

THE BUZZ

Westerham Beekeepers' *newsletter*

April 2026

Issue Twelve

Welcome:

Hello, Westerham members! Welcome to edition twelve of The Buzz.

This was the winter that showed all possible faces, even a bit of snow and some hard frost, plenty of rain and with it an end to the hosepipe bans. However, it was clearly mild overall, as several people have noticed the early start to much of the native forage. We are possibly one to two weeks ahead of last year's start, which was also forward. Will we have another year with no June gap and a dearth from late July until the ivy and Himalayan balsam start? Only time will tell.

I hope you all enjoyed the season's winter talks. Thank you to those who attended, and especially those who helped with refreshments, or brought along their home bakes. If you have any thoughts or feedback on the programme, do share it. Our current intention is to run a similarly structured programme next winter, with around two external speakers, the usual AGM and some "just social" evenings.

We've added a calendar at the end of the newsletter for the summer months showing dates for the summer events programme and the training apiary dates so that all the dates are in one place.

Thank you as ever for your continued support.

Mark Waddington

Chairman's Chat:

New fete co-ordinator

I'm delighted to let you know that Fiona Ambroziak has kindly agreed to take on the fete co-ordinator role from Sue

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Bradshaw-Smith. It's a big role and it's important for us as a club. It educates the public on beekeeping matters, including pests such as the Yellow-legged Hornet. It can also attract new members. Finally, it is a place to sell your honey! More on that below. She will need support from members, as a good handful of volunteers are needed on the day for every event. On this, please read on ...

Please help to run Westerham Beekeepers!

Can I also make a general appeal to members of the branch to support the running of at least one, preferably two of our events each year?

Volunteering could simply be helping to run the refreshments at a winter meeting or hosting a summer event. But importantly, we need people to help at fetes, the training apiary and the breeding apiary, or to write an article for this newsletter!

We have a good committee, whose members coordinate the main activities of the branch, but they need your help too. It's not a big ask, and I'd like you to see it as doing your bit to help the club's continued success.

I would add to this the importance of all members ensuring that they are monitoring for the YLH.

So, please try to do your bit and raise a hand when you are asked to help. Thank you.

Winter losses

All members will have received a request from the BBKA, either directly or via Topsy, to complete the winter losses survey. It has been an odd winter, with many suffering higher losses than usual. The more people who complete the survey, the better the information from it will be. If you missed Topsy's message we've added a short piece on this below. Please complete the survey. It really doesn't take long.

Mark Waddington

Winter Losses Survey:

The BBKA 2025/26 Winter Loss Survey has been launched. With increasing anecdotal reports of significant winter losses this year, it is more important than ever that robust national data is collected.

Please spare 5–10 minutes to complete the survey using the link below. Please note that questions marked with * are mandatory.

www.bee-survey.com/762947

The survey will close on Friday, 15th May 2026.

Recent Events:

Professor Yannick Wurm delivered the March Winter lecture to Westerham Beekeepers Association at Oxted Community Centre. His lecture was, both interesting and alarming!



Photo: Sally Doyle-Linden

His work, of specific concern to beekeepers, relates to his research into how environmental stressors affect bees and other insects. He explained that pollinator health is highly variable across species, with different genetic and physiological responses to factors such as pesticides. He emphasised that much of the damage to pollinators arises from sublethal and chronic stress rather than immediate death, including weakened immunity, impaired behaviour, and reduced reproduction; meaning populations can appear stable while in fact deteriorating.

While honeybee colonies may seem resilient, they are still affected by

cumulative environmental stressors that can reduce productivity and increase disease susceptibility. His overall message was that improving pollinator health requires moving beyond hive-focused management towards enhancing environmental conditions, such as reducing pesticide exposure and increasing habitat diversity, since healthy ecosystems are essential for sustaining both managed and wild pollinators.

Questions were put to him concerning the different types of land use and the impact they may have, and particularly its impact on both Queen rearing and bee health.

He also introduced us to a whizzy device which is sold to detect pollinator diversity and health. If anyone missed this, it is explained at www.sensibee.io.

