

THE
BEEWEAVER
GUIDE
TO ALL THINGS BEE



WORKING WITH
Colonies

Beekeeping
METHODOLOGY



AGRICULTURE
Exemption



RE-QUEENING



EVENTS WITH
A Buzz



Beekeeping
TIPS & TRICKS

LEARN FROM ONE HUNDRED THIRTY PLUS YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

B  **Weaver**



Weaver

In this guide, you will learn:

BEEWEAVER BEE FACTS	2
GETTING STARTED	3
HOW TO CHOOSE A HIVE	5
HOW TO PURCHASE BEES	9
BASIC BEEKEEPING METHODS	11
TIPS & TRICKS	19
BEEWEAVER HISTORY	23
WILDFLYER MEAD CO	25
WHAT'S NEW AT THE FARM?	29
MAP	30

Additional resources

BEEWEAVER.COM

BeeHelp blog, videos, and other educational services are available online, as well as BeeWeaver queens, bees, and beekeeping merchandise. We offer shipping and pick up options.

BEEWEAVER HONEY FARM

Taste local and exotic honey, enjoy a flight of flavorful mead, see live bees, learn beekeeping, and more at the BeeWeaver Honey Farm in Navasota, Texas. We also offer all the gear you need to start beekeeping, plus fun, bee-themed merchandise at the BeeGoods Mercantile. Open 7 days a week.

TOURS & BEEKEEPING CLASSES

For a complete list of tours and classes, see our website under 'Farm Activities' and follow us on Facebook and Instagram.



BEFORE WE BEGIN,

A Few Facts about BeeWeaver Bees

BeeWeaver honey bees are...

MITE-TOLERANT For more than 20 years, we've been selecting BeeWeaver bees to survive and thrive in the presence of Varroa mite infestation.

VIRUS-RESISTANT BeeWeaver bees mount a distinct immunological response to viruses. They resist infection by deadly viruses that Varroa mites carry.

TREATMENT-FREE For decades, BeeWeaver bees have been treatment-free for Varroa mites. You won't need to apply expensive toxic chemicals to control mites in a BeeWeaver hive.

PRODUCTIVE, BUT FRUGAL BeeWeaver bees respond quickly to pollen and nectar resource changes, as well as other environmental conditions, which leads to explosive growth in the spring and big honey crops when nectar is abundant. When nectar and pollen are less plentiful, BeeWeaver colonies reduce brood production and food consumption, minimizing the need for supplemental feeding. BeeWeaver bees hoard pollen and honey for winter, building strong populations in the fall and reducing the risk of winter mortality.

HARDY BeeWeaver bees thrive in a variety of environmental conditions and climates. They have little need for extensive management interventions that are often required by other bees. There is no need for Varroa mite controls, less need for medications or supplements and, therefore, less time and money are needed to keep your bees alive and thriving.

*Our bees make production of pure,
natural honey and hive products easy.*

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Getting Started

Beekeeping is a skilled and unique practice. Each season will vary and each year will present unique challenges and successes.



Your First Year of Beekeeping

What to expect when you're getting started

- 1 The initial expense for hives, bees and (if you choose) protective gear, will be your biggest investment.
- 2 As your hive grows, you will need to buy more frames and supers. When your bees do not need this space, you may store these boxes for use again at a later date - making the purchase a one-time investment.
- 3 At any point in time, your hive may need extra feeding. Syrup can be used to stimulate queen laying and can also provide the hive with additional resources when natural foraging is sparse.
- 4 Queens will need to be replaced from time to time.
- 5 Generally, new hives will not produce honey crops during the first spring season, but how a hive produces is tied directly to location and weather. Some locations are productive right away, while other locations won't produce until the hives have built up strong, full-sized colonies.
- 6 When honey is produced, it can be pulled from the hive and harvested. Harvesting can be done in many ways, based on personal preference, available equipment, and amount of honey that needs to be extracted.
- 7 Generally, hives should be visited frequently: up to twice a month in the spring, once a month in the summer and fall, and once every two months in the winter.
- 8 Once your bee yard has about 4-6 colonies, splits can usually be made to increase the number of colonies.



