



Connemara Beekeepers Association Newsletter



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Chairman's Report for 2017

Welcome to our 2018 newsletter!

The year of 2017 has flown past and also my final year as CBC chairman and I believe it has been another successful one. There were many additional issues for the Committee of 2017 to deal with and I would like to express my gratitude to all the extra time they put in to try to represent the views of our members nationally; particularly our Secretary Dearbhla.

I would like to welcome and encourage new members and to thank all existing members who demonstrated their continuing support for our own association at the AGM. We will continue to make our submissions to FIBKA to try to improve the present impasse.

I would like to hand over the "reins" to Billy now and I know he will be an extremely capable chairman from the start and will always act for the best interests of the members of Connemara Beekeepers Association.

Sean Osborne



Welcome from our New 2018 Chairman

As your newly elected chairperson for the coming year, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome back our old members and welcome our new members to what I hope will be a productive and rewarding year in beekeeping.

A special thank you to the outgoing committee: Sean Osborne chairperson, Dearbhla Walsh secretary, Colleen Gilmore treasurer and Dara Scott. I would like to welcome a new committee member, Rod Teck, as treasurer. I would also like to thank the remaining committee for their decision to stay on for the coming year.

Dearbhla has kept you all up to date on the FIBKA controversy since their AGM in August. To date, this is still unresolved but at our own AGM in early November we voted to remain with FIBKA. This means we have had to increase our membership fee. The members present expressed the hope that FIBKA would resolve their financial issues. The alternative for us would be to break away and join the new group, which other associations are doing. We have kept our options open on this until next year. In the meantime, FIBKA have asked for more people to go for election to their Executive Council and we have a committee member who is willing to have his name put forward.

Meanwhile I am sure you all agree that it is time we put more focus on the real issue, beekeeping. I have heard mixed reviews about the past summer and the welfare of the bees. We all live in the hope of a good summer to come in 2018. Keep a close watch on the CBC website where we will post all the information regarding activities

for the year. Lectures, workshops, classes and outings are all still in the planning stage.

We are still looking for a secretary to replace Dearbhla. We hope this will be rectified at our January committee meeting.

Members and future members need to be aware that you must submit personal information such as home address, phone number, email address and signature to the secretary or treasurer when sending your subscription.

This is because of the new Data Protection Act. You will find the membership forms on

www.connemarabeekeepers.ie

-Dearbhla emailed one to you on the 18th of November.

These past few weeks are cold and wet and our bees might need a feed so make sure to feed your hives. Happy New Year to you all and I hope to see you at our first meeting in the New Year,

Beehappy!

Billy (Chairperson, CBC)



Beginning Bee-Keeping.

(Specially Contributed.)

It is in May that beginners are advised to start. May brings the early swarms, and early swarms are best to commence with.

The question is frequently asked: "Does bee-keeping pay?" It is a question which is easier to ask than to answer. Undoubtedly the production of honey can be made to pay in this country and to pay well. In 1924 foreign honey was imported into Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the extent of 3,698 tons, and was sold, in wholesale lots of £201,962 ("Irish Bee Journal"). If this quantity had been home-produced, its value would have been over £400,000, for our honey fetches double the price of that brought in from abroad. There are no published records of the importation of foreign honey into the Free State. We may assume its value as £5,000. That gives us a total of £405,000 for Great Britain and Ireland. It is plain, therefore, that there is abundant room in the markets for all the honey that we can produce.

Capable bee-keepers count upon an average production of surplus honey of 50 lbs. per stock of bees, spring count. Capable marketers obtain an average of at least 1s. per lb. Making a liberal allowance of 10s. for requisites and deducting 5s. from this for occasional swarms sold, we have a net profit of £2 5s. per stock. Professional bee-keepers in Great Britain do not hesitate to work 100 to 300 stocks; some have as many as 1,000. There is money in bees. Even at half the profit shown above, a man may net from £100 to £1,000 a year by the labours of his bees, if he knows how to do it and is a man of energy and skill. There is no other branch of agriculture that can compare with bee-keeping for its possible profits at the capital and labour involved.

Swarming.

