



*Visit our club internet sites.*

**WEB**

[www.macbeekeepers.asn.au](http://www.macbeekeepers.asn.au)

**FACEBOOK**

[www.facebook.com/macbeekeepers/](http://www.facebook.com/macbeekeepers/)

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Sponsorship**

# The Macarthur Beekeeper

*Views expressed in the newsletter do not necessarily represent the views of the committee, the members, or the Association*

## President's Message - *Caroline*

Dear Beekeepers,

What a warm month it has been. Just the ticket for going out into the garden. So, who to inspire you but Tim Pickles from Tim's Garden Centre, our August guest speaker. I'm sure Tim will be more than happy to answer your questions about what to plant to increase the numbers of bees in your garden. Tim is also a beekeeper; I've tasted his honey. It's great (not as good as mine!). He can help you plant things that will influence the taste of your honey.

In October Tom Gillard, will be our guest speaker, telling us all about sexually transmitted diseases of bees. Not only sounds great! But it is very informative. Amazing pictures. All you ever wanted to know about bee reproduction.

In our August field day Torsten showed us how to put frames and boxes together and everyone was happy to have glue on their fingers.

This coming meeting Michael is going to give us a quick rundown on how to join the club and in September, Ed will talk us through the new website.

At this time of the year it's time to make sure that all of your gear is in tiptop condition for the spring as it's just around the corner.

Avoid swarming by being a vigilant beekeeper.

Regards

***Caroline***



# Bee Informed ... *member contributions/articles*

## Article: **MBA Website back online.** (Ed Napiorkowski)

The Macarthur Beekeepers Association has a new web site which can be found by searching for “Macarthur Beekeepers” through your internet search engine or directly at [www.macbeekeepers.asn.au](http://www.macbeekeepers.asn.au) The site will automatically scale to accommodate the screen of the device being used to view it so can be accessed via Smartphone, Tablet or Computer.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Macarthur Beekeepers Association website. At the top is a banner image of a bee with the text "Macarthur Beekeepers". Below the banner are navigation buttons for "Swarm Collection", "Beekeeping Information", "Photo Album", "Newsletter", and "Useful Links". There are also social media icons for the "Amateur Beekeepers Association" and "Find us on Facebook".

The main content area features three columns of text:

- Column 1:** "Macarthur Beekeepers Association Inc. has been serving the Macarthur district, looking after bee hives and collecting swarms for many years. Our members are always ready with help and advice and our aim is to generate an interest in bees and beekeeping. The Macarthur Branch, of the Amateur Beekeepers Association of NSW, meets at the Macarthur Centre for Sustainable Living located at 1 Mt Arnan Dr, Mt Arnan on the third Wednesday of each month at 7:30 pm (except November). Our Field Day is usually held at the same location, the 1st Sunday of the month - weather permitting."
- Column 2:** A photograph of a table at a market stall with a yellow banner that reads "MACARTHUR BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION INC." and various beekeeping supplies.
- Column 3:** A Google Calendar widget showing events for August and September, including "Field Day" on Sunday, 4 August, "Club Meeting" on Friday, 16 August, and "Field Day" on Sunday, 1 September.

Below the text is a "Contact Us" section with a grid of buttons for: President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Apiary Officer, Garden Team, Newsletter Editor, Liaison Officer, Web Master, Facebook Officer, Membership Query, and Apply to Join. To the left of this grid is the MBA logo, which is a hexagon containing the letters "MBA" and "Macarthur Beekeepers Association Inc."

The Main or 'Home' page of the Club Website.

In addition to providing an introduction to the Club and our main activities, the home page of the site provides a calendar of scheduled events, a map showing location of the club facilities, a link to the Amateur Beekeepers Association of NSW and a link to the Club Facebook page. The bottom section provide links for contacting Club Officers via email.

The Club website currently consists of six main sections:

1. **Swarm Collection** – Information on swarms and contact details for the current list of Club Members who have indicated interest in receiving callouts to collect swarms.
2. **Beekeeping Information** - A list of articles and references material intended to assist people in getting started and remaining proficient in beekeeping, a link to initiate beekeeper registration in NSW plus links to four sub sections.
  - **Typical Beehives** - An explanation of the main types of beehives currently in use.
  - **Native Bees** - A collection of reference material on Australia’s Native Bees.
  - **Gardens & Bees** - Information on what is required in setting up a bee friendly garden
  - **Honey** – General information on how honey is made and collected plus tips for dealing with honey crystallisation.
3. **Photo Album** - A collection of bee related photographs and videos, some from club events and an email link so members can contribute photos and suggestions.
4. **Newsletter** –The current club newsletter is displayed for online reading and copies of past Club Newsletter are grouped by year and can be download or printed.
5. **Useful Links** – As a name suggests a collection of links to external sites with interesting information on beekeeping, retail outlets for the purchase of beekeeping and or garden related equipment.
6. **Members Area** – A separate website restricted to financial members of the club. Contains details of the current Club Executive and Officers plus the following sub sections.
  - **Constitution** – A copy of the club’s constitution and code of conduct.
  - **Club Equipment** - A list of the equipment available for loan to club members.
  - **Club Library** – A list of the bee related Books, CD’s DVD’s available for loan to members.
  - **Reports & Forms** – A collection of club related documentation including copies of Meeting Minutes, Treasury reports, and associated club forms
  - **Member Honey Labels** – A collection of labels used by some of our club members to promote their honey as examples to others considering creating their own labels.

You can navigate through the various sections which make up the site by clicking on the blue navigation buttons displayed throughout the site, via the menu across the top of the screen or via the drop-down menu system on a smart phone or tablet. Clicking on the MBA Beekeepers logo in the top left will return users to the main or ‘Home’ page.

The site also provides a “Join Now” link to allow potential members to complete and submit a membership request form.

Members are welcome to provide feedback and suggestion for inclusion of content to the site by contacting Ed the current Club Web Admin Officer via email at: [macarthur.web@beekeepers.asn.au](mailto:macarthur.web@beekeepers.asn.au)

## **Recipe: A cake to make from crystallised Honey**



### **You will need:**

200–250g crystallised honey  
150g Butter, room temp.  
2 eggs, beaten  
220g whole meal flour  
1 tsp baking powder  
Edible flowers to decorate

Pre heat oven to 200C (180C fan forced)  
Melt 170g of honey and all the butter in a pan over a low heat. Remove from heat, stir in the beaten eggs, flour and baking powder until well combined.  
Pour into a greased and lined 20cm cake tin.  
Bake for 35 minutes, or until a skewer comes out clean  
When inserted into the centre of the cake.  
Cool on a wire rack.  
Spike the cake all over with a skewer, spread or crumble the remaining crystallised honey evenly over the top.  
Serve plain or decorated with flowers.  
- *From the Guardian International Edition*

## **Article: Upcoming Registration Changes**

Bees are amazing animals that play a critical role in global food security as well as providing income to professional beekeepers and enjoyment to hobbyists the world over. However, bees are under constant threat from a range of devastating pests and diseases, many that are not present in Australia, as well as the impacts of chemicals and pollution.

In NSW, beekeepers who own European Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera*) must register with NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI). If you are a beekeeper in NSW, play your part in protecting our bee populations and the role they play in pollination by registering your hives. Compulsory registration helps prevent the spread of unwanted pests and diseases including Varroa and tracheal mites.

The DPI is able to contact beekeepers and locate hives that may require treatment or inspection. They also offer registered beekeepers' regular information on biosecurity and training services.

The NSW DPI endorses the [Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice.](#)

***Facebook update ...  
maintained by Ed and Pino***

**150,000 Dead Bees,  
50,000 to save!**

*A story from  
Hinterland Bees in  
Queensland on a bee  
cut-out and colony  
relocation.*

**Wax capping Wet  
vs Dry. What's the  
difference and  
why?**

*Ever wonder why  
wax capping can  
look white and dry  
or dark and wet?  
The FB article has  
the answer.*

**Brood Inspections.**

*A nice concise  
article of when to  
conduct brood  
inspections and what  
to look for.*

***Plus lots of photos and  
videos!***

***Just type in for much  
more:***

<https://www.facebook.com/macbeekeepers/posts/>

The Code of Practice is based on the principles of good biosecurity and helps Australian beekeepers to protect the industry from pests and diseases. The standards in the Code are not onerous, they are things that all beekeepers should be doing to manage their hives.

From 1 July 2020, all NSW beekeepers will need to adhere to the Code of Practice as a condition of registration.

This means from 1 July 2020, as a beekeeper there are new minimum standards you need to meet related to:

- Inspections
- Disease management and reporting
- Hive construction, branding and maintenance
- Record keeping.

To help make this possible, NSW DPI:

- Is running information sessions on the Code of Practice so that all beekeepers can quickly and easily apply the code to their everyday beekeeping.
- Has prepared template beekeeping recording forms to help with record keeping. [You can download these here.](#)

Compliance with the Code will deliver long term industry benefits by way of easier movement's interstate, increased access to public lands and improved pest and disease management.