The evening was finished with tea and cake which was most welcome on a chilly evening.

Neil Frazer

Summer Event Dates:

Apiary Demonstrations:

We now move from the winter meeting cycle to a monthly summer cycle of “apiary demonstrations” with copious tea and cake. The meetings are held on a Saturday afternoon at the apiary of one of our members, with a third-party demonstrator (i.e. NOT the host) who inspects the hives.

Last year one of our demonstrators was Tom Bickerdike, one of the regional bee inspectors, which proved highly informative. The provisional dates for this summer’s cycle of apiary demonstrations are:

- Saturday 30th May
- Saturday 27th June
- Saturday 25th July

We’ve added a calendar at the end of the newsletter for the summer months showing dates for the summer events

programme and the training apiary dates so that all the dates are in one place.

If you are interested in hosting a meeting, or being a demonstrator, please let me know. I refer you to my request above for volunteers! Thank you.

Mark Waddington

Summer Fetes & Shows:

Diary dates and Help needed

Having taken over the fete co-ordination role from Sue, I want to ask for helpers for the two fetes we have confirmed so far which are:

- Limpsfield Chart Fair on Sunday 14th June and,
- Limpsfield Village Fair on Saturday 20th June.

Both fetes are between 12-4 pm. Helpers need to arrive 15 minutes before their shift; shifts are either 1 or 2 hours.

And we will be running a stall at:

- The Edenbridge and Oxted Show on Sunday 30th and Monday 31st August

where we will appreciate lots of helpers. We need 6 people per shift as the stall gets very busy. Helpers get free entry to the show. We will also need plenty of honey to sell.

This year the branch has decided to make a small charge for selling honey and other items on the stall to its cover its costs. The branch price for honey remains unchanged at £10 for 454g (1lb) jar, £8 for 340g (12oz) and £6 for 227g (8oz). If you want to sell your honey, we encourage you to do a shift on the stall (or supply bees for the observation hive) then a reduced rate 5% of any sales proceeds will be deducted. If you are unable to help but wish to sell honey the deduction will be 10%.

Taster jars should be supplied by sellers, and honey jars should follow all the correct labelling regulations and be clean with new lids.

Should you be able to help in any way, could you please let me know as soon as possible on my email address: fambroziak@gmail.com.

Fiona Ambroziak

Things to do: Jobs for the months ahead:

The season is off to a great start with a nice early nectar flow and colonies growing fast. The threat of the YLH is becoming ever more present, so do make it a priority to check and maintain your traps.

A few early swarms have been spotted locally, so best to be prepared and look out for any signs within your own colony's. Here are our recommendations for jobs in your apiary.

Inspections – Every 7 days, or every 4-5 days if they are at risk of swarming.

- Check brood pattern. (This should be solid and healthy)
- Look for eggs, larvae and sealed worker brood in a ratio of 1:2:4 is reassuring.
- Check for signs of pests or disease.
- Check stores.
- Colony size – Add supers when bees cover 7 of the 10 frames.
- Signs of swarm preparations – Drone cells, queen cups.
- Ventilation is important as the weather warms up

Swarm Control - Prepare your swarm management plan.

- Look for queen cells, especially around the bottom of the frames.
- If you find a charged queen cells, consider:
 - Splitting the colony
 - Removing the cells (Only a short-term fix)
 - Perform an artificial swarm

- Swarm prevention – add supers if the hive is becoming crowded, especially if you are near oilseed rape.
- Look for signs that the queen laying rate has slowed, she can be slimmed down ready for flight and will lay fewer eggs. Look for back filling – nectar and pollen stores in cells where you would expect to see brood.
- Older queens produce less pheromones, which make the colony more prone to swarming.
- Look for queen cups or open queen cells. If you see these, you will need to carry out swarm controls by artificially splitting the colony.
- Swarm control - <http://westerham.kbka.org.uk/beekeeper-resources/swarm-control/>
- Swarm list - Contact Alban Brindle to be added to the swarm list agbrindle@hotmail.com

Disease inspection

- Shake off the bees from your frames. Pearly white, 'C' shaped well segmented larvae are healthy. Pepper pot brood pattern, discoloured, misshapen larvae or perforated sunken capping can be warning signs of disease.
- Possible spring diseases are nosemosis or European Foulbrood (EFB). If concerned take a sample of bees for examination under a microscope. Contact our bee inspector, if you suspect EFB.

