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## South West Region Annual Report

### The NBU, BeeBase, and the South West Team

Cristina Ruiz (National Bee Inspector) took maternity leave from January to October and the role was covered by Dhonn Atkinson (Northeast Regional Bee Inspector). The National Bee Unit office welcomed Samantha O'Toole in June to provide programme support alongside Diane Gillibrand.

I (Megan Seymour) completed my first summer season as South-West Regional Bee Inspector in 2022. We welcomed Cathy Mudge as the new Seasonal Bee Inspector for South Devon and were helped by Avril Earl from Wiltshire and Chris Milton from Suffolk to assist us on several occasions in Somerset. We have been recruiting and will have several new people in post for next season, but unfortunately, I can't introduce them yet.

You can use the post code search on the contacts page of BeeBase to identify your local Seasonal Bee Inspector. They can be contacted on the numbers below from the beginning of April until the end of September. During the winter period of October to March please direct all enquiries to the Regional Bee Inspector.

- **Regional Bee Inspector:** Megan Seymour (07775 119475)
- **Seasonal Bee Inspectors:**
  - **East Devon and South-East Somerset:** David Packham (07775 119463)
  - **North Devon and East Cornwall:** Hazel Vallis (07775 119457)
  - **North East Devon and South West Somerset:** Leila Goss (07775 119453)
  - **South Devon:** Cathy Mudge (07818 110458)
  - **Isles of Scilly:** Megan Seymour (07775 119475)
  - **Cornwall:** New SBI to be named shortly *contact Meg Seymour (07775 119475)*
  - **Avon and Somerset:** 2 new SBI's to be named shortly *contact Meg Seymour (07775 119475)*

### The 2022 Season

Storm Eunice on the 18<sup>th</sup> February 2022 heralded the end of my first week in my current role, with the minute hand on the church clock face across from where I live being ripped off by the winds. Fortunately, it landed safely on the ground, and no-one was impaled at the base of the Tower! The year has continued with an ongoing series of events, some more dramatic than others throughout the course of the season.



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I officially became the SW Regional Bee Inspector at the beginning of March when Simon Jones began his retirement. Thank you, Simon for all of your hard work on behalf of the bee inspectors and beekeepers of the South West. Simon leaving was followed by Eleanor Burgess in mid-season and Eric James at the end of August. Again, I would like to thank them both on behalf of the Bee Unit and beekeepers in the Southwest for all their hard work helping to reduce disease and increase beekeeping knowledge across the region.

Weather continued to play a large part in the way we all carried out our work this year, with a not overly cold winter and a warm Spring enabling the colonies to expand. Some were able to start producing a spring crop, but for many this led to swarming as beekeepers had not realised how much space the bees required for expansion. There were also increased reports of losses related to varroa issues, of which more later.

The warm dry weather continued into summer where prolonged dry spells were a warning of things to come. The South West recorded overall temperatures for June, July and August over 1 degree C higher than average. Rainfall was between 50 and 70% of average so it was no surprise that in some areas nectar sources were drying up and the grass turned brown. In some cases, Inspectors had to take special precautions to carry out disease controls with the risk of fires spreading beyond our fire pits. Diseased colonies (frames and dead bees) in several apiaries had to be double bagged into biohazard sacks and sent for incineration.

The heat also took a toll on the inspectors. During periods of excessive heat, the inspectors were reminded of the potential for heat exhaustion both for themselves and the beekeepers that are often present for the inspections. In some cases, inspections needed to be rescheduled to avoid these periods. Despite the dry conditions, most beekeepers reported good crops of honey, but once the honey was removed, with little forage during much of August and September, inspectors reported colonies on the verge of starvation.

September through October with increased rainfall, we have seen the grass return to green, shrubs and trees starting to recover and then a big ivy flow that the bees were grateful for. At the time of writing, a warm autumn has been followed by a sharp drop in temperature, so hopefully all your colonies are in dry homes with plenty of stores to see them through.



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## **The South West Team provide their brief highlights of the season below:**

### **Leila Goss (Seasonal Bee Inspector)**

Bees tended to start the year well, increasing quickly as the weather allowed and then being kept contained by a change in the weather resulted in some early swarming where colonies had already reached a good size.

This year has seen my original inspecting area being very quiet on the EFB front, I have visited those beekeepers who have agreed to be nearest neighbours to exotic pest risk points. Thankfully, I don't have any very high-risk points, so I have nice beekeepers near Chivenor and Ilfracombe harbour for example. Due to staff leaving, my area has been expanded and slightly moved and it is here that I have found disease as well as where I have covered follow ups in other areas where bee inspectors' have left.

I did my first whole apiary shook swarm under the Bee Disease Insurance (BDI) trial. It will be interesting to see the results of this over the coming seasons. Honey yield has been very mixed, some areas were very much hit by the drought whilst others did somewhat better. Crops varied even over a few miles, and it seems that the heather yielded well where the colonies were well managed. Seeing two supers on each colony in one apiary, where the colonies smelt amazingly of heather honey, was a particular highlight of the season for me.