Once you have registered, you will be issued with a Certificate of Registration.

This certificate clearly outlines your conditions of registration and should be kept for future reference.

## What are the changes?

From 1 July 2020, it will be compulsory for beekeepers registered in NSW to ensure their management practices meet the minimum standards outlined in sections of the [Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice](#) (the Code).

Meeting these standards will not be a big change for beekeepers who already manage their bees in line with industry best practice.

### Summary of changes for Beekeepers with less than 50 hives.

1	Beekeepers must be registered	<b>Existing requirement.</b> Under the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i> , all persons who keep European honey bees ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> ) in NSW must be registered under the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015. This condition is currently enforced and will continue when the Code becomes mandatory from 1 July 2020
2	Beekeepers must report notifiable diseases	<b>Existing requirement.</b> Under the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i> , persons who suspect notifiable bee pests or diseases must report them to NSW DPI. This requirement currently enforceable and will continue when the Code becomes mandatory from 1 July 2020. The notifiable pests and diseases are American foulbrood, European foulbrood, chalkbrood and Nosema.
3	Hives must be regularly inspected for pests and diseases	<b>New requirement.</b> Beekeepers should already be inspecting for pests and diseases as part of their management practices. The change in this condition is that from 1 July 2020 a minimum number of inspections per year with record keeping (specified in the Code) will become compulsory. Beekeepers who do not meet the requirement may expose themselves to compliance action.
4	Beekeepers must control or eradicate pests and disease and must manage weak hives	<b>Existing requirement.</b> Under the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i> beekeepers must manage known biosecurity risks to meet their General Biosecurity Duty. This requirement is currently enforceable and will continue when the Code becomes mandatory from 1 July 2020

5	Beekeepers must maintain records of biosecurity related actions and observations including hive movements, theft, sale and disposal	<b>Partially new requirement.</b> Beekeepers must already keep records of hive movements, theft, sale and disposal. New requirements in relation to this condition will be the keeping of additional records for pest disease inspection and sampling.
6	Hives must be appropriately constructed and branded	<b>Existing requirement.</b> This requirement is currently enforceable and will continue when the Code becomes mandatory from 1 July 2020. All hives must be branded with the beekeeper's registration no.
7	Beekeepers must not allow hives, or appliances to become exposed or neglected	<b>Existing requirement.</b> This requirement is currently enforceable and will continue when the Code becomes mandatory from 1 July 2020.
8	Beekeepers must allow their operation to be assessed	<b>Existing requirement.</b> This requirement is currently enforceable and will continue when the Code becomes mandatory from 1 July 2020.

Items 9 through 11 apply to beekeepers with more than 50 hives and are not displayed here.

Recommendations 12 & 13 are **for all beekeepers regardless of number of hives kept.**

12	Apiary sites should be identified <i>(Apiary means a group of one or more hives assembled in one area or location, i.e. a 'site')</i>	This will not become an enforceable requirement. <b>This condition remains a recommendation</b> and will not be enforced. Although it is not mandatory to identify apiary sites, it is mandatory to brand all individual hives with the beekeeper's registration number as specified in condition 6.
13	Beekeepers should maintain a barrier system of hive management	This will not become an enforceable requirement. <b>This condition remains a recommendation</b> and will not be enforced.

### Further information.

The Australian Honey Bee Industry Biosecurity Code of Practice has been developed by the Honey Bee Industry Council (AHBIC) in collaboration with all states and territories to provide a national minimum standard for beekeeping practices.

The changes to NSW registration conditions to include the Code are supported by all beekeeping bodies in NSW through the Bee Industry Biosecurity Consultative Committee (BIBCC).

A number of resources and further information is available on the NSW DPI [registration webpage](#) to assist you with meeting the new requirements.

REGULATIONS

# Honey labels: the basic rules

If you intend to sell honey at a market or store, you must label it correctly. Sue Carney explains



**1 THE WORD HONEY.** Sounds obvious but it's surprising how often beekeepers assume everyone else will know what's in the jar. It's the law to declare the name of the food you are selling. You can add other descriptions (such as the floral source, where the hives are located, your 'brand',

degree of processing or other terms that will appeal to potential purchasers). But however else you dress it up, the word honey must appear on the label in clear, prominent and legible text somewhere.

**2 WEIGHT OF PRODUCT** This is best expressed in grams. 350gr, 400gr and 500gr are common honey jar sizes. Weigh the jar, add the contents and subtract the weight of the jar from the final weight. Make sure you use accurate scales.

