The Buzz

NEWSLETTER OF THE HUNTINGTONSHIRE BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2026



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A Message From Our Chair



Helen Swain

As this year's beekeeping season draws to a close, I would like to thank all our members, volunteers and the committee for your valuable contributions throughout the year. We welcomed new beekeepers to our beginners course in April; enjoyed a selection of interesting talks in our workshop in May; saw many swarms captured by the swarm team; enjoyed social events including the Summer BBQ and bee teas; looked after the bees at the apiary despite the disruptions at the Country Park and celebrated the produce from our hives in our Annual Honey Show in September.

We couldn't keep HBKA running without our volunteers. If you are able to assist is helping then would love to hear from you. We currently need a Treasurer (more details in advert). This role is vital to the continued running of the association so if you can assist or know of someone who can help please contact me as soon as possible at chair@huntsbka.org.uk for more information.

We are also looking for a membership secretary and an events organiser from the start of next season. *Helen*



Increasing Membership Fees

After careful consideration, the Association committee has reluctantly agreed to increase annual membership fees from £20 to £24 for Full Members and from £10 to £12 for Associate Members. Membership rates have remained unchanged for many years, but rising costs, particularly for BDI and Public and Product Liability insurance, room hire and apiary costs, mean this increase is now necessary to ensure we can continue to provide the same level of support and benefits to our members. We appreciate your understanding and continued support.

HBKA Honey Show 2026



Our 2026 HBKA Honey Show was held at The Raptor Cenre on the 27th September. Although the number of entries were down compared to last year it was a grand opportunity to showcase the hard work and productivity of our beekeepers and their bees. The weather held warm and we had an excellent turn out from members and the general public. Bee 1st were also present and seemed to be doing brisk business!

David Hetherington, our Head Judge, praised the overall standard of entries and thanked the members for putting on such a wonderful display of bee related produce. Our overall honey winner 'Best in Show' was Sue Beck with her jars of medium runny honey.

Sue was also our overall Best in Show 2026 with entries across the honey, wax and baking sections. She will assume proud ownership of the Dilley Cup for the year.

Congratulations Sue, and to all our 2025 winners and entrants.



2026 Honey Show Report



A report from Chrissie Barnes
our HBKA Events Co-ordinator

A very big thank you to all our HBKA members who exhibited this year at our annual Honey Show. While exhibits were down in number compared to last year, the standard of entries and the quality of produce remained high. We also had a great turn out from the general public which is lovely to see.

Our annual Honey Show would not be possible without the help of our small band of volunteers who give their time to set up the hall and ensure everything runs smoothly on the day. Thank you to you all for giving your time - and tables. The hall looked fantastic this year.

Thank you to our judges - David Hetherington and Peter Gould on Honey & Mead, Francisca Shaw on wax, Tony Shepherd on baked goods and Helen Swain for crafts and photographs. I am always impressed with how thoughtful and considered our judges are. Thank you also to Sue Beck, our Show Secretary.

A special thanks to Ian Taylor-Baldwin for providing the microscopy table, offering us a magnified glimpse into the fascinating world of bees. Anything you spot that it is unusual or arouses your curiosity can be viewed on a grand scale under the microscope at the show. Thanks also to Jackie Taylor-Baldwin for the kids games and organising the raffle - which this year was won by Karen Sutherland.

Jean managed our honey sales and they honey stall seemed very busy throughout the day!

It's never too early to start planning for next year. Don't forget to save those bits and pieces of wax - there are so many lovely moulds to try.

Next year I have decided to have a bit of a rest from organising the show so we are looking for a volunteer to lead the organisation of next years event. Its a great opportunity to put those planning skills to good use and with our band of volunteers the burden is not an onerous one! If you are interested in finding out a little more about what is involved, please contact me for a chat.

