

Brighton & Lewes Beekeepers



A DIVISION OF THE SUSSEX BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER AUGUST 2025

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EDITORIAL



Hectic hardly describes this year's beekeeping season but, as our Veiled Beekeeper notes in his/her seasonal column on [page 3](#), it's coming to an end. We've had wasps, early spring, massive honey flows and exploding bee hives rammed with happy/angry bees.

Now it's time to enjoy the harvest. If you're a bit concerned about extracting honey—how best to go about it, together with hygiene, jarring labelling and all the kerfuffle that goes with it—please come to the two meetings we have planned on 15 and 16 August, where all will be explained and shown in practical terms.

When you can give the results of your bees' hard work to friends and family, they will marvel at how much better it is than the sugary, adulterated gloop that the supermarkets foist upon an unsuspecting public.

Then put your feet up and think about what to do better next year.

Manek Dubash, Editor

August 2025 events

Date	Event	Location	Leader
Friday 8 August	Honey harvesting	Hove apiary	Adrien
Friday 8 August	Honey harvesting	Grassroots apiary	Jude
Saturday 9 August	Removing supers	Hove apiary	Adrien
Saturday 9 August	Removing supers	Grassroots apiary	Jude
Friday 15 August	Extraction preparation	Grassroots apiary	Jude
Saturday 16 August	Extraction	Westdene Barn	Graham

Bee Chats

Wednesday 6 August, The Cock Inn, Ringmer

You can find the full list of 2025-26 events and meetings [on the back page](#).

EVENTS

- Harvesting
- Extracting
- First aid for beekeepers
- Repair shop

NEXT MONTH

- Seasonal hints and tips
- Asian hornet update
- News news news!
- Latest events
- Meetings & more

SHARE YOUR PHOTOS & STORIES

Do you have interesting photos or video links you'd like to share? Or an insight from your beekeeping that would could enhance the hobby for others? Do you have skills that could be useful to other members? Anything else you'd like to see in this newsletter?

Ideas and contributions welcome; all contact details are on the back page.

ONLINE

[B&L website](#)
[Facebook group](#)



QR link to B&L website

Notes from the Chair



*Manek Dubash
Chairman*

Rottingdean Fair, B&L's annual revenue-raiser, held on the first Saturday of August, is almost upon us. We'll have a stall together with lots of honey from both members and B&L apiaries, as well products of the hive.

With luck it'll be sunny and warm—it quite often has been in recent years, apart that is when it rained so much a couple of years ago that the event had to be moved indoors. Despite that, it was a successful day.

So please come and say hello on 2 August.

Basic Assessment winners

I'd like to offer my congratulations to the seven members of B&L who have taken and

passed their BBKA Basic Assessment exams.

The exams consist of practical and knowledge-based tests. If you've been beekeeping for more than a couple of years—between three and five years is optimal—you will not find these too big a struggle, in my opinion.

What's more, they can help buttress your knowledge and experience, showing you what you're doing right—a mental tickbox, if you like.

The list of winning candidates is on [page 4](#): well done all!

Last but by no means least, our Rottingdean apiary is now back in action: well done Jeff!

Yellow-legged Asian Hornet report



*Rachel Ramaker
Asian Hornet Team
Co-ordinator*



A trap full of YLH and one European hornet

Lucie Chaumeton, AHAT coordinator for North London Beekeepers, has kindly agreed to be a point of contact for all AH coordinators. Lucie has a lot of hands-on experience of monitoring for AH and is keen to support AHAT teams.

She held a very interesting Zoom talk which will probably lead to a change into how we monitor for YLH locally. I will be looking into getting cheaper traps and information that people can distribute about the YLH. I am also looking at risk assessments.

Yellow-legged Asian Hornet Week will take place 1–8 September 2025. Diane Drinkwater is still finalising plans but we know that Friday 5 September will be 'Yellow Sock Day'.

The purpose of this day is to help with public engagement and identification by

encouraging people to wear yellow socks and share photos. Photos can be shared on WhatsApp and we will think of a little prize for the best one.