### **Cathy Mudge (Seasonal Bee Inspector)**

My first season as a Bee Inspector started in the field at the end of April with an outbreak of EFB. The beekeeper had experience with this in their bees last year and it was reoccurring in the spring checks. Luckily this meant that they knew what needed to be done to help with the clearing up process. As part of the sweep in the 3km area we checked out some dead-out hives. Interestingly they had what appeared to be scale, when you tilted the comb, it was like little tongues moved up and down in the cell, but it broke away very easily from the wax, but the wax was old. It was tested for EFB and AFB in the field using our Lateral Flow Devices (LFD's) but due to sample issues, I sent a comb to the lab where they confirmed that the colony had AFB. This was followed up by a burn of all old comb and scorch of equipment on all this beekeepers' sites.

As the season progressed it became obvious that the EFB cases I was dealing with were from beekeepers with a previous history, although that does not rule out disease coming from elsewhere e.g., a new beekeeper buying in bees. Most of them seemed to have well-kept hives as they wanted a honey crop and managed to prevent swarms. They didn't collect swarms unless they knew they were their own.



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However, they still did things like leave wet supers out for bees to clean which encourages robbing and bees to come from elsewhere.

I didn't find any further AFB cases, but I did find EFB within the smaller sweeps, some of which were picked up late in the season too.

Other issues were burning and scorching boxes during the heatwave, with most of the sites being in woodland or large grassy areas. Fortunately, I was able to arrange the use of an APHA incinerator to destroy the comb during the August heat.

### David Packham (Seasonal Bee Inspector)

The 2022 season has seen a disturbing increase in the number of colonies in my area affected by European foulbrood (EFB) which is a brood disease caused by the bacterium *Melissococcus plutonius* (MP).

Larvae of all ages are susceptible to infection and become infected after ingesting food contaminated with the bacteria. The bacterium then multiplies in the mid-gut of the larvae, usually resulting in the larvae dying. EFB is characterised by patchy brood with brood cells not yet capped, where the dead or dying larvae appear curled, and are off white with a yellowish gut turning brown, making the larvae appear to be distorted and 'molten' in the cell.



*Contorted larvae with EFB*

EFB is a particularly difficult disease to control because colonies may remain asymptomatic (no visible signs) for long periods of time during which the disease



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'smoulders' unnoticed, but is spreading, nonetheless. At some point, infection flares, resulting in significant clinical disease.

Unfortunately, 2022 was the year that this occurred in several Beekeepers' colonies in East Devon. The reason is unclear; perhaps it was coincidence or maybe COVID influenced beekeeping practice and/or statutory inspections in the previous two years, or maybe the weather caused additional stress. Most of the cases were in colonies owned by Beekeepers who had previously had colonies affected by EFB. Nothing unusual in that, it is to be expected, but what was startling to me is the fact that it had been a number of years since EFB had been recorded, seven or eight years in some cases.

### **Hazel Vallis (Seasonal Bee Inspector)**

My area this year covered the border of Devon & Cornwall from Bideford to Wadebridge on the North coast to a point just north of Plymouth, so some long journeys involved. Since the end of August, I have temporarily covered all of Cornwall. The National Bee Unit (NBU) has been busy recruiting new/replacement staff which is good news as it shows how important bee health is to the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA).

This year I have responded to reports of foulbrood in Devon and Cornwall and identified it during 'routine' inspections, but I'm pleased to say they have been more isolated than last year. (See incidence maps below.) Varroa continues to cause problems, most notably following brood-breaks caused by adverse weather conditions (cold, hot, or wet!). High infestations especially once the queen is laying again, means more brood is affected and larvae becomes neglected, which gives the appearance of EFB. That said, I would remind beekeepers – if you see something odd, take photos if possible, and report it to your Appointed Bee Inspector (ABI) who will advise you or visit as appropriate. Whilst we can't control the weather, beekeepers can manage apiary hygiene – please take time to consider how you may be spreading disease through manipulations, 'mucky' tools and allowing robbing. A small tub with washing soda solution to clean gloves and tools between hives and another tub or bag for hive scraps helps reduce onward infection. Chronic bee paralysis virus (CBPV) is not new but is being reported more frequently, perhaps due to more publicity and knowledge.