The old adage which says that a swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay, has been falsified by the wet summer and autumn of 1924. A load of hay is now worth much more than a swarm, yet a swarm that comes out early this month is valuable because it will be in time to prepare for the main money flow, which begins early in June. A swarm, like time and tide, waits for no man. If to be taken, it must be taken at once. Before they rush from their hive in wild excitement, the bees have sent out scouts to seek a suitable dwelling. The scouts may be at work one, two or three days. They will find a hollow tree, an opening in a wall, an inlet to a house roof, any of which may be a mile, or farther, from their hive. When the swarm emerges, it emerges in ecstasy; the bees fly hither and thither in the neighbourhood of their abandoned home, the queen joins them, they settle for a time on some friendly bush or tree, hedge or wall, gathering around their queen and forming the well-known cluster of the swarm. This clustering may be, and should be, expedited. Any imitation of a shower of rain will hurry them—water sprayed over them from a garden hose, even handfuls of sand

or earth. Beating of cans and ringing of bells may suggest thunder and rain, and is a method of encouraging clustering which is as old as the hills; but a spray of water is much more effectual.

When the cluster has been formed, it should be well sprayed with water to cool the excited insects, and to keep them quiet for the moment. And only for the moment, because if the scouts are given time they will lead off the swarm to some distant location. Therefore there must be no delay in hiving them. A straw skep, a wife's band box, any light, easily-handled receptacle will do. It is held under the bees, the branch to which they cling is given a sharp shake, the bees tumble in, the receptacle is inverted, raised a little at one edge on a stone, and a wet sack, or a table-cloth, is thrown over it to keep off the sunshine. But the bees may cluster where they cannot be shaken off—on a hedge, or a wall, a tree, or a branch which one does not wish to cut or break. In that case the skep or box is arranged securely over the swarm and a little smoke from brown paper is applied below the bees which will then make their way upwards and temporarily hive themselves. The receptacle with its bees should be left for the present, close to where the swarm clustered, so that the flying bees of the swarm may enter it.

Clipping the Queen's Wings.

As we keep our barn door fowl from our lettuce and seed beds by the simple expedient of cutting their wings, so it is possible to prevent the absconding of a swarm by clipping a small portion from one of the queen's wings. This is done in the spring time, or before swarming falls due. Then, when the swarm emerges, the queen is unable to fly with it; she drops on the ground before the forsaken hive, the swarming bees join her there, and the owner has no trouble in hiving them. The swarm will not depart without its queen. The queen is the hope of futurity.

Hiving the Swarm.

The hive which is to receive the swarm should be prepared beforehand. A modern hive should have, say, eight frames of wired-in wax foundation, a sheet of unwashed linen, or calico, large enough to cover the brood chamber and with a hole of, say, three inches diameter in the centre, and two or three quilts of felt, or carpet material, the same size as the sheet. A hiving board will also be required. This may be any wide board, or the top of a box, which will reach from the alighting board of the hive to the ground. It is placed in position and covered with a white cloth,

or newspaper, lying evenly on the surface. Towards evening the skep, or other receptacle, containing the swarm is carried to the hive and the bees are jerked out of it on to the hiving board, not all in a lump, but spread over the sheet, or newspaper, and some as close as possible to the entrance of the hive. The bees will march in and take possession. Then a feeder with food should be placed over the hole in the sheet. The feeder may be any lever-top tin with 15 or 20 small holes in the lid. The food should consist of syrup made by dissolving 1½ lbs. of white sugar in 1 pint of boiling water, and should be given warm, but not hot, to the extent of half a pint every evening for a week. If the lid of the feeder be put on tightly, there will be no leakage of the syrup, but only what the bees suck down will escape. The feeder should be covered with the quilts.

On the following day, about noon, when the bees are flying freely and most of the population of the hive is at work in the fields, the roof, quilts, feeder, and sheet should be gently removed and a brief inspection made. All frames of foundation not well covered by bees should be removed—the bees being shaken off them into the hive—and they should be placed behind the "dummy," or division board, which should then be pushed up to the other frames, thus confining the bees to the space which they can conveniently occupy.

The bees of a swarm are well fed and, like us humans, when in that condition are in good humour and are not inclined to sting. On the next day they may not be quite so amiable. They will have carried off from the abandoned hive three days' rations in their honey sacs, but some of this will have been used up in 24 hours. It is advisable then and, indeed, on all such occasions, for the owner to wear a properly made and properly fastened bee veil to protect his face; and if, when he opens the hive to arrange the frames, as recommended above, he blows a little smoke under the sheet, and waits a couple of minutes, he will probably find the bees subdued and peaceable.

WHY YOUR FOOD COSTS MORE.