Last of all, if anyone with time is interested in YLH trap and release and possibly getting a licence in future, there is training course in September. Please contact me at blbka.ahat@gmail.com

YLH / Asian Hornet primer

The Yellow-legged Hornet (YLH), aka the Asian Hornet, is an invasive, non-native species with no natural predators. It arrived in France in 2004 and subsequently spread throughout Europe before its first detection in the United Kingdom in 2016.

From 2016 to 2022 APHA's National Bee Unit (NBU) dealt with one or two sightings and nest finds each year. But in 2023, the number of nests we found and destroyed increased significantly to 72. This prompted us to include 'spring queen trapping' as part of our tactics to support the eradication policy and improve monitoring.

Recent research from France has shown that during the course of a season, a single YLH nest can consume over 11kg of insects, with honey bees a particular favourite, making up around 40% of their diet. Other prey species include wasps, other pollinators, and spiders.

Seasonal tips for August

It's been a swarmy year so far, no doubt: as B&L's swarm co-ordinator, I've been inundated with calls this year compared to last year.

I fully subscribe to the notion that the bees don't read the same books as us, but I think they're making it up as they go along. Now, as we drift into August, all that nonsense is behind us and I'm expecting this year to be very good in terms of my honey harvest.

Removing super frames

There's a variety of methods of removing full frames, the simplest being to shake or brush the bees off. The frame is then placed in an empty box, covered to stop the bees repopulating it. The drawback is that it takes a while and you end up with a lot of annoyed bees around you.

Clearer boards are more convenient. Porter bee escapes fit into holes in the crown board. They can be tricky to use though so alternatives are available from your friendly neighbourhood retailer. I tend to prefer a rhombus clearer board pinned under a crown board (photo below).

You can also use a chemical repellent sprinkled over a cloth placed above the supers. Replace the lid and after several minutes the bees have been driven out and you can remove the boxes.

Ensure you have enough space for the cleared bees to go into by clearing into a part used super or eke. Do not try and clear bees out of the supers directly into the brood box, they just won't fit. Don't just leave an empty super on top or they will very quickly fill it with comb, unless you manage to extract and replace on the same day or within 24 hours, tops.



Rhombus clearer board



Taking honey

When taking the harvest, ensure all the honey in the frames is capped or, if uncapped, that it has a water content below 20%. Above this level, honey is likely to ferment once harvested and stored.

It's easy to measure the water content with a refractometer (photo above); they're available online fairly cheaply. To use, put a small sample of honey on the inspection plate, flip the cover over the sample and hold the eyepiece up to the light. You can then read off the moisture content. Properly calibrated, it's very accurate result. The calibration method is just a quick google away.

If you don't want to buy a device, try the shake method. Hold a frame of unsealed honey upside down and shake it. If honey drips out, it's unripe and you need to return it to the hive.

However, if you are keen to take as much as you can and can't wait for it to be ripen, then you can put the frames in a warm, bee-proof room and use a dehumidifier to reduce the water content. After a few days, the water content should be at the required level.

To feed or not to feed

If you have maximised your harvest, be prepared to feed your bees with syrup, supplementing it later in the year with fondant. If you want to leave some honey on, the hive will need about 20-25kg of stores to see the bees through the winter, which is about a full super and all the stores in the brood box.

Varroa monitoring

Once you've taken the honey off, thoroughly check for disease and mite levels. Only treat if required. Use the National Bee Unit guide on Managing Varroa and look for Integrated Pest Management to check when to treat.

In round numbers, if your daily average mite drop is above 10, then treat immediately. Several treatments are available but be aware that some treatments need to go on before it gets too cold—or before they get too old.

Supersedure

You may also experience queen supersedure at this time of year. Supersedure/emergency queen cells are generally drawn on the face of the brood comb, unlike swarm cells that are usually on the bottom edge. Do not knock them down. There is still a chance that the new queen can still be mated before the weather cools and the drones disappear. As the old queen starts to fail, the workers develop several replacements but, instead of swarming, the original queen and her daughter may continue share the hive and to lay on the same comb until eventually, at a later inspection, you notice an unmarked queen.

