

Townsville and District Beekeepers Association (Inc.)

www.beesnorth.com.au



PO Box 1115, Aitkenvale QLD 4814

Newsletter No 2, March 2019

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Next Meeting: Lindsay and Heidi's
5 McKinley St, North Ward
2:00 pm Sunday, 17 March 2019
Bring a chair - and a plate of food to share if you can
Tea, coffee, sugar and milk provided

After the flood of 2019 - update from Biosecurity Queensland

From Rob Stephens - BQ

Swarm Season – Sampling

With an end in sight to summer temperatures, swarm season is almost over, so Biosecurity Queensland (BQ) and the National Varroa Mite Eradication Program (NVMEP) are urging local beekeepers to be mindful of risks associated with moving feral colonies of bees in relation to the potential spread of Asian Honeybees (AHB) and Varroa mite (*Varroa jacobsoni*). Most beekeepers can tell the difference between the two species but whenever in doubt **report to BQ immediately by calling 13 25 23**. To assist BQ and your industry in reassuring Townsville is free of AHB and varroa mites, please submit a sample from all swarming honeybees' colonies originating from high risk areas where Asian Honeybees have been discovered. We are particularly keen on areas within 2- 5km to the Annandale, Hyde Park, Northward, Belgium Gardens and the Port of Townsville.

Sticky Mat Testing

BQ would once again like to thank all the beekeepers involved in sticky mat testing as part of the NVMEP. Last round we tested 45 hives around the Townsville area, with continued negative results for Varroa mites. As part of the program we are required to test all honey from participating hives annually for miticide chemical residue used during the sticky mat testing program. We can now report that the results are back and all hives are free of miticide chemicals. Honey still contained in the comb (Comb Honey) from these hives should not be eaten for human consumption as there is not a currently recognised international standard for testing the MRL in honeycomb.

Monsoon weather event.

BQ has been working closely with beekeepers since the weather event with surprisingly minimal damage to the NVMEP testing sites, with the exception of two swam catch boxes and two sticky mat hives damaged or lost. We can report many hives came close to being destroyed and many bee keepers were forced to make temporary arrangements and move hives to higher ground. It is also important to remember that if any hives were moved out of the local government area (Townsville City Council) due to the weather event that this needs to be reported to BQ as soon as possible. Movement restrictions will remain in place until after the anticipated end of the program in August this year. Once Proof of Area of Freedom for Varroa has been declared then hives will once again be free to leave the zone without notification or testing.

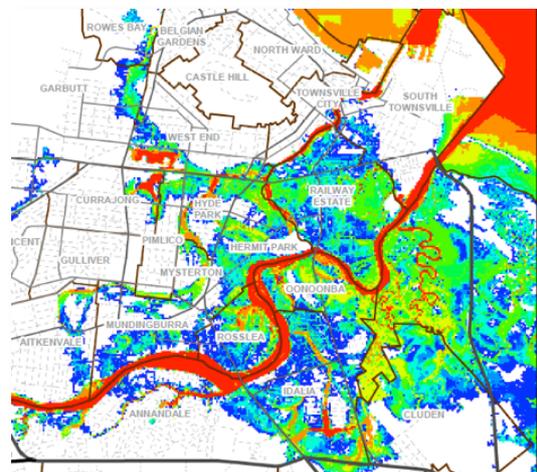
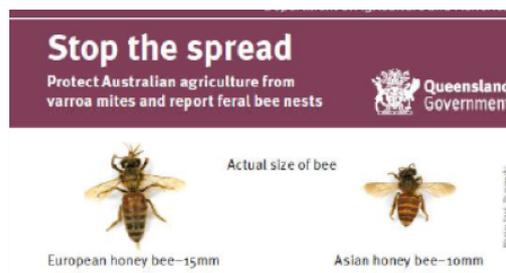
With an event such as this, it is also important to be vigilant with Small Hive Beetle control measures as the ideal conditions have created a noticeable increase in the local population which has been noted throughout our testing locations.