Queens

- Now is a good time to mark your queens if you choose too. 2025=Blue, 2026 =White.
- Decide if any older queens may need replacing this season and which method of queen rearing you might use and how you will introduce them.

Hygiene

- Clean your inspection equipment with soda crystals including your tools and gloves between inspecting each hive.
- Clean floors of the hive
- Consider replacing dark older combs (3 years +) for new ones. Use the Bailey method, shook swarm or more gradual shuffling along old combs to the boxes edges and replacing over time.

Equipment

- Have your queen excluders and supers ready to place on your hives if you haven't already, as colonies are expanding fast, with this nice weather we have been having.
- Make up new frames and have spare kit ready.
- Swarm kit - Have your swarm kits ready, if you are looking to expand your apiary.

Feeding

- Have some sugar in stock ready to make up syrup, should you need to help your starving colonies or ready for feeding a swarm after hiving. 1:1 ratio sugar to water.

Asian Hornet traps

- Check and top up your bait regularly.
- Inform Topsy of any traps that she hasn't got marked as monitoring.

Nicola Spreckley

Training Apiary:

It was a lovely morning on 12 April at the TA with lots of newcomers. Our big colony has lots of drone brood, but only a few drones and no signs of swarm preparations.



Photo: Michelle Ernoul

We found a wax moth and watched the bees remove it from the hive. A brood box has been added so we can start the process of moving the bees from a 14x12 to a standard brood box. Our beginners got hands on with a nuc. The queen was spotted. We've swapped the dummy

board for a frame of foundation and hope to move them into a full hive in a few weeks.



Photo: Michelle Ernoul

Michelle Ernoul

Yellow-Legged Hornet Update:

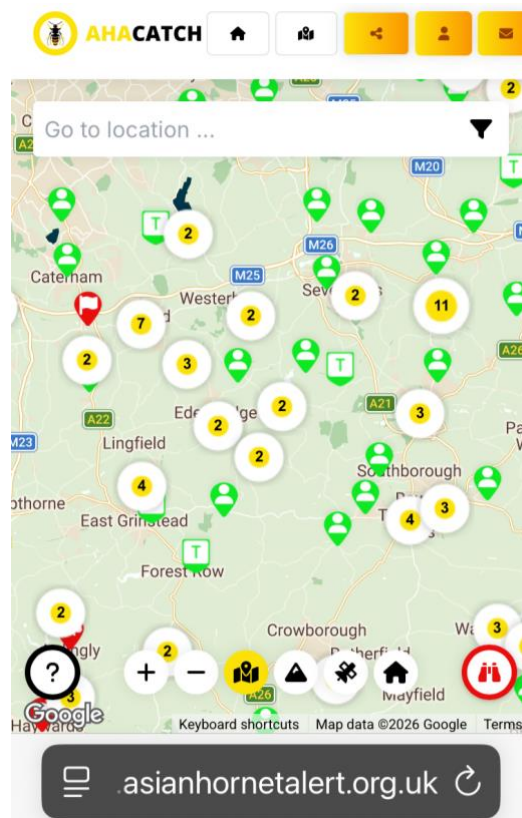


Image: AAACatch

The NBU has reported that a YLH was found by a member of the public in their house in Oxted on 9 April, as well as two others being found in Kent. YLH queen trapping efforts in the Oxted area as a matter of urgency.

Please would anyone who lives in or near Oxted, and isn't already monitoring, contact me, or one of the committee, to obtain a trap and bait. We have 21 members registered on AHACatch, giving a good cover of YLH monitoring over our patch, but we need more.