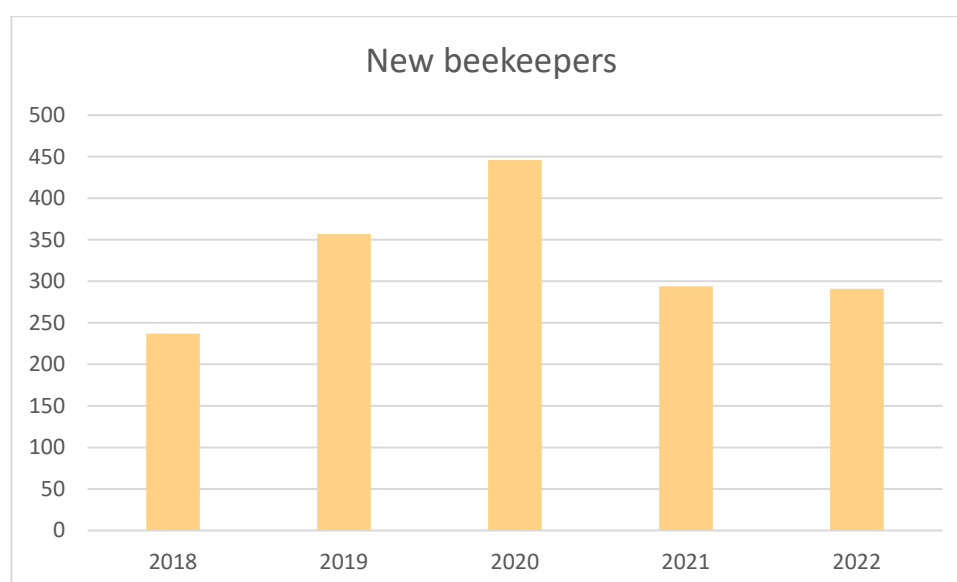
Eric and I attended the Roseland bee safari in Cornwall this year, which was well supported, and positive feedback was received. Safaris are group sessions organised by local associations using members apiaries to demonstrate bee disease inspections and disorders. It is especially useful for new beekeepers to see other colonies, meet the local inspector and discuss issues identified.

Next season we hope to welcome new ABIs to the team and we will all be involved in 'showing the ropes' to whoever takes over from Eric and others, so your co-operation

would be appreciated. I expect it will be another busy year for us all, whatever the weather does, so I look forward to meeting with you then.

## Beekeeper and colony numbers

There are currently 5,373 beekeepers in the South West Region (excluding Avon) registered on the NBU's online database BeeBase. Between them they have 24,503 colonies in 7,218 apiaries which equates to an average of 4.5 colonies per beekeeper (although many have fewer, and some have many more).



*New Beekeepers in the South West Region 2018 - end November 2022*

Our inspectors update BeeBase throughout the season, checking the status of beekeepers who haven't been visited for a long time and removing those who are not keeping bees anymore. Beekeepers can be of great assistance in helping us maintain an accurate database by completing the annual [Hive Count](#) census taken from 1<sup>st</sup> November till 31<sup>st</sup> December each year. Almost 9,000 UK (United Kingdom) beekeepers updated their details on BeeBase during the 2021 Hive Count. There are currently more than 46,000 beekeepers registered on BeeBase, meaning that around 20% participated. Hive Count provides a very useful indication of the number of managed colonies in the UK and so your assistance in 2022 is much appreciated.

We often find beekeepers believe that by joining a beekeeping association they have automatically been registered on BeeBase. That is **not** the case and so we kindly request that anyone running beekeeping courses, or otherwise introducing people to beekeeping, remembers to show them BeeBase and explain the role of the National Bee Unit.



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Registration on BeeBase is essential so that we can identify any apiaries at risk of notifiable disease or an incursion of an exotic pest into the UK and target control measures effectively. Registration is free and your information is completely confidential. All beekeepers registered on BeeBase with a current email address (and the 'subscribed to receive updates' box ticked) will receive an automatic email alert if disease is found within 3km of the registered apiary. Beekeepers can securely access their own personal details and inspection records, but no one else's.

You can register yourself on the BeeBase [website](#) or by contacting the NBU office on 0300 303 0094.

## Inspections

Our South West Region Seasonal Bee Inspectors completed 515 apiary inspections totalling 2,471 colonies this season. This number is lower than last year due primarily to vacancies within the team, but also due to the amount of disease found.

Please note that it's a legal requirement to inform the NBU if you know or suspect a statutory, notifiable disease or pest is present in your apiary. Beekeepers can contact their Seasonal Bee Inspector during the summer or the Regional Bee Inspector all year round.