400gr

**3 YOUR NAME AND STREET ADDRESS.** This is so you can be contacted after the item has been purchased. The legal minimum is for an Australian street address of 'the supplier'. You can include a PO box, email address or website if you wish as an additional contact point but these options don't replace the requirement for a physical address.

**4 COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PANEL.** This is required on packaged food sold to consumers in Australia. You must use the standard mark with three components – the kangaroo in a triangle logo, a bar chart showing the percentage of Australian ingredients, and appropriate explanatory text. The standard doesn't require the CoO label be a minimum size but the information must be 'legible' and 'prominent'. To generate a panel that you can then use on your honey packaging, go to [originlabeltool.business.gov.au](http://originlabeltool.business.gov.au) For locally produced honey you can choose from a selection of descriptions, such as Produce of Australia, or Australian Honey.



**5 NUTRITION PANEL.** This is less complicated than it looks. Food Standards ANZ has a [nutrition panel calculator](#) that will generate all the data you need. The standard set of information must include a serving size, the number of those serves in the package, and the levels of energy, protein, total fat, saturated fat, carbohydrate, sugars and sodium

expressed as both average quantity per serve and average quantity per 100gr. Find the [calculator online at foodstandards.gov.au](http://calculator.online.at.foodstandards.gov.au) and input 'honey', and the size of your pack. (For serving size, see next page.) The online tool will do the rest.

August 2019

**6 LOT IDENTIFIER.** This is important in case there is an issue with a batch of honey. The identifier can be in any form that would allow all honey produced and packaged at one time to be traced. So, if you pack only one lot a year, a simple year date is sufficient; if you pack throughout the season you will need something more precise.

**7** If your honey contains other ingredients, such as flavourings, the label needs **A STATEMENT OF INGREDIENTS** listed in descending order of weight. It will also need a warning statement if it contains substances such as nuts, milk, cereal or bee pollen. (Check the details carefully if you think this applies. FSANZ has a user guide to [warning statements](#).) If your honey package contains only honey you don't need to include separate statement of ingredients since you have already called it honey according to point 1.

Ingredients:  
Honey, ginger,  
cinnamon, nutmeg

**8 ONLY TRUTHFUL STATEMENTS.** You must not use statements that are incorrect or likely to create a false impression. Don't call it organic unless you can meet the requirements set out in the [national standard for organic produce](#). and don't make any other claims that you cannot prove. That includes health and wellbeing claims -- an area of consumer marketing that is highly regulated. (See next page.)



**DO YOUR LABELS COMPLY?** Now's the time to check and make any necessary changes so you are ready for next season.

*The information in this article is for general information purposes only. It should not be relied on as a substitute for legal advice.*

# 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Tocal Beekeepers' Field Day

12th October 2019

**Free!**

## Program

- 9.00 Welcome
- 9.10 40 Years of Beekeeping - Bill Winner
- 9.40 2019 Apimondia Review - Bruce White
- 10.00 Honey and Pollen Flora of South-Eastern Australia - Dr Doug Somerville
- 10.30 Morning Tea - Demonstrations for Beginners, bee smokers and tools, PPE, Hive parts and opening of a beehive
- 11.30 NSW DPI Queen Bee Breeding Program Update - Elizabeth Frost
- 11.45 Beekeeper Training Update - Dani Lloyd-Prichard and Kevin Tracy
- 12.00 Bee Biosecurity Update - Mark Page and Rod Bourke
- 12.30 The History of AFB and Analysis Techniques - Dr Michael Hornitzky
- 1.00 AFB Sniffer Dogs - Sam Giggins
- 1.15 Lunch – Field demonstrations of pests and diseases inspection of a beehive, and lifting beehives.
- 2.00 Main hall special lunchtime presentation on 'The Benefits of Competitions and Marketing your Backyard Honey' - Len Verrenkamp and Michael Symes
- 3.00 What makes a good Apiary Site? - Nick Geoghegan
- 3.20 Urban Hum: Boutique Backyard Beekeeping - Kelly Lees
- 3.40 Raffle draw and close

**A free event for  
beekeepers and  
beekeepers-to-bee**

Tocal College,  
815 Tocal Road  
Paterson NSW

**Trade Show, Honey Tastings and Sales,  
Food and Coffee available all day.**

**Enquiries: email [tocal.bees@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:tocal.bees@dpi.nsw.gov.au)**

## Total Annual beekeepers field day

**2019 marks the  
40th year!!!**

**Saturday 12 October 2019  
Tocal Agricultural Centre,  
Paterson NSW 2421  
AN EVENT FOR  
BEEKEEPERS AND  
BEEKEEPERS TO BE**

Tocal Beekeepers' Field Day is the longest running bee field day in Australia. Filled with numerous activities, presentations by subject matter experts, a trade show, demonstrations, honey tastings and food vendors available all day. We hope to see you here!