The AHACatch map above shows users and traps in our area. This includes some people who aren't in Westerham Beekeepers, which is encouraging, but a greater coverage is needed.

To spread the word to the public, please could you post the link below, for the BBKA's short video, to any village or community social media sites; it summarises the risk and tells people to report any sightings via the Asian Hornet Watch app.



Image: BBKA

<https://youtu.be/bIMLIDbwJaA?si=e1m3P12HwMwNzr4j>

Topsy Rudd

Invitation to join the WBKA 2026 Swarm Group:

It is almost that time of year again when our bees may start to take it upon themselves to swarm, so I am asking everyone who is available to collect and/or anyone who is interested in receiving swarms, to please contact me directly. As last year, I have started a dedicated WhatsApp group for swarms, so that those that are not interested in swarms are not constantly messaged about them. Please message me or email me with your name, email address, mobile contact number, your location, your postcode, and whether

you are happy to collect swarms or are only willing to receive a swarm once available.

My email address is:

agbrindle@hotmail.com

This year, when you collect a swarm, members of the public may ask whether you would like some money. This year, after discussion with the WBKA committee, it has been decided that swarm collectors can - if they wish - and only after being asked by the public, suggest that a non-mandatory donation to a bee related charity of their choice can be made, and if they wish they can also include WBKA in their suggestion. This is entirely up to the discretion of the swarm collector.

Alban Brindle

Swarm Kit & Tips:



Photo: Sally Doyle-Linden

This is the time of year to have your swarm kit on hand, either to collect your own swarm or someone else's. There are plenty of variations, but the basic items are:

- Box or nuc to collect the bees in
- Sheet (an old bed sheet will do) to place under the swarm. This will later be used to wrap up the box and its contents
- Tape to secure the collection box
- Smoker and fuel/lighter and/or water sprayer
- Secateurs or branch loppers, if the swarm has settled in a bush or tree
- Bee suit and gloves, and
- A helper (also in a bee suit) - always useful, especially if a ladder is required or in a public location.

If it is not your own swarm, a picture is essential, ask the person reporting to send you a photograph so that you can check that they are honeybees (and not wasps, hornets or bumblebees etc), and that it is actually a swarm (and not just lots of bees enjoying foraging on a plant in the sun).

Do make sure you have permission before cutting off branches.

If the swarm is at height, or in a public place, or a tricky location - make sure you are confident you can collect the swarm. Doing nothing or returning later may be better than causing chaos or injury. And don't do anything that is not covered by the BBKA insurance policy.

Sally Doyle-Linden

Recipe: Honey Glazed Roast Shoulder of Lamb

Recipe from Mark Edwards' son: prepared for a pre-Easter family lunch.

Cooking time: About 3 hours and 30 minutes plus 20 minutes resting time

Ingredients:

1.8kg bone-in shoulder of lamb

Seasoning rub – Garlic, Rosemary, Salt and Pepper

Honey glaze – 1 Teaspoon Smoked Paprika, 4 Tablespoons Honey



Photo: Mark Edwards

Method:

Rub the seasoning, garlic and rosemary into the meat

Place in large roasting tray and add 2 cups of water

Cover with foil and cook for 3 hours at 150C.

Turn oven up to 180C

Remove foil and cover skin with smoked paprika and honey glaze

Return to oven and allow glaze to caramelise for 30 minutes

Remove from oven and allow meat to rest

Add roasting juices to gravy

Once rested, use a spoon to scrape meat off the blade bone that runs through the meat.

Note – 1.2kg requires around 2 hours covered and 30 minutes uncovered & 1.3kg requires around 2 hours and 15 minutes covered and 30 minutes uncovered

My Garden of a Thousand Bees:



Image: Tangled Bank Studios

Taking refuge from the pandemic, notable wildlife filmmaker Martin Dohrn set out to record the incredible variety of wild bees in his small urban Bristol garden. The resulting, beautifully mesmerising, film unveils a universe of bees of every size and shape; from giant bumblebees to scissor bees the size of a mosquito. Recording over sixty species of bee, he narrates the film with the charm and informative voice of a man obsessed. Filmed with one-of-a-kind lenses forged on his kitchen table, this film captures depths of behaviours never recorded before.