Ed: Rob reminds our Members to notify Biosecurity and take a sample of any swarm collection during this after flood period.- 13 25 23.

And, check the previous February 2019 Newsletter for a youtube video featuring Phil Bowman from North Straddie and a recipe for making your own external SHB trap.

<https://youtube.com/watch?v=YHUmK5SlzXU&t=>

Also, Jon and Frana M are trying out this kind of trap, see next page.



Make your own SHB trap

From Jon and Frana McK

Townsville beekeepers will no doubt be experiencing an increased presence of small hive beetles (SHB). A part of our hive management regime, we are looking into whether external attractant traps will assist in controlling these pests. At the last meeting I spoke about research which has been undertaken by AgriFutures Honey Bee & Pollination. They have trialled a lot of different compounds and have distilled the major attractants to just 10 compounds. It is the variety and concentrations that seem to be the key to getting good beetle interest.

The article suggests that the traps be set within 6m and up to 185m from the hives. We feel that we don't want to attract beetles to our hives and so we will place our baits on the down wind side of the prevailing winds and as far away from the hives as practical. This should give a good indication of how effective our attractant bait is. We will keep you informed of the formulas and their success.

Small Hive Beetle Trap <https://www.agrifutures.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/18-062.pdf>

Jon & Frana McK



External attractant trap for small hive beetles

AgriFutures
Honey Bee & Pollination
February 2018



Brood recognition pheromone

Sourced from the Web by The Ed.

Maybe, if you have similar poor acceptance of new queens, due to laying workers that are messing things up, this info might help out. Apparently there is a pheromone released by uncapped larvae that helps a new introduced queen succeed in a new hive. Note that the artificial pheromone has already been patented in 1996, and is now available commercially.

“Open-brood pheromone is just like it sounds, a pheromone given off by uncapped brood. Actually, at least two types of pheromone are released by open brood and together they allow the brood to regulate and control the actions of the nurse bees. Sounds backwards, but it's true: the brood controls the workers.

For example, brood ester pheromone (BEP) increases protein production in workers, inhibits worker ovaries, and regulates the capping of brood cells. Another brood pheromone called E- β -ocimene, regulates the activities of workers, managing the nurse-to-forager ratio. According to a recent paper by [Maisonasse, Alban et al.](#), “The production of two different types of pheromones by the larvae, gives a powerful signal to adjust all workers for colony tasks, especially larval care.”

In comparison, BEP is produced by larvae that are four to five days old and is disseminated by larva-to-bee and bee-to-bee contact. E- β -Ocimene is produced by larvae that are newly hatched to about three days old and is volatile, disseminated quickly throughout the nest atmosphere.

From a practical standpoint, open brood can be used to suppress worker ovaries in a colony that has become queenless. After a colony loses the queen, the amount of open brood soon decreases and then disappears. Without open-brood pheromone to suppress the worker ovaries, some of the workers will begin to lay unfertilized eggs which will mature into drones.

The addition of a frame of open brood every week can effectively suppress the worker ovaries until a new queen can be introduced. Some beekeepers have even been able to reverse a laying worker colony by adding open brood for several weeks. Eventually, after the worker ovaries are suppressed, the colony can raise a new queen from the introduced larvae.

Chemical communication in a beehive is complex and surprising, but learning to use the information can be a real trip.”

Rusty from Honey Bee Suite: <http://honeybeesuite.com/what-is-open-brood-pheromone/>

From Wikipedia:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_honey_bee_pheromones

“Another pheromone is responsible for preventing [worker bees](#) from bearing offspring in a colony that still has developing young. Both larvae and pupae emit a “brood recognition” pheromone. This inhibits ovarian development in worker bees and helps nurse bees distinguish worker larvae from drone larvae and pupae. This pheromone is a ten-component blend of fatty-acid esters, which also modulates adult caste ratios and foraging ontogeny dependent on its concentration. The components of brood pheromone have been shown to vary with the age of the developing bee. An artificial brood pheromone was invented by Yves Le Conte, Leam Sreng, Jérôme Trouiller, and Serge Henri Poitou and patented in 1996.”