Inspections

The good news is that there's no real need to inspect weekly, as there is very little chance of your bees swarming so late in the season.

I start to wind down my visits to fortnightly, then monthly until March, when the brood starts to expand and the circus begins again.

Hope you have a good harvest!

The Veiled Beekeeper



Photo by Alex Wild

Apiary reports

Rottingdean



At last Rottingdean Apiary is well-stocked! Six colonies—all begun as captured swarms in May—were taken up to the apiary by Ross and myself at around 6am. Ross did the heavy lifting as I badly injured my right shoulder (cycle crash) and was fantastic.

All the colonies are queenright,

having made the journey from old queens, supersedure and virgin queen but now all mated and laying well.

We even managed to produce 12 jars of honey for B&L in time for our stall at Rottingdean Fair in a short time—more jars to come I think.

A seventh colony—small and



weak—was easily overwhelmed by wasps—deservedly perhaps as it had been in three last-chance saloons and failed to take advantage of the young brood frames provided: at least I can give up on them in good faith!

The farm on which our steeply sloped wood stands looks somewhat neglected: the poly tunnels have been dismantled and not replaced, and all last year's plantings are either dried or gone to seed. On the other hand a lot of wildflower forage has sprouted everywhere on the hill.

Ovingdean Farm show

Did our first observation hive at Ovingdean Farm (the farmer is a brother of our farmer) last week. A slow start as our pitch was a bit isolated but quickly gathered interest, as a wasp I must have let in during the transfer from the nuc was being dispatched by the bees. It made a super gladiatorial spectacle for the excited children who surrounded us.

I gave both children and parent visitors who consented breadsticks to dip into a jar of honey. I was not looking forward to it but it was actually very successful. Not only did it deliver community engagement, one of our apiary objectives, but gave us lots of ideas of how to do it bigger and better if the opportunity presents itself next year eg hive products etc.

Jeff Rodrigues, Apiary Manager



BBKA 2025 Basic Assessment winners



Congratulations! The winning candidates for the 2025 consort of BBKA Basic Assessment examinations are:

- Francesca Acford
- Jill Davies
- Kevin Ellis
- Kathy Halsall
- Dorcas Kilani
- Miriam Uzzaman

All seven candidates have passed their Basic Assessment.

They will be at the end of summer event at The Open House at lunchtime (12.30) for a different bee chat. They will be celebrating their graduation into the beekeeping world and hope that all the tutors and members who attended any of the events run since April will come along to chat about how the year has worked out for them.

How are your bees, what was the honey crop like, did the courses help to keep your bees healthy or help you to improve your understanding of your bees and the 'books' that they read?

We are looking forward to meeting up with you to celebrate the ending of the 2025 active beekeeping season.

Jude New, Training Co-ordinator

Left: The Basic assessment group having just found a new queen on an inspection during the revision sessions for the assessment. Photo: Jude New

Brighton & Lewes Beekeepers Honey Show 2025



New venue and format: B&L's 2025 Honey Show will be held at Crossway Church Hall, Clinton Place, Seaford, BN25 1NP (left).

Time: 09.00 Saturday 4 October for those bringing exhibits, to give time for labelling and display setup.

A group of interested beekeepers from the division met to talk about the honey show, where and when it could

take place. We put our ideas forward and the committee agreed to try out some of the ideas.

Brighton and Lewes Beekeepers covers an area of Sussex ranging from Portslade in the west to Newhaven in the east and as far north as Haywards Heath. We thought maybe we could move the honey show within the division. This year it will be in Seaford.

B&L Honey Show 2025 (continued)

We wanted the event to involve the local community and more of them, so we have booked the hall for the whole day. This means you can bring your exhibits to the hall on the morning of the event to label and display.

After judging and the award of certificates, the hall will be open to the public, the kitchen will open to sell drinks, cakes and light lunches of vegetable soup and bread.