### What's on

The day will be filled with numerous activities and presentations including a trade show, equipment and hive demonstrations for beginners, pests and diseases inspection of a beehive, safe lifting of beehives, honey tastings and sales, food/coffee available all day.

Presentations by apiary industry experts will run throughout the day on subjects including Honey and Pollen Flora, Apiary Sites, Queen Bees, Beekeeper Training, Boutique Backyard Beekeeping, Bee Biosecurity, and American Foulbrood - a look at the history, analysis and sniffer dogs.

**COST: Entry is FREE**

The Tocal Beekeepers Field Day is run collaboratively by the Amateur Beekeepers Association, NSW Apiarists Association, Department of Primary Industry and Tocal College.



Department of  
Primary Industries



Amateur  
Beekeepers  
Association  
NSW

**Article: No more buzz: Griffith apiarists want to see chemical banned from use in Australia after major bee poisoning**

The use of a toxic chemical has left 10 million bees in Griffith dead.

Five local apiarists have seen around 340 hives between them destroyed by the use of Fipronil, and they're now calling for the insecticide to be banned in Australia.



 QUIET: Apiarists Les Ellis and Ian Carter hold up the empty frames from beehives destroyed by fipronil spraying. PHOTO: Declan Rurenga

The chemical is banned in around 49 countries including most of Europe.

Apiarist Les Ellis lost 75 hives alone to Fipronil contamination.

"It's overkill, it's too toxic," Mr Ellis said.

The chemical has a 120 day half-life which means a drop on a flower can be brought back to a bee hive and can have devastating consequences.

Mr Ellis said the inside of hives including wax and honey would either have to be burned or buried and cannot be re-used without endangering new bees.

Mr Ellis said the loss of his 75 hives effectively means he will retire for the second time in his life.

"It would take two years to replace 75 hives, that's two years without income," he said.

Fipronil is often used to combat termites or ants and only needs a few drops to be brought back to a hive or nest to be effective.

What's not clear to the apiarists, however, is how 340 hives were contaminated.

One theory is a wild bee hive was sprayed and the then unprotected honey was taken back to the apiarists hives.

While the chemical has been used to protect crops, the apiarists believed when the hives were moved to 'safer' locations closer to Griffith they would have been protected from contamination.

"Twenty years ago, people wouldn't care less about bees, now there's a real buzz about bees because people understand the role they play," Ian Carter said

"We don't know why this chemical is being used in town."

Mr Carter had his bees in two locations to shield them from insecticides however many of those hives have since been destroyed.

Laboratory testing revealed the bees which had died were poisoned by fipronil which is toxic to humans if ingested in large amounts.

Apiarist Tom Doubleday said he believed the use fipronil around Griffith was contrary to the directions.

"There's other chemicals which will do the job, they're less toxic but more costly," Mr Doubleday said.

*From the Central Western Daily – Jun 14, 2019.*

### **Article: Bees have been declared the most important living being on the planet.**

The Earth Watch Institute has declared the bees as the most valuable species in the world in the last debate of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

The direct benefits that for life #Saludhumana represent the products made by bees are secret to anyone. But the reality is that we should not stop just thinking about the benefits it brings to our health but assess its most extensive function in the natural chain that is pollination without which life on the planet would definitely be



impossible. The bee is the only insect that provides food to humans.

The #biodiversity is the process of interaction between living beings and the planet, the relationship between them, and of course, the biological response of the environment to the species.

In this process the bee has a vital function since the world agriculture depends on 70% of these insects, said more clearly 70 of every 100 products that we use to feed depend exclusively on the bees. The balance is self-explanatory:

Without pollination plants could not reproduce

and without plants the fauna would also disappear and consequently, humans.

One of the hypotheses that explains the massive disappearance of bees is mobile telephony. This definitive conclusion was affirmed by the Federal Institute of Technology of Switzerland after proving that the waves emitted during a conversation are capable of disorienting them to the point of death, losing their sense of direction and thus their life dynamics.

Through more than 83 experiments researcher and biologist Daniel Favre unequivocally demonstrated that in the presence of a cellular communication the bees produce a noise ten times greater than usual and this behaviour is what they use to warn the group that it is urgent to leave the hive causing the CCD phenomenon or "colony collapse problem".