"Why Your Food Costs More," published by the Scientific Press, Ltd. (1s. net), presents clearly and concisely, in 70 pages, the main points of the Royal Commission's three-volume Report on Food Prices. The contents, which include extracts from the evidence, as well as the Commission's findings and recommendations, are divided into six chapters: The Report at a Glance; The Housewives' Evidence; Bread, Flour, and Wheat; Butchers and Meat Prices; The Meat Combines; State Trading and State Control. This is a useful little book, interesting to read and easy for reference.

(Continued from previous column.)

Success in putting an end to a dangerous and disgraceful state of affairs will be in proportion to the unanimity of action all over the country; (2) mere reduction in numbers will not give more than temporary relief, if a substantial breeding stock is allowed to remain; (3) the extermination of mice should go along with the extermination of rats; and (4) no efforts are likely to be successful unless greater care is taken with the disposal of refuse and "crumbs."

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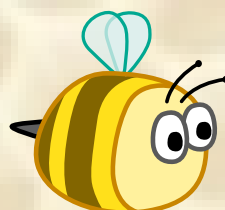
Community Matters to Connemara Beekeepers Association

We like to take part in as many local events as possible during the year to encourage and inform residents and visitors alike to Connemara. Here's a sample of some of the events which we attended this year:

- Biodiversity Week at the Connemara National Park during May - (Our Observation hive manned by our members)
- Open Day at Sean Osborne's apiary in Oughterard in association with NIHBS during June
- Heritage Day at Aughnanure Castle, Oughterard during August -(Our Observation hive was manned by our members)



- Oughterard Agricultural Show
- Connemara Green Festival in Letterfrack - An informative lecture by Gerard Coyne, which took place on October 7th.



Christmas Party 2017



Thanks to everyone who contributed to our Christmas party to make it a great success again this year. The meal was lovely and there was a very festive atmosphere. Colleen's quiz tested the three teams and once again, it was a close run thing with only ½ a mark separating the teams at the end.

We were delighted that John Summerville made the trip down to see us again and there was even a German "Bee Master" in attendance. Unfortunately, he was not able to stay with us and give a lecture; but I am sure he'll make a return trip to see us again soon!



An "Imkermeister" makes a dramatic entrance at our party !



Plenty smiles with a mysterious, green background presence!



Our quizmaster, Rod



The victorious prizewinners of Colleen's Christmas quiz 2017

Left to right: Sheila Griffin, Gerard Coyne, Margaret Geoghegan, Dearbhla Walsh



Calendar of Bee Plants



March, April, May

Gorse
Willow
Dandelion
Sycamore
Hawthorn
Borage
Gooseberry
Flowering Currant
Hawthorn
Horse chestnut
Rosemary
Mahonia
Wallflower
Holly
Limnanthes

June, July, August

White Clover
Blackberry
Phacelia
Rosebay Willow Herb
Knapweed
Bell Heather
Borage
Field Beans
Lime
Cotoneaster
Cornflower
Sunflower
Lavender
Buddleia
Poppy

Sept, Oct, Nov

Ivy
Hypericum
Heather
Teasel
Strawberry Tree
Michaelmas Daisy
Snowberry
Fuchsia
Water Balsam

Dec, Jan, Feb

Winter Flowering Heather
Snowdrops
Hellebores
Willow
Crocus
Gorse
Hazel
Winter Heliotrope
Cornelian Cherry
Elm
Winter Aconite

Note: some cross overs from month to month

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Why not get yourself the latest stationary accessory that's available from CBC; it's a great quality, pen with a mobile device touch stylus!!! Only €2

Contact us to get yours, while stocks last!!

My year in Beekeeping

2017 has been another year to learn more about beekeeping skills. It began back in January with an interesting talk at the Oughterard VEC hosted by one of our resident experts; David Geoghegan. He gave us an extremely interesting talk and demonstration about recycling wax and the benefits of doing so. He is very resourceful and has made his own prototypes for solar wax melters. He has also got the equipment for creating wax foundation from recycled wax. He brought it

along to the meeting and gave a demonstration of the whole process.

It was not the ideal location for creating foundation, on account of the heat in the room, but he did allow some of us to try to make our own sheets. I was so delighted to try it out and managed to succeed and bring home my own sheet - this sheet got a central role in one of my brood boxes as a treat for my favoured hive. It was drawn out very quickly by the approving workers!!



Thanks to John Summerville, NIHBS and Offaly Beekeepers for making us welcome to their apiary for our Summer outing; there was some great practical demonstrations and the finest summer weather that I had experienced for quite some while; it all added to the enjoyment of the day.