Multiple eggs per cell is evidence of laying workers.
Photo by Michael Palmer/Beesource.com.

“Wonderful World of Honey” article now available on our website <http://www.beesnorth.com.au>

Thanks to Ray B, our IT Manager, we now have a great introductory article, reprinted with permission from the [Australian Honey Bee Industry Council](#)). This is a good article to show people who are keen to get into beekeeping.

You can find it at: <http://www.beesnorth.com.au/pages/Worldofhoney.htm>

University of the Sunshine Coast (USC) Honey Lab checks out tea tree honey

From The Ed.

The Ed was given a jar of gelatinous, strong tasting honey from a friend on the Mornington Peninsula in Victoria. It came from an area rich in tea tree or *Leptospermum* (*L. lanceolata* or Moonah and *Leptospermum laevigatum* or Coast tea tree) and Prickly Box (*Bursaria spinosa*). I was hoping that the honey would have some antibacterial or medicinal activity because of these tea tree blooms in the region, knowing that the famous Manuka and Jellybush honeys are from tea tree blossoms. So I took the honey to the Uni of Sunshine Coast (USC) Honey Lab who are part of the CRC for Honey Bee Products program. See the USC Honey Lab Facebook page : https://www.facebook.com/USCHoneyLab/?_tn__=UK-RH-R

The Lab does honey analysis for the medically active ingredients that give Manuka honey such a high price. These ingredients are the ones referred to on the Manuka honey jar label as the "MGO", "NPA" or "UMF" rating. It refers to the concentration of the small molecule MGO (methylglyoxal) which has antibacterial activity that is not heat sensitive and not related to the natural presence of peroxide in the honey (hence the "NPA label" for non-peroxide activity). *Leptospermum* sp appear to be only trees that result in such high levels of MGO in the honey, whereas many other floral honeys have only tiny amounts of MGO.

The USC Honey Lab will do 5 free chemical tests of honey for medically active ingredients, I thought I would meet with the Honey Lab team and get my honey analysed. USC Honey Lab will advise on the best way to optimise the final MGO content in your honey if they detect the precursor compound (DHA). In this way, apiarists are able to know if their honeys are worth more money now, and how to store their honey to allow more of the MGO molecule to develop, and hence receive a premium price.

So, equipped with white lab coat, white boots and safety glasses, we entered the world of honey chemistry. Team Leader Dr Peter Brooks introduced me to Linda Pappalardo who supervises the work in the lab, and was training Chau, an intern from overseas. The Honey Lab was equipped with many benches of analytical equipment, but for those interested, we watched an HPLC analysis that separated the sugars, DHA, MGO and HMF and displayed them on the screen with relative concentrations. Unfortunately, my

Australian native *Leptospermum* spp. honey has the potential to surpass New Zealand's Manuka honey for both activity and scale. Manuka derived from New Zealand's sole *Leptospermum* tree, *Leptospermum scoparium* is the gold standard in medicinal honey. Australia is the homeland of *Leptospermum* with 85 of the world's 87 species, yet little is known about the potential of the majority of these species.

USC Scientists in the honey research laboratory have been working on understanding Australian *Leptospermum* honeys for the past seven years. They have found that Australian honeys are comparable or better than New Zealand's Manuka honey. Now PhD student, Simon Williams is testing the plants directly. Their research has revealed that not all *Leptospermum* are equal. Some of the species have been found not to have the precursor compound dihydroxyacetone (DHA) in their nectar while others are more active than *Leptospermum scoparium*.

Watch the [Australian Medical Honey Story on Landline](#).

