

Bee Pests and Diseases

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NBKA



Agenda?

- How do I know if my bees have a problem?
- What do I do about it?
- What preventative measures should I take?
- Where can I go for help?
- What else?

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 - What else?
-
- Neil's bee's survival kit

Important background

- 20 million years
- The Isle of Wight
- Hygienic bees
- Who knows?

Origins of Honey Bees

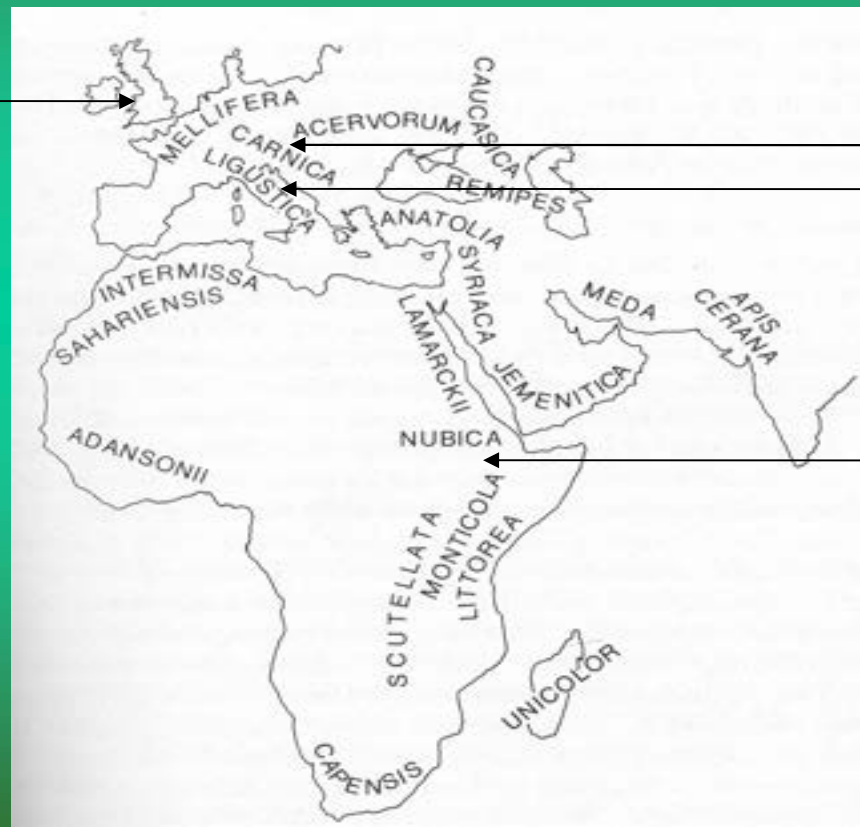
British bee

Apis mellifera spp

Grey bee - also popular

Italian bees – most popular world wide

Bees originated near here



Ex: Biology of the Honeybee by Mark Winston

Healthy bees



The Bee's Worst Enemy



(and best friend)



Pests and Diseases To Manage

- Effects of viruses and stress
- Varroa
- Foul Brood
- Nosema
- Cold winter creatures
- Predators (wasps, woodpeckers)
- Reportable future risks
 - Asian Hornets
 - Small Hive beetle
 - Tropilaelaps

Look Out For

- Brood problems
 - Chalk Brood
 - Sac Brood
 - Bald Brood
 - Chilled Brood
- Unlikely to see
 - Acarine
 - Braula
- More important to the beekeeper than the bees
 - Wax Moths

Help!!!!