Autumn then brought the gift of some full supers for me this year and I used my trusty porter bee escapes to allow me to easily remove the harvest: such a useful device, employing a one way sprung valve to exclude the bees from the super.

I then decided to use Apiguard for my Autumn varroa treatment regime this year. Strains of Varroa mite resistant to pyrethroids (active ingredients of Apistan and Bayvarol) exist in many locations now, so I decided to rotate to Apiguard. This has a more general action, so an immunity may not be built up by the varroa mite as quickly. There is a satisfaction to inspecting the hives on an Autumn day and getting the waft of thymol being emitted from the hives. I tried to complete my treatment and feeding before the end of October, but of course, there was always some little things left to do if there came a fine, dry day!

-Finally, check out the "beegym", I wonder would it assist the bees with their grooming behaviour in order to remove some of those pesky varroa mites?

<https://www.vita-europe.com/beehealth/products/bee-gym/>



- THANKS TO all those who have taken the time and effort to contribute to this newsletter, it's much appreciated. I hope every member enjoys this new edition.

Mary Keenan
PRO



A Date for your Diary



Apis mellifera mellifera

Native Irish Honey Bee Society

Annual Conference & AGM

Date : Saturday, 9th and 10th February 2018

Location: The Athlone Springs Hotel

More Info: www.nihbs.org



drones about to fly out from the hive and again when they returned to the hive. The drones were weighed 20 at a time. The difference in weight between outgoing and returning bees was taken as loss due to the flight. The mean weight of an outgoing drone based on 771 weighings was 0.2303 gm., and the mean weight of a returning drone based on 496 weighings was 0.2062 gm. On average the loss in weight in the course of one flight was 0.0240 gm. Thus, in the course of a day, since each drone makes about 3 flights, the total food consumption is 0.0720 gm.

We have also determined that drones live, on average, 40 days. It is supposed that out of 40 days of life the drone may have 30 flying days; consequently in the course of its whole life it will consume, on flying activity alone 2.160 gm. of food, and if it flies during all 40 days then one drone will consume 2.880 gm. food for flight purposes.

A slight decrease in weight of drones could also be accounted for as a result of defecation in flight, but defecation occurs mostly during the first orientation flight. We determined the loss in weight as a result of flying using mature drones, and found that any loss due to defecation was very small. Our data, therefore, on the consumption of food by drones when flying cannot be regarded as exaggerated.

If we take into consideration the data given by P. M. Komarov, that one drone when developing, eats 5 times more food than a worker, also that according to S. A. Rosov, 1000 worker larvae require for development 114 gm. honey and 89.4 gm. pollen, then it appears that for the raising of 1,000 drones the bees consume 570 gm. honey and 447 gm. pollen.

According to the data presented

by Tseselsk, one drone in the hive, in the course of one day, eats 0.104 gm. honey so that 1,000 drones will consume 104 gms. Thus, during the 40 days of life 1,000 drones consume 4.16 kg. honey.

According to our data 1000 drones, during their lifetime, consume 2.16 kg. food. Thus, for the feeding of 1,000 drone larvae during the full time of their development and growth, and for the feeding of 1,000 adult drones in the hive, taking into account their normal and flying activity, about 6.89 kg. honey are required and, if every day of life should entail flight activity, probably more than this figure will be consumed.

When studying the biology of the drone we came to the conclusion that his sole function is that of fertilising the queen. Nevertheless, when they are present in the hive drones play some sort of role in maintaining the optimum brood nest temperature, but as they appear in the colony when the weather is already warm, their share in this process as individual creatures is not commensurate with their food requirement.

It is our opinion that drones should be reared only in individual, high productivity colonies (6 to 10 in an apiary) in numbers adequate to ensure certain mating of queens. In all other colonies their production should be suppressed.



Bees in Connemara

In the month of October, 1962, I went to Connemara for the good of my health, and to improve my Irish, if I could. Within a week my health certainly did improve as I walked miles every day and paddled in the sea frequently. This was easy as I was in Cois Fairrge. This district is no small one but stretches for many miles, and all the way one is alongside the sea.

These details I give because as a beekeeper I was taking note of what plant life was available and if there was a fair nectar source. Heather was in abundance. Clover in the area has improved of late years, and I noticed that re-seeding has been done here and there. Briars too were plentiful. There was an odd tree to be seen once in a while but that was all. A number of pinus insignis trees had been planted, apparently lately. I don't think there is much sense in planting such trees there, as they grow to a great size and I don't think they would get the nourishment they needed, in this truly poor and dreadfully stony, rock district, nor have any chance of survival from the winds that blow in from the ocean.