Help us hunt *Leptospermum*

Now with funding from the Rural Industry Research and Development Corporation (RIRDC) and industry partners, work has begun on identifying Australian *Leptospermum* spp. that are capable of producing medicinal honey. Beekeepers and the honey industry are invited to collaborate in the research to allow the whole of Australia to be surveyed. With the growing interest in the *Leptospermum* spp. for medicinal honey production more research is needed and Simon Williams work on identifying where *Leptospermum* grow, and what the concentration of medical compounds is in those plants could prove to be a great benefit to honey producers in Australia.

https://www.usc.edu.au/connect/giving-to-usc/giving-opportunities/australian-leptospermum-research?fbclid=IwAR05JJ0kP2SMvhmenDfnQmy-jHoNGNq_6V5aCi9eUdslpXL62L_tcDjSk3Q

You can catch the presentation by PhD student Simon Williams that he gave to the Sunshine Coast Beekeepers Inc here: <https://www.sunshinecoastbeekeepersinc.org.au/usc-honey-lab>

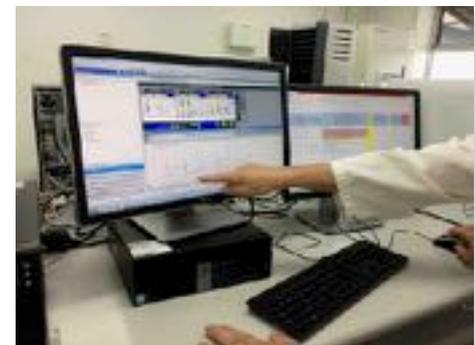
If you think you may have some good *Leptospermum* honey, you can have it tested for free at the Honey Lab. Go to their website for submission forms and instructions.

Many thanks to the Honey Lab team (Peter, Linda and Chau) for taking time out to show me around their Lab and describe their research.

The Ed.



The Honey Lab staff (Linda, The Ed in gumbies and Chau, with Dr Peter Brooks hidden). Getting to know how to analyse honey.



And the answer comes out here. Unfortunately The Ed's honey had no medicinal activity at all.



The store of honey samples already analysed.



Two variants of Manuka flowers, normal on left and scarlet on right.

Wallace's bee rediscovered in Indonesia

Dr Simon Robson of Townsville involved in rare find.

"A single specimen of Wallace's giant bee, *Megachile pluto*, has been discovered in the North Maluku Islands of Indonesia. Found by natural history photographer Clay Bolt and a team of scientists including Dr Simon Robson from Townsville, the bee was photographed and videoed before being released back into its home environment.

This species is a member of the common *Megachile* genus, which also includes the leafcutters and other **resin bees**. They all have large mandibles (jaws) which they use for collecting building materials such as leaves, petals, and resin. In fact the generic name *Megachile* means "large jaws."

Although the bee was first discovered in 1858 by Alfred Russell Wallace (the joint developer of the Theory of Evolution with Charles Darwin), it wasn't seen alive again until 1981. And because it is so rare, very little is known about it. The bee's most obvious trait is its enormous size. With a wingspan of 2.5 inches, it dwarfs the European honey bee, *Apis mellifera*.

The bee has been seen on three islands in the Moluccan aArchipelago: Bacan, Halmahera, and Tidore. It is known to nest in arboreal termite nests about eight feet off the ground. To build her nest, the female bee collects tree resin and wood chips with her huge mandibles, then builds inside the termite nest. Once built, she lines her nest with the sticky tree goo. This resin is apparently too sticky for termites to navigate, so it keeps them at bay.

Wallace's giant bee prefers primary lowland forest, which is unfortunate because that habitat is being lost at a rapid rate to oil palm plantations and other agriculture. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has listed the species as "Vulnerable." However, the bee's scarcity along with its unusual size has made it a target for collectors. Two specimens showed up on eBay in 2018, and one of those sold for \$9,100. With prices like that, It's hard to say whether the find will be good or bad for the long-term survival of the species."