Chrissie















Honey Show 2026












Exit
EXIT

6

Our 2026 Honey Winners

Class	1st Place	2nd Place	3rd Place
Light Runny Honey	Tim Gooders	Simon Collins	Mark Campbell
Medium/Dark Runny Honey	Sue Beck **Best in Show**	John Newman	Karen Sutherland
Soft Set Honey	Karen Sutherland	Simon Collins	John Newman
Granulated Honey	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
Trio of Granulated/Soft Set and Clear Honey	Simon Collins	John Newman	Not awarded
Two identical jars of chunk honey	Chrissie Barnes	Not awarded	Not awarded
Cut comb	Not awarded	Not awarded	Chrissie Barnes
Section in a clear presentation box	Gary Hammond	Not awarded	Not awarded
Covered jar judged on taste & aroma	Sue Beck	Victoria Stillwell	Tim Gooders
Novice jar Runny Honey	Nikita Kovalskiy	Karen Sutherland	Not awarded
Novice Jar Granulated Honey	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
Shallow comb	Chrissie Barnes	Not awarded	Not awarded

Our 2026 Mead Winners

Class	1st Place	2nd Place	3rd Place
Mead	John Newman	Not awarded	Not awarded
Melomel/Metheglin	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded

Our 2026 Wax Winners

Class	1st Place	2nd Place	3rd Place
3 Beeswax 1 oz Blocks	Tim Gooders	Sue Beck	Chrissie Barnes
Cake of Beeswax	Sue Beck	Not awarded	Not awarded
Cake from Fancy Mould	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
Identical Dipped Candles	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
Rolled Beeswax Candles	Sue Beck	Not awarded	Not awarded
Beeswax candle from fancy mould	Chrissie Barnes	Sue Beck	Simon Collins

Our 2026 Craft & Bakery Winners

Class	1st Place	2nd Place	3rd Place
Product made from beeswax	Sue Beck	Tim Gooders	Not awarded
Honey Cake	Jo Thomas	Chrissie Barnes	Karen Sutherland
Honey Biscuits	Jo Thomas	Nikita Kovalskiy	Karen Sutherland
Honey Fudge	Karen Sutherland	Not awarded	Not awarded
Open baking/ confectionary class	Karen Sutherland	Nikita Kovalskiy	Not awarded
Exhibit of beekeeping interest	Not awarded	Tristan Hall	Not awarded
Bee themed artwork/craft - under 18 years	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
Photograph of beekeeping interest	Karen Sutherland	Steve Hamilton	Roy Davies



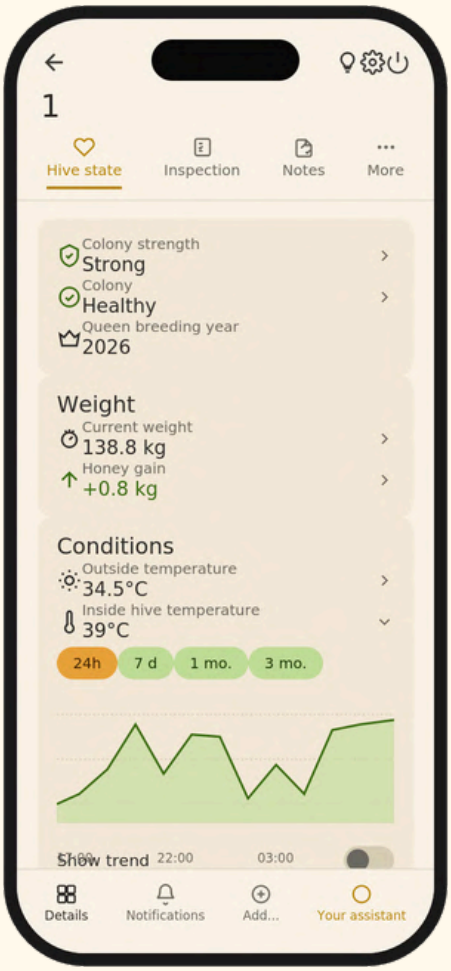




The Hive of the Future

In this second look at the future of beekeeping, we explore how artificial intelligence, IoT sensors, and robotic systems could transform the way we keep bees over the next two decades — from data-driven hives to self-managing colonies, and from lab prototypes to machines already at work in commercial orchards in the US.





A concept image of a future networked, solar-powered hive — an illustration of where current research trends could lead, not a real product. The image on the right hand side however is a real product in research today. Installed directly into the hive, Apisense monitors key signals from the colony and its environment without unnecessary disturbance, sending data straight to your smart phone. It combines pheromone-related hive signals, bioacoustic data, satellite data, inspection photos and beekeeper notes as well as AI analysis in one clear application, Apisense Pro AI. It claims 95% accuracy in disease detection and is being used across 3000 hives across the world.