Members and the public will be invited into the hall to look at the exhibits and wonder at the display of the marvellous things we have achieved with products extracted from our hives.

Judging criteria

The BBKA National Honey Show produces a series of downloadable guides, one of which is entitled Showing Honey Products no. 9. This booklet helpfully explains the different levels that judging will follow.

Here's an excerpt from the guide:

Clear Honey: firstly, that the exhibit is of correct weight and in the right class, that is, not too dark for the light honey class and so on. The judge will have a set of honey grading classes to check on this point.

Secondly, that the entry is free from such obvious faults as particles of foreign matter, seen when viewed in a strong light, rusty or discoloured lids, non-matching entries where two or



Heidi and Ross at the 2024 Honey Show

The judge

Judging will be by trainee honey judge Brad Davis. No slouch, he has completed three of his five years' training and must achieve 1st-3rd placings in shows with over 100 entries to win four Blue Ribbons (Best in Show). He has judged Honey Shows at multiple BKAs and passed the first of three required Judging Assessments at the Surrey show. Currently the Honey Show Manager for Petersfield and Farnham BKAs, he has stewarded for several Honey Show Judges, the main mechanism for learning judging techniques.

more jars are specified, crystals or haze in a jar of clear honey and so on. Normally any such entries are 'pushed back' and not given further consideration.

Aroma and flavour are of paramount importance and a good judge will test for these with great care. The steward will loosen the cap but allow only the judge to remove it, to preserve the bouquet. The flavour will be judged by tasting from a glass rod (one of several) carefully rinsed and dried after each tasting. Single use disposable tasting sticks (ie, tea stirrers) are sometimes used these days, being considered more hygienic.

Many competitors will gently warm their show honey to clear it of any traces of crystals; this is in order, but the occasional unscrupulous exhibitor may heat for rather longer to darken the honey a little, for example to get it into the dark class. Any over-heating can readily be detected by smell and by a slight flavour of caramel.



Clarity and brightness: an exhibit of good colour and absolute clarity will have great appeal and often stand out among other entries. Some judges will 'pull forward' such an entry and 'push back' entries which are by contrast dull or even muddy looking. The surface of any honey should be completely free from any froth or scum.

Viscosity: tested by touching the surface of the honey with a glass or plastic rod and watching the liquid flow as the rod is lifted. A good honey is comparatively stiff and viscous whereas unripe honey is runny and more watery.

Water content: honey with a water content of more than 20% (23% for heather) may not legally be sold and most certainly would not win a prize in any show. A typical good specimen of honey could have a natural water content of 17% to 18%, and the lowest water content which I have personally ever measured has been 15%, as recorded by a Bellingham refractometer.

Most judges will not routinely be using this instrument but will make a fair assessment based on long experience.

Get in there!

If your honey is good enough to sell it is good enough to be entered into our honey show. Save a few jars, look at the schedule and book your place!

Jude New, Events Manager

Photo below left: Nigel Kermode

Photos middle & below: Manek Dubash



B&L's bee safari: tiptoe through the apiaries

We held an inaugural Bee Safari on 19 July 2025. Born from an idea of Jude's, a group of beekeepers travelled from one apiary to another, and were given an educated observation of some of the hives by a bee inspector.

The trip was organised for B&L by Jude, who persuaded a few members to open up their apiaries to allow others to see what was to be found. Eleven of us met at Ian White's out-apiary at Cooksbridge. Unfortunately, we had to cancel an earlier scheduled visit to Jessica Gould's apiary at Poynings because of torrential rain, but we managed to dodge the showers and had an excellent tour of some of the 18 or so hives that Ian keeps with our local seasonal bee inspector Helen Hadley. She took us through the steps of a disease inspection, explaining her methods and demonstrating the use of

the lateral flow equipment that can confirm either of the reportable diseases: American Foulbrood or European Foulbrood. As expected, no such disease was found at Cooksbridge.

