

The Waggle

Autumn Edition 2022

Newsletter of the Gold Coast Regional Beekeepers

Furthering knowledge in Beekeeping by assisted learning and practical experience



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Gold Coast Regional Beekeepers

The Gold Coast Regional Beekeepers (GCRB) meets on the **third Saturday** of every month, at the Veterans Support Group Men's Shed, 18 Leagues Club Drive, Nerang. Meetings start at **8:30 am**.

Club Contacts

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From the President

Welcome to our new look quarterly Waggle and thank you to Don Hewett for picking up the role of editor. Personally, I like the fresh new look to our club newsletter, the quarterly mail out is a new approach that the committee has chosen to keep the newsletter evolving to meet member requirements.

A big warm welcome to our new club members since our last Waggle newsletter. I know one is normally provided later in the club newsletter, but I wanted to reach out personally on this occasion as the last few club mornings I have witnessed a great surge in willingness to be involved by new faces that I wanted to express my gratitude. This is something that the committee has been working towards for several months now, it's great to see fruition and positive involvement by new members getting sticky.

I hope you and your beloved bees have come through the recent tropical style deluges unscathed. It will be wise to be extra vigilant in the weeks ahead for the sneaky hive beetle, the damp, humid conditions as we try to dry out will be just what they want to get a foot hold in your hives. Several members have already lost hives this season to these little critters.

Friday the 20th May is World Bee Day. Our club had its inaugural involvement in this great event last year. The committee has decided to continue being involved for 2022. We are planning on participating as a club in several community events in the days leading up to World Bee Day, so keep an eye out for Drews club updates in your inbox, which will have further information.

I hope you have taken the opportunity to explore the great Resources Hub that has been compiled by our Secretary Drew. He has painstakingly created this impressive list of bee related material for the benefit of our members, I applaud him for his commitment and dedication in everything that he does. If you haven't already, I encourage you to grab a cup of your favourite drink and sit down and have a click through some of the links. Whilst I'm on the topic of Drew, congratulations must also go to him for being appointed as a committee member of the Amateur Beekeepers Association of NSW. He will be a valuable addition to their committee.

I had better sign off for now, otherwise I will be getting cut by our new editor. I hope to see you at our next club morning (the last for Summer) on Saturday 19th March, where we will all learn something new together.

Greg

"The Appy Apiarist"

New Members

We are delighted to welcome the following new members to GCRB.

Luke Wyatt	Nicole Chia	Alan Walker	Hamish Jordan	
Lucy Petschy-Hawthorn	Greg Hurnall	Robert Pollock	Renee Hall	
Andrew Miller	Anna Mauger	Lisa Meares	Leon Meares	
Brenda Francis	Justin McMahon	Amy Ezzy	Glen Dawson	Jason Skinner
Mark Francis	Richard Dart			

Please make all new members welcome at club meetings.

Club Biosecurity

What you can bring to meetings and What you can't

As the current COVID pandemic started to impact on our lives, the Club also realised that the biosecurity risks to the Club's hives also need addressing. After much discussion way back in 2020 the following biosecurity rules were implemented to keep both beekeepers and bees safe:

Veils/Bee suits - While the club does have a number of veils available for members and guests it was decided that personal veils or bee suits posed a low risk to activities. Members and guests can wear their own veil/bee suit while attending the Club Hives.

Gloves – This is a two-part issue with the bottom line being that only Club supplied gloves are to be worn. The first part is to prevent the spread of COVID. Latex inner gloves are to be worn by all members and guests who intend to put on bee-resistant outer gloves, which are the second part. The Club outer gloves are to be worn to protect both your bees and the Club bees from the transfer of pathogens between apiaries.

Hive Tools – Only Club hive tools are to be used within the Club apiary. This, again, is to prevent the transmission of pathogens between apiaries.

So, the bottom line is please bring along your veil/bee suit for use at the meetings but please leave everything else at home. This way both your bees and the Club bees have one thing less to worry about.

Beekeeping Tasks for Autumn

Autumn is here and it is time to make some changes to your hives. Before harvesting any honey this time of the season, make sure that you:

- Understand the nectar and pollen supply in your area
- Know the strength of your colony
- Are aware of your queen's performance

The aim of autumn management is to ensure that your colony remains strong and healthy throughout winter, survive the colder months and build up quickly in the spring. To survive, they must be healthy and disease-free and well-fed. Fewer inspections are recommended during the autumn to avoid robber bees. As food resource flow reduces, more invaders will seek wrath on your beehive, so be careful and plan well.