The Langstroth hive has served beekeepers remarkably well for most of the past 175 years. Reverend Lorenzo Langstroth's 1851 insight — that maintaining a precise “bee space” between frames allowed inspection without destruction — remains the foundation of modern apiculture. Yet change in beekeeping tends to arrive slowly. The question increasingly asked by researchers, technology developers and forward-thinking beekeepers alike is this: what does the hive of 2045 look like?

The answer emerging from laboratories across Europe and North America is both exciting and, for some traditionalists, a little unsettling. The hive of the future is likely to be a living data hub — a structure that monitors itself continuously, predicts problems before they manifest, communicates wirelessly with its keeper, and perhaps even takes limited corrective action on its own. The beekeeper's role may shift, subtly but significantly, from hands-on inspector to remote guardian.

What is already happening?

It's worth starting with what isn't speculation. A 2025 systematic review published in the journal Sensors, conducted by researchers at the University of Split and analysing 135 peer-reviewed studies from 1990 to 2025, concluded that smart-hive technologies have already demonstrated genuine capability across a range of applications. The review identified four core sensor modalities now in use: environmental sensors (temperature, humidity, CO_2), acoustic sensors (monitoring vibration and sound within the colony), visual sensors (cameras at hive entrances and internally), and structural sensors (weight scales, accelerometers).

These systems are already commercial. Companies including ApisProtect (Ireland), Arnia (UK) and Pollenity (Bulgaria) offer monitoring platforms that transmit hive data to cloud servers, where machine-learning algorithms flag anomalies and alert beekeepers viia smart phone. Research by Narcia-Macias et al. (2025) demonstrated thatcombining visual and audio signals in this way provides a significantly more efficient and less invasive

approach to early disease detection than any single-sensor system. Separately, a 2025 study found that machine-learning models could predict honey yields based on winter weather conditions with an accuracy exceeding 75% — a figure that would have seemed implausible a decade ago.

Work published in the Journal of Apicultural Research in early 2025 demonstrated that AI models trained on entrance video footage could accurately distinguish between worker bees, drones and pollen-foragers, and even identify the presence of wasps or Asian hornets at the hive entrance. The researchers noted that future iterations of the system were designed to extend this capability to identifying wing deformity virus — a visible indicator of Varroa infestation — from footage alone.



Robotics manage much of the day to day tasks of the hive, Photo: Beewise

The most advanced example running today

While most of the systems above are add-on sensors bolted to a conventional hive, one product now operating commercially shows how far the “hive as machine” idea can already be pushed. Beewise's BeeHome is an autonomous, solar-powered robotic hive that houses up to 24 honeybee colonies in a single unit, monitoring them around the clock using AI-powered computer vision to inspect frames and individual cells without a beekeeper ever having to open the hive. Rather than just reporting problems, it acts on them: an onboard robot can run a chemical-free heat treatment to kill off Varroa mites, adjust the internal climate to protect against temperature extremes, and alert beekeepers remotely to anything that needs human attention. Beewise reports the system cuts bee mortality by up to 80% and boosts honey yield by up to 80% and boosts honey yield by around 50%, and has now deployed over 1,200 units across large-scale US



The BeeHome houses up to 24 colonies in a single unit

pollination operations, covering more than 300,000 acres annually.

For now, BeeHome is strictly a commercial proposition, built for large-scale US pollination contractors rather than the garden apiary, and it is neither available nor approved for use in the UK. But it is a useful marker of where the technology ceiling currently sits, and history suggests the gap between “commercial-only” and “within reach of the sideline beekeeper” tends to close faster than expected. Precision-agriculture tools that were once the preserve of large US arable operations — GPS-guided machinery, drone crop-scouting, automated irrigation — have each made their way down to smaller UK farms within a decade of first appearing, as unit costs fall and simplified versions reach the market. If that pattern holds here, a scaled-down descendant of Beewise's approach — perhaps a single-colony unit offering basic automated mite treatment rather than a full 24-colony robotic apiary — is a realistic prospect for serious hobbyist and sideline beekeepers within the timeframe this article covers, rather than something confined to commercial farming indefinitely.



SMart technology monitoring entrance on individual hive

Continuous, Non-Invasive Disease Surveillance

The single greatest challenge in modern beekeeping is Varroa destructor, the parasitic mite that has reshaped apiculture globally since its spread from Asian honeybee populations in the twentieth century. Current management requires regular physical inspection and the periodic application of treatments that carry their own risks to colony health. Within a decade, researchers expect that multimodal sensor systems — combining acoustic, thermal, weight, and visual data — will be capable of detecting elevated Varroa loads with sufficient reliability to trigger targeted, timely treatment, without the keeper needing to open the hive at all.