The other, of course, is the use of pesticides in crop spraying. These products contain chemicals that act as neurotoxins and attach themselves to insects by collecting the flowers. Later they are hauled to the beehives where they contaminate the rest of the products that they process in common like wax, propolis and different honeys with the fatal consequence of affecting the rest of the honeycomb including the queen bee without which the hive disappears unfaillingly. Also, when these massive migrations occur, the young or larvae are abandoned and logically they also disappear.

*From iSciphile – July 5, 2019.*

## Apiary Goings on .. Torsten & Ricarda

It has been a warmer than usual winter and if you have done the "weight check" on your hives you might have found some increased weight there.

There seems to be some honeyflow and also pollen is running into the entrances.

Don't forget to get all your preparation for spring done this month.

Spring is just around the corner and if you don't have stickies in your freezer you will want to have frames with foundation ready sitting in boxes for when the days (and nights) get warmer.

### August Field Day Update.

Despite the cold weather we had a good number of volunteers and newcomers helping out to get our equipment ready for the Spring Season.

We finished assembling boxes and frames and also demonstrated how to wire the frames and add the wax foundation.

Caroline demonstrated how to get a smoker up and running and keep it running for a long time. A special big THANK YOU to Ann Marie for taking the unfinished assembled frames home, to wire them and equip them with wax foundation.

The next Field day in September we will start the Spring Inspection, by opening the hives, that is of course weather permitting.

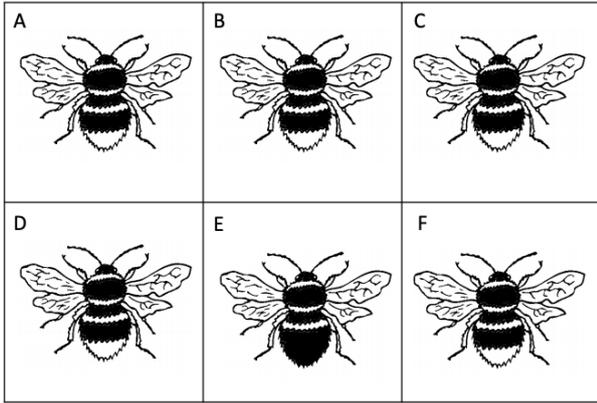
Look forward to seeing you all.

**Torsten and Ricarda**

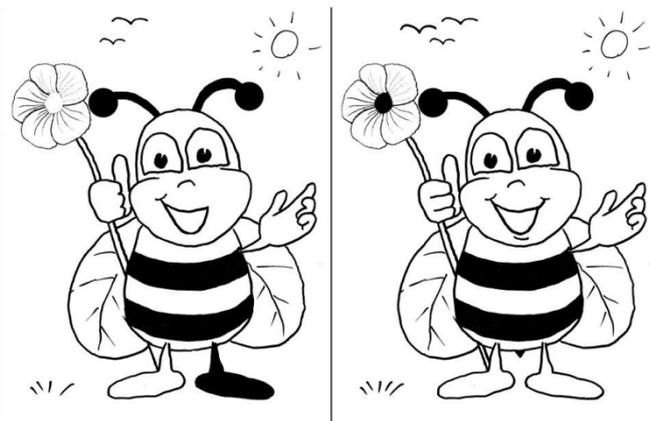


# Junior Beekeepers Page (Answers provided on page 14 - Don't peek!)

Which Bumble Bee is the odd one out?



Can you spot the 10 differences?



## Bee & Ant Puzzle

$$\text{Bee} + \text{Ant} = 10$$

$$\text{Ant} - \text{Bee} = 8$$

$$\text{Ant} \times \text{Bee} = ?$$

Bee = ? Ant = ?

### Bees Word Search Puzzle

Find the following list of words associated with bees. Words travel horizontally, vertically, diagonally, forwards and backwards. Words may also cross each other. Answers on the next page

- Bumblebees
- Honey bees
- Solitary bees
- Nest
- Flowers
- Pollination
- Nectar
- Pollen
- Buzz
- Colony
- Forage
- Pollinator
- Hymenoptera
- Bees

S	E	E	B	Y	R	A	T	I	L	O	S
O	C	O	L	O	N	Y	O	O	E	E	S
G	S	P	O	L	L	I	N	A	T	O	R
A	B	O	F	O	R	A	G	E	O	F	M
Z	U	Z	X	C	N	A	E	E	I	T	L
P	M	I	I	U	Y	C	Q	Z	Z	U	B
N	B	B	V	C	X	Z	O	U	T	G	F
F	L	O	W	E	R	S	A	L	A	S	D
M	E	G	E	R	E	N	E	M	O	G	N
D	B	S	A	A	Z	E	E	C	V	N	B
F	E	H	G	T	J	S	K	L	L	P	Y
E	E	R	T	C	Y	T	U	B	L	I	O
Q	S	W	S	E	E	B	Y	E	N	O	H
P	O	H	N	N	R	B	K	E	L	Q	P
J	B	E	L	T	N	I	P	S	T	T	S
N	O	I	T	A	N	I	L	L	O	P	U
H	Y	M	E	N	O	P	T	E	R	A	X

# Some Bee Humour ...

**Q: Why do bees buzz?**

A: Because they cannot whistle.