By Rusty at The Honey Bee Suite blog site

https://honeybeesuite.com/wallaces-giant-bee-found-in-indonesia/?utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=news_from_the_hive&utm_term=2019-03-03

Also see : <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/amp/science-environment-47311186>

Newsflash!

The documentary, "Honeyland", about a female Macedonian beekeeper just announced as this year's best documentary at Sundance Film Festival. Go here for a review: <https://variety.com/2019/film/reviews/honeyland-review-1203124547/>
Sent in by Miles Furnas.

European Hives for sale:

1. A two level hive is available for sale. The hive has not been harvested recently. The condition of the brood box is unknown. If interested, would suggest you contact the seller and inspect before negotiating a price.

Contact: Dan Griffin Phone: 0427 654 719 (Leave message if phone is not answered)

2. Various hive hardware and accessories. Contact Trevor Martin, Mob: 0417 841 089

Ed's comment: TDBA urges caution when purchasing second hand hives and equipment that have been neglected or have not been checked for disease. The Club takes no responsibility for the status of health of hives or equipment in private sales.

Far North Queensland beekeeper secures a contract to supply raw, local honey to a major retailer

Up until recently, apiarist Graham Thornton — like many in his industry — had been selling directly to the public as well as to independent grocers, produce markets and local shops. After two years of negotiation. Sweet Buzz Honey has now secured a contract to supply raw honey to 23 Woolworths stores in Cairns and Townsville

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/rural/2019-02-27/fake-honey-scandal-prompts-push-by-consumers-for-real-deal/10848066>

Enough to give you goosebumps

Neal Elliman sent in this delightful photo to make Townsville beekeepers drool about working conditions in cooler climates. Who needs a vented suit when this is the temperature outside??

Neal said "Bees are wonderful - mine at the moment are sitting in hives with an outside temp of 37 degrees .I wonder what the temp is in this photo."



European honey bee, *Apis mellifera* in comparison to Wallace's giant bee, *Megachile pluto*. Image © Clay Bolt | claybolt.com



Leatherwood honey likely to be in short supply after Tassie fires

Follow up from Natalie Wright at "The Honey Pot" on Bruny Is after the devastating fires in Tassie this year. (See Feb 2019 Newsletter for article on "The Honey Pot")

"Hi Lindsay,

What a great write up - Thanks! It was lovely to meet you, and talk bees.

Yes, we have had a very unfortunate season for Leatherwood honey with the fires. Not only have we had 24 hives burnt, but due to road closures from the fires, we have been unable to access our sites, which have not been directly in the fire's path. Normally we would have about 400 hives on Leatherwood, but we now only have 40, and due to the hot conditions, there is not much honey there to take off.

Hopefully, there are still lots of Leatherwood trees that have survived for next year, and beyond.

Like you say, a fire / water swap with Townsville would have been ideal!! Oh well, there's always next season!

Happy beekeeping, All the best,

Natalie"

Manuka honey contamination

From "Catch The Buzz":

<https://www.beeculture.com/catch-the-buzz-new-zealand-honey-packer-accused-of-adulterating-manuka-honey-in-first-of-its-kind-trial/>

[utm_source=Catch+The+Buzz&utm_campaign=61c329462e-Catch_The_Buzz_4_29_2015&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_0272f190ab-61c329462e-332070937](https://www.beeculture.com/catch-the-buzz-new-zealand-honey-packer-accused-of-adulterating-manuka-honey-in-first-of-its-kind-trial/?utm_source=Catch+The+Buzz&utm_campaign=61c329462e-Catch_The_Buzz_4_29_2015&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_0272f190ab-61c329462e-332070937)

"A New Zealand company that exports Manuka honey to the United States, Australia, Canada, Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia and China is being prosecuted for added artificial chemicals to its product. This after 18 products made by Auckland-based Evergreen Life Ltd were recalled in 2016 when the Ministry for Primary Industries announced they might contain non-approved substances.