Work by the COLOSS network, the international consortium of bee research organisations, has been building standardised datasets of healthy and compromised colony signatures for precisely this purpose. The challenge, researchers acknowledge, is not the sensor technology or the AI itself — both are advancing rapidly — but the enormous natural variation between colonies, seasons, and geographic locations. Building training datasets large and diverse enough to produce genuinely reliable diagnostic outputs remains the principal barrier.

Automated Varroa Treatment

Several research groups are working on hive components that can deliver oxalic acid vaporisation — currently the most effective low-residue Varroa treatment — automatically when sensors indicate treatment is needed, without human intervention. Such systems are at prototype stage in Germany and the Netherlands. Regulatory approval in the UK will lag behind the science, as it typically does, but veterinary medicines regulators have indicated awareness of the direction of travel.

Predictive Swarm Management

Swarming — the loss of half a colony — represents one of the most significant and perennial challenges for beekeepers, amateur and commercial alike. Current AI systems can already detect pre-swarm acoustic signatures with meaningful accuracy. Within a decade, the combination of acoustic monitoring, colony weight tracking, hive temperature profiling, and queen-piping detection is expected to give beekeepers reliable advance warning of four to seven days. Some researchers go further, speculating that automated systems may be able to trigger preventive responses — opening increased ventilation, for example, or triggering an alert to add a super — when pre-swarm indicators reach defined thresholds.

The Hive of the Future: Speculation and Vision

Looking further ahead, to the horizon of two decades, the projections become genuinely speculative — but grounded in credible research directions. The most ambitious visions being discussed in academic circles involve what researchers term "closed-loop" hive management: systems in which the hive not only monitors and reports, but acts, within defined parameters, on what it observes. direction of research involves integrating genetic data with monitoring systems. Honeybee genomics has advanced dramatically in the past decade, and researchers at several European universities are investigating whether AI systems might eventually recommend selective queen-rearing choices based on a combination of colony performance data, acoustic health indicators, and genetic profiles — in effect, a precision-breeding advisory service tailored to individual apiaries.



The BeeSentry project successfully completed its pilot phase in September 2025, confirming the system's technical readiness, reliability, and user acceptance. Over 20 pilot sites across Europe were equipped with BeeSentry sensors. The pilot validated BeeSentry's ability to detect and analyze Varroa mite infestations using IoT sensors, satellite imagery, and AI-based analytics, reaching 84% detection accuracy. In preparation for 2026 market launch, Apisense expanded its partnerships with hive manufacturers and local electronics suppliers, strengthened marketing activities, and secured early commercial sales. The company is now focused on scaling production, broadening European distribution, and enhancing its AI-driven risk mapping service to predict Varroa spread on a regional level.

A second thread concerns landscape-scale coordination. Future smart hives might not simply report to their keeper; they might share anonymised data with a regional network, enabling a real-time picture of forage availability, disease pressure, and colony performance across an entire area. For an organisation like the HBKA, such a network could transform the collective understanding of how local colonies are faring across the varied habitats of the Ouse Valley, the Nene floodplain, and the county's arable farmland.

There is a note of caution worth sounding, and researchers are themselves careful to sound it. The published literature consistently emphasises that smart-hive technology, at every stage of its development, is intended to augment rather than replace the experienced beekeeper. The full picture of colony health — the laying pattern of the queen, the texture and smell of the brood, the subtle signs visible only to someone who has spent years working with bees — cannot yet be captured by any sensor. What technology offers is an earlier, more continuous, and less intrusive layer of monitoring. The judgement remains human.

recipecorner

Honey Baklava

Nutrition: per serving (28)
- kcal 224
- fat 12g
- saturates 4g
- carbs 24g
- sugars 13g
- fibre 2g
- protein 4g
- salt 0.3g

Prep and Cook Time
Prep time: 40mins
Cook TIme: 1 hour 5 mins



BBC Good Food

Ingredients

- 200g butter plus extra for greasing
- 200g pistachios
- 50g walnuts
- 50g pecans
- 3 tbsp honey
- 2 x 270g pack filo pastry