Time to Downsize: Downsizing the size of the beehive will cluster the bees together, ensuring they all get the warmth they need for winter. Your queen's laying performance will decline as it gets cooler. This will give you the opportunity to reduce the space into 1 brood box and 1 box for honey stores. There will be chances of empty brood frames which you can easily remove.

What to Check: Evaluate their honey stores. If any of them has short supply, they will need more frames of honey and possibly feeding of pollen.

Inspect for pests and diseases. Be alert on any pests such as wax moths and Small Hive Beetle (SHB). Early diagnosis can be very significant and early treatment, especially before winter, will be essential for your bees to fight them off. Take corrective measures if necessary, to prevent any more spreading.

Reduce entrances: Cooler months often means more pests. Reducing the size of your hive entrance reduces the number of wasps, robber bees, mice and other animals who would want to seek refuge. With a smaller entrance the bees don't have to work so hard to keep the hive at 35 degrees.

Bottom Board: Check your bottom board for any moulds or damp, and if required replace them with clean and dry ones.

Honey Stores: Keep at least 8 – 12 frames of honey stores. This will help avoid your colony from dying from starvation.

What to expect: Expect drones to be removed from the hive. As winter approaches, bees can't afford to have an extra mouth to feed. They will then stop providing food for the drones and eventually kick them out, leaving them to die.

Expect a decline in population and honey. This is normal! Cooler months mean less brood and less foraging.

If you are unsure of anything, don't hesitate to ask expert beekeepers. This season is particularly crucial to your bees' survival through winter, so that they can they get busy and buzzing in spring!

Bee Advised

If you are having trouble storing stickies and frames go to your local green grocer and ask them for any empty Broccoli boxes. These polystyrene boxes are the perfect size for holding frames and come with a close fitting lid. If you have more than one hive they are also a good way to store frames per hive without having to purchase expensive plastic storage tubs.



Can't get any polystyrene broccoli boxes? Contact club secretary Drew, and he will source some for you for a gold coin donation to the club.

If you have any tips or hints about beekeeping why not share them by submitting them to Bee Advised at gcrb.editor@beekeepers.asn.au

SHB: Recently I was given an old piece of carpet so I thought I would put it in front of my bee hives to keep the weeds down, which it has done extremely well.

However, another benefit has emerged. Since having the carpet in place in front of the hives the incidence of Small Hive Beetle in my hives has dropped dramatically. The carpet prevents the SHB from laying eggs in the ground around my hives, and any grubs or beetles in the ground cannot penetrate the carpet.

I wonder why my cleaning lady won't vacuum it? Drew Maywald Feb 2022.



Bee Books

Looking for a present or gift idea for the Apiarist in the family, or want to buy a good book on Beekeeping

The following books are good for general bee information and standard (Langstroth) hives. They do also cover off on Warre hives and Top Bar hives:

- **Backyard Bees** – A guide for the beginner beekeeper by Doug Purdie (ISBN 978-1-743-36508-3)
- **The Bee book** – Beekeeping in Australia by Peter Warhurst & Roger Goebel (ISBN 978-0-734-50330-X)
- **The Bee – A natural history** by Noah Wilson-Rich (ISBN 978-1-78240-596-2).
- **Beekeeping for Dummies** by Howland Blackiston (ISBN 978-1-119-31006-8)

The following is mainly to do with Top Bar hives:

- **The Barefoot Beekeeper** by Phillip Chandler (ISBN 978-1-326-19225-9)

For Slovenian (or A-Z) hives this book is about the only one out there:

- **A-Z Beekeeping with the Slovenian Hive** by Janko Bozic (ISBN 978-1-545-50916-6)

If you are interested in Native bees then these books are very informative:

- **The Australian Native Bee Book** by Tim Heard (ISBN 978-0-646-93997-1)
- **A Guide to Native Bees of Australia** by Terry Houston (ISBN: 978-1-4863-0406-6)

Another handy book regarding the flora to be found that will support your bees is:

- **Honey Flora of Queensland** by S T Blake and C Roff (ISBN 0-7242-2371-1)

Small Hive Beetle Control submitted by Drew Maywald

An innovative idea to control SHB without the use of chemicals or oil

I recently spent some time with friend and club member, John Crawford, who is using a chemical and oil free way to control Small Hive Beetle SHB in his hives.