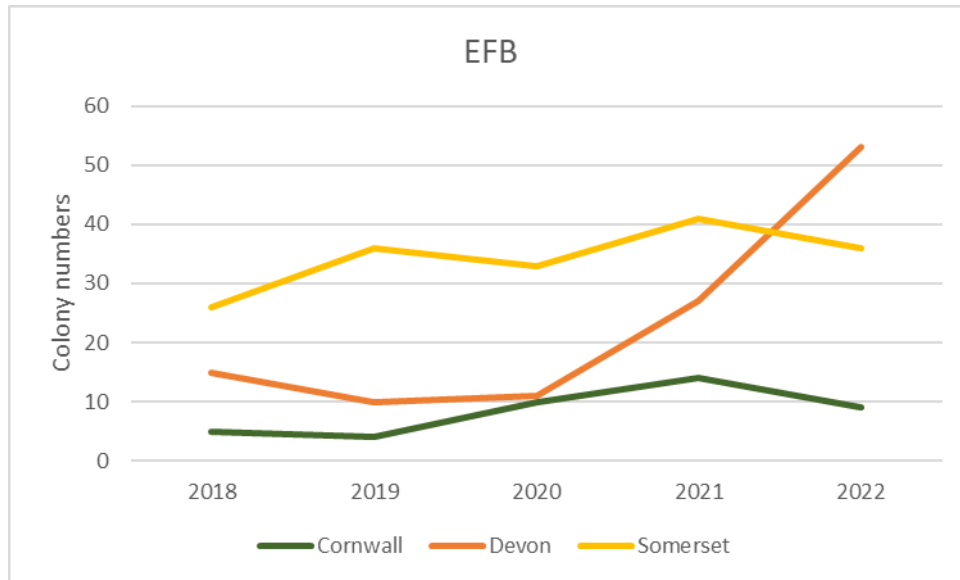
If you can take a photograph, please send it to your local inspector by email, text message or WhatsApp. Alternatively, call us on the phone and describe the problem. If we can't rule out there being a statutory disease or pest, we will arrange to visit free of charge.

## Diseases and Pests

Details of disease found this year can be found on the "Disease Incidence" pages of BeeBase (<https://nationalbeeunit.com>).

## Foulbrood

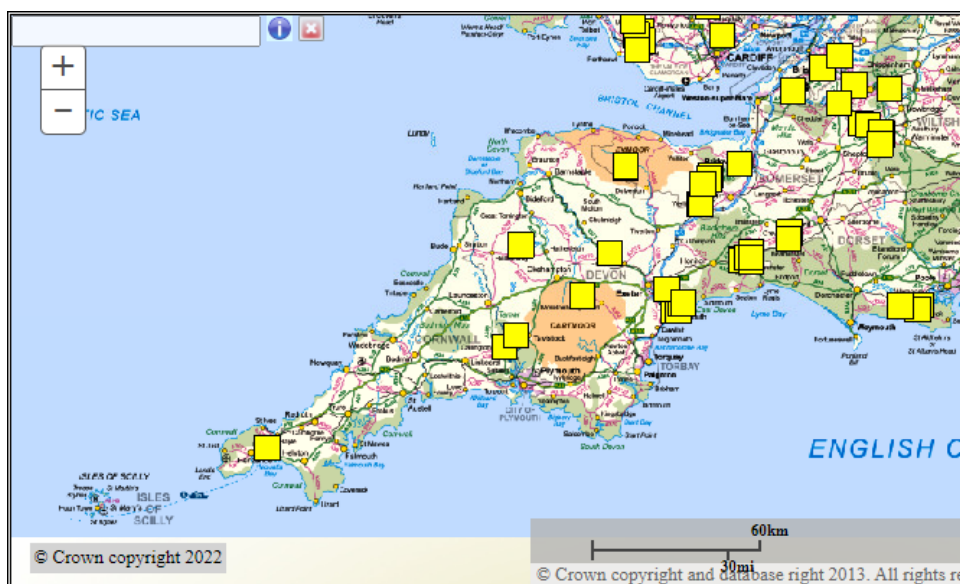
We have continued to deal with significant levels of European Foulbrood (EFB) in the South West Region in 2022 despite the reduced number of inspections due to lack of staff. As you can see 'though, there has been a steep rise in cases in Devon this year. The following graph does not include Avon, but this county will be managed in the SW region in 2023.



*EFB Incidence in South West Region from 2018-2022*

Western Region have continued to identify cases of EFB in Avon. There is a high apiary density in Bristol and as such swarms are common.

AFB (American Foul Brood) was diagnosed in just 4 apiaries in Devon and Cornwall. Some of which were linked to old equipment and abandoned colonies. If you stop beekeeping or know someone who has stopped, whatever the reason, please let us know. I had a call from someone this year who had started beekeeping because they had moved house and found overgrown hives with bees in part of their garden. A baptism of fire!