HOME IS WHERE THE BEES ARE

Choosing a Hive Type

*Your bees will need a place to live.
We give you the pros and cons
of the different hive designs.*



COMMERCIAL PINE HIVE,
WITH A MIGRATORY TOP

Langstroth Hive

*A traditional stacked hive that
grows vertically*



PROS

CLASSIC

Invented by Rev. Lorenzo Langstroth, this hive design revolutionized beekeeping and made modern methods of beekeeping possible. Langstroth's key insight was the notion of "bee space." The wooden frames are precisely spaced the correct distant apart so that honey bees will not build comb between them. This makes the frames "movable." The corollary is that frames and other equipment built to these Langstroth dimensions are also interchangeable.

MODULAR

Langstroth hives also offer the advantage of simple vertical expansion or contraction by the addition or subtraction of standard-sized boxes and frames.

VERSATILE & CONVENTIONAL

Langstroth hive equipment is ubiquitous, meaning you can easily find compatible equipment for honey extraction, pollen harvesting, hive moving and other colony manipulation. If you want to resell your equipment or colonies, they will likely have more value on the open market if contained in Langstroth equipment.

CONS

VERTICAL MANAGEMENT

Langstroth hives were designed to hold large colonies and lots of honey. Consequently, they can be heavy and may require physical strength to manage and harvest honey supers. Depending on box size and whether or not it is full of honey, a super could weigh as much as 75 pounds. If you are concerned about having to move heavy boxes of honey off the top of your hive, then a Langstroth hive may not be for you. On the other hand, you have the option of harvesting one comb at a time. Placing the hive on a stand can help accessibility if bending or stooping is difficult for you.

Top Bar Hive

A horizontal hive with bars, not frames.

PROS

NATURAL COMB BUILDING

Top bar hives require bees to build their comb from scratch in whatever configuration they choose. Seeing newly fabricated comb hanging from the top bars can be fascinating!

NO MUSCLES REQUIRED

There are no supers to lift with top bar hives, and you will work and harvest honey one top bar at a time.

EASY ON THE BACK

Because top bar hives can be worked standing up, at waist height and without bending over, they may be a better choice if your back prevents you from lifting or bending.



CONS

TIME-INTENSIVE

Because top bar hives require constant intervention to enforce comb building on only one top bar and eliminate comb attachments to sides, this option will demand more of your time.

DIFFICULT TO MOVE AND INSPECT

Combs built on top bars have no reinforcement or wooden frame to facilitate manipulation, movement and inspection. One can inadvertently cause the comb to detach from the top bar (especially on a hot summer day); and it is very difficult to inspect for embryos, larvae, queen or disease. Moving a top bar hive can also cause the combs to fall off the top bar.

THERMOREGULATION AND PESTS

Your bees will have to work harder to heat and cool a top bar hive because the space is difficult for them to thermoregulate themselves. Small hive beetles have more hiding places in top bar hives.



ONCE YOU HAVE A HIVE

Purchase your Bees

*You can start a new colony
with nucs or packaged bees.*



Colony Nuclei

“Nucs”

A nuc is a miniature colony with 4-5 combs of brood, bees, honey, pollen and a queen. A nuc is easily moved from the packaging into your hive upon arrival.

PROS A nuc has drawn comb, a queen, bee brood, adult bees, honey and pollen. A nuc is an established colony in miniature.

CONS Nucs must eventually be installed in Langstroth equipment. You cannot easily start a top bar hive with a nuc, unless you have a hybrid hive.



Package Bees

“Wild Swarms”

A colony of honey bees may be started with a wild swarm, or with an artificial swarm produced by us or another beekeeper. An artificial swarm is also known as a “package” of bees and consists of three pounds of bees and a queen. If cared for appropriately and environmental conditions are favorable, a package will grow into a full-strength colony in short order (usually in about three brood cycles).

PROS Installing a package is easy and rewarding, and growing one replicates the natural way colonies propagate by swarming. A package of bees is the most cost-effective option for starting a new hive. A package can be used to start any hive type, including a Langstroth or top bar.

CONS Hives started this way need more time and attention. It takes more than three weeks from the time you install the package until baby bees emerge from brood and the colony begins to grow. The bees also have to build new comb before the queen has a place to lay eggs and the bees have a place to store pollen and nectar. Starvation is a risk if the bees run out of food soon after installation.