For the syrup

- 250g golden caster sugar
- 50g honey
- 2 tsp orange blossom water
- ½ tsp ground cinnamon
- ¼ tsp ground cardamom (from 3 pods)

Method

- Step 1 Heat oven to 180C/160C fan/gas 4 and grease a 21cm x 21cm square cake tin with butter. Chop the nuts into small pieces using a food processor, taking care not to blitz them to a paste. Put them into a bowl, stir in the honey and a pinch of salt and set aside.
- Step 2 Melt the butter in a pan over a low heat. Cut the first pack of filo pastry sheets in half (so that they fit the tin). Put one sheet in the tin and brush with the melted butter. Lay another sheet on top and brush with butter again, keep layering like this until the whole pack is used up.
- Step 3 Spread the honey and nut mixture over the pastry and press it down lightly with the back of a spoon. Open the other pack of filo, cut in half and continue the layering and buttering process. When you reach the last sheet pour any remaining butter over the top to finish. Use a sharp knife to cut deep lines into the pastry to create either squares or diamond shapes then bake in the oven for 20 mins.
- Step 4 Reduce the heat to 150C/130C fan/gas 2 and bake for a further 45 mins. While the baklava cooks put all the syrup ingredients into a saucepan and add 200ml water. Heat gently until the sugar has dissolved then boil the mixture for 8-10 mins or until it has reduced to the consistency of runny honey.
- Step 5 When the baklava comes out of the oven, pour the warm syrup over the top, allowing it to run into the lines you have cut. Leave it to soak in and serve when it’s completely cold.

Around and About...

Yellow Legged Asian Hornet Update - Monks Wood, Huntingdonshire

A collaborative field effort in Sawtry, Huntingdonshire, is helping to trace yellow-legged Asian hornet activity and locate a suspected secondary nest. Following the most recent sighting of a yellow-legged Asian hornet (YLAH) at Monks Wood, Sawtry, Huntingdonshire, Jack Silberrad, Eastern RBI, began installing bait stations to the east and south of the suspect area. This was quickly followed by the placement of additional monitoring traps to the north and east, along the woodland perimeter.

Early observations

After the stations had been in place for a couple of days, Peter Fogle, Herts SBI, and Vic Darville, NBU observed YLAH sightings and return-feeding behaviour at the southernmost bait stations. The reliable food source enabled them to catch, individually mark and release hornets. At first, they recorded simple trajectories from the bait stations; every hornet headed back into the wood. They also timed individual flights from departure at the monitoring stations until the hornets returned. Flight times varied widely, although the most consistent results were between 6.06 and 7.30 seconds, equivalent to 100 metres per minute. The next stage was to net and release hornets along the trajectory lines. This work was carried out on Thursday 24 September and successfully provided a new line to follow. Philip Turon, Cambridge BKA AHAT, was present. The flight path was later confirmed as running directly beneath the secondary nest.

Narrowing the search

Further correlating trajectories, together with reduced timings from a new central bait station, helped to narrow the search area. The station had been created by SBIs Suse Crook, Norfolk SBI; Barry Perkins, Lincs SBI; and Adrian Kennedy, Notts SBI. The work culminated in the successful tagging of a sizeable YLAH. After one hornet lingered in the undergrowth—"sulking", as it seemed—the trail led to a reasonably sized secondary nest along a path high in the trees. Leila Goss, Avon SBI, transported the necessary technology from the south.

Continuing the work

A day later, Vic returned to the wood to top up the active bait stations and remove others. Extensive YLAH activity was noted on three remaining monitoring traps. Today, those three traps are to be converted into kill traps by the Non-native Kill Team, which will administer poison to the nest.

Observations will continue in the wood shortly after the nest destruction. Most inspectors involved in the outbreak feel there may be another nest in the area. Data from the central station showed outlying flight times, with a definite split between one and four minutes. We also observed aggressive competitive fighting between individuals visiting the bait.

A shared effort

As you can appreciate, finding these nests takes time and is truly a mixed-team effort. We all need to continue safeguarding our precious environment and limiting the spread. Our Bee Inspectors will keep us updated. If you have questions, or are available for further monitoring activities should opportunities arise, please make Vic Darville or Jack Silberrad aware.



Dried out trap
Vic Darville, Cambs SBI



Ivy Feeding
Vic Darville, Cambs SBI



Secondary Nest
Barry Perkins, Lincs SBI

The Wider World
OF BEES

In the The Wider World of Bees, we highlight UK information, updates and research that could influence your beekeeping. Whether adjusting habitats or refining varroa treatments, these stories offer actionable insights.