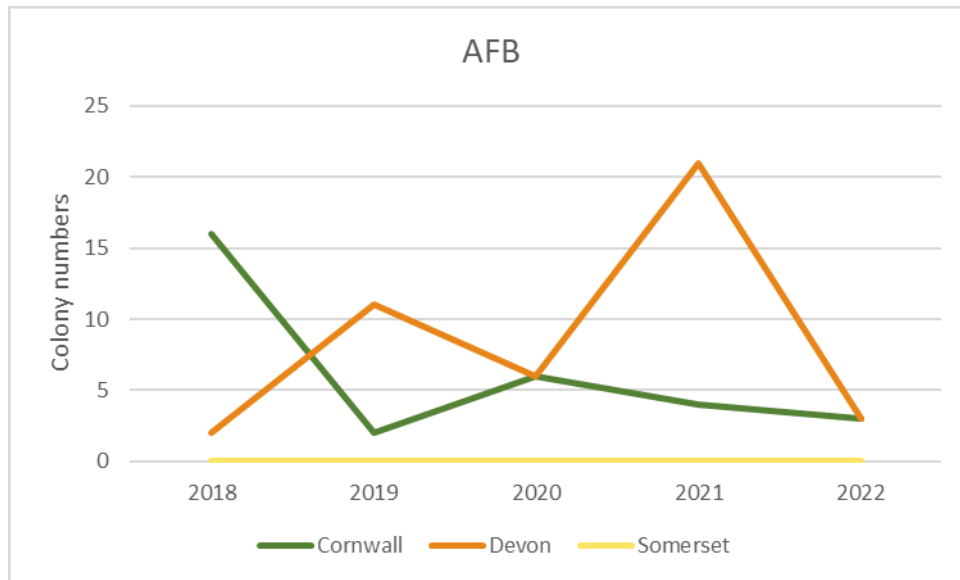


*Distribution of EFB Cases in South West Region in 2022*





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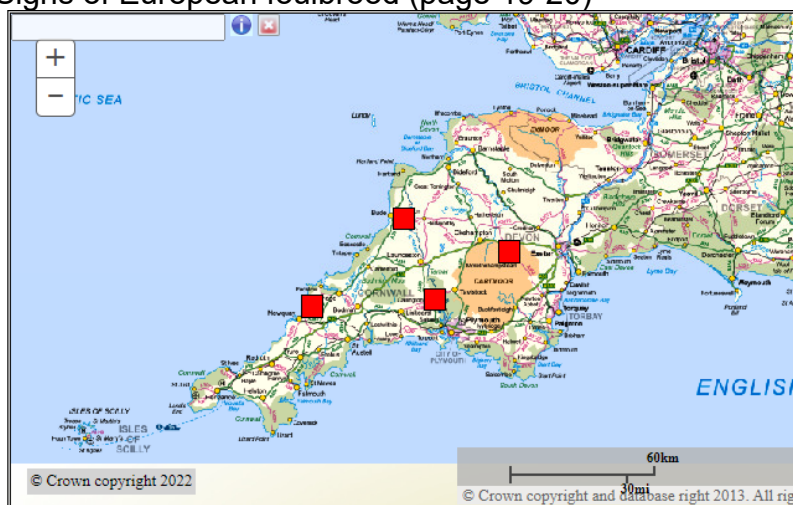


AFB Incidence in South West Region from 2018-2022

If you are buying bees, then you are encouraged to seek advice about where they are from, and we are always keen to inspect any bees brought into the region.

Beekeepers play a critical role in stopping the spread of foulbrood through high levels of biosecurity, swarm control, careful management of unknown swarms, and being able to identify symptomatic larvae in their colonies. I recommend the following publication for more information: **Foulbrood Disease of Honeybees** ([pdf](#))

- 10 Rules for foulbrood control (page 8)
- Examine a colony for brood disease (page 11-12)
- American foulbrood (page 14-16)
- Signs of European foulbrood (page 19-20)



Distribution of AFB Cases in South West Region in 2022



## Varroa

Over the winter of 2021/22 many beekeepers in our region lost several colonies, where the majority showed the classic symptoms of collapse because of Varroa mites. Almost all cases were due to either not treating at all, or incorrect use of an approved treatment e.g., half dosing or using a Thymol based treatment very late in the year. I also had several calls from beekeepers that actively choose not to treat and hadn't done for 3 or 4 years but had suddenly lost most of their bees. I think we forget that Varroa levels are directly related to brood production, and the bigger the colony or the longer brood rearing period, the bigger the mite load. It is often the strongest colony in an apiary that is now a shadow of its former self with just a smattering of bees remaining.