The film is available here on: [BBC iPlayer](#).



Image: Tangled Bank Studios

Words of the Wise: Susan Bradshaw-Smith and Andrew Smith

Interview by Mark Waddington as Sue and Andrew pack up their home to relocate to Lyme Regis.

Sue and Andrew co-ordinated fetes and shows, hosted apiary visits and ran the annual honey competition.

We are very grateful for all that have done for the branch and now for sharing their wisdom before the move.

Q: How did you start beekeeping?

Andrew & Sue: We bought an apiary taster day in East Sussex, for our wedding anniversary. We were hooked!

Q: What/Who inspired you?

Sue: Steve Riley - "You can do this Susan!", when preparing for my basic beekeeping exam. I hate exams and was really dreading it. Steve's words of encouragement turned it into a very uplifting experience and convinced me: "Yes, I could do it".

Andrew: The Westerham Training Apiary. We enjoyed many relaxed Sunday mornings, learning how to look after bees, and of course, eating lots of cake!

Q: What hives do you use?

Sue: Wooden national hives and 6-frame poly nucs.

Andrew: Plus, a single WBC hive, as an experiment. When it's not full of bees, it proved a very handy as a "prop" in front of the tent at the summer fetes.

Q: What is your most useful piece of kit?

Sue: A cocktail stick. It has multiple uses, from counting varroa, to suspending a queen cell in an apidea.

Andrew: Extra-tall hive stands, to save our bad backs during inspections.

Q: What is the most useful piece of advice you've received?

Andrew & Sue: Pass the hive tool behind your back to swap it from hand to hand. Keeps the bees from getting agitated at movement over the frames.

Q: What piece of advice would you pass on?

Sue: Never rush a hive inspection. The bees get agitated and you might miss that elusive queen cell hidden in a corner.

Andrew: If the bees are bad-tempered during an inspection, pack them up and walk away. Come back another day!

Q: What swarm control do you favour?

Andrew & Sue: Artificial Swarm into a Nuc (see the Westerham Beekeepers website for details). It is very easy, during an inspection, to find the queen on a frame and keep her safe in a nuc, just in case swarm control is required.

Q: What are your favourite bee books?



Images: Fourth Estate & Princeton University Press

Sue: The Bees by Laline Paull. A bit of a controversial choice! It's a gripping yarn following the life of a bee in a dystopian society.

Andrew: The Lives of Bees by Thomas D. Seeley. I particularly liked his observations of the free-living colonies in the Arnot Forest.

Q: What is your biggest/funniest mistake?

Sue: Someone lent me a short bee jacket for a visit to the training apiary. As a novice I didn't realise my folly until 20-30 stings to my inner thighs. Full bee suit all the way!

Andrew: I held the ladder while Sue climbed up to collect a swarm on a branch. She had a bee suit on, but I did not. Suddenly the branch snapped, cascading bees over both of us. You can guess who came off worst!

Breeding Apiary:

Now we're out of winter and into a very early spring we can confirm our winter losses. At the breeding apiary we lost a second hive in March, meaning we ended with a winter loss of about 23%.

While I wish none were lost, considering the winter losses elsewhere, we should be grateful. Importantly, we didn't lose any queen lines. The cause was last summer's drought, and some colonies failed to lay enough winter bees to see them through. This was the case with all our breeding apiary losses – just a queen with a few workers and very few dead bees on the hive floor.

However, it means we have a very good base from which to start our bee breeding this year, and indeed we have already started!

Spring was early last year, but this year is even earlier! By my record cards, I'd say about 10 days earlier. As I write this, the winter sown rapeseed is almost over, the Blackthorn has gone, the plum, cherry and pear too, and the apples are just starting as well as hawthorn and even Horse Chestnut. The bees have responded, building incredibly fast, the dry days allowing the bees to bring in pollen and nectar to feed to growing brood nests and even fully fill some supers.



