

Pennine Bee Supplies

Agents for Thorne. Honey jars at competitive prices Reasonable price paid for surplus honey (in plastic buckets) Stoney Lane, Galgate, Lancaster, LA2 0OY Tel: 01524 751347 daytime 01524 791328 evening

		beekeepers describe it as their most dimedit beekeeping year
Branches an	d Secretaries	ever" Key points:
Carlisle		• Average annual honey crop per hive down by 72 per cent
Fiona Roebuck	Whitehaven	compared to 2011.
Old Town House	Val Sullivan	• Just eight pounds of honey produced per hive, compared to
High Hesket	Brackenwray Farm	annual average of 30 pounds.
CA4 0JE	Kinniside	• Unprecedented mid-summer starvation warning issued by the
07779329255	Cleator	BBKA to keep honey bees alive.
froebuck@btinternet.com	CA23 3AG	• Rain and cold weather cited by 88 per cent of beekeepers as
_	01946 862604	main factors affecting poor honey supplies
Cockermouth	brackenwray@aol.com	• The poor summer may have longer term detrimental impact
Bill Mackereth		with new queens unable to produce sufficient brood to see
6 Whiteside Avenue	Other Associations	colonies through to next year
Cockermouth	Kendal and South	The nation's honey bees now face an even more trying winter
CA13 9AR	Westmorland	than usual with vastly depleted stores and even greater reliance
01900 825188	Peter Llewellyn	than usual on the feeding skills of beekeepers to prevent mass
	1 Greenside House,	starvation. Poor weather caused the BBKA to issue an
Keswick	Hincaster,	unprecedented mid-summer warning to beekeepers to check the
Sandra Wallace	Milnthorpe,	stores in their honey bee colonies and to feed them if they were
Spooney Green	LA7 7NA	inadequate to avoid starvation.
Keswick	01539 562369	Putting the Buzz into Learning:
CA12 4PJ	pdwllewellyn@yahoo.co.uk	
017687 72601	puwnewenyn@yanoo.co.uk	Penrith Beekeepers have recently been piloting work with
	F	two schools to promote 5-10 year olds awareness of honey
Penrith	Furness	bees and their importance as pollinating insects. Both
Joy Rich	David Walmsley	projects included opportunities for the children to have
Holly House	36 Oxenholme Road	a close look at bees in an observation hive, honey tasting
Newbiggin	Kendal	surveys, candle making and other cross curricular
Penrith	djwalmsley@hotmail.co.uk	activities.
CA11 0HT		Further details can be obtained by contacting Margaret
017684 83910		Riches ; mr4cnr@gmail.com
joy.rich@gmx.co.uk		
A review of the socio-economic value of <u>Commentators on this review state</u>		

A review of the socio-economic value of neonicotinoids has been published

Ahead of the publication of a long-awaited risk assessment on the chemicals by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

The review, published by EU think tank, The Humboldt Forum for Food and Agriculture, was funded by Bayer Crop Sciences and Syngenta with the support of the European Seed Association, EU farming body Copa-Cogeca and the European Crop Protection Association. It estimates that at the EU level:

- Neonicotinoids contribute over £1.6 bn (€2bn) annually to commodity crop revenues and reduce production costs by £800 million (approx €1bn) across the EU compared to alternatives.
- The annual economic benefit of the pesticides to the grower, when compared to not using pesticides at all, is over £3.2bn (€4bn)
- The overall cost could be as high as €4.5 billion and over a five-year period, EU wealth could erode by up to £13.8bn (€17bn), putting the jobs of over a million people engaged in arable production across the EU at risk50,000 farm jobs could be lost across the EU.

In this snowy weather remember to clear the alighting boards FROM THIS TO THIS



The B B K A 2012 Honey Survey

highlights a dramatic fall in honey yield - many experienced beekeepers describe it as their "most difficult beekeeping year

Facts which the review does not consider include: France lost over 1 million bee colonies in three years from 1994-97 when 'Gaucho' (imidacloprid) was introduced as a seed coating for sunflowers and oilseed rape. After 6 years of rising bee deaths - the French government considered 243 peer reviewed science studies and BANNED the use of imidacloprid for sunflowers and OSR. The Americans have lost over 6 MILLION colonies of bees since Clothianidin was introduced on maize in 2003 (over 92 million acres of American corn are now treated with this highly persistent neurotoxin). Argentina lost more than 3 million hives of bees after neonics were introduced onto Soya crops in 2006. Some farmers will realise that there are enormous consequences if we wipe out the world's entire pollinator stocks - along with ALL insect life on arable farms. It is not just bees - birds are disappearing from farmland like snow off a dyke. RSPB/ BTO surveyed 19 common species and found that the AVERAGE decline was 70-80% in the last twenty years: skylarks, partridge, yellowhammer, thrush, sparrow, starling . . and many more. Simple reason: no insects means no insectivorous birds. Finally, most farmers have children and care about their health. Does the idea of deliberately putting a neurotoxin into every grain of wheat, barley, maize, OSR, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans etc seem a good idea?