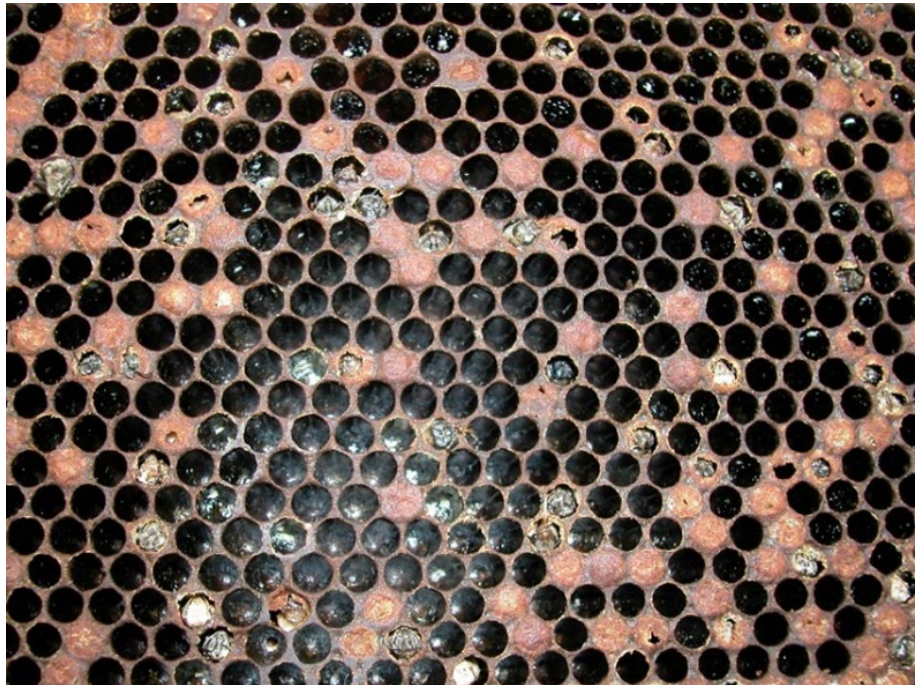
With the extended periods of brood rearing with warmer Spring and Autumn weather, we need to be rethinking our Varroa treatment plan and asking ourselves "is what I am currently doing really working?" One of the easy ways to really know (not guess) what mite levels are is by monitoring. I strongly encourage you to really focus on monitoring your hives to have the best chance of treating appropriately – see leaflet link below.

Control can be achieved by using biotechnical methods and authorised products as directed. Varroa treatments should be targeted **before** colonies start to produce their 'winter' bees but monitoring of Varroa levels throughout the season will help determine whether an earlier treatment is also required.

Varroa acts as a vector for viruses which will reduce the longevity of the bees and so impact on the foraging capability of colonies during the summer. Hives treated too late in the season may result in winter bees being affected by viruses or they may be weakened by the Varroa mites feeding on them, meaning the lives of the adult bees are reduced. This is what often leads to colony mortality in the winter or early spring.

This year the Varroa treatments Bayvarol and PolyVar Yellow are no longer permitted for use in the UK. Formic Pro is also not now authorised for usage with supers present and if honey supers remain on the hive during treatment that honey may not be used for human consumption. The list of those registered and approved for use by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) is available on their [website](#) together with the 'Summary of Product Characteristics' giving full details of use. For the full list, select 'Bees' on the drop-down list of species in the product search link. To avoid Varroa mites becoming resistant to specific chemicals it is good policy to rotate your treatments on a regular basis and ideally in conjunction with beekeepers who live in your area.

There is a legal requirement that the use of any treatments is recorded, and these records must be kept for a minimum of 5 years. Full details can be found here:- <http://www.nationalbeeunit.com/index.cfm?sectionid=110>



*Symptoms of late-stage Parasitic Mite Syndrome (PMS)*

I recommend the following publication for more information:

**Managing Varroa** ([pdf](#))

- Key Strategies for Effective Varroa Control (page 36)
- How to recognise and monitor Varroa (page 14-16)
- Using Biotechnical controls (page 18-21)
- Using Varroacides (page 22-26)
- Integrated Pest Management (page 31-34)

## Imports and Exports of Honeybees

Third Country rules now apply to import and export trade between the UK and EU (European Union) member states. Movements of honeybees from Great Britain to Northern Ireland are treated as exports and so are also subject to these rules. Import rules do not apply to movements of honeybees from Northern Ireland to GB (Great Britain).

### Imports

Honeybees imported from a Third Country must have an appropriate Export Health Certificate (EHC). The health certificate must be issued by the Third Country's Competent Authority or their Official Certifier. Currently only the import of queens (in cages with attendant workers) is permitted under Third Country rules, except from New Zealand where the import of packages of bees is also permitted.



Importers must notify all imports in advance via the IPAFFS system. From 1st November 2022, the health certificate for imports from EU countries must be uploaded onto IPAFFS (Import of Products, Animals, Food and Feed System) so that it can be viewed online. There is no longer a requirement for the original paper EHC document to accompany the consignment. Original documents will remain valid but, by providing an original document, this does not remove the requirement to upload an electronic version.

Imports from countries other than EU member states must enter via a Border Control Point (BCP). For now, imports from EU member states will continue to be checked at destination by a Bee Inspector on a risk basis; this approach is expected to change in 2023, with the exact date to be confirmed.

### Small Hive Beetle (SHB) in Italy

The following link takes you to the 'Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie (IZSVe)', the Italian health authority and research organization for animal health and food safety.