Uncapped worker brood, with chewing out in progress. Copyright: Steve McGrath

Inside the hives, drones have emerged, queens are running out of space to lay and play cups or even swarm cells are going up. One of the breeding apiaries colonies was found to have early charged queen cells on Saturday April 4th and was split, and queen cells will be harvested this week.

Our main breeding method, after experimenting last year, will be harvesting spare swarm cells, hatching the queens in an incubator and then introducing them to two or three-frame nucs for mating. We're also going to give an Abelo mini mating nuc a try. We have double brooded one of the hives to have them draw the comb and hopefully lay them up. Undoing the double brood via a vertical split will then present more queen rearing opportunities.



White translucent pupal parts on an insert tray. Copyright: Steve McGrath

Varroa resistant traits are in full evidence across our hived colonies, with uncapping of worker and drone brood, and chewing out of infected pupae as shown by pupal parts on the insert trays. Varroa drop counts are very low at fewer than 1 a day, the same level as they were last season at this stage.

For those who couldn't make my talk in February, we expect to have a few nucs and possibly queens available in June, but we'll be over-wintering most for sale the following spring. Nucs are priced at £150 for full club members and queens at £30, about half the current market rate. The prices are higher for friend members

Many, many thanks again to the team of assistants at the apiary so far, notably Robert Ambroziak, John Marshall and Linda King. Experienced hands are of huge value in the apiary.

Steve McGrath

Planting for bees:

This is the second article in a new series for this year in which we take a look at some of the plants you can plant in your own garden or spaces to support your bees and all the other pollinators. Any club member can do this in each edition, so any green-fingered beekeepers with great tips, please let the events team know.

What an early spring we are having. By all my records, it's even earlier than last year, which was early too. Out in the fields and Hedgerows, the fantastic display of Blackthorn and wild cherry has gone and is already starting to be replaced by Hawthorn. The winter sown oilseed rape is almost over in some fields, while verges and field edges are starting to turn yellow with dandelion and the floors of the woods are blue with English bluebells. I've also spotted the first Horse Chestnut in full flower, in the second week of April!

In my own garden it has been the turn of the top fruit as the key forage sources for

my honeybees as well as other pollinators.



*One of my bees pollinating a plum flower
Copyright: Steve McGrath*

The plums and damsons were well foraged at the end of March, my big pear tree was buzzing over the Easter weekend, and now the apples are starting and will be well foraged by a range of bees. I love the fact that the bees get a good feed and I get a good crop of delicious fruit as well as some of the honey the bees create from the nectar. That's a win-win for us all.

There's a notable difference in the number of top fruit flowers that set when you have bees nearby and it's no wonder some growers pay for pollination. But it also means you definitely need to thin your fruit next month if you want apples of a good size. Otherwise, you'll get lots of much smaller ones that tend to be a little less sweet.

Some of my tulips were visited by bumbles, but as with other bulbs, it's the open, older varieties that provide the opportunity. The newer varieties with denser and more intricate petals are of little value for pollinators. We need to let the horticultural industry know that breeding for perceived beauty and human convenience is yet another blow to our pollinators! That's one industry that should be working for pollinators and not against them.

Out amongst the shrubs, the Berberis and Skimmia always attract a lot of pollinator

interest in April as well as providing a superb floral display, and the Skimmia smells wonderful too.

Next month is no-mow May, a very noble cause that Plantlife came up with to allow more wildflowers to bloom. I do set the blades of my mower higher in May, but I actually practice no mow June as that's when the clover will be flowering – another crucial forage crop for the honeybee. Apparently, clover was the dominant pollen found in British honey, but then it dropped steeply as farmers focused on grass and sprayed herbicides everywhere. It's now making a comeback thank goodness, and I try to help it along. It is highly beneficial for your lawn as clover is nitrogen fixing, meaning your lawn gets a free dose of nitrogen helping it to grow back strongly after a dry summer.