Why a Sting Keeps Stinging: Scientists Crack a Century-Old Mystery

Every beekeeper knows the feeling — you brush away a bee that's stung you, and the pain keeps building for several seconds afterwards, as if the sting were still working on you. It turns out it is. Australian researchers have worked out exactly why a honeybee's stinger carries on pumping venom after the bee itself has flown off, solving a puzzle that's sat unanswered for over a hundred years.

Scientists have known since the early 1900s that bees push venom from their venom sac using a small internal pump. What nobody had managed to show — until now — was how the detached stinger keeps that pump running on its own. Using high-speed video, lead researcher Dr Fiorella Ramirez-Esquivel filmed the mechanism in action: two minute, oddly-shaped valves that work like a pair of pistons. On the downstroke they flare out into a parachute-like seal; on the upstroke they collapse to stop venom flowing backwards. Working in opposite directions, the two valves keep up a steady, continuous flow — with no nerve signal from the bee required.

"The unique geometry of the valves is the key," Dr Ramirez-Esquivel said. "They act as collapsible pistons and — by pumping in opposite directions — they're able to deliver a continuous flow of venom."

The study, published in the US journal PNAS, took five years and involved plenty of unglamorous fieldwork: catching bees and pulling stingers free with forceps. Dr Ramirez-Esquivel described the project as "a really good, meaty" one to get properly stuck into — and got a dose of first-hand data when she was stung herself.

"I only got stung one time when I was trying to catch bees outside," she said. "I missed with my little jar, and she got a bit upset with me, which is very fair."

The team went on to build a 3D-printed model of the valve mechanism, and believe the design could have uses well beyond entomology — including, potentially, in medical devices such as insulin pumps, where a small, reliable, self-contained pumping action is exactly what's needed.

Why it matters at the hive: the finding is a tidy scientific explanation for something every beekeeper already does instinctively — scrape a stinger out fast rather than pinch it between finger and thumb. A pinch can squeeze the venom sac and push more venom in; a quick scrape removes the whole pumping mechanism before it's delivered its full dose.

Based on reporting by AAP/1News, October 2026.



A bee sting embedded in silicone (Sourcve: University of NSW

Pollen quality and bee bread: A Current Biology study found that pollen from 99 UK flowering plant species often had an unsuitable balance of essential amino acids for honey bees. However, colonies partially corrected this nutritional imbalance by mixing pollen into bee bread, highlighting the value of diverse forage rather than reliance on a single flowering crop.

More on YLAH...

As of 3 September 2026, the National Bee Unit has logged 167 credible sightings and 53 confirmed nests across the UK this year — Kent remains the hotspot (Dover, Ashford, Ramsgate, Canterbury), with other nests in Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex, Norfolk, Dorset and Derbyshire.

Somerset got its first-ever confirmed nest this September, destroyed by the National Bee Unit.

A secondary nest turned up at Chadderton, Greater Manchester (19 August) — the most northerly nest found so far this year, which beekeepers are watching as a sign the hornet is pushing further north.

MONTHLY TO DO'S OCTOBER/NOVEMBER

- Get varroa treatment finished if it isn't already — this window is now urgent, not just ideal; every week's delay means more mites riding into winter on your bees
- Fit mouseguards if you haven't yet — nights are cooling fast and mice are actively looking for shelter
- Feed heavy 2:1 syrup while you still can — but watch the forecast; once it turns properly cold (often by late October locally), stop and switch to fondant only if needed
- Heft every hive weekly — aim for ~18–20kg of stores; flag any colony that feels light so you can plan a fondant top-up
- Remove queen excluders so the queen isn't left stranded as the cluster moves up through winter
- Strap hives down and check roofs — autumn winds pick up fast in the fens
- Add insulation above the crown board and check for a slight forward tilt to stop condensation pooling
- Reduce entrances — wasps are still a robbing risk this month, especially on weaker colonies
- Keep an eye out for Asian hornets and report any sightings via the Asian Hornet Watch app — nests have been confirmed on our turf and as far north as Greater Manchester this year, so it's worth staying alert
- Clean and store spare equipment, and order your oxalic acid now ready for the midwinter broodless treatment in December/January