John has built a timber frame the size of his honey super, which has 3 mm stainless steel wire mesh attached to the top. This frame sits on top of his honey super and directly under the roof of his hive. John lays two sheets of chux wipes across the frame and then puts the lid on his hive, securing it as normal. The photo below shows the frame with one chux across it.



When pursued by the bees the SHB tries to escape up through the mesh, which is too small for the bees to pass through. However, the hive beetle cannot walk backwards and has small spurs on the ends of their legs, as shown, and when they try to escape, the spurs get caught in the chux and they cannot get away.

After installing the wire frame, John checked his hives daily for a week to see if it would work and whether it had any adverse effects on his bees. He has caught up to seven SHB a day without any effects on the bees. Unlike the SHB, bees do not have the small spurs on their legs, so they do not get caught in the chux. The wire mesh allows the SHB to get through and also prevents his bees from getting through to the roof of his hive.



Apart from not using any chemicals or oil in his hive to catch SHB, the other advantage is that John can check his hives for SHB without having to be suited up and go into the hive. He simply lifts the lid and removes the chux with the SHB attached to it.

He shakes or brushes the beetle off the chux, and then replaces it on the wire mesh frame, and closes up the hive – no smoke, no veil, no bee suit, no fuss!

If any beetles are stuck to the underside of the wire mesh, he simply cleans them off next time he does a hive inspection.

If you would like to learn more from John let me know (gcrb.secretary@beekeepers.asn.au) and I will put you in touch with him.

Blue-Banded Bees

I recently received a call from a friend Michelle who had some native bees under her upstairs deck. It turns out they were the native Blue-Banded bee, *Amegilla chlorocyanea*. The photo below is of a Blue-Banded at the entrance to her nest in the ground.

They are one of Australia's most beautiful bees. The Blue-Banded bee is about 11 mm long (about the same size as a honey bee), with a furry red-brown thorax and striking bands of metallic blue across their black abdomens; a stark contrast to the usual colourings of their relatives. They can be found across all Australian states and territories, except Tasmania. The bees inhabit urban areas, woodlands, forests and heath areas, with the female bee choosing somewhere secluded for her nest, such as a shallow burrow in clay, or sandy soil, or mudbricks.



The Blue-Banded bee is a solitary bee which build its nest in the ground, preferring soft dry soil. They can often be seen under Queenslander style homes on stumps. I watched as one of these bees dragged soil out of the burrow she was building. It was difficult to photograph her but you can just see her tail at the nest entrance scraping out soil, in the photo below.

The Blue-Banded bee is quite common in our gardens and they are excellent pollinators. They continually hum while in flight, making jerky movements and darting this way and that. Although solitary, they nest gregariously with many females building their nests close together, like small neighbouring houses in a village, as can be seen in the photo below which shows a number of nest entrance holes, circled in red.



I counted more than 15 nests in an area 200 x 200 mm, and in the space under Michelle's deck there would have been around 100 nests. The Blue-Banded bee can become a pest for people who have houses built from mud bricks or rammed earth as these bees can build nests in the walls.

They line their burrows with a layer of soft wax and put a store of pollen and nectar in the nest



for their young. After they lay their eggs in the nest, they close it with a soil cap cleverly crafted from soil and soft wax.

It is amazing how much soil they remove to make their nests. Some of the nests are quite large and look like mini volcanoes as you can see in the photo below.

Male Blue-Banded bees will roost near the nests in the evening, as they do not build nests, and unlike the female they do not have a sting.

The Blue-Banded bee is a great pollinator with a very special trick up its sleeve. This subspecies performs a unique type of pollination known as "buzz pollination". Also known as sonication, this type of pollination is really useful on crops such as tomatoes, blueberries, cranberries, kiwi fruit, eggplants and chillies, as well as a number of Australian native plants. The common Western Honey bee (*Apis mellifera*), is incapable of performing this process. For this reason, the Blue-Banded bee is extremely valuable to Australian farmers.



A flower's stamen is its pollen-producing reproductive organ, and attached to the stamen is the anther, which is a one or two-lobed formation that holds onto the pollen. In some plants, the pollen is held so firmly by the anthers that it needs a little extra help breaking free, which is where solitary bees like the Blue-Banded bee come in handy.