Radio New Zealand reports that the New Zealand Food Safety Authority, in the first case of its kind, has slapped Evergreen with 71 charges of adulteration of honey. Authority head Bryan Wilson said in a statement the authority is prosecuting Evergreen and its manager, accusing them of adulterating honey with synthetic methylglyoxal (MGO) and dihydroxyacetone (DHA).

"The most serious carrying maximum penalties of five years' imprisonment or **NZ\$500,000** (US\$346,534) fine in the case of a body corporate," he said. Manuka honey is lauded for its health benefits due to its DHA omega acid and MGO. The test to differentiate between artificial and naturally occurring DHA and MGO is expensive and is not routinely carried out. The court case is due to begin Feb 14.

Both MGO and dihydroxyacetone (DHA) occur naturally in an organic form in Mānuka honey. DHA comes from the Mānuka flower and converts within the honey into MGO, giving the honey its antibacterial properties. Adding artificial DHA can appear to boost the strength of weak Mānuka honey that can then be sold for a higher price. Also, adding synthetic DHA to regular honey changes its colour, and taste to appear to be genuine Mānuka honey. However, artificial DHA is not intended to be added to food and has not been tested for this purpose – it's used in fake-tan lotions as the active ingredient that makes skin turn an orange-brown colour.

Evergreen Life's web site was not responding, but cached material says it is a leading manufacturer of health products, providing quality dietary supplements derived from nature to the people. "We pride ourselves on 30 years of rich history in the health supplement industry," it says.

"We are a global company exporting to various countries. Every step of our manufacturing process not only meets but exceeds domestic and international statutory requirements. At Evergreen, we only use top quality natural resources and the quality of our products are always guaranteed."

Radio New Zealand says its attempts to get a response from Evergreen Life were unsuccessful and it was told the owners left the country some time ago."

Ed's Comments: MGO, the highly prized antibacterial compound in Manuka honey that gives the honey that rating that causes the price to be so high, is actually available in bulk from on line chemical suppliers. You can buy it for around \$2,500 per kg, no questions asked. I guess the temptation to chuck a few mg of bulk MGO into non Manuka honey to change the price from \$20/kg to nearly \$1,000/kg is worth a try. Oh, and by the way, check out the health rating of MGO and you will see that it is a "cytotoxin", ie it is poisonous to cells and is contraindicated for anyone who is diabetic or has atherosclerosis <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methylglyoxal>



Do you prefer the upwards or downwards moustache?

Well, its actually a frozen banana that The Ed was using to quell a hot and burning top lip that an errant bee had delivered. She had slipped through a slit in my veil that had gone un-noticed, until recently.

The curved frozen banana fitted across my fat lip quite nicely, and helped reduce the swelling and a fair amount of pain.

Who ever thought that "bee sting" lips were worth getting to beautify your looks obviously never had the real thing, or else you would never have a repeat customer.

The Ed.



Meeting Minutes - TDBA Inc General Meeting 24/2/2019

Chair: Alan Ziegenfusz (Secretary) in absence of Mick Olsen (President).

Note Taker: Lindsay Trott (Editor)

Sonya Verburt welcomed the 50 or so attendees and gave a short history of her experiences with backyard beekeeping.

Meeting commenced around 11:00 am

12 Visitors from various suburbs were welcomed.

Attendance book was circulated.

Previous Minutes were accepted: Moved Beryl Smart, 2nd Ian Gordon

Treasurer away but Secretary reported a very healthy bank balance

Club Shop always very busy and moving lot of stock at members prices that are cheaper than many retail suppliers, please make payments by cash on purchase or bank transfer, shirts are still coming on back order (includes hats and some long sleeve shirts).

Librarian: Beryl has several books and DVD's, magazine etc on display and for Members to borrow. Please notify Beryl when you return borrowed books and material.

Newsletter Lindsay reported that he had not got any responses to the competition to identify poor beekeeping procedures raised in the previous Newsletter, so he is keeping the prize himself. He pleaded for items, news, photos, information from Members about their own experiences in order to keep the Newsletter relevant to local members, and not just a regurgitation of news from on line sources, or a diary of The Editor's holidays.