I really did not see many plants which a bee could visit. Yet I do remember reading somewhere of the amount of honey gathered by bees even in such a place as this with the sea alongside. This writer, whose name I cannot remember, found that in spite of the fact that he could not see from what plants bees could get nectar or pollen saw with his own eyes the goodly supply

of honey which they actually gathered.

I learnt that there were bees in the Technical School and I was very glad to hear it. At least I would see what they were like. I called and the caretaker showed me the hives, an old timber, a poor old C.D.B. I saw by the activity on the landing board that there were bees in it and they were working well too. I lifted the roof, or rather tried to, for I quickly discovered it was stuck. I managed to raise the front part of the roof about an inch and let it down again very fast and ran, for the bees came out under it the moment I raised it.

It was now 12.30 p.m. so I told Paddy, the caretaker, that I would be back at 2 p.m. ('le cunamh De'), and asked him to look up his smoker and some sacking for fuel. We would need smoke I felt.

At 2 p.m. I was back (having returned), with one dinner knife and my veil which I had put in my bag when leaving for this holiday. I don't mind telling you I was well re-pa'd for my foresight in bringing my veil for I don't know if there was another one in all Connemara. Neither would I have looked at these bees without a veil.

I lit the smoker using the sacking and when I had it working to my satisfaction I gave the bees plenty of it through the front entrance. The hive was quite covered by young trees which were about a foot taller than it. This did not suit me so I asked Paddy to lift it out three feet with me. He needed a little re-assuring before consenting to do

this. Poor lad, I learnt after that he had a grim introduction to the bees some years ago and as a consequence was badly stung. He trembled with fear. However, the smoke occupied the bees fully as I intended.

"Take a very firm hold of the hive from the very bottom. Good, lift. My, what a weight! It was heavy indeed.

Using smoke continuously, I lifted the front part of the roof. I use smoke copiously on difficult jobs like this to assure the bees firmly that I am boss. I had to subdue them thoroughly on this occasion for I was in my Sunday best, shoes and stockings included, no gloves or sleevelets. My, what a sight when I removed the roof; beautifully sealed comb honey right up to the roof! I put the roof fifteen feet away so that its occupants would not be under my feet, nor I within the sphere of their stings. Well there it stood, a hive packed with honey, brood chamber full and a section crate of heather honey, sealed to the last cell. Above the sections a cloth and a crown board. On the crown board the naturally

of the combs tipped the roof. Hence when I lifted the roof it came away minus the combs but with plenty of bees in it. There was certainly fifteen to twenty pounds of honey in each basin. This was not heather honey, but the 21 sections were heather honey.

This hive had not been touched for two or maybe three years which could account for their being so much honey. Yet as this was an extremely poor year for bees it seemed to show plainly that there is a plentiful supply of plants which are very useful to bees apart from the very important heather in Connemara.

Some of the cut comb honey was pushed into two lb. jam pots, until they were filled. It was the first time I had seen this done and it was a great success even though it was all quite mashed up in doing this. Overnight the wax rose up in the jar showing about an inch clear at the bottom of the jar, lovely clear honey.

—"TADHG"

ORDER FORM

The Manager,

"An Beachaire" (The Irish Beekeeper),
Mon Chalet, Boston Park, Cork.

Please send me a copy of your Journal, post free, every month for *12/6 months commencing with your issue of, in payment for which I enclose herewith

*cheque/postal order for shillings.

Name (Block Capitals)

Address

Date

*Delete unnecessary words and figures.

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OUR NAME HAS BEEN KNOWN TO THE IRISH
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EQUIPMENT

Thanks to Seán de Brún for his permission to reproduce some of his beekeeping magazine archives; it is some very interesting reading from bygone years. It's interesting to observe the changes to beekeeping practices over time and, perhaps, even more fascinating, to read about practices which have not changed at all!

Na Beacha

Airteagal Paddy

Tá bliain eile curtha tharainn againn, an tríú bliain fliuch i ndiaidh a chéile, aimsir nach raibh feiliúnach do dhaoine, d'ainmhí ná go na beacha. Níor tháinig aon tseachtain tirim as a chéile ó dheireadh Bealtaine ach mar sin fhéin rinne na beacha a ndícheall agus bhí toradh maith go leor ar a gcuid oibre agus tuairim is 30 punt meala i ngach coirceog.