I'll finish with a word for the dandelion. When I first learned gardening, I was told they were every gardener's number one enemy and needed to be eradicated at all costs. Now I'm aware of their importance to honeybees (and other bees) as a key forage crop that's been decimated by herbicides over the years, I allow it to grow everywhere it wants to outside my veg patch. Just sit and watch – they are a bee magnet. So let them grow!



*A mining bee covered in Dandelion pollen
Copyright: Steve McGrath*

Steve McGrath

About Westerham Beekeepers:

Westerham Beekeepers is a branch of the Kent Beekeepers Association. Our aim is to promote the craft of beekeeping by helping to educate both beekeepers and the public. While we are mostly practising amateur beekeepers, membership is open to interested members of the public. We meet during the winter months in Westerham for lectures and social events. During the active beekeeping season, we meet for demonstrations by experienced beekeepers in our members' apiaries. Find our Website [here](#).

Advice for Beginners & FAQs [here](#).

Contact Information:

Mark Waddington – Chairman & Events Programme - contributions for newsletters and ideas for winter talks & summer visits wbka.events@gmail.com

Robert Ambroziak – Membership members.westerhambeeks@gmail.com

Michelle Ernoult – Training Apiary Manager wbkatrainingapiary@gmail.com

Topsy Rudd - Branch Secretary & YLH Co-ordinator westerhambeekeepers@gmail.com

Keith Masters – Treasurer masterskeithmasters@hotmail.com

Alban Brindle – Swarm Co-ordinator agbrindle@hotmail.com

To join the **Westerham Beekeepers' WhatsApp group** contact Mark Waddington

To join the **Training Apiary's Facebook group** contact Michelle Ernoult

To join the **Swarm WhatsApp group** contact Alban Brindle and for **Swarm Reporting** contact Alban Brindle on 07919 843 546, or the nearest contact from the [BBKA website](#) if Alban is not available.

Committee Members:

Mark Waddington – Chairman & Events Programme

Topsy Rudd – Branch Secretary & YLH Co-ordinator

Keith Masters – Treasurer & Branch representative on KBKA Council

Michelle Ernoult - Training Apiary Manager & Education Officer

Robert Ambroziak - Membership Secretary

Alban Brindle - Swarm Co-ordinator

Peter Cobley – Branch representative on KBKA Council

Steve McGrath – Breeding Apiary Manager

National Bee Unit Inspectors:

Regional Inspector: Thomas Bickerdike thomas.bickerdike@apha.gov.uk or 07775 119464

Seasonal Inspector Southern Westerham

Area: Helen Hadley – 07741 168555

Seasonal Inspector Northern Westerham

Area: Danyal Conn – 07584 202700

Last Word: Metamorphosis

The honeybee undergoes complete metamorphosis from egg to larva to pupa to adult (imago). It moults 6 times before it emerges as an imago, the whole process being controlled by hormones. This truly magical transformation of a larva to adult in 10 days (for a worker); from sealing the brood cell to the final moult. A lot about the transformation is still not understood but the adult bee chews herself out of her cell with generally fully functioning wings, legs and antennae, and with fully developed internal organs and sensory system.

WBK Summer Calendar: details to follow, but please note them in your diaries. All training apiary meetings are held on Sunday mornings at 10.00 am until 12.00 pm.

Date	Training apiary	Summer apiary meeting	Fete
Sunday 26 April			
Sunday 10 May			
Sunday 24 May			
Saturday 30 May		location tbc	
Sunday 07 June			
Sunday 14 June			Limpsfield Chart Fair
Saturday 20 June			Limpsfield Village Fair
Sunday 21 June			
Saturday 27 June		location tbc	
Sunday 05 July			
Sunday 19 July			
Saturday 25 July		location tbc	
Sunday 02 August			
Sunday 16 August			
Sunday 30 August			Edenbridge and Oxted Show
Monday 31 August			
Sunday 13 September			
Sunday 27 September			



A busy morning at a recent training apiary session



Photos: Michelle Ernoult