These bees will grab onto the flower, and shake their entire bodies rapidly and pulsate their flight muscles, causing both the flower and its anthers to vibrate. This shaking movement causes the pollen to shoot out from the anther, which is then collected by the Blue-Banded bee for her nest and she will carry it from flower to flower, pollinating them. These bees are therefore very important in local food production, contributing to at least 30% of Australian crops.

Blue Banded Bees are not at all aggressive but they can give a mild sting if you grab them or step on them. Adult Blue-Banded Bees usually fly only in the warmer months of the year (October to April) and all the adults die as the cold weather begins. But just because no Blue-Banded Bees can be seen flying during the cold months, does not mean that there are no bees present. During the cold months there are young, immature Blue-Banded Bees dormant inside the nest and they will stay there until spring arrives.

However, as the blue banded bee is preyed upon by many animals – including cane toads, frogs, birds and the neon cuckoo bee, and they are also threatened by human activity, it is important to raise awareness of this very unique, beautiful and useful native Australian bee. While this bee collects most of its food from blue flowers, it also is known to feed on mountain devil (*Lambertia formosa*) and grey spider flower (*Grevillea buxifolia*), as well as the introduced *Abelia grandiflora* and lavender (*Lavandula* species) as just some examples. Growing plants such as these will encourage the blue banded bee to take up residence in your area.

Postscript

On the night of Thursday January 27, 2022, I was fortunate to have 18 dragon flowers bloom. These beautiful flowers are around 300 mm across but only come out for one night. If you get up at first light they are still fully open and the bees are already pollinating them.

The bees love the dragon fruit flowers and they dart around in a frenzy like state as you can see in the videos at these links:

[Honey Bees in Dragon Fruit Flower](#) and
[Bees in Dragon Fruit Jan 28 2022](#)



On the morning of Friday January 28, 2022, I saw another bee darting around the dragon fruit flowers. I stand to be corrected, but I am certain that this was a Blue-Banded bee, covered in pollen with a load of pollen on its rear legs.

Because it rarely settled and it's jerky, darting flight pattern it was difficult to photograph. I managed to get a very amateur video of it in flight, which you can view at this link:

[Blue-Banded Bee in Flight](#)

Drew Maywald
January 2022



References:

1. "A Guide to Native Bees of Australia" by Terry Houston. CSIRO Publishing 2021.
2. "The Australian Native Bee Book" by Tim Heard. Sugarbag Bees 2019
3. Ben's Bees <https://www.bensbees.com.au/2018/02/09/blue-banded-bees-australia/>
4. Australian Geographic: <https://www.australiangeographic.com.au/blogs/creatura-blog/2014/09/blue-banded-bee-a-native-beauty/>
5. Aussie Bees <https://www.aussiebee.com.au/bluebandedbees-in-house.html>

West Australian Jarrah Honey - submitted by Drew Maywald

Western Australian honey bee products are finding their way into a diverse range of products and businesses as the industry's reputation and value grows.

Up to \$50 million worth of honey, wax, and pollen products are produced in Western Australia each year. In the five years to 2020, WA Honey exports grew by roughly 200 tonnes, while the total value of that product almost doubled.

Some of that added value is due to the efforts of the Cooperative Research Centre for Honey Bee Products. As well as research, the organisation assists in business development via honey hackathons and regular bee meet-up groups. A hackathon is an event where people work together to test and develop ideas in a focused way. The concept is borrowed from technology industries, using the name of a portmanteau or 'hack' and 'marathon'.

It was following one of these events that Dani and Figge Boksjo started a business making quality skincare products using active local honey. The couple moved from the northern beaches of Sydney to Yanchep near Perth four years ago, immediately seeking to be involved in the CRC for Honey Bee Products and local bee industry. At the time Dani Boksjo, who has a Bachelor of Food Science and Technology but no beekeeping experience, initially thought to use honey in a food product.

"But then I remembered my grandmother back in Brazil. She used honey for her beauty treatments all the time," she said. "She used to smash avocado with honey to make hair masks, clay masks for the face. And her skin was just fabulous and glowing, and I thought, 'Wow, that is what I am going to do'."

The business now produces six skin care products using active Jarrah honey and employs two part-time staff.

Jarrah honey is particularly prized for its medicinal qualities, which Ms Boksjo attributes to its high peroxide levels.