Helen patiently and carefully answered all the questions posed as she went through Ian's hives. We were a bit limited for time so after an hour or so, we moved onto the next venue just 15 minutes' drive away—and just happened to be adjacent to The Cock Inn at Ringmer where we grabbed a quick lunch!

We then walked a short distance to Joy Garnsey's lovely house and garden where she has seven hives—all very busy ones too. Helen went through a couple of Joy's hives and again explained what she observed—and talked new beekeepers through the

identification of the various things found on the frames. Again, no serious disease was found: a small amount of bald brood, which seems to be fairly common and certainly not too serious was found, but Helen was confident that the colony would soon resolve any issues.

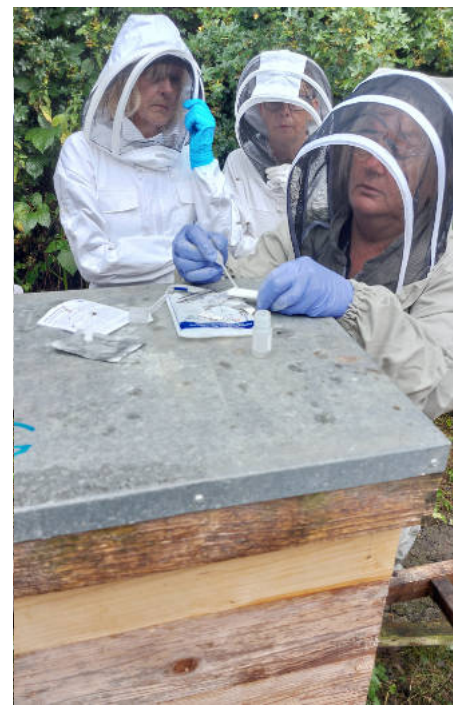
So, after an hour or so in Joy's beautiful and idyllic garden, we had to curtail our visit. A few stopped to have a cup of tea with Joy and talked through their experience of the safari.

We all agreed it was a wonderful day: very worthwhile and were grateful that the weather was subsequently OK.

Words & photos: Graham Bubloz



B&L's bee safari: tiptoe through the apiaries (cont.)



First aid at the apiary

B&L makes an annual check of its stocks, sites and continually checks on the health and welfare of the bees in our care.

At the apiaries

Each manager conducts a risk assessment of the site to ensure that changes within the apiary have not increased the risk of injury to anyone using the apiaries.

Visiting the apiary demands a focus on our actions and what is happening around us. Occasionally, despite risk assessments, accidents happen. The apiary manager is often in the apiary alone and needs to understand what to do in an emergency.

So we invited paramedic Peter Shepherd to talk to members in a couple of sessions about emergencies and how to refresh our first aid skills.

First aid basics

Mobile phones are essential for raising the alarm if you or anyone with you has an accident needing more than a rinse with saline solution or a plaster from the first aid boxes. It is advisable to keep a basic first aid kit in your own apiary and, if an insect sting may cause a strong reaction, adding anti-histamine cream, anti-inflammatories such as ibuprofen, and an epipen if prescribed.

Burns

Peter talked of burns, first degree (like sunburn which requires little treatment beyond cooling and a light dressing—although he did say it's better not to break any blisters that form because broken skin is open to infection).

Second degree burns, which could be caused when lighting a smoker or trying to catch a falling smoker in the apiary. Storing bottled water in the bee shed at the apiary could be poured over the wound to clean it, putting a piece of cling film over the burn will minimise the stinging, which results from contact with the air. Peter stressed not to wrap the cling film all the way around the burnt limb which

can restrict the blood supply over a prolonged period.

Dehydration

Hot weather in a bee suit can get sweaty and potentially cause dehydration. The advice is to ensure suitable liquids are available to drink before suiting up, and top up on liquids away from the bees. If a fellow beekeeper reports feeling dizzy or faint, they should be removed to the shade, encouraged to remove their veil and allowed to cool off and recover.