BEE A PRO

Basic Beekeeping Methods

*Traditional methods and processes
that will get you buzzing.*



Hiving Nuc

Nucleus colonies

- 1 Prepare your hive before the nucleus arrives.
- 2 Prepare a feeder with honey or sugar syrup (dissolve 6–8 lbs. of sugar in 1 gallon of water). The entrance of the hive should be reduced to a width of about 1–2 inches by stuffing grass or newspaper into the entrance slot or by using an entrance reducer.
- 3 Remove frames or combs from the hive body (you need to make room for 4 combs from the nuc).
- 4 Wear a hat and veil, and light your smoker. Take the lid off the nuc and gently smoke the top of the frames.
- 5 Carefully place the frames of brood and bees from the nuc into the hive. Be very careful not to mash the queen.
- 6 Initially, the 4 frames of brood and bees should be no more than one comb of foundation away from the feeder (if you are using a frame feeder in your hive). Close the hive.
- 7 In 4–10 days, enlarge the entrance to 2–4 inches, add feed and check for eggs. The eggs look like miniature grains of rice positioned vertically in the bottom of the cells.
- 8 If you do not have any eggs, please contact us immediately. *If a nuc fails to flourish or even dies, typically it is due to the queen not surviving transit or the hiving process.*





Installing Package Bees

Screened boxes with up to 3 lbs of worker bees and the queen

- 1 Prepare your hive before the bees arrive. We recommend a solid bottom hive without open air or a screen. Hives should be in a reduced space: single deep or modified langstroth box or about 6-7 bars in a top bar hive. Packages are swarms: 3 pounds of bees (~10-12,000 worker bees) and a queen. They are vulnerable in the shipping cage. It is critical to have a package immediately.
- 2 Prepare a feeder with honey or sugar syrup (dissolve 6-8 lbs. sugar in 1 gallon water). We recommend closing the entrance so that the bees cannot fly for 24 hours after hiving. Use newspaper, an entrance reducer or similar material. If temperatures exceed 80°F, use a screen. Alternatively, you may reduce the entrance to 1-2 inches with grass, newspaper or an entrance reducer.
- 3 Gently remove the feed can and queen cage from the package, and replace the can or cover the hole with cardboard. Can removal is made easier by tipping the package over slightly to loosen the can, or prying the can with a hive tool.
- 4 Check the queen. If she's not alive, contact us immediately and have the package with the dead queen in the cage - this will keep the bees from drifting away until a replacement queen arrives.

- 5 Remove the cork from the candy end of the cage and hang the queen and cage, candy-end down, between 2 of the center frames in your hive. The bees must have access to the screen on the queen cage in order to care for her pending her release. *There two options to proceed: 6a quickly dump the bees out of the cage; or, 6b place the package inside the hive.*
- 6a Grasp the package at both ends, turn it upside down and shake the bees out through the hole where the can was. You may need to repeat the process until most of the bees have been shaken into the hive. Alternatively, tear or cut the screen off one side to make it easier to get the bees into the hive. *Remember to remove the can so the bees can crawl out.*
- 6b Remove 4 of the outside frames and set the package of bees into the hive, no more than one frame away from the queen cage and queen. Before placing the package full of bees into the hive, first tip the cage over and shake a few bees out to cover the queen. This step of shaking a hundred or so bees out to cover the queen is critical if temperatures are 60 degrees or less.
- 7 Cover the hive and do not disturb for at least 5 days to one week.
- 8 After a week, enlarge the entrance to 2-4 in. The queen should be out of her cage and eggs present on 1-2 fully or partially drawn combs. If you started the hive on foundation only, the bees should be drawing wax on 2-3 frames.
- 9 Starvation is the most significant hazard for package bees. Give your new colony plenty of feed, regardless of floral resources. It is energy intensive to make wax for combs and quick comb construction facilitates rapid colony growth. Continue feeding the colony. Prevent robbing until the bees produce enough honey to sustain themselves.



New Colony Health

Extra care after your colony placement

- 1 After unloading your colony, make sure that the bees are free to fly and that you have provided adequate ventilation. A colony with 7-9 combs of brood, bees and honey should have at least 6 inches of open entrance space at the bottom (though more may be advisable, especially in hot weather or full sun exposure).
- 2 Unless you have no time to inspect within the next 2-7 days, we recommend allowing at least 24 hours for the bees to recover from the move before opening the cover and inspecting the hive.
- 3 You should wait 3 days after the move to inspect your colony. The presence of embryos or eggs at 72 hours will confirm that the queen survived the move. Or visually locate the queen to assure that your hive is queenright.
- 4 Check your hive for adequate space for the colony to put nectar and store honey. If there is no empty comb or foundation in the hive, add a super of foundation or comb to provide a place for honey storage.
- 5 There is usually no need to feed a full-strength colony immediately after moving it to your apiary site. Exceptions include acquisition of your colony in drought or extreme heat or cold, or other prolonged periods where weather precludes or reduces bee foraging.