"The bees have an enzyme inside their bodies that converts the nectar source into peroxide, so it is a natural peroxide in the honey, and that is how the honey is classified medicinally — it is called the TA grade," she said.

Other ideas to come out of hackathon events include uses for bee venom and a project to cultivate native leptospermum trees, the blossom of which is essential to creating honey with medicinal qualities like those found in manuka honey.

The CRC for Honey Bee Products' Chief Executive, Liz Barbour, said WA is free from bee diseases that require chemical control, allowing local apiarists to produce some of the purest honey in the world, which allows us to sell every scrap of honey that we produce.

[abc.net.au/news/west-australian-jarrah-honey-diverse-skincare-products/100757794](https://www.abc.net.au/news/west-australian-jarrah-honey-diverse-skincare-products/100757794)

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abc.net.au/news/west-australian-jarrah-honey-diverse-skincare-products/100757794

Resources and Information Hub

We have developed a Resources and Information hub for members. Still in its infancy, the resources hub contains links to about 200 online beekeeping training resources including videos, books, fact sheets etc.

It also contains links to Bee Friendly Flora of South East Queensland and the Gold Coast in particular.



You can never learn too much, and learning about beekeeping is no different. We have some excellent training and Bee Friendly resources on our web site, however, the Resources Hub has enabled us to expand our training and bee friendly flora offerings to members. It will save you having to do a lot of Google Searches for information on Beekeeping.

You can access the Resources hub at this link: [Resources Hub](#)

The hub is very much a work in progress and we will add things as they become available but you will be able to access them through the above link. We plan to go through every item in the hub to check that it is worthwhile and of reasonable quality, and we will delete those items that aren't up to standard.

If you come across any good beekeeping resources please let Secretary Drew Maywald know and he will review it to add to the index. Similarly, if use one of the resources on the index let Drew know whether you found it worthwhile or not.

Swarms

The GCRB will no longer have a swarm officer. However, if you want to collect a swarm you will need to register on the ABA website: [ABA Web Site](#) Log into the ABA web site and click on swarms to register your details. When we get reports of a swarm we will be referring people to the ABA website, where members of the public can report a swarm by going to the ABA website, and clicking on Swarms, at the top right of the screen.

Slovenian A-Z Hive Update – Steve ‘Windy’ Hill

It has now been two years that I have been running my Slovenian hives and thought it was time I did an update of where I am at with them. The journey to this point has been both interesting and frustrating just like all beekeeping. Before I start rambling on about my journey, the next few paragraphs are to either refresh the memory or explain what Slovenian hives are.

The Slovenian A-Z hive, relatively unknown to Australian beekeepers, is named after it's designer Anton Znidarsic. Unlike the usual Langstroth hive the A-Z hive is usually housed in a beehouse with only the front of the beehive exposed to the elements.

The A-Z hive can be packed close to its neighbouring hive, does not require lifting of heavy supers, and the beekeeper can work inside while protected from the elements. Another advantage of the of the A-Z hive is that you don't have to lift of honey supers to access the brood area, just simply open the back door. This allows you to check your bees frequently and quickly.

To quote from the 'A-Z Beekeeping with the Slovenian hive' book "to begin using a A-Z hive you must get used to the idea of beekeeping inside and moving frames rather than the whole hive chambers." Anyone with bad backs or shoulders may find the A-Z hive easier to use than the standard Langstroth hive.

The hive is constructed as a chest with between two and three sections inside depending on how many frames you want inside – 20 or 30. The front requires an inner board which assists with temperature control of the hive. There are entrances at each level, the main one at the bottom and additional ones for each section. This allows the field bees direct access to the honey super if so desired.

So, my journey over the last two years has seen me install six hives, of which I have built five from scratch. My first hive was imported from Slovenia and cost approx. \$550 which included postage. Building the additional five hives took around 12 weeks in total as three of them are made from glued up panels, and two are made from plywood. The glued-up panel hives cost very little as I picked up the timber from a furniture factory that was closing down. The plywood hives worked out at about \$120 each. My other costs were importing the queen excluders for approx. \$180 for ten excluders, and around \$60 for the spacers to complete 10 hives. In addition to the six full hives, I have also built a 10 frame 'brood' hive which is not kept in the beehouse (yet), and a five-frame collection box. The brood box was how I started my first hive, and the I have collected two swarms in the 5-frame box.