- Don't panic
- NBKA
 - Mentors
- Google
- Facebook
- BBKA
- FERA
- Beebase

The Ones to Watch For

Varroa Mite





Varroa

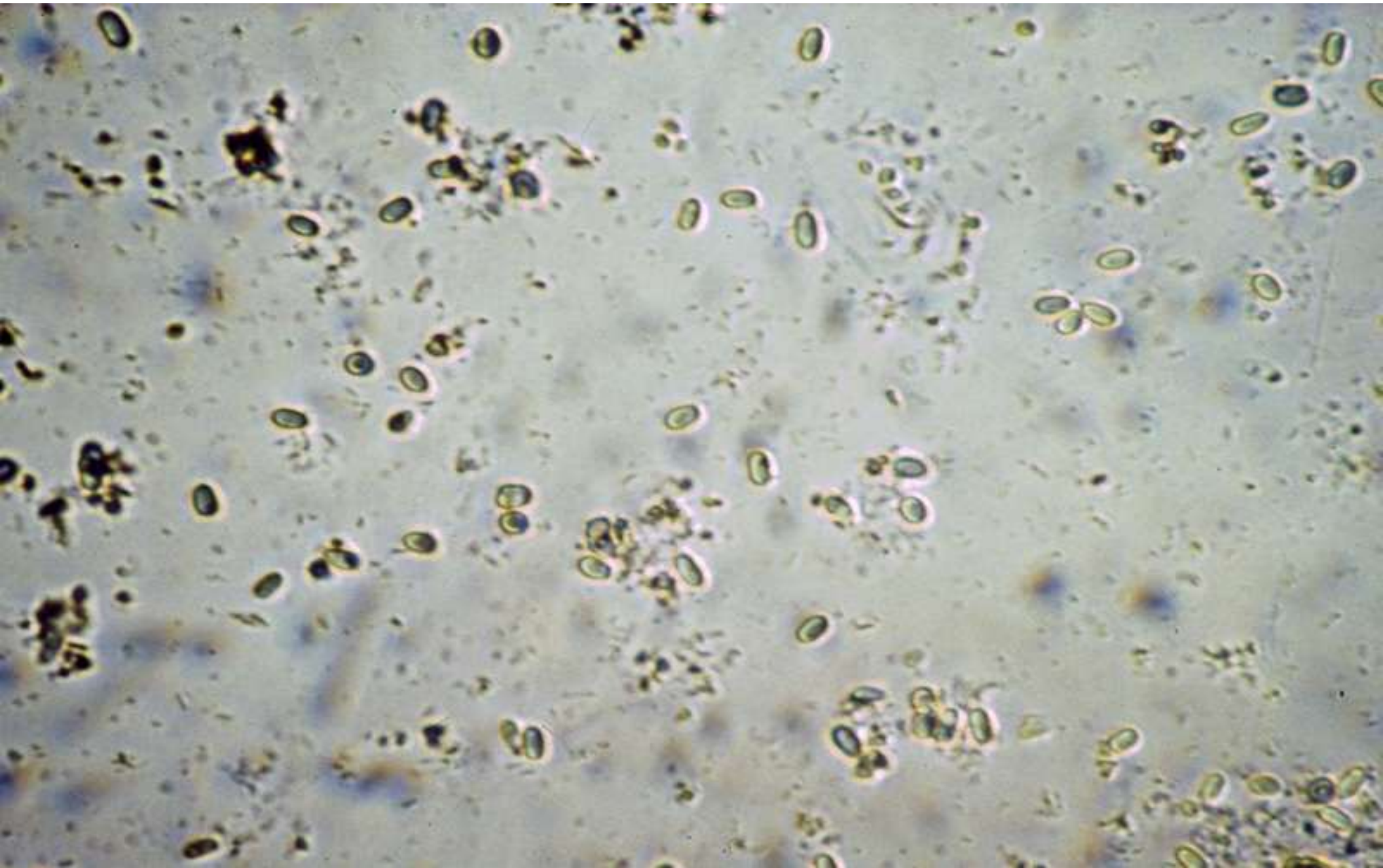
Varroa



- * Monitor mite drop
- * Use the BBKA varroa calculator to find number of mites in the colony
- * When excessive treat the colony
- * Control mite numbers in summer by removing drone larvae
- * May use non medicinal curative substances (i.e. Thymol)