Introducing the Queen

WOOD OR PLASTIC CAGE

The successful queen introduction method, with a 97% success rate

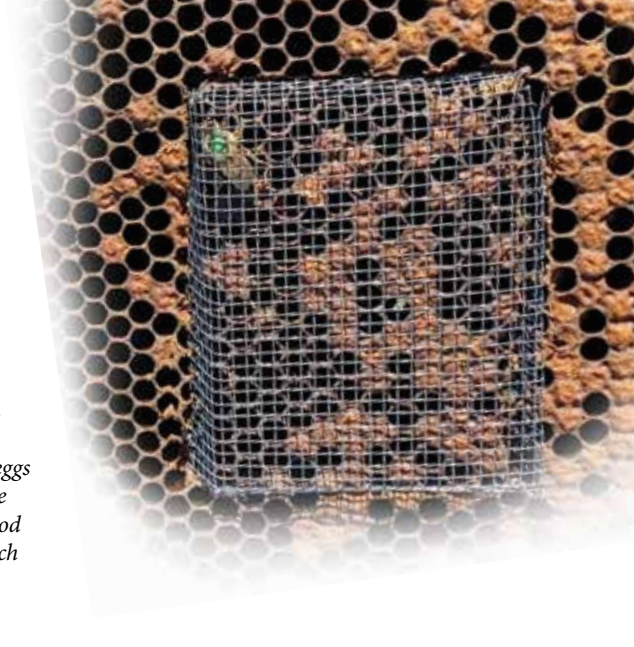
- 1 Make sure your hive does not have a queen. Remove the cork from the candy end of the queen cage. Use a small nail or like tool to gently open a small hole in the candy. Be careful not to poke through and stab the queen, or make the hole so big the bees can crawl through.
- 2 Wedge the queen cage between 2 of the center frames with the screen on the cage exposed downward toward the bottom of the hive so that the bees can access the queen through the screen. The bees must also have access to the hole in the candy end of the cage.
- 3 Make sure the candy end of the cage is slightly lower than the area of the cage occupied by the queen. Make certain the queen cage is securely embedded in wax or is secured to the top of the frames. If the cage falls to the bottom of the hive, the queen may not survive. The queen must be placed in the brood nest or the part of the hive where bees are clustered.
- 4 Close the hive and wait 1 week before opening it. When you make your 1-week inspection, the queen should be out of her cage, and she should have eggs laid in 1 or 2 of the combs. Some queens can take a little longer to begin laying. If you see she is released but there are no eggs, check again in 3–5 days. If she is not out of the cage, release her into the hive by removing the screen and allowing her to walk into the hive. *Be careful not to let the wind or her wings carry her away from the hive.*

PUSH-IN CAGE

For special circumstances

Allows the queen to start laying eggs immediately and will increase the chances of acceptance. This method requires handling the queen, which must to be done with great care.

- 1 Make sure the hive has no queen or queen cells present.
- 2 To make a push-in cage, cut a flat 6"x 6" inch screen wire. Cut slits 3/4" in from the top right and left, as well as the bottom right and left. Fold at the cuts to make a 3-dimensional box.
- 3 Select a comb with emerging brood. Brush the bees off the comb and place the push-in cage over an area of empty cells, a few emerging brood cells and open nectar.
- 4 Remove the queen from the candy cage and put her under the wire cage. Do not allow any other adult bees under the cage. Push the cage into the comb, leaving enough room for the queen to move freely underneath. Make sure bees can't get under the cage.
- 5 The frame with the queen and cage should be placed in the middle of the brood nest (if no brood is present, place in the middle of the cluster).
- 6 Remove the push-in cage after 3-5 days or after the bees are no longer clinging to the cage. If the bees are clinging to the cage instead of calmly walking on it, they have not accepted the queen yet and more time is needed before the cage is removed.
- 7 The colony should be disturbed as little as possible for the next 2 weeks, while the queen establishes her brood nest.



THE QUEEN BEE'S

Tips & Tricks

A beekeeper can do in seconds what it would take days for the bees to do for themselves.



Keep it Simple

Most of a beekeeper's job is to help bees with these three things - Nutrition, population and shelter.