The longest task in all of my journey was building the 110 frames to install in the hives. On a good day, I could make 10 frames a day from scratch. That means milling the timber down to the correct size, routing the top and bottom bars, drilling the wire holes, assembly and wiring. Most days I would only make half that number but lots of sawdust.

To stock the hives, I have used three methods, transfer from my brood hive, transfer swarms from the 5-frame hive and transferring packages. By far the easiest and most successful has been the use of the packages. Both the brood hive and the swarms resulted in the loss of a number of bees, and in the case of one of the swarms, loss of the queen. As one of the videos at the end of this article shows, installing a package is so much easier. Of the three swarms I collected while trying to stock my hives only one survived and is now one of my stronger hives. Meanwhile all three of the packages are at the point where next season I am expecting them to be really strong.

While I haven't pulled as much honey out of my hives as I thought I would, I still get sufficient for my household including enough to make a demijohn of Mead each month, and sell a little (not enough to get rich though).

As far as diseases go, the hives do get a lot of Small Hive Beetle (SHB) in them, and I do mean a lot. I am unable to use the standard oil traps in the A-Z hives, so have to rely on the Apithor traps which sit below a wire mesh bottom board. The girls themselves are very active in chasing the beetles, and I am looking at a way to use chux on the inner mesh doors to see if that assists with controlling the beetles. I did lose a hive to SHB slime out, but that was as a result of the hive being weakened by Chalk Brood. Despite changing the queen three times the hive just became weaker and weaker until the SHB overcame it. A slimed-out hive is not a great sight and smells disgusting.

Would I have changed anything? Yes, I want a bigger shed to store all of my bits and pieces and be able to do my extraction in the shed. The reason I used the shed I did is it was left over from a previous address. I would have definitely started all of the hives from packages as they are so much easier to install into A-Z hives. And of course, I would have started keeping bees earlier.

If anyone is interested in having a look at my hives, Drew and I are looking at the possibility of me running a field day at my home in the not-too-distant future. Please email us if you are interested.

I have included links to some YouTube articles regarding the A-Z frames which people may find interesting.

AZ Hives

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8MitGad0qU4>

What is an AZ Hive

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=az+hives&&view=detail&mid=6EAE73E8E68A862E3A3A6EAE73E8E68A862E3A3A&&FORM=VRDGAR>

Installing a packge

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=57HqC1mwjI4&t&fbclid=IwAR175PjKplSX_QzLi99vNTrEUBtIeLIEzcNFvtI_pAt_fvu5jtgh0Xf61Kg

Bee Friendly Flora

There is some excellent reading about Flora favourable for bees on our website. To supplement that we have made an index of Bee Friendly Flora with links to specific details about each plant, as well as links to some excellent documents and websites on Bee Friendly plants. Here is the link to this index:

[GCRB Bee Friendly Flora Index](#)

For Sale

Used Food Grade Buckets For

Sale - We are able to get 15 kg food grade buckets which are ideal for storing honey (see photo below). Each bucket is clean and comes with an airtight lid. Only used once they held baking products in them and cost \$5.00 each. Please contact Drew if you would like to buy some, at gcrb.secretary@beekeepers.asn.au or give him a call on 0400 959 043.



Masks - These stylish masks are being offered by Drew for a measly \$10. There are two designs to choose from. Double layer of cotton fabric, wire nose piece and adjustable ear straps. If you are interested, please contact Drew at drewmaywald@gmail.com or phone on 0400 959 043 to order yours.



Your Committee 2021 / 2022

President:	Greg Foster	0409 279 164	gcrb.president@beekeepers.asn.au
Treasurer:	Tony Perkins	0412 166 649	gcrb.treasurer@beekeepers.asn.au
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From the Editor

Greetings everyone. Well I hope you are liking the new format of the Wiggle. When taking on the job I said I am no media guru so we decided to adopt the KISS approach. For those who are unaware **Keep It Simple Stupid**. With stupid being yours truly!!

If you have an suggestions to improve on the new format, drop me a line and we can have a look.

This edition is 17 pages which in itself is a great contribution from members and as you have already read contains a wealth of information.

Submissions for the Winter edition – please have to me NLT the 23rd of May (it's not that far away). Prefer you use the dhewett5865@gmail.com address.

Cheers for now

Don Hewett

Waggle Editor