**Q: What did the confused bee say?**

A: To Bee or not to Bee.

**Q: Why do bees have sticky hair?**

A: Because they use honey combs!

**Q: Who are the smartest bees?**

A: Spelling Bees

**Q: What bee is best for humans?**

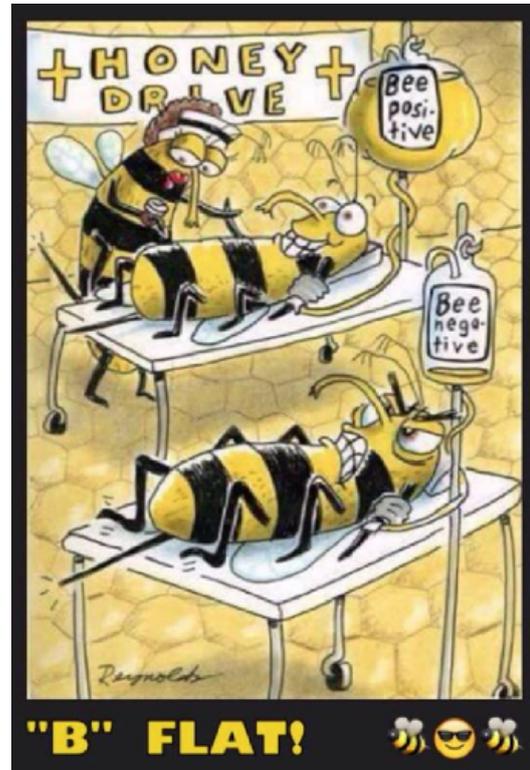
A: Vitamin Bee

**Q: Who is a bee's favourite singer?**

A: Sting!

**Q: What happens if a bee eats too much?**

A: It becomes a bit Chub-bee!



## Answers to Junior Beekeeper puzzles.

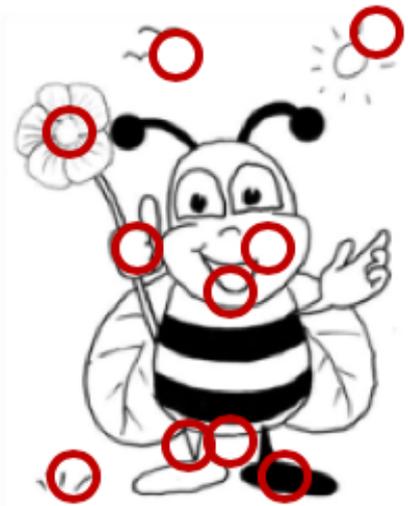
### Which Bumble Bee is the odd one out?

Bee E is the odd bee because of the black tail.

### Can you spot the 10 Differences?

The differences on the left picture are.

1. Missing bird top left
2. Missing line on Sun top right
3. White in centre of flower
4. Missing lines on fingers of the bee's right hand
5. Missing line on right side of bee's smile
6. Missing line on the bee's Chin
7. Missing the bee's sting
8. Missing line on bottom stem of the flower
9. The bee has a black left foot
10. Missing blade of grass bottom left



### Bee & Ant puzzle.

Bee = 1, Ant = 9, Ant x Bee = 9

### Hidden Words

Answers

Bumblebees  
Honey bees  
Solitary bees  
Nest  
Flowers  
Pollination  
Nectar  
Pollen  
Buzz  
Colony  
Forage  
Pollinator  
Hymenoptera  
Bees

