

LOCAL NATURAL

sustainable

SADIE GRACE
FARMS



RAW HONEY

Crissy Ward, Owner and Beekeeper



Sadie Grace Farms

Pure Raw Local Honey

Pollination Services

Bee Rescues and Removals

Apiary Set-Up

Beekeeping Consultation

Beekeeping Education, Tours, Classes

Chickens, Farm fresh eggs



Education. Community. Services. Resources.

Honeybee Basics



Why We Need Bees

Bee Emergencies

How you can be involved

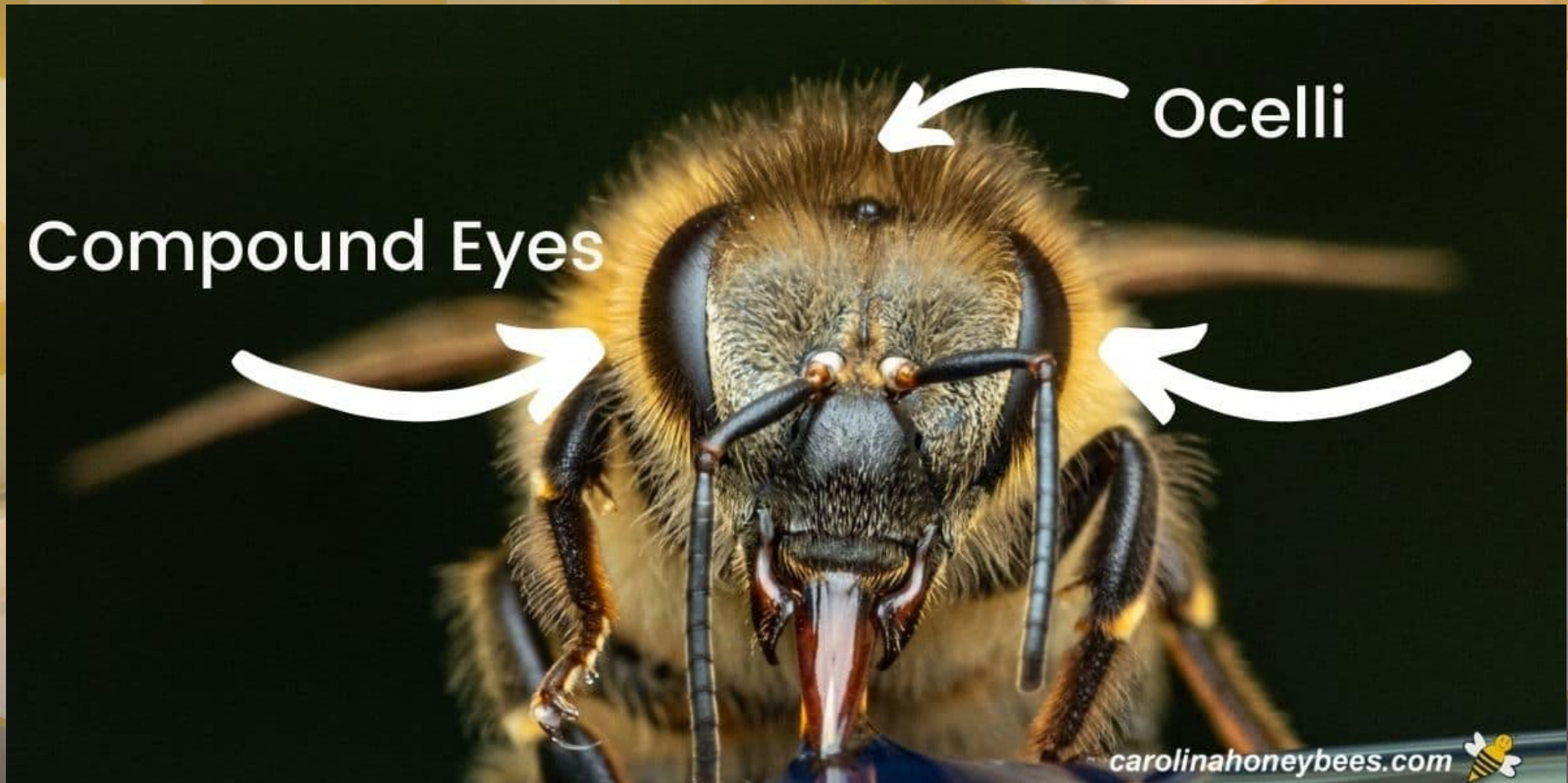
Becoming a Beekeeper

Quiz 1

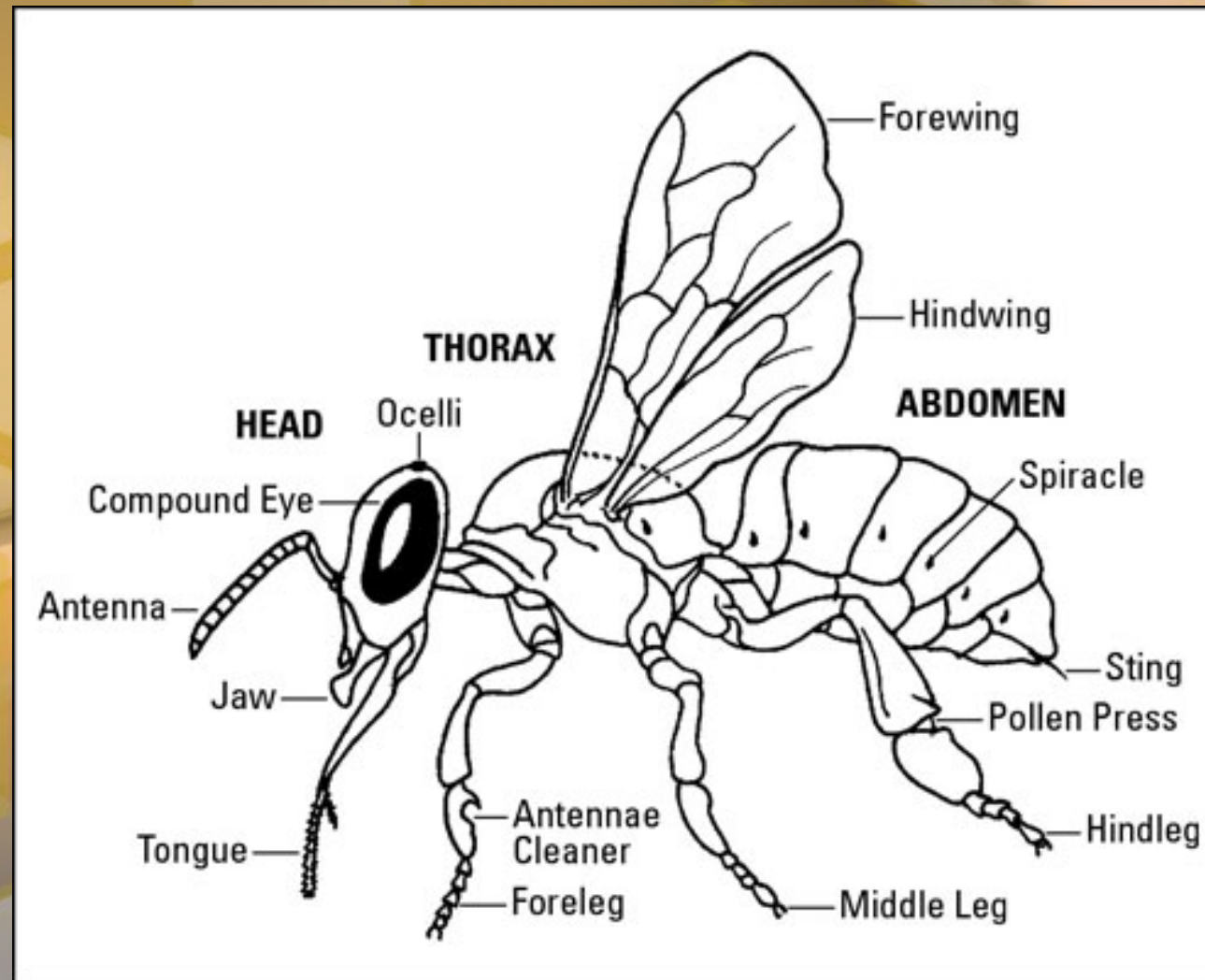
How many eyes do honeybees have?

Bees have 5 total eyes.

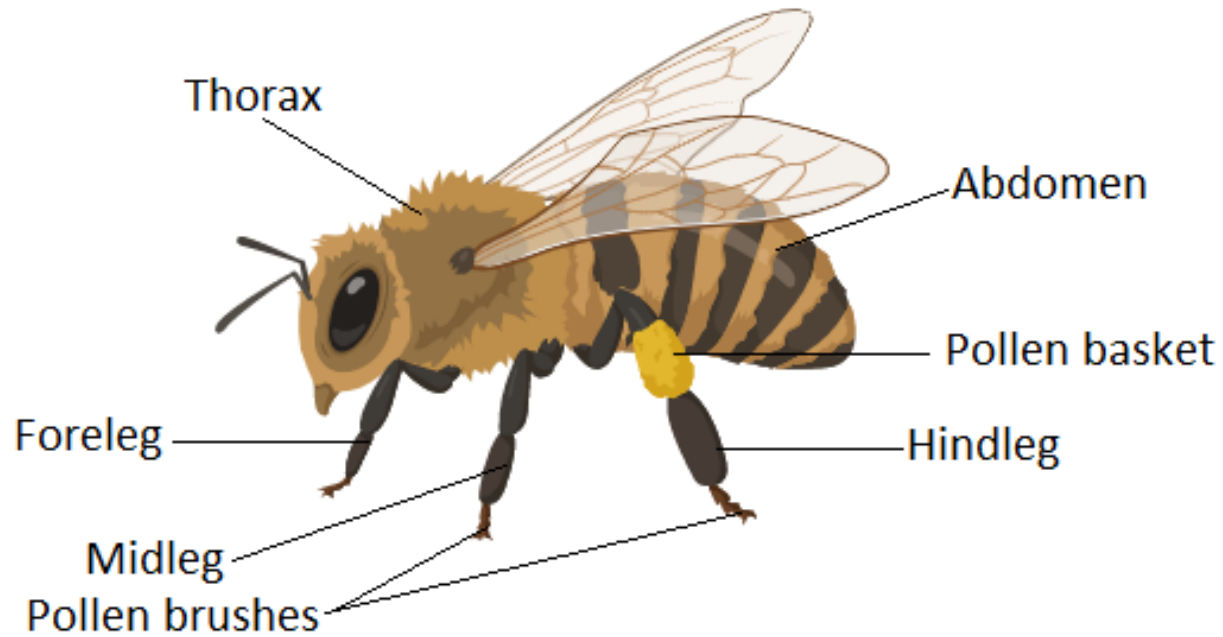
3 simple eyes on top and then 2 compound eyes on each side.



Honeybee Anatomy



Bee Anatomy



A Honey Bee



Honeybee Hives



Bees live in together in a colony of bee's – the colony lives in a structure called a beehive. All of the beehives together is called an apiary or a bee farm.

Bee Colony and Hive



Bee Hives



Who's Who in a honeybee colony....

- Three types of bees in a honeybee colony or bee hive...

Queen



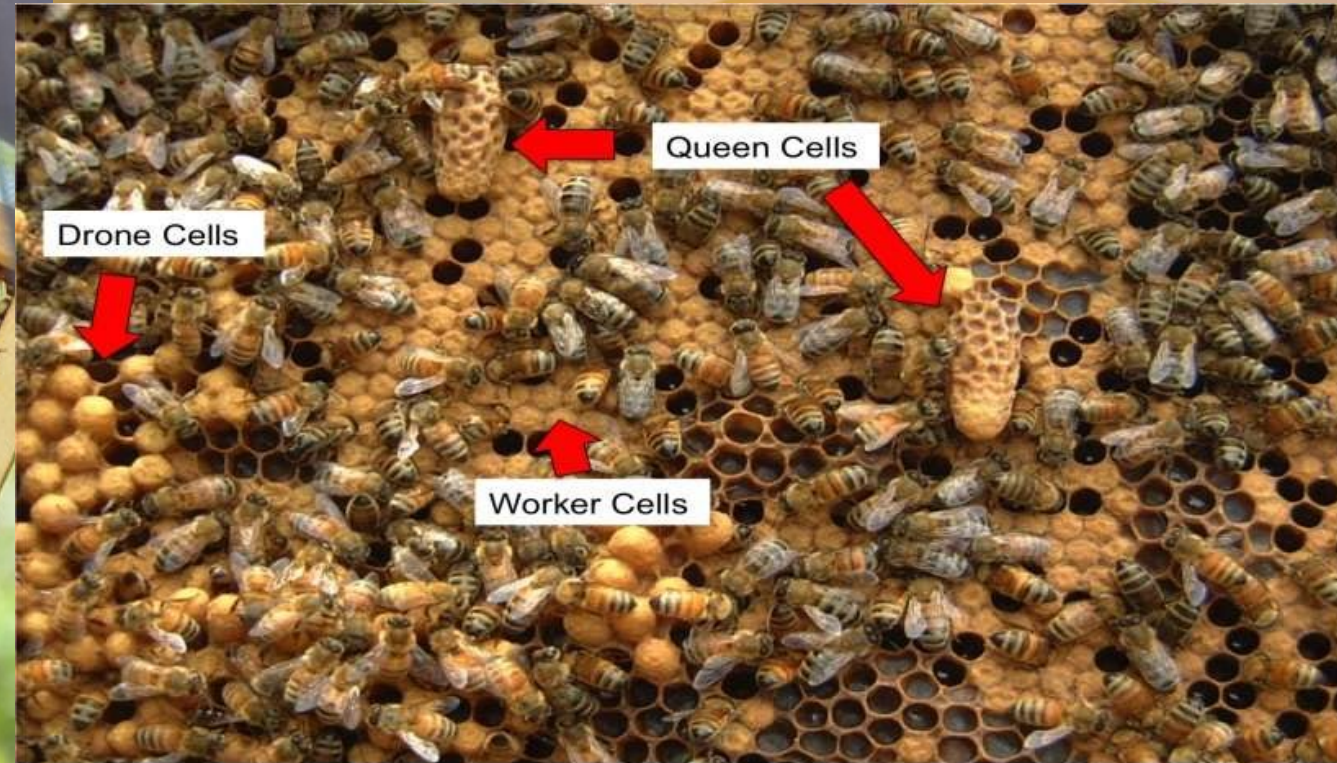
Worker

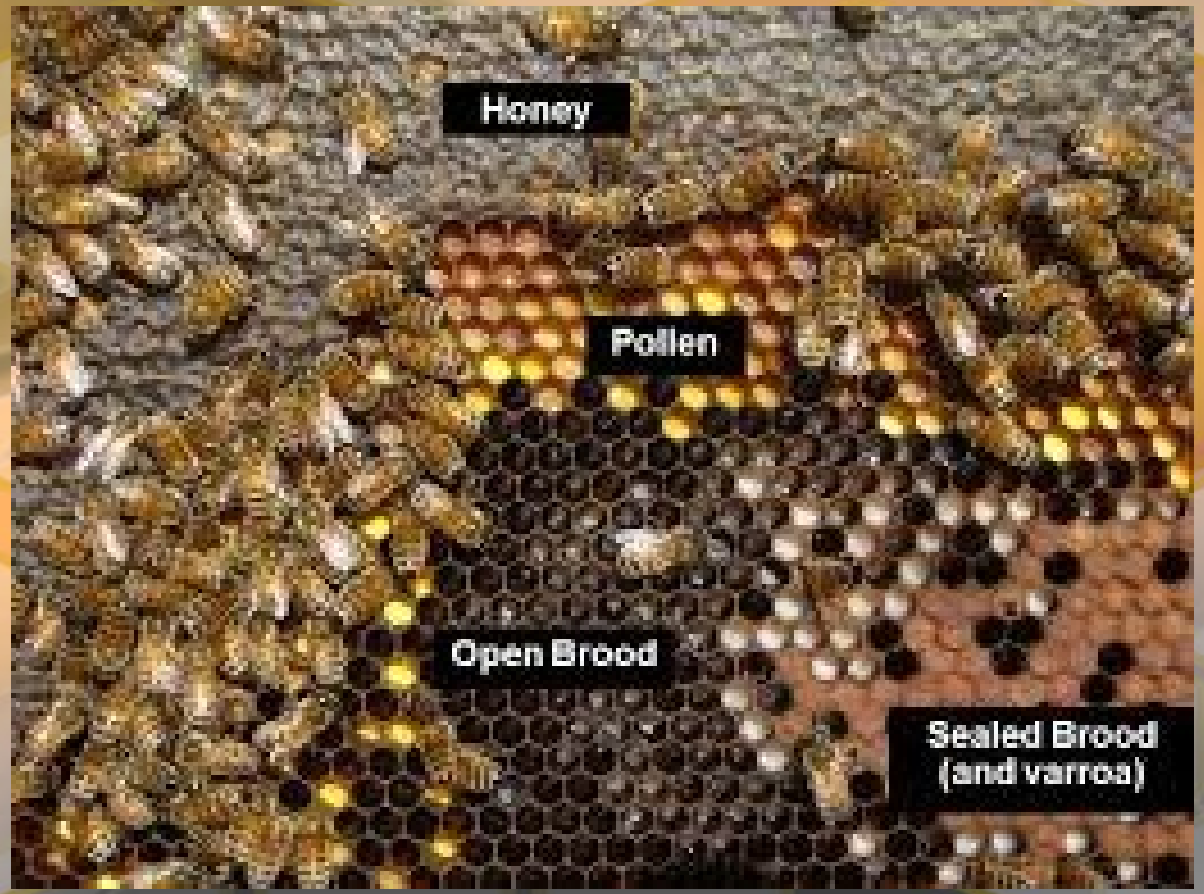
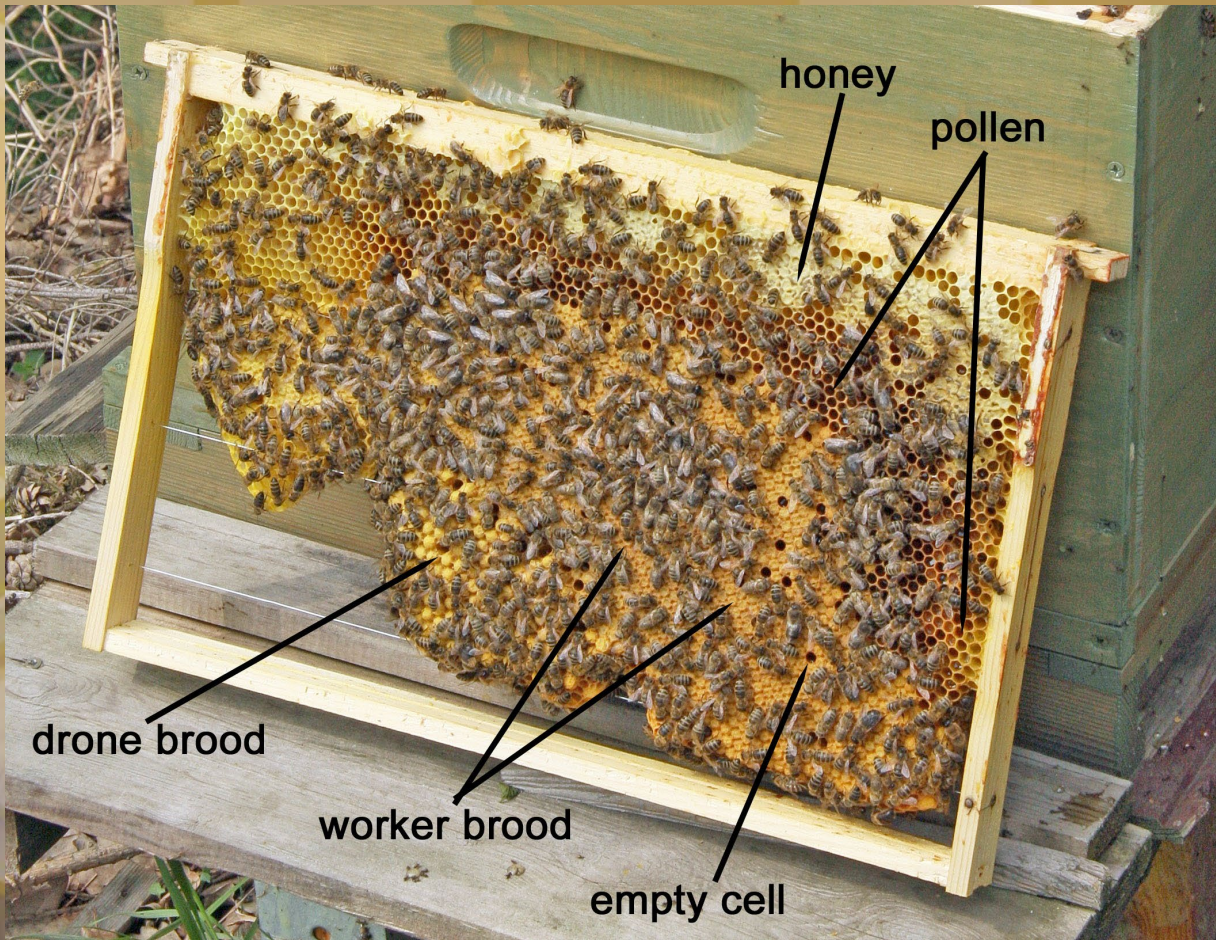


Drone



Honeybee Colony





Quiz 2

How do bees tell other bees
where to find nectar?

- Make a sound
- Dance
- Point with their antennae

Why do we need Honey Bees?



What do the bees provide nature?

Roll do they play?

- Pollination
- Honey
- Beeswax
- Bee Venom

Bees do more than
make honey...

Bees are responsible for
pollinating over 90 types of
flowering crops in the US.
Over 1/3 of our food supply

+



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Why Do We Need Bees

Put simply, **bees pollinate our plants** - they carry pollen between plants of different sexes to fertilize them or even between different parts of the same plant.

1/3 of our food crops are pollinated by bees.

Bees also pollinate crops that animals, birds and other species eat as well. Deer, quail, turkey, dove, chickens, etc

Gardens, landscaping, trees, all walks of life need bees...

Why Do We Need Bees

Trees need bees!

It is not only flowers and food crops that are pollinated by bees.

This point is often neglected, but many trees are pollinated by bees.

Fruit bearing trees, Oak, Mesquite



Bees Pollinating



Bees Pollinating



— SOCIAL BEES —

Bumble Bees

Bombus spp.

- One of the few social native bees.
- Generalist pollinators, visit many different species of plants.



- Perform "buzz pollination" by vibrating their wings to extract pollen.
- Colonies are much smaller than honeybee hives.
- Different species build nests either in the ground or in grass or trees.



— SUPPORT BEES —

There are at least 1100 native bee species in Texas, possibly up to 1500.

They are the primary pollinators of native plants.

Most are solitary and do not defend their nests, therefore pose little risk of stings.

Support native bee populations in your garden by:

- Planting a variety of native wildflowers.
- Leave some areas free of mulch for ground nesting bees.
- Purchase or make a bee house for dead wood nesting bees.



— references —

Texas Parks and Wildlife

Native Prairies Association of Texas

Xerces Society



NATIVE BEES of TEXAS



Illustrations by Katie McElroy

— DEAD WOOD NESTERS —

Leaf-Cutter Bees

Megachile spp.

Cuts circular portions of leaves to use to build nest cells.

Some use plant resin instead of leaves.

Genus contains the world's largest bee, *Megachile pluto*.



Large Carpenter Bees

Xylocopa spp.

Burrow into wood to create nest cells.

Commonly mistaken for bumblebees.

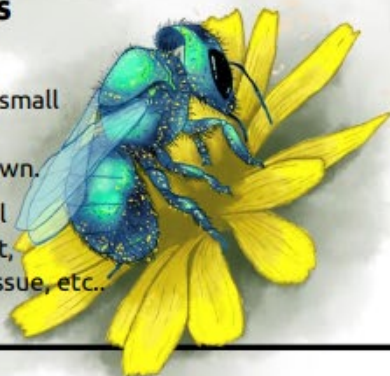


Mason Bees

Osmia spp.

Nest in existing small cavities; do not excavate their own.

Nesting material may be mud, grit, chewed plant tissue, etc.



— GROUND NESTERS —

Digger Bees

Anthophora spp.

Nearly all species nest in soil.

Wings appear disproportionately short compared to other bees.

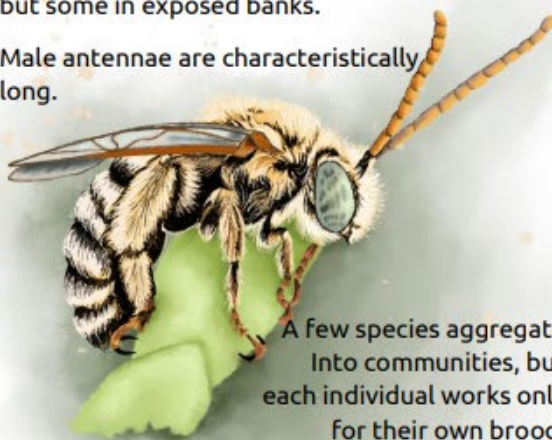


Long-Horned Bees

Melissodes spp.

Nearly all species nest in soil, most in flat ground but some in exposed banks.

Male antennae are characteristically long.



A few species aggregate into communities, but each individual works only for their own brood.

Sunflower Bees

Svastra spp.



Another type of long-horned bee.

Offspring require pollen from the sunflower family (Astericidae).

Sweat Bees

Agapostemon spp., Lasioglossum spp., Halictus spp.

So-named due to their attraction to human sweat; they use the salt for nutrition.

Some genera are metallic, some are fuzzy with stripes.



Some species aggregate, but work only for their own brood.

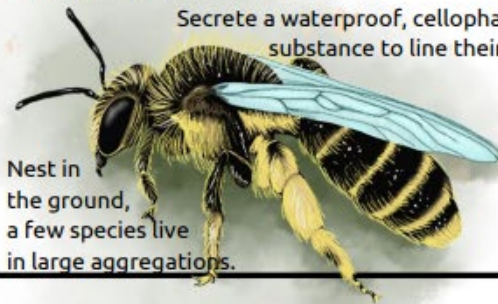
Females are usually entirely metallic blue/green, but sometimes have stripes on the abdomen.

Polyester Bees

Colletes spp.

Secrete a waterproof, cellophane-like substance to line their brood cells.

Nest in the ground, a few species live in large aggregations.



— SOLITARY BEES —



WITH BEES



WITHOUT BEES



Successful Treatment-Free
Beekeeping starts with
local, non-treated bees

TEXAS HONEY BEE & POLLINATOR PLANTING LIST

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Beekeeping Apprenticeships www.Bee-Mindful.com/apprenticeships
Free Top-Bar Hive Plans www.Bee-Mindful.com/plans

Common Name	Latin Name	NATIVE	INVASIVE	Month												Link to more info & where to order seeds
				January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
FLOWERING PLANTS																
				In blue: preferred planting - Yellow area = blooming time - First number = expected first month to bloom - Second Number = expected last month to bloom												
Spiderwort	Tradescantia sp.					2							5			https://tinycloud.com/2p8bems
Baby Blue Eyes	Nemophila merziesii					2							6			https://tinycloud.com/vckeu7sm
Golden Groundsel	Packera obovata					2							6			https://tinycloud.com/kr5systj
Pink Evening Primrose	Oenothera speciosa					2							7			https://tinycloud.com/4dyjkb7v
Prickly Pear	Opuntia austrina, Opuntia sp.					2								10		https://tinycloud.com/bdz8rfps
Global Mallow	Sphaeralcea angustifolia					2									11	https://tinycloud.com/2p8vuw4b
Large Buttercup	Ranunculus macranthus						3	4								https://tinycloud.com/bdh9ybve
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	no					3	4								https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=TAOFC
Blue Curlew	Phacelia congesta						3		5							https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=phco2
Bluebonnet	Lupinus texensis						3		5							https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=lute
Winecup, Pooy Mallow	Callirhoe sp.						3			6						https://tinycloud.com/2p8fb5t
Huisache Daisy, Butterfly Daisy, Honey Daisy	Amblyolepis setigera						3			6						https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=amse
Lyre Leaf Sage	Salvia lyrata						3			6						https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=saly2
Gulf Coast Penstemon	Penstemon tenuis						3			6						https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=pete3
Cutleaf Daisy, Engelmann's Daisy	Engelmannia peristenia						3				7					https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ENPE4
Cedar Sage	Salvia roemeriana						3					8				https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SARO3
Texas Betony	Stachys coccinea						3							10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=STCO
Milkweed, Antelope Horn, Butterfly Weed	Asclepias sp.						3							10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ASAS
Verbena	Glandularia bipinnatifida						3							10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=glbi2
Indian Mallow, Pelotazo	Abutilon incanum						3							10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ABIN
Blackfoot Daisy	Melampodium leucanthum						3								11	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=mele2
Gregg's Mistflower	Conoclinium greggii						3								11	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cogr10
Prairie Verbena	Glandularia bipinnatifida						3								12	https://tinycloud.com/mpjd45np
Engleman's Sage	Salvia englemanni							4	5							https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=saen2
Wild Foxglove, Prairie Penstemon	Penstemon cobaea							4	5							https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PECO4
Barbara's Buttons	Marshallia caespitosa							4		6						https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MACA7
Larkspur	Delphinium sp.							4			7					https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=deca3
False Indigo	Baptista australis							4			7					https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=BAAU
Fluttermills (Evening Primrose)	Oenothera macrocarpa							4				8				https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=OEMA
Winecup	Callirhoe digitata							4				8				https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cadi2
Bulbine	Bulbine frutescens	no						4				8				https://tinycloud.com/bdz6ev6f
Texas Sage, Purple Sage	Leucophyllum frutescens							4					9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LEFR3
Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea							4					9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ECPU
Yarrow, Common	Achillea millefolium							4					9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=acmi2
Columbine (yellow and golden)	Aquilegia chrysantha							4					9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AQCH
Damianita	Chrysactinia mexicana							4					9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CHME3
Mint	Lamiaceae sp.							4						10		https://tinycloud.com/2p89ta33
Purple Hearts (Purple Queen)	Tradescantia pallida	no						4						10		https://tinycloud.com/5n7i83ze
Mealy Blue Sage	Salvia farinacea							4						10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=safa2
Butter Daisy, Cowpen Daisy	Verbesina encelioides							4						10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VEEN
Shrimp Plant	Justicia brandegeana							4							11	https://tinycloud.com/2p8t897p
Wild Onion	Allium canadense								5		7					https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=alca3
Indian Blanket	Gaillardia pulchella									5		8				https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=GAPU
Catnip	Nepeta cataria	no							5				9			https://tinycloud.com/mue3ymrd
Bitterweed, sneezeweed	Helenium amarum								5				9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=HEAM
Gregg's Dalea	Dalea greggii								5				9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=dagr2
Twolove Senna, Twinleaf Senna	Senna roemeriana								5					10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SERO8
Clover, All	Trifolium sp.								5					10		https://tinycloud.com/yckifayd
Zinnia, prairie zinnia, yellow zinnia	Zinnia sp.								5					10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ZIGR
Tahoka Daisy (Prairie Aster)	Machaeranthera tanacetifolia								5					10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MATA2
Mexican Hat	Ratibida columnifera								5					10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=RACO3
Erect Dayflower	Commelina erecta								5					10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=coer
Henbit	Lamium amplexicaule	no	YES						5					10		https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/articles/henbit-lamium-amplexicaule/
Partridge Pea	Chamaecrista fasciculata								5					10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CHFAF



Successful Treatment-Free
Beekeeping starts with
local, non-treated bees

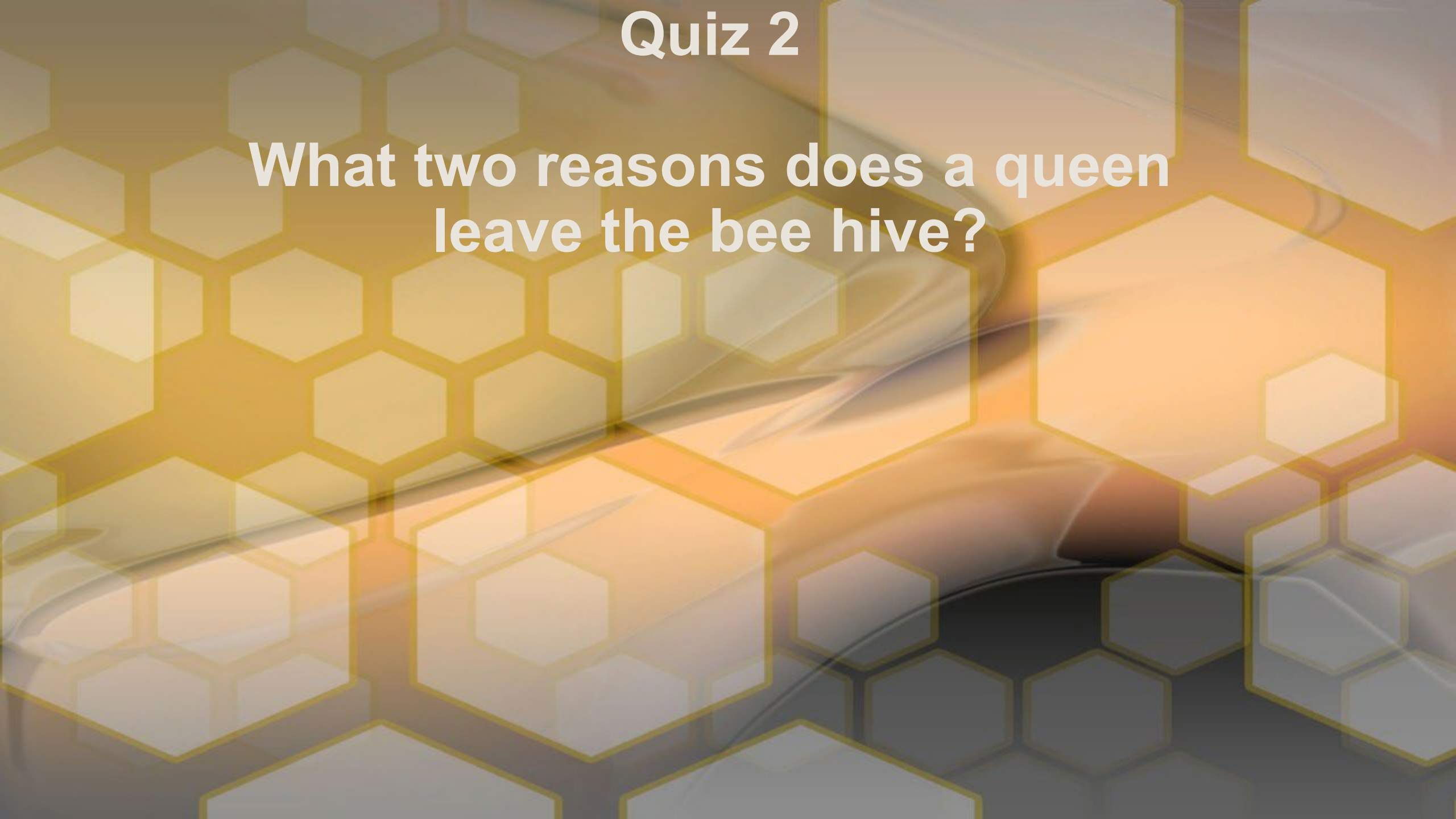
TEXAS HONEY BEE & POLLINATOR PLANTING LIST

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Common Name	Latin Name	NATIVE	INVASIVE	Month												Link to more Info & where to order seeds	
				January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
58 Clammyweed	Polanisia dodecandra								5					10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PODO3	
59 Thistle "Arizona"	Cirsium arizonicum								5					11		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CIAR3	
60 Autumn Sage	Salvia greggii								5					11		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=sagr4	
61 Turk's Cap, Wax Mallow, Bleeding Hearts, Manzanita	Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii								5					11		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MAARD	
62 Hairy Vetch	Vicia villosa	no	YES							6		8				https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/hairy-vetch	
63 Woolly Ironweed	Vernonia lindheimeri									6			9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VELI3	
64 Narrowleaf Mountain Mint, Slender Mountain Mint, Common Horsemint	Pycnanthemum tenuifolium									6			9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PYTE	
65 False Foxglove	Agalinis heterophylla									6				10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=aghe4	
66 Pepper Grass	Lepidium virginicum									6				10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LEVI3	
67 Big Red Sage	Salvia pentstemonoides									6				10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SAPE15	
68 Indigo Spires	Salvia "Indigo Spires"	hybrid								6				11		https://www.wildflower.org/expert/show.php?id=6091&frontpage=true	
69 Coreopsis (Tickseed)	Coreopsis lanceolata									6				12		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=cola5	
70 Aster	Symphotrichum sp.										7		9			https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symphotrichum_ascendens	
71 Joe-pye Weed, Trumpetweed, Queen Of The Meadow, Hollow Joe-pye Weed	Eutrochium fistulosum										7		9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=EUF14	
72 Eryngo, False Purple Thistle	Eryngium leavenworthii										7		9			https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ERLE11	
73 Hydranga, Mexican	Clerodendrum bungei	no	YES								7			10		https://tinypurl.com/2p8hz44r	
74 Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta										7			10		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=ruhi2	
75 Sunflower	Helianthus sp.										7			10		https://tinypurl.com/5akni73m	
76 Thistles	Asteraceae sp.										7			10		https://tinypurl.com/pyevhda	
77 Goldenrod	Solidago arguta										7			10		https://tinypurl.com/32upj977	
78 Blue Beard Spirea	Caryopteris "Bluebeard"	no									7			10		https://www.bluestoneperennials.com/CABM.html	
79 Cosmos	Cosmos bipinnatus	no	YES								7			10		https://tinypurl.com/48ase8tf	
80 Bluemist Flower	Conoclinium coelestinum/gregii										7			11		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=coco13	
81 Baldwin's Ironweed, Western Ironweed	Vernonia Baldwinii										7			11		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VEBA	
82 goldenrod	solidago (arenicola, asperula, arguta)												8		11	https://tinypurl.com/ravk2vie	
83 Frostweed, Iceweed, Indian Tobacco	Verbesina virginica												8		11	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VEVI3	
84 Goldenrod	Solidago altissima												8		12	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=soal6	
85 Sky-Blue Aster	Symphotrichum oolentangiense													9	11	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYOO	
86 Gayfeather	Liatris sp.													9	11	https://tinypurl.com/ycxfdd8y	
SHRUBS/BUSHES		In blue: preferred planting - Yellow area = blooming time - First number = expected first month to bloom - Second Number = expected last month to bloom															
88 Elbow Bush	Forestiera pubescens											1		3		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=FOPU2	
89 Texas sage, purple sage, barometer bush, cenizo	Leucophyllum frutescens														12	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LEFR3	
90 Mexican Honeysuckle, forecracker bush	Justicia spicigera	no													12	https://www.centraltexasgardener.org/resource/mexican-honeysuckle/	
91 Vitex, Chastetree	Vitex rotundifolia	no	YES												12	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=VIRO8Q	
92 Agarita	Mahonia trifoliolata											2		4		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=matr3	
93 Texas Barberry	Mahonia swaysesli											2		4		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MASW	
94 Mexican Heather, false heather	Cuphea hyssopifolia	no													11	https://tinypurl.com/8v6un92t	
95 Pyracantha	Pyracantha coccinea	no	YES											6		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PYCO2	
96 Wright's Skullcap, Bushy Skullcap, Shrubby Skullcap	Scutellaria wrightii													7		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SCWR2	
97 Mimosa Bush (fragrant, pink) (NOT albizia ulibrissin)	Mimosa borealis													7		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=MIBO2	
98 Creosote Bush, Greasewood, Hediondilla, Governadora, Guamis	Larrea tridentata														9	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=LATR2	
99 Bee Brush	Aloysia gratissima														11	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=algr2	
100 Hawthorn, Little Pinkie, India Hawthorn	Raphiolepis indica	no										4		5		https://tinypurl.com/j6r89fde	
101 Indigo Bush, False Indigo	Amorpha fruticosa													6		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AMFR	
102 Powder Puff	Calliandra haematocephala	no												7		https://tinypurl.com/23pmi3kz	
103 Coralberry, Indian Currant, Buckbrush	Symphoricarpos orbiculatus													7		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=SYOR	
104 Bottlebrush Tree	Callistemon rigidus	no												8		https://tinypurl.com/ycnksr28	
105 Featherplume	Dalea formosa													8		https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DAFO	
106 Bee Balm (Horsemint, Bergamot)	Monarda sp.													9		https://tinypurl.com/8aapwacu	
107 Lantana, Texas	Lantana urticoides														10	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=laur2	
108 Pussyfoot	Dalea obovata														10	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=DAOB	
109 Yellow Bells (Esperanza)	Tecoma stans														11	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=test	
110 Rock Rose	Pavonia lasiopelata														11	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=PALA13	
111 White Mistflower, Shrubby Boneset, Havana Snakeroot	Ageratina havanensis														11	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AGHA4	
112 American Beautyberry	Callicarpa americana														5	7	https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=CAAM2

Quiz 2

What two reasons does a queen leave the bee hive?



Why Do We Need Bee's

Honey is known for its antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and anticancer properties.

In traditional medicine, people use honey when treating a wide variety of conditions such as...

- Eye diseases
- Bronchial asthma - Allergies
- Cough and Sore Throats
- Hiccups
- Fatigue
- Dizziness
- Constipation
- Eczema
- Ulcers
- Wounds, burns, cuts



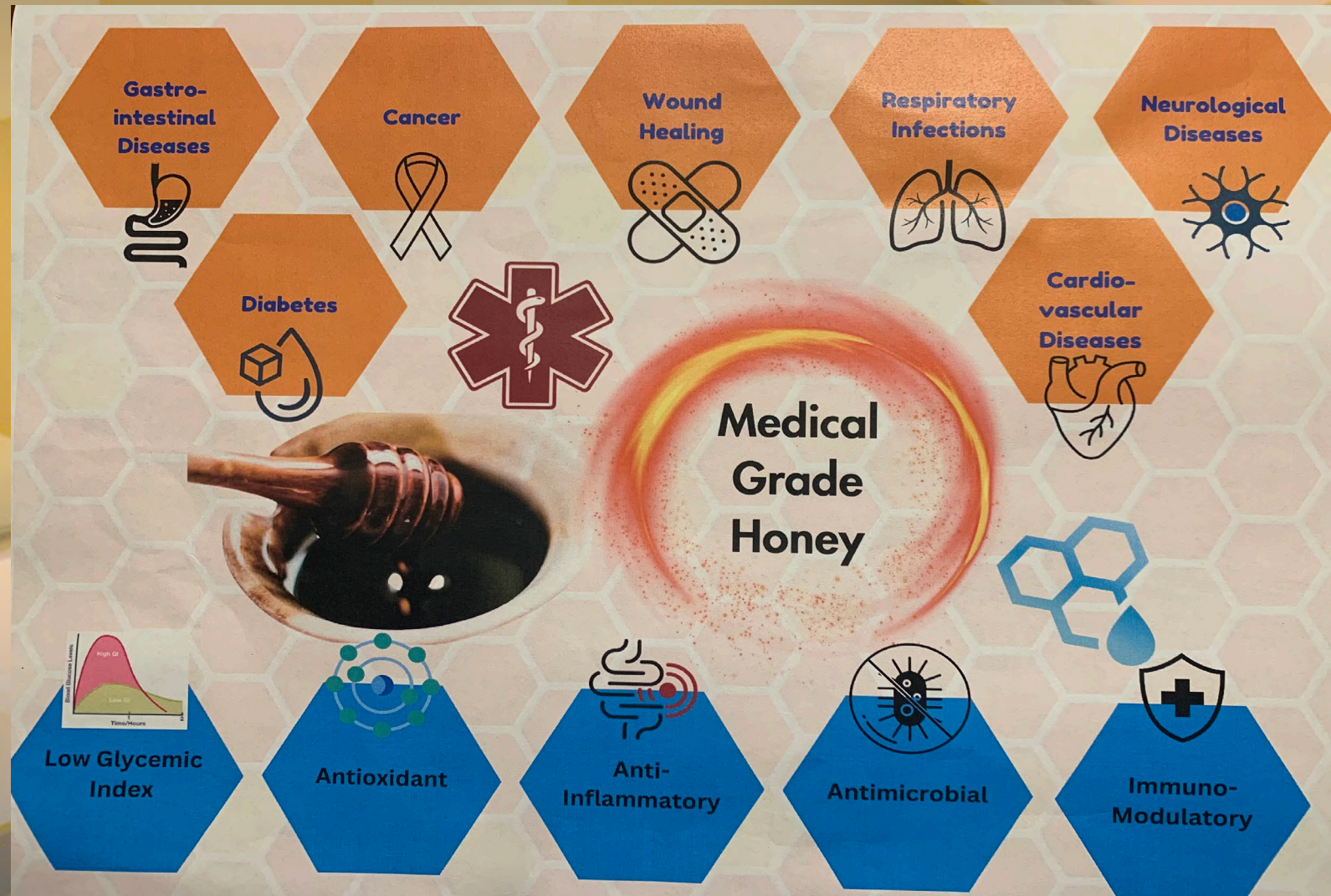
Fun Fact!

Honey is the only food on the planet that NEVER goes bad....



Medicinal Honey

The Honey Pathways Lab at UTSA



Why Do We Need Bees

Beeswax is another important product from bees, used widely in a number of skincare products. Pharmaceutical industries use beeswax in ointments, hand salves, balms, etc

- Beeswax Candles – purify the air
- Beeswax Lotions, ointments
- Beeswax Lip balm, lip butter
- Beeswax Beard Balm



Quiz 3

**What is the typical shape of cells
in a honey bee hive?**

Services we provide...



Bee Stings

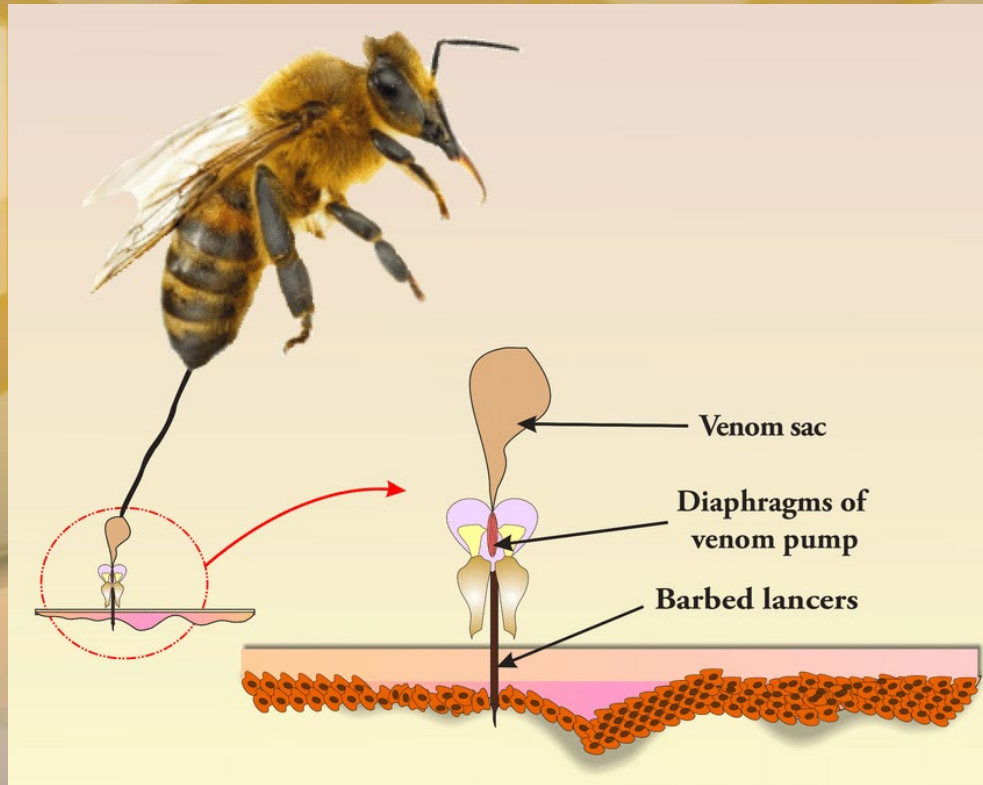
Bee Emergencies

Bee Relocation

Role of the Beekeeper



Why Do Bees Sting?



- Bees will defend their colonies. Defensive not aggressive.
 - Offspring called brood
 - Food called honey and pollen
- Bee stings release special pheromones
- Colony sizes can range from 10,000 to 60,000 bees

Bee Swarms



Not A Swarm



Scene Size Up

Important questions to ask

- Is it a swarm or established hive?
- Were the insects disturbed?
- Is anyone allergic?
 - Do they have their EpiPen?
 - Have they already been dosed due to exposure?
- Has anyone already been stung?
 - How long ago were they stung?
- Call a local beekeeper for help!



What to Do...What to Do...

- An Undisturbed Bee Swarm
 - Call a beekeeper to collect
 - Leave it alone
- A Disturbed Swarm/Hive
 - Remove bystanders and potential victims
 - Spray sugar water or water and Pray!
 - Use the water as a wall to knock bees from the air
 - Call a local beekeeper or Fire Dept.

- Stinging Insect Victim
 - Remove stingers ASAP!
 - Apply Cold Compress, Benadryl Cream
 - Call EMS if needed
 - Remove the stung person from the scene...pheromones attract more bees.

Quiz 4

Why do bees swarm?



Bee Relocation



- Trained Beekeepers will come to the location, size it up.
- We will bring a team of other beekeepers to safely remove the bees from the structure
- Clean everything out...this is important...
- Give the bees time to clean the space then fill the void.
- Relocate to a local apiary, supporting new beekeepers.



How to become a beekeeper...



Contact a local beekeeper or beekeepers association and ask for classes, mentors, shadowing, etc

WAYS TO HELP NATIVE BEES



Plant native tree's. Tree's provide a large nectar source from their blossoms and habitat for some bees.



Plant native plants that bloom during spring, winter, summer and fall to provide a continuous food source. Wildflowers, a garden, shrubs.



Avoid using herbicides, pesticides and insecticides. Find organic ways to garden and remove pests.



Provide a water source and habitat such as bare soil in your garden for ground nesting bees, bird baths, ponds, tanks, etc.



Join a local beekeepers association to learn more, become an apprentice, beekeeper or help on a local apiary.



325-665-1638

sadiegracefarms@gmail.com

BEGINNERS BEEKEEPING CLASS



Are you ready for a local Beekeeping 101 Class - with a hands on leaning in healthy hives? This is a perfect opportunity for you!

SATURDAY SETP. 7TH

9 am - 1 pm
Food and Drinks provided

Limited capacity available.
Sign up to reserve your spot!

Cost: \$100
RSVP by Sept. 2

TOPICS:

- Basics of the bee/bee biology
- Learn to identify different stages of honey bee development
- Roles and responsibilities of the bees in their colony
- Necessary equipment
- Beehive components
- Hive maintenance
- Full inspection of a functioning bee hive
- Question and answer session at the end of class
- HANDS-ON EXPERIENCE IN THE APIARY



Expert Guidance

Whether you're starting your first hive or want to learn how we work our hives, we offer expert advice and personalized support to help you succeed.



Community

At SGF, we value the bonds formed among beekeepers. We are dedicated to fostering a sense of belonging, where you can build a community of resources, advice, and mentorship, ensuring you never feel alone in your beekeeping journey.



Education & Training

We offer a variety of educational resources, presentations, workshops, and training programs to help you learn the ins and outs of beekeeping.



For More Information
Sadiegracefarms.com



Our Location
210 Foothill Road
Abilene, TX 79602



Contact Us
(325) 665-1638
Sadiegracefarms@gmail.com

Contact a local beekeeper for shadowing, training, education

Contact Sadie Grace Farms



CRISSY WARD
owner

325.665.1638

sadiegracefarms@gmail.com

Pure Raw Local Honey | Beeswax
Propolis | Pollination Services
Bee Rescues | Apiary Set-up
Honeybee Consulting and Education

Sadie Grace Farms

Crissy Ward

325.665.1638

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Contact Us

Big Country Beekeepers Association



Monthly Meetings

3rd Tuesday of each month

Ridgemont Baptist Church

4857 Buffalo Gap Road, Abilene

Crissy Ward - 325.665.1638

www.BigCountryBeekeepersAssociation.com