Other Business:

- Alan asked for input from Members regarding activities and workshops or other suggestions on locations for meetings.

- Next Meeting March 17 at Lindsay and Heidi's at 5 McKinley St, North Ward

- Carla Kersnovske gave a brief chat about the National Varroa Mite Eradication Program (See - <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/animal-biosecurity-welfare/animal-health-pests-diseases/beekeeping-in-queensland/diseases-and-pests/asian-honey-bees/varroa-mites>) still underway in the Townsville region, and how we have only a few months to go reach a declaration of Asian Honey Bee and Varroa freedom. Carla reminded beekeepers that any hive movement during the recent Townsville floods need to be within the Townsville region, and to notify BQ if there is movement from inside to outside Townsville. Carla encouraged new beekeepers to get registered (it's free and it's compulsory), and to check that you have not dropped off the beekeeper registry (we couldn't figure out how to do this – so will report back next meeting). 1st April is the time to re-register for the 3 year registration. Carla noted that the bee eater monitoring program has detected an increase in drones ?? why??. Don't forget to check some drones for mites with a scratcher when doing brood inspections and sugar shake/alcohol wash sampling. Carla offered to help anyone with these sampling procedures, just give the NVEMP bunch a call on 13 25 33. Swarms will be out and about, so keep an eye out for them. If a swarm is from your own hive that has been sampled and monitored for Varroa mite you don't need to submit samples, but if it's from an unknown source, give them a call and take some samples.

- Virginia Muspratt told of different hive success in sun vs shade with regards to ant and SHB attacks. She reported that full sun was better for production and health.

- Jon McKinstry demonstrated the setup for making your own SHB trap, see report in this Newsletter.

- John Pavetto asked for a focus group or set of questions to be addressed at each meeting to make the Ingham round trip worthwhile.

- Ian Gordon asked why so many native bee hives seem to be failing (his included) and offered to try and collate the topic for the Club. Contact Ian at iain.gordon59@gmail.com to discuss your success/failures.

- Frana McKinstry reported that they have better success at educting hives than at splitting. Advised to keep failed hives in the fridge/freezer if not slimed out so that old hive can be used to educt at a later date.

Meeting Closed around 12:00?



Honey tasting bench

Displays and activities at the Club Meeting

Sonya always puts on a fantastic day of displays, with some hands on stuff for newbees. She had several tables set up to demonstrate what a newbie might need to start beekeeping – box, lid, base and frame material, wiring table and battery charger set up for assembling wax foundation frames, frame spinner, solar wax melter. The Club had also set up a honey tasting table with at least 12 honeys on trial, the Library table was decked out with books etc, and of course there were several tables of food and the free sausage sizzle going strong with lots of sausos, onions, sauce, coleslaw and the coffee and tea table was under siege. Unfortunately, due to the intermittent rain, the hives were not opened. Many Shop items were transferred for those who could not get their orders in for the 1st Saturday of th month Shop opening. Some of the Members gave impromptu demonstrations at the wiring and box construction tables. Visitors and Members were able to discuss and ask questions with anyone they could pin down.



Jon M at the sausage machine. and Sonya trying to demonstrate the solar wax melter during a rain shower.



Sonya put on a full display of beekeeping equipment

Welcome to our New Members

Existing Club Members are encouraged to assist/mentor our Newbees. They have joined the club to learn about bees, so even if you only have limited experience, give them a hand if you can. Invite a Newbee to your hive opening and discuss what's inside the box, let newbies experience hive openings to become more confident, and you will learn more yourself by trying to explain what's going on in there. New members.

New members will be reported on in some upcoming Newsletters as the Membership co-ordinator is overseas at present.

Annual Membership Fees are due in June/July each year Membership fees can be made electronically to

Name:- Townsville and District Beekeepers Association

BSB:- 633000

Account:- 141466078

Refer :- Please make sure you add your Surname so that your membership can be signed off.