S	E	E	B	Y	R	A	T	I	L	O	S
O	C	O	L	O	N	Y	O	O	E	E	S
G	S	P	O	L	L	I	N	A	I	O	R
A	B	O	F	O	R	A	G	E	O	F	M
Z	U	Z	X	C	N	A	E	E	I	T	L
P	M	I	I	U	Y	C	Q	Z	Z	U	B
N	B	B	V	C	X	Z	O	U	T	G	F
F	L	O	W	E	R	S	A	L	A	S	D
M	E	G	E	R	E	N	E	M	O	G	N
D	B	S	A	A	Z	E	E	C	V	N	B
F	E	H	G	T	J	S	K	L	L	P	Y
E	E	R	T	C	Y	T	U	B	L	I	O
Q	S	W	S	E	E	B	Y	E	N	O	H
P	O	H	N	N	R	B	K	E	L	Q	P
J	B	E	L	T	N	I	P	S	T	T	S
N	O	I	I	A	N	I	L	L	O	P	U
H	Y	M	E	N	O	P	T	E	R	A	X

# Meetings & Events

Please check the calendar on the MBAI web site for event updates: [www.macbeekeepers.asn.au](http://www.macbeekeepers.asn.au)  
 Deadline for submissions for our next newsletter is Friday, 6<sup>th</sup> September  
 Submit articles or advertisement requests to Christine at: [macarthur.editor@Beekeepers.asn.au](mailto:macarthur.editor@Beekeepers.asn.au)

## August 2019

4<sup>th</sup> – Field Day 10:00 am  
 9<sup>th</sup> – Close for Newsletter articles  
 16<sup>th</sup> – Newsletter published  
 21<sup>st</sup> – 7:30pm Club Meeting

## September 2019

1<sup>st</sup> - Field Day 10:00am  
 6<sup>th</sup> - Close for Newsletter articles  
 13<sup>th</sup> - Newsletter published  
 17<sup>th</sup> - 7:30pm Club Meeting

## October 2019

6<sup>th</sup> - Field Day 10 am  
 11<sup>th</sup> - Close for Newsletter articles  
 12<sup>th</sup> – Tocul Field Day  
 18<sup>th</sup> - Newsletter published  
 21<sup>st</sup> - 7:30pm Club Meeting

## CLASSIFIEDS and SPONSORSHIP

**Club Shirts**  
 Contact Jessie or Michael at the next meeting  
 With Name \$65  
 Without Name \$60

**Club Honey**  
 Now available in 500gm  
 1 kg Tubs Contact Jessie on 0409845625

**Club Member Advertising:**  
 Short line with phone nos. = Free  
 Size up to 60mm by 40mm (one per member) = Free  
 Non-member = \$10/per month  
 Required to renew your ad each month.  
 Provide artwork to:  
[Macarthur.editor@macbeekeepers.asn.au](mailto:Macarthur.editor@macbeekeepers.asn.au)

### Request: An active Hive requested for placement

Hi there,  
 I live at 30 Stockade Road, Razorback, New South Wales 2571, I have 5 acres with a number of flowering mature trees, 4 apricot, 2 peach, 2 nectarines, 3 cherry, 2 plum, 4 mandarin, lemon, lemonade, 2 orange, 2 mango, 6 avocado, soft shell almond, 2 passion fruit, 20 flowering weeping Bottlebrush, 20 flowering fuscias, 9, 3metre high flowering gums & 50 acres bush gorge 120 metres away on an adjoining property. Would any of your members be interested in placing an active beehive on my property, it would be easily accessible, and I am either at home or on holiday in my caravan as I am retired.  
 Regards, *Malcolm*  
 m: 0418492683

**For Sale**  
 Nuplas brand plastic ten- frame Langstroth hives, consisting of 2 boxes per hive with fully drawn combs on plastic foundation. All hives with ventilated base boards and beetle traps underneath.  
 \$250 per hive, bees included.  
 Telephone Robert, 0416 163 119 after 6 p.m.  
 or email [rbtola@gmail.com](mailto:rbtola@gmail.com)

**For Sale**  
**Package Bees.**  
 \$105 per package  
 Telephone Luke, 0401 263 185  
 or email [beekeepinghoneyandnative@gmail.com](mailto:beekeepinghoneyandnative@gmail.com)

## Club equipment

The following equipment is available for use by club members.

A two-frame manual extractor.

An electric uncapping knife.

A Cappings draining tray set.

For use contact Michael or Jessie via email

[Macarthur.treasurer@beekeepers.asn.au](mailto:Macarthur.treasurer@beekeepers.asn.au)

[Macarthur.vicepresident@beekeepers.asn.au](mailto:Macarthur.vicepresident@beekeepers.asn.au)

Or phone:

Michael on 0429368353 or

Jessie on 0409845625.

All equipment must be returned in a clean condition ready for the next user.

## Thank you to our sponsors:



2 Queen St, Campbelltown, NSW 2560

Ph: 02 46267022

Trading Hours: 8.30am - 5.00pm



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