An scéala is fearr faoi na beacha i mbliana, dár liomsa, ná go bhfuil an bheach dúchasach, *Apis Mellifera* Mellifera, ag leathnú amach ar fud Chonamara ar fad agus i mbliana iad tagtha chomh fada le Muighinis i gCarna, Leitir Móir, An Trá Bháin agus Baile Chonaola agus tá scéalta maithe ag teacht ar ais ó na beachairí a bhfuil siad acu. Taispeánann sé seo dúinn gur fiú go mór an phóir seo a choinneal ag imeacht agus is fiú go mór an t-iarracht a dhéanamh iad a scaipe ar fud na tíre ar fad.

Tá an-mholadh á fháil ag an mhil freisin agus tuairiscí dearfacha ag teacht ar ais chugainn. Tá an-tóir ar an mhil fraoigh, an ghnáth mhil agus ar an mhil ón eidhneán agus daoine ag rá go bhfuil sé ag déanamh an-mhaitheas go deo dhóib ó thaobh sláinte de agus é ag cuidiú le daoine a bhfuil fadhbanna scamhóga, boilg, craicinn agus go leor rudaí eile acu.

Tá ard-mholadh ag dul do Choiste Chumann Beachairí Chonamara a raibh bliain an-ghnóthach acu agus an t-uafás oibre déanta acu. Is láidre muid nuair a sheasann muid ar fad le chéile agus go mba fada buan an cumann. Is é an peaca gur buaileadh tinn an tOllamh Albert Meizner ag dinnéar na Nollag ach beidh sé ar ais i rith na bliana le chúnadh Dé má thógann sé neart meala!!



Paddy Ó Fiannachta

Beginners' Courses in Beekeeping 2018

organized by

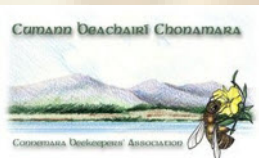
Connemara Beekeepers Association



- Starting at the **Ellis Hall, Letterfrack** on **31st January 2018** at 7:30pm
- Starting at the **VEC, Oughterard** on **21st February 2018** at 7.30pm
- Course fee of €30 for members or €100 for non-members includes:
 - Three weekly evening lectures
 - Visit to an apiary including practical demonstrations and hive inspections (This will take place during the summer months when the hives are at their busiest. Date to be confirmed depending on weather conditions.)
 - 12 months membership of the Connemara Beekeepers' Association (The Association meets monthly and hosts lectures and discussions on various aspects of beekeeping.)
 - Advice and guidance from experienced beekeepers through our mentorship programme (invaluable help when you establish your first hive!)
 - 12 months subscription to *An Beachaire*, the monthly journal published by the Federation of Irish Beekeepers' Association
 - Indemnity insurance

Limited places are available now. Please contact via website or For all bookings and enquiries, please contact Ken Figgis (e-mail: kffiggis@hotmail.com or tel: 095 41092).

Please spread the word about our upcoming courses and encourage everyone to get involved in beekeeping!



Committee Members 2018

Chairman: Billy Gilmore

Secretary: Dearbhla Walsh

Treasurer: Rod Teck

Education Officer: Ken Figgis

Apiary Manager: Gerard Coyne

Website/Facebook Manager: Tony Murphy

PRO: Mary Keenan

Social Secretary: David Canavan

Committee members: Paddy Finnerty, Frank Conroy,
David Canavan, Colleen Gilmore, Jill Ui Dhuinn Bhig.



2018 Upcoming Lecture Series:

January 14th 2pm *Local Honey Sampling by our own producers*

February Feb 4th 2pm (-Please note the change of date on account of a clash with the NIHBS Conference.)

CBC membership renewal for 2018

Euro **70**; Membership of Connemara Beekeeper's Association (includes beekeepers insurance, monthly copy of An Beachaire)

Euro **30**; Additional family membership (as above, but to include another named household member)

Euro **100**; New member (includes membership, insurance and beginners beekeeping course)

Please ensure your membership subscription is up to date for 2018 (please send/give the membership form to the treasurer)and ensure that your email and eircode is with the Secretary of the Connemara Beekeepers Association. (for An Beachaire delivery)

Treasurer: Rod Teck, Clifden, Co Galway

For further information and all the latest News & courses:

visit: www.connemarabeekeepers.ie

and our facebook page [Connemara-Beekeepers](https://www.facebook.com/Connemara-Beekeepers)