[https://www.izsvenezie.com/aethina-tumida-in-italy/#:~:text=Small%20hive%20beetle%20\(SHB%20%E2%80%93%20Aethina,of%20honey%20and%20colony%20loss.](https://www.izsvenezie.com/aethina-tumida-in-italy/#:~:text=Small%20hive%20beetle%20(SHB%20%E2%80%93%20Aethina,of%20honey%20and%20colony%20loss.)

### Small Hive Beetle (*Aethina Tumida*) Adult and larval stages.

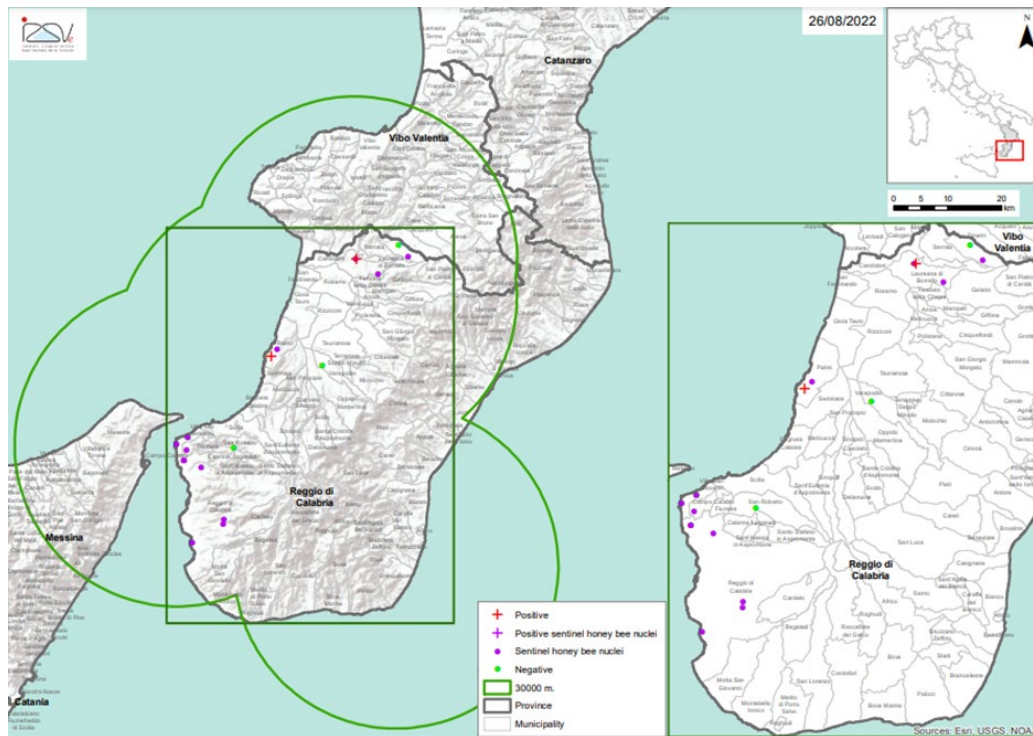


These beetles and their larvae can do an enormous amount of damage to colonies of honeybees. The map below was published on the 26th August 2022 showing the positive sights for two apiaries within 10 to 15km of the original incursion thought to be the port at Gaio Tauro. One was for 3 adults found on the 16th of March and the other 1 adult at a different location on the 4th of April. Interestingly neither were found in sentinel nuclei.



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The continued presence of SHB in Italy shows just how important it is for us to continue with the surveillance programme across the country. Our Exotic Pest Surveillance programme is explained further down in this document.



Map of SW Italy showing positive findings of SHB up to 26th August 2022

### Exports

If you intend to export bees, you must ensure that the destination country permits imports from GB and that you can comply with their import conditions. It is the exporter's responsibility to do this.

If you export your bees to any country without the correct certification, the consignment may be rejected/destroyed by the destination country. If the consignment required an inspection prior to export, the NBU would not be able to issue a certificate retrospectively.

From January 2022, Export Health Certificates for exports to EU countries must be signed by an Official Veterinarian (OV). For countries outside the EU, whether an OV is required to sign the EHC is determined by the authorities in the country of destination, so it is important for the exporter to check the requirements with them. Only queen bees can be exported to EU countries. To export queen bees, you must obtain an Export Health Certificate and arrange for it to be signed by an OV. The OV must carry out a health inspection at the apiary before the certificate can be signed,



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and exporters should expect that there will be a charge for the services of an OV. The health certificate template can be found on GOV.UK, along with Notes for Guidance and information on how to contact an OV.

The OV will confirm whether a National Bee Unit inspector also needs to be present to support the OV at the health inspection. There is no separate charge for a bee inspector to be present.

The OV can find information about how to contact a Bee Inspector on BeeBase or contact the National Bee Unit at ([nbu@apha.gov.uk](mailto:nbu@apha.gov.uk)). For exports to EU countries, a signed health certificate is valid for 10 days.