1 NUTRITION

Feeding is a bit of a learned practice - there is no hard and fast rules, and you can over and under feed. BUT we can give you some guidelines. Generally, in a hive you want one frame of stored honey for every frame of brood/bees.

Keep your bees well fed with 1:1 sugar syrup (by weight), but only feed proportionally (i.e. small amount for small population) to their size and if there is a need (i.e. no or hardly any stored honey/syrup). Generally if you have 1 frame of honey for every frame of brood, your hive has plenty of stores.

Continue feeding if:

- There are frames that still need to be drawn out - they are mostly foundation.
- There is no stored honey/syrup, or very little.

Feed only a small amount if one and/or both of the above is true, and the population of bees is small (you don't want the bees to overwork themselves storing syrup if they need to focus on population growth). The quantity of feed should be in direct ratio to bee population. Small



population = Small amount of feed, Large population = Large amount of feed.

Discontinue feeding if:

- All frames are drawn out
- There is stored honey/syrup in the frames
- The bees stop taking up the feed - most of it is sitting in the feeder.

2 POPULATION

Check for a laying queen after hiving the bees, and make sure she is alive and well with each hive check. Look for her and/or her eggs - if you see eggs you know she is there.

When should I requeen? This is a question we get all the time, and unfortunately, it is easier asked than answered....

But there are a few simple (or least simple to describe) assessments that will help you develop the information you need to answer the question.



- 1 Are there no (or few) embryos (eggs) present? In this case, move a comb with embryos into this colony from another hive immediately. Introduce a new queen as soon as possible.
- 2 Is there a chewed-wing virgin, or drone laying queen in the colony? Or has a virgin queen been present with no evidence of oviposition for more than 10 day(s)? Get rid of the queen and start over immediately.
- 3 Are embryos or eggs widely scattered across one or more combs?
- 4 Is the brood in adjacent cells of widely varying ages, or does the comb contain many empty cells adjacent to cells with brood? Note, this brood pattern or lack of brood may not be indicative of a failing queen if there is an extreme dearth of pollen or nectar. Moreover, a perfectly good queen can also exhibit a brood pattern like this if the colony has been on a big nectar flow - with the bees filling empty cells with nectar before the queen can deposit new embryos in empty cells after baby bees emerge.
- 5 Are drone brood cells scattered across the comb, surrounded by worker brood? However, patches of drone brood are no cause for alarm.
- 6 Are there signs of Varroa destructor parasitism or viruses transmitted by Varroa (e.g. DWV) causing brood or bee mortality or morbidity? – this may present as dead or dying larvae, pupae, or more than a few baby bees with phoretic mites (on the bees) or deformed wings.
- 7 Are there signs of European Foulbrood? Is there evidence of chalkbrood?
- 8 Is the colony relatively non-productive (compared to other colonies in your apiary, or to the performance of typical colonies in your location during the same season in previous years)?
- 9 Are there more cells on the comb in the middle of the brood nest full of pollen and honey than there are cells with brood, and there is no obvious environmental extreme that would explain the paucity of brood?

- 10 Does the colony exhibit objectionable behavior? Is the colony hyper defensive? Or is the colony building swarm cells when the colony is not jammed full of honey and bees?
- 11 Has the colony attempted to supersede or raised cells previously, yet has not produced a laying queen?
- 12 Is there a crippled queen present, and though still laying is impaired in movement?

Numbers 1 & 2, above, are the obvious cases for immediate action and you should introduce a new queen and eliminate the old or damaged queen immediately. Introduce fresh eggs/embryos from another hive, if at all possible, right away.

The more of these issues you see the more urgent the situation is. We routinely requeen if we observe any of them. As queen breeders we have the luxury of having ample queens the majority of the year, and the ability to store queens during the winter months in case a colony cannot wait for a queen.

3 SHELTER

Only give your hive more room if the bees have filled the top box 100% AND are on a honey flow/brood build up. Remove any extra room they cannot care for.

When to add Honey Supers:
Add at least one super when you observe your bees whitening comb in the top of the hive – fresh wax on the frames in the middle of the topmost super, though if you're in an area where the flow will be intense you may want to add two, or even three at a time. Remember not all colonies will fill at the same rate, and it takes a bit more experience to gauge which colonies

are likely to fill multiple supers before the neighboring hives, but paying careful attention to population at the entrance, foraging activity, current weight and similar indicators are all useful clues to which colonies will need more room first.

