiful purple flowered variety planted in my



*Echinacea.*



*Golden rod.*



*Rudbeckia.*



Frank's hive stands.

garden (on the burial site of my long deceased parrot who had purple wings) which fails every year to attract any bees at all and elsewhere I've never seen any bees on hibiscus. This bush I saw the bees foraging on was a white coloured variety with semi double blooms. The bees appeared to be collecting nectar but were getting a good dusting of pale pollen at the same time.

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## Members' marketplace

This section is for members offering beekeeping items or services to members or requesting items. Items could include nucs, wax and honey. Email [services@lbka.org.uk](mailto:services@lbka.org.uk) to add something here.

**Frank Ryan:** I make beehive stands from strong premium-grade materials, painted an attractive holly colour using bee-friendly paint. Each stand is made to measure a for comfortable working height and has the option to expand from a single stand to a double. The dimension allow for ratchet-strapping. Contact Frank on 07877388933 or [frankryan60@hotmail.com](mailto:frankryan60@hotmail.com).

**Emma Powell:** I was gifted from Loughborough Junction Farm what I think is a dadant beehive, which I am not planning to use anymore. I would love it if someone could make use of it, and was hoping to include it in the marketplace part of the newsletter? It was given to me and I would like to give it to someone else, but perhaps they would consider a small donation to the farm? Contact me on [eleopowell@gmail.com](mailto:eleopowell@gmail.com).

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## Upcoming events

### Sunday 9th August: Monthly meeting: Pollen and Pollination

11:00-13:00 at via Zoom (see your email for a link)

This month will be about pollen and pollination, led by Vlad Zamfir. Bring your own coffee and cake!

### Tuesday, 25th August: Pub Social

18:30 onwards at via Zoom (see your email for a link)

Our ONLINE pub social in the historical surroundings of your own home. Bring your own beer. See email for a link.

### Sunday 13th September: Monthly meeting: Preparation of bees for winter and feeding

11:00-13:00 via Zoom (see your email for a link)

This month will be about preparing bees for winter, including feeding. Bring your own coffee and cake!

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## Committee

Please do not hesitate to get in touch with a member of the committee if you have any questions, requests, suggestions. We are:

- **Chair:** Richard Glassborow, [chair@lbka.org.uk](mailto:chair@lbka.org.uk)
- **Treasurer:** David Hankins, [treasurer@lbka.org.uk](mailto:treasurer@lbka.org.uk)
- **Secretary:** Natalie Cotton, [admin@lbka.org.uk](mailto:admin@lbka.org.uk)
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Our website is <http://www.lbka.org.uk/> and the pictures are in the same order as the names above.