To keep up to date with the latest guidance on importing and exporting live honeybees, please visit [BeeBase](#).

### **Exotic Pest Surveillance**

The NBU conduct exotic pest surveillance inspections for Small Hive Beetle and Tropilaelaps mites near identified exotic risk points. In addition, by agreement with the beekeeper, NBU inspectors monitor selected Enhanced Sentinel Apiaries (ESA) 3 times each season near the highest risk points. In 2022, The National Bee Unit carried out 64 inspections specific to exotic pests in the South West Region.

We also have 16 volunteer South West Region beekeepers who have apiaries near exotic pest risk points and who specifically monitor their honeybee colonies for these exotic pest species on behalf of the NBU. These Voluntary Sentinel Apiaries (VSAs) represent a valuable front-line defence against exotic pest incursion. Exotic risk points include freight ports, plant importers, airports, crude hive product importers, and queen importers. The distribution of VSAs near risk points and at random sites maximises the likelihood of early pest detection. VSA beekeepers are provided with a monitoring and sampling kit and regularly examine their colonies according to standard protocols. Samples of hive debris are submitted to the NBU laboratory and tested twice in each season for the presence of Small Hive Beetle and Tropilaelaps mites.

### **Yellow-legged Asian Hornet (*Vespa velutina nigrithorax*)**

This year has seen continued low levels of confirmed Asian Hornet sightings in the UK with just one Asian Hornet nest found by NBU inspectors in a sycamore tree in the Rayleigh area of Essex on Friday 30th of September, which was then destroyed. This followed reports from a beekeeper in the area who had found Asian Hornets entering their greenhouse where they were rendering wax. The nest was the largest so far in England, approximately 40cm in diameter, local beekeepers were made aware through the Asian Hornet Teams (AHTs) and monitoring has continued in the area.



Single Asian hornets were also photographed and reported via the 'Asian Hornet Watch' app in Chelmsford in Essex and Dover in Kent. No further insects were seen but local Asian Hornet Teams have been alerted and are continuing to observe forage and watch insects in the area.



*Rayleigh Asian Hornet*



*Rayleigh Asian Hornet Nest*

We encourage everyone to:

- Use the 'Asian Hornet Watch' app that is available to download free from the Apple and Android app stores.
- Anyone can also report sightings by email to [alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk](mailto:alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk) or via the online submission form on the Non Native Species Secretariat (NNS) website. Please provide a photo along with where you found it and a contact number to reply to.
- Familiarise yourself with what the hornets and similar insects look like as thousands of reports are other insects every year. Details on the appearance of an Asian hornet can be found on the Bee Base guide or the NNS Asian hornet ID sheet.
- Keep a look out on late summer flowering plants such as ivy where the hornets (and other insects) forage on the flowers.

By working together, we hope to keep this invasive species at bay and protect our nation's important pollinators.

N.B. A dead insect is much better than a missed photo, so catch the hornet if possible and freeze it or knock it down with anything to hand! Remember, our best defence against the Asian hornet is to quickly detect any arrivals and prevent them from establishing; monitoring traps are the best way to help aid detection. The traps can be home-made and there are links to a leaflet (and a YouTube video) describing how to make one on BeeBase. Monitoring traps are advised in areas away from a



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confirmed outbreak, as regular inspection will allow other beneficial insects to be released unharmed.

## Finally

I would like to thank the team of Seasonal Bee Inspectors for all their hard work in keeping our managed honey bee colonies healthy. Please be vigilant, check for brood disease and look out for Asian Hornets, if you don't look, you don't find. Our inspections are targeted to maximise our ability to find and control pests and diseases, and our work schedules are so much easier for the help you give us in arranging appointments – thank you.

Many thanks also to the local association secretaries/training officers who helped us to manage the bee safaris and other events across the South West. With more inspectors next year, we will hopefully be able to provide a lot more events across the region. These are likely to be smaller in scale than historic 'Bee Health Days', but more of them and more locally focussed. Please come along and see what diseased combs look like, how to avoid disease, deal with varroa and spot those exotic pests. I hope to meet many more of you in 2023.

I'd like to wish you all a successful and trouble-free season next year but, if the worst happens, please remember the NBU are here to help.

### **Megan Seymour**

Regional Bee Inspector, South West England

*(covering Avon, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly)*

**Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) | Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Phlanhigion**

Telephone: Mobile: 07775 119475 | Email: [megan.seymour@apha.gov.uk](mailto:megan.seymour@apha.gov.uk)

National Bee Unit Website (BeeBase) / Gwefan: [www.nationalbeeunit.com](http://www.nationalbeeunit.com)

[APHA Website](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#) | [LinkedIn](#) | [YouTube](#)



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[PSI@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:PSI@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk)

APHA is an Executive Agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and works on behalf of the Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Food Standards Agency to safeguard animal and plant health for the benefit of people, the environment, and the economy.