Of course, this problem assumes that you have the luxury of abundant honey supers on hand in the first place. If you don't then you will have to extract combs immediately as your super fills and then get the extracted comb back on your hive right away (the same day). Don't hesitate to add supers if you have them – you can always shuffle them around to the most needy hives later if the colony you put extras on doesn't need them.

“There are only a few things you can count on about a honey flow, but you can be sure you won't be extracting honey from supers that you never put on a hive.”
~Roy Weaver, Sr





ABOUT BEEWEAVER

Family Beekeeping for 132 Years

On December 23, 1888, Florence and Zachariah Weaver received 10 hives of bees as a wedding gift. Like most farmers of their time, honey bees were an integral part of the Weaver homestead. The community of Lynn Grove was a sweet spot for raising bees and their hives flourished.

Their son, Roy Weaver, Sr. expanded the Weaver Family's beekeeping operation with queen rearing and began to commercially produce queens in the 1920s. At the age of 16, Binford, Roy's youngest son, managed the queen operation during World War II. Binford later became a worldwide leader in the beekeeping industry.

In 1989, Dan, Binford's eldest son, joined his father and began selecting for varroa mite tolerant bees. BeeWeaver became the first commercial apiary in the United States to offer a mite tolerant and virus resistant bee breed. Dan and his wife, Laura, continue to improve the BeeWeaver breed. The honey bee's popularity has risen in the last decade, allowing them to open the BeeGoods Mercantile in the remodeled 1930s honey packing plant. Today, BeeWeaver holds bee-centric events annually, bee tours weekly, and honey tastings daily. 132 years later, Lynn Grove is still a sweet spot. BeeWeaver looks forward to sharing a little piece of it with you!



1888
THE WEAVERS WERE GIFTED TEN HIVES AS A WEDDING PRESENT

1905
HONEY TRAVELS TO HOUSTON IN A WAGON

1926
QUEEN REARING COMMERCIALY



1944
BINFORD (AGE 16) RUNS QUEEN REARING CREW



1946
PACKAGED BEES VIA TRAIN

1965
BUCKFAST ABBY BREEDING PARTNERSHIP



1973
KONA QUEEN COMPANY IS BORN



1980
MIGRATORY BEEKEEPING BECOMES A COMMERCIAL STANDARD



1989
DAN WEAVER BRINGS GENETICS AND BREEDING SPECIALITY TO BEE WEAVER

1994
LAURA "THE QUEEN" WEAVER GETS TO WORK



2001
100% CHEMICAL FREE



2016
FIRST RETAIL LOCATION FOR BEEGOODS MERCANTILE

2017
FIRST BUZZFEST!



2020
WILDFLYER MEAD OPENS

2021
FLY-BY AND THE LOFT OPENS



WildFlyer Mead Co

Welcome to WildFlyer Mead Company, the buzzed side of the honey farm! We welcome all guests into our tasting room, whether you're a first time mead drinker or a longtime mead lover. Grab a glass or try a flight, hang out on our screened-in porch, and relax for a bit. Make sure to say hi to mead maker Jeff and Chelsea while you're here.

From the very beginning, Jeff has been adamant about using only fresh Texas fruit and premium, local honey for his meads. There's a good chance you will find Jeff cutting and juicing fruit or extracting honey in the summertime. "The seasonality of our meads is probably the most exciting part. I get to use strawberries in the spring, berries and peaches in the summer, apples in the fall, and citrus in the winter. Texas is an amazing place for growing fruit. There's always something fresh for us to use, and it pairs wonderfully with our honey," Jeff says. Whether a first time taster or a mead connoisseur, it is easy to notice and appreciate quality ingredients.

WildFlyer's meads are quite a bit different than other meads you may find, not only in terms of ingredients but also in sweetness. People tend to think that mead has to be really sweet. A lot of it is, but it doesn't have to be. In fact, Jeff tends to keep his meads off-dry to semi-sweet and usually fruit-forward. He wants to make meads that are refreshing and can be enjoyed by everyone.

With BeeWeaver honey and Wildflyer mead, a trip to BeeWeaver Honey Farm is a sweet idea. Come see what the buzz is all about.



What's new at the honey farm!



Fly-by
SIP 'N SNACK

SAY HELLO TO FLY-BY!