SAVE THE DATE

Date/Time	Event
16 January 2027	Apiary Clean Up Day



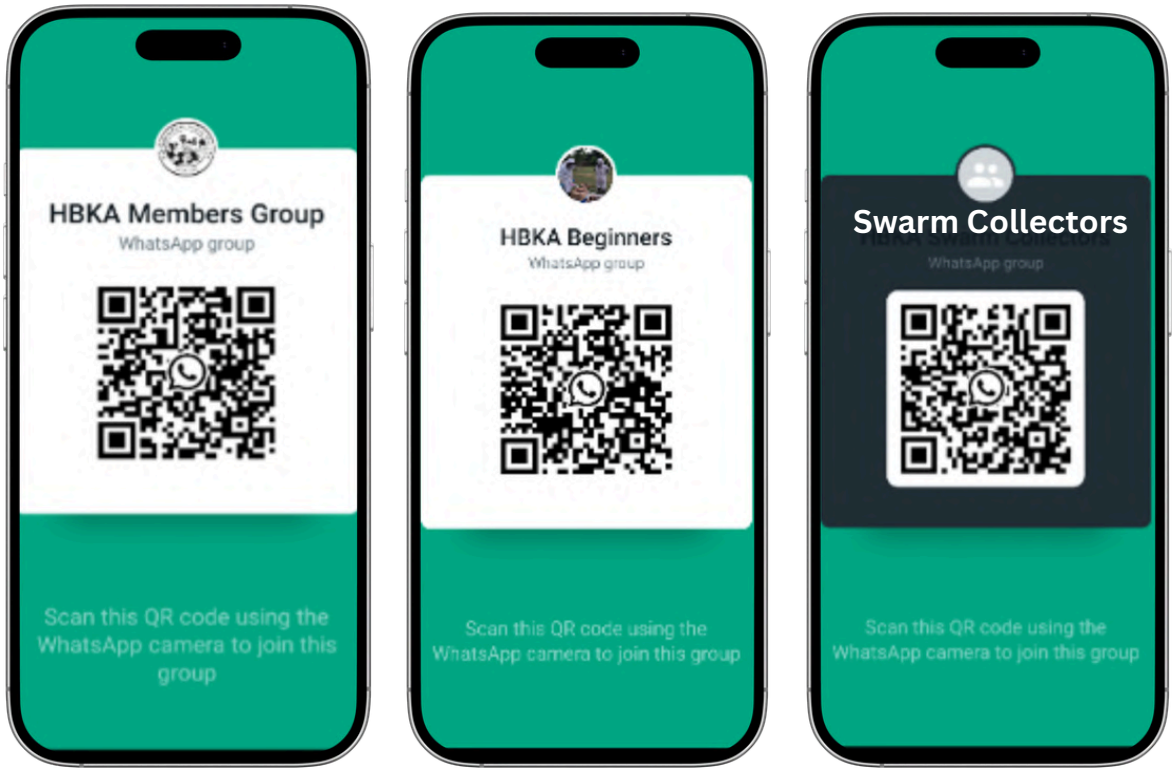


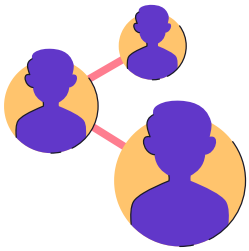


Nikita and some volunteers got a head start on Apiary clean Up Day giving the roof a good clean, sprucing up the gallery and fixing the lock on the Apiary door. They also found a handful of Yellowjacket queens trying to take up winter residence in our smokers! The Apiary clean Up Day is a great way to blow out some post New Year cobwebs and starting to think about the new bee season. Please put the date in your diary.

Stay CONNECTED

There are numerous ways you can stay in touch with what's happening in the HBKA. We have this newsletter which we send out by email (and hope to make available digitally in the near future); we have our website where you can find a treasure trove of resources HBKA Website and we have our WhatsApp groups where you can find instant news and views from your fellow members. There are some great chats as members swap ideas and thoughts on everything from wasp control to winter storage bags! We have a general members group, one dedicated to swarms and another for our beginners. Scan the QR codes or use the links provided. Please note that your phone number will be visible to other members of the HBKA Members Group.





Do you have news, photographs or information that would be good to share with your fellow beekeepers? Share top tips, ask questions or seen something interesting in your hives? Email us at newsletter@huntsbka.org.uk