Fractures

Peter mentioned fractures and described a Colles fracture which could be the result of tripping over brambles as the beekeeper puts out a hand to break the fall. Peter suggests finding a comfortable position to hold the hand and taking an anti-inflammatory to ease the discomfort.

Anaphylaxis

We learnt about anaphylaxis. Peter advised that it is a life-threatening allergic reaction that happens very quickly and can be caused by food, medicine or insect stings. Call 999 if you think you or someone else is having an anaphylactic reaction.

Anaphylaxis is rare but symptoms display very quickly, starting within minutes. Symptoms include:

- Swelling of the throat and tongue
- Difficulty breathing or breathing very fast
- Wheezing, coughing or noisy breathing
- Feeling tired or confused
- Feeling faint, dizzy or fainting
- Skin that feels cold to the touch
- Blue, grey or pale skin, lips or tongue
- Swollen or itchy rash

Coronary attack

We were shown a [Vinnie Jones video](#) by the British Heart Foundation showing him resuscitating a manikin to the song 'Staying Alive'; worth seeing for the new advice that heart massage alone is effective without

mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

We were encouraged to try resuscitation with some casualties: a baby, a young child and a couple of adult-sized manikins laid on the floor. We did try to revive them—there was also a suggestion of going to The Anchor pub next to Ringmer Village Hall for a libation after the session, but the manikins would not be revived!

Peter showed us a defibrillator and demonstrated how to use it; when emergency services are called, the location of the nearest defibrillator may be provided. The device instructs the rescuer how to use it.

Practicalities

In our apiaries there is an *In Case of Emergency* document. It is laminated and hanging inside the bee shed at Grassroots. We have provided a [What3words](#) reference which is an accurate site reference.

Once the decision has been made to call 999, someone should go to direct an ambulance, and where possible, someone should stay with the patient. Some of the emergency info sheets provide the address of the nearest hospital, and how to help a beekeeper who appears to be experiencing anaphylactic shock.

Next time you visit a divisional apiary ask to see the document, so that you know where it is, and make some personal provision when visiting your own apiary, especially if it is in the middle of nowhere.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to everyone who worked to make our two first aid sessions happen. Ross, our favourite catering beekeeper, was on hand with coffee, tea, cake and sausage rolls; at the second event, the drizzle cake which was positively divine. Joy for helping to find Peter Shepherd and making the booking and for the support of B&L committee to run the event.

Who knew beekeeping could be so exciting?!

Jude New, Training Co-ordinator

Are all eggs equal?

You cannot keep bees for very long before you learn that any fertilised egg can become a queen. It depends what it is fed on, right? The answer, as it often is in beekeeping, is 'yes and no'.

I was taught that worker and queen larvae were fed the same 'royal jelly' by nurse bees for the first two or three days. After that, worker bees receive normal brood food, a less protein-rich mixture, while the queen larva will continue to be fed royal jelly. It turns out to be not quite that simple. Food for larvae is produced by glands in the head of nurse bees (hypopharyngeal and mandibular glands).

Equality? Not quite

All larvae are fed with these secretions, but for the first three days of the larval stage, the proportion of secretion from each gland is not the same for the two castes. Queens are fed on royal jelly, a 50:50 mixture of the two secretions. Workers are fed worker jelly which contains a higher proportion of the hypopharyngeal gland secretion. The primary difference is the amount of sugar (which induces development of queen characteristics), and possibly 10-HDA, a compound which constitutes 5% of royal jelly, but 1.5% of worker jelly.

Whether a larva is fed royal jelly seems to depend on the cell orientation: horizontal for workers, vertical for queens. Up to the third day, worker larvae can still become queens if the nurse bees change the diet to royal jelly. This can happen if a queen is lost and there are no queen cells in a colony. Nurse bees can take a worker larva up to its third day, and make it into a queen.



Size matters...

Does the difference in the nutrition matter? Will larvae that started out with the worker jelly diet produce queens as good as those fed royal jelly from the start? Clearly, worker larvae that are chosen to become queens have not had the same nutrition as one raised as a queen from the egg stage.