Currently \$25.00

New email contacts for the Office Holders 2018/19

You can use these email contacts for the Office Holders, and hopefully they will have figured out how to access them and will respond ASAP.

president@beesnorth.com.au, treasurer@beesnorth.com.au, editor@beesnorth.com.au , shop@beesnorth.com.au

And for all web and membership enquiries : info@beesnorth.com.au.

TDBA Inc Office Holders for 2018/2019

President: Mick Olsen president@beesnorth.com.au or mick_naomi@bigpond.com

Vice President: Paul Payne trapper4812@gmail.com

Secretary: Alan Ziegenfusz alan.G.Ziegenfusz@team.telstra.com

Treasurer: Frana McKinstry franajon@gmail.com, or: treasurer@bigpond.com.au

Membership Frana McKinstry franajon@gmail.com or info@beesnorth.com.au

Newsletter Editor: Lindsay Trott trottlindsay@gmail.com or: editor@beesnorth.com.au

Librarian: Beryl Smart smartberyl@gmail.com

Equipment Stewards:.... Alan Ziegenfusz and Frana McKinstry shop@beesnorth.com.au

Webmaster: _____ Ray Berkelmans rberkelm@gmail.com

Publicity Officer: _____ Sonya Verbrugt sonyaverb@optusnet.com.au

Committee Members: Ian Gordon iain.gordon59@gmail.com

Ian Goulevitch goulevitchi@gmail.com

Michell Hasted pexperts@bigpond.com

Waldon Edwards waldon.edwards@iinet.net.au

Tom and Joan Ruddell

Life Members of the TDBA Inc

In recognition of their long term service and support of our Association.

Dennis ANGER

Graeme & Adele ARMSTRONG

Ken & Marcia CALEO

Dave HOEY

Mike & Jill JAMES

Doug & Sonya MCBRIDE

Let's all get up and do the "Sugar Shake" - maintain the detection tests for Varroa

Biosecurity would like beekeepers to fill out this form below when they do self assessments, such as sugar shaker, drone uncapping or alcohol wash. The form can be filled out manually and sent into us reply paid or it can be email edit to anyone who wants it and they can fill it out on line and email it back. Carla K will also be visiting everyone who would like to practise with the different self assessment types.



**Queensland
Government**

Managed hive sample collection form

Details of person completing the form

Inspector/Person(s) attending

	BQ Officer	Contractor	Other
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date

Attach sample no.(s) or barcode

Attach LIMS number

Location details

Address

Nearest road

Locality

GPS Location

Latitude

Longitude

(WGS 84, decimal degrees)

 °S

 °E

Contact on site

Phone

Hive details

Number of hives

Comments

HIN

Surveillance details

	Alcohol wash	Sugar shake	Drone uncapping
Approximate number of bees tested			
Less than 300	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
~ 300	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than 300	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Results/Detection			
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unconfirmed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sample submitted to DAF			
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Office use only

Sample receipt and dispatch

Date sample received by BQ Comments

Sample dispatched to DAF BSL for analysis

No If no, provide reason

Yes If yes, provide date of dispatch and connote number

Sample entered into BORIS by Date

Laboratory results

Date results received Results and action taken

Result entered into BORIS by Date

Privacy statement

The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries is collecting the information on this form as a record of surveillance activities conducted on managed bee hives under the National Varroa Mite Eradication Program. Summaries of managed hive surveillance may be provided to the Consultative Committee on Emergency Plant Pests, formed by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources for the purpose of reporting against the National Response Plan for the Eradication of *Varroa jacobsoni* from Queensland. Your personal information will not be disclosed to any other parties unless authorised or required by law.

Please return this form to Biosecurity Queensland at PO Box 1085 Townsville 4810 or by email to varroa@daf.qld.gov.au

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info@beesnorth.com.au



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