Our country kitchen will serve up delicious meals and WildFlyer mead during special events. We will operate on special hours through the year (posted on our site). When not cooking up meals, we will be packaging our BeeGoods product line and baking up honey sweets for sale in the BeeGoods Mercantile. Our porches are always open - feel free to stop by and Relax, Sip, & Snack.



RV CAMPING

Campers are welcome to book a night (or two!) at our farm at no charge. We offer several amenities to our guests - electric and water hook up (\$25), picnic tables at each site, a shared fire pit in the campground, a BBQ pit on the Honey House Dock, and all the fun the farm has to offer. We encourage our guests to pre-book sites to guarantee a place and reserve space in any off farm tours in advance. We do book up so a bit of planning ahead will help you get the most out of your visit.



BINFORD CORNER

COMING SOON

Binford Corner was built in 1912 by the Binford family. Only 1 mile from our farm, this property was also used as a school-house (Binford Weaver, went there as a boy in the 1930s), storage for beekeeping supplies, and again, home to the Binford Family in the 1960's and 1970's. We feel honored to be the next family to steward this historic property. In 2022, we will be opening the home for vacationers to enjoy. Watch for details on beeweaver.com



METHODIST CHURCH

BINFORD CORNER

COMMUNITY GARDEN

ANNA ROSA'S QUEEN GARDEN

BEE OBSERVATION DECK

PICNIC LAWN

BEEGOODS MERCANTILE

P



Fly-by SIP 'N SNACK

COVERED PICNIC

WILDFLYER MEAD Co

P

Left BEE MEAD
HONEY HOUSE

CAMPING

CR 319

We're buzzing about The Loft!

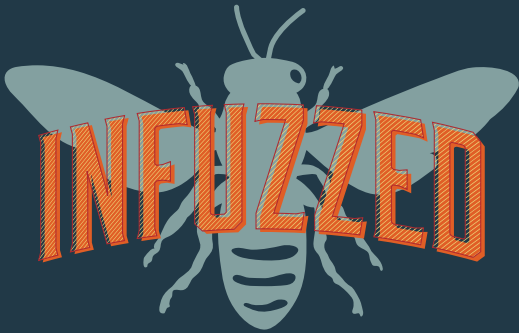
CHECK OUT OUR NEW BEE & BEE

A unique vacation home located in the heart of our commercial beekeeping operation. This space originally housed our offices and queen shipping room. Since 2007 it has been used as conditioned storage until we began renovations in Winter 2021. Our goal was to make a memorable one of a kind vacation stay on our farm. Sleep above where we extract and pack our honey, sit on our screened in porch and enjoy a beautiful view of our farm, visit WildFlyer Mead's tasting room, picnic and BBQ, stroll through our community garden, and shop at our historical honey shop!

Visit our website and select 'Book Your Stay'. The Loft awaits!



BUZZ FEST



COOK OFF

Honey

HOLIDAZZE



BEES & BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES

- Mite-tolerant & chemical free
- Cypress hives & quality gear
- Dadant Dealer
- Economic Starter Hives

SERVICES

- Consulting
- Beekeeping Lessons
- Speaking Engagements
- Virtual Lessons
- RV Campsites

EVENTS

- BuzzFest *Last Saturday in May*
- Infuzzed with Honey Cook-Off *Last Saturday in September*
- Holidazze *First Saturday in December*

HAPPENINGS

- Hive Tours – private & public
- Bee expert socials
- Queen catch demos
- Specialty classes
- Honey tasting bar
- Observation hives
- Mead tastings
- Stay at our Farm
- Community Garden
- Picnic Area
- Food Trucks
- Live Music

HONEY & MORE

- Comb, whipped, infused, & creamed honeys
- Bee-themed gifts
- Jewelry, pottery, & paintings
- Beeswax, balms, & candles

Photo credits: Mitzy Foster Camp, Haley Corsi, and Faith and Fire Photography.

A special thank you to the BeeWeaver Team. Our beekeeping crew, queen yard crew, and store staff have helped make the BeeWeaver queens & bees, hive tours, honey tastings, and our many other offerings possible.

BEEWEAVER HONEY FARM

16481 CR 319, Navasota, TX 77868

BEEGOODS MERCANTILE

beeweaver.com

(512) 535-2219

store@beeweaver.com

WILDFLYER MEAD CO

wildflyermead.com

(936) 213-0450

info@wildflyermead.com

BEEWEAVER HONEY FARM