Another interesting feature of honey bees is the maternal effect. The maternal effect is the greater investment by the mother in certain young that are being reared. This has been documented in fish, ducks and ants.

In the case of the queen honey bee, it has been ascertained in three studies since 2019 that the queen lays larger and heavier eggs if the offspring are to become queens.

A new queen is also larger and more productive. Larger queens have more tubes that produce eggs (ovarioles) and larger sperm storage (spermatheca). This gives them an advantage over queens produced by the emergency impulse, such as young larvae grafted from cells where the egg was laid in worker cells.

Practical outcomes

So what is the practical application of this knowledge? It would seem that the best, most fully developed queens,

when all other things are equal, and with possibly a few exceptions, are those who began as an egg laid by a queen in a queen cell.

Most queen rearing systems are based on the emergency impulse and depend on converting larvae from eggs that were laid as worker in worker cells, then 'converting' them to emergency cells usually when they are about a day old larva. Perhaps the science is telling us that we are not getting the best queens using that method.

Jane Medwell gave a BBKA presentation on Zoom in June on 'Small Scale Queen Rearing'; it is well worth taking the time to watch it. She outlines a method for producing queens from queen-right colonies, so that the new queens are raised from eggs that were destined to become queens from the beginning. You can find it [here](#). You will have to register on the BBKA Learning platform (free).

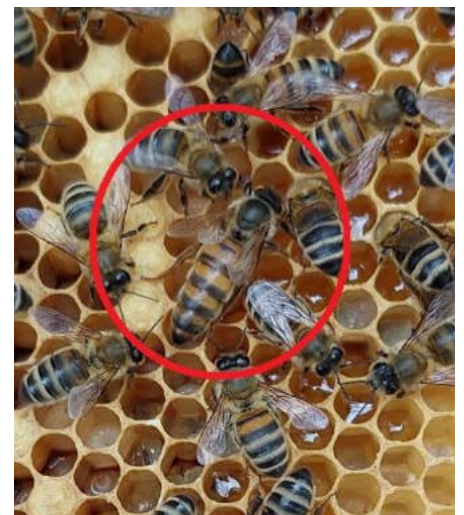
This does not mean that you can't get good queens from emergency cells. You can. But it may be that we could get even better quality queens by letting the bees follow the natural process, which takes advantage of the maternal effect and a constant royal jelly diet.

Feedback is welcomed.

Gordon Allan

President, West Sussex BKA

Photos: Graham Bubloz



Summer/autumn/winter events

Date	Event	Location	Leader
Friday 8 August	Honey harvesting	Hove apiary	Adrien
Friday 8 August	Honey harvesting	Grassroots apiary	Jude
Saturday 9 August	Removing supers	Hove apiary	Adrien
Saturday 9 August	Removing supers	Grassroots apiary	Jude
Friday 15 August	Extraction preparation	Grassroots apiary	Jude
Saturday 16 August	Extraction	Westdene Barn	Graham
Saturday 6 September	Basic Assessment graduation	The Open House	Jude
Saturday 13 September	Hastings & Rother BKA Honey Show	Robertsbridge Village Hall	
Saturday 4 October	Brighton & Lewes Beekeepers Honey Show	Crossway Church Hall, Clinton Place, Seaford BN25 1NP	
Wednesday 19 October	The Sustainable Apiary	Eastgate Church Hall, Lewes	Kevin Thorn
Monday 1 December	Festive dinner	tba	
Wednesday 18 March 2026	Apitherapy & medicines	Eastgate Church Hall, Lewes	Chris Park
Wednesday 15 April 2026	tba		

Bee Chats

Wednesday 6 August, The Cock Inn, Ringmer

Newsletter deadlines

Please send all contributions, **including photos**, to the Editor (contact details on the right). Max length 500 words.

Copy deadline: 18th of the month before publication date, except 11 December. Email photos for the website to Gerald Legg (details on the right).

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Sussex BKA Representatives: Ian White & Manek Dubash

National Honey Show Rep: Vacant

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