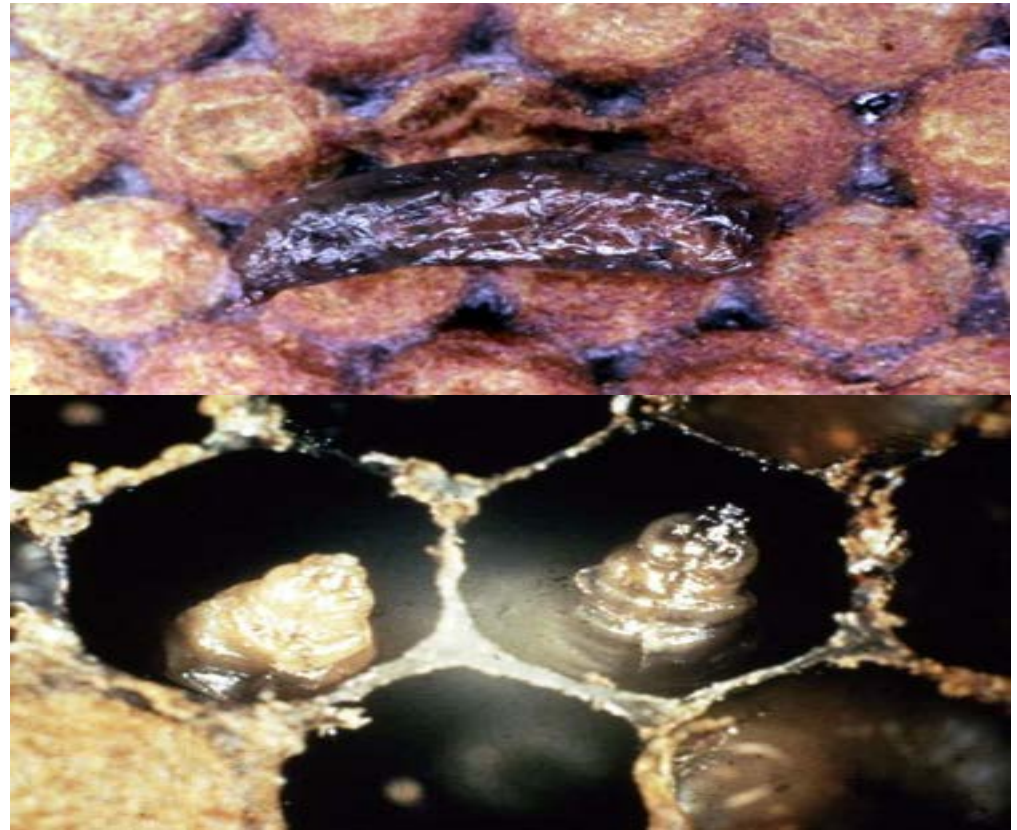
Nosema





Sacbrood

Common viral disease
Fluid filled sacs
Pale yellow with
head curled up
Typical “Chinese slipper”
appearance





Sac Brood

Chalkbrood

Common fungal infection
Caused by *Ascosphaera apis*
Infection gives rise to
chalkbrood “mummies”
often seen discarding on
hive floors or outside hive
entrance



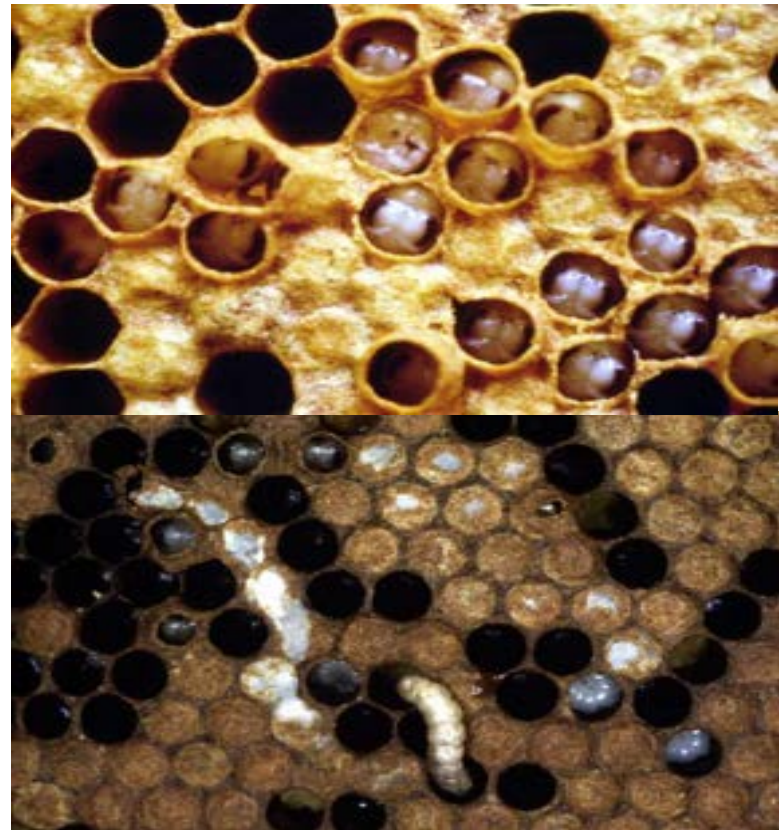
Bald brood

Normally developing
larvae in uncapped cells

Genetic origin

Infestation by
wax moth larvae

Development of larvae into
pupae and adults
unhindered





Wax moth

Bald Brood



Failing queen/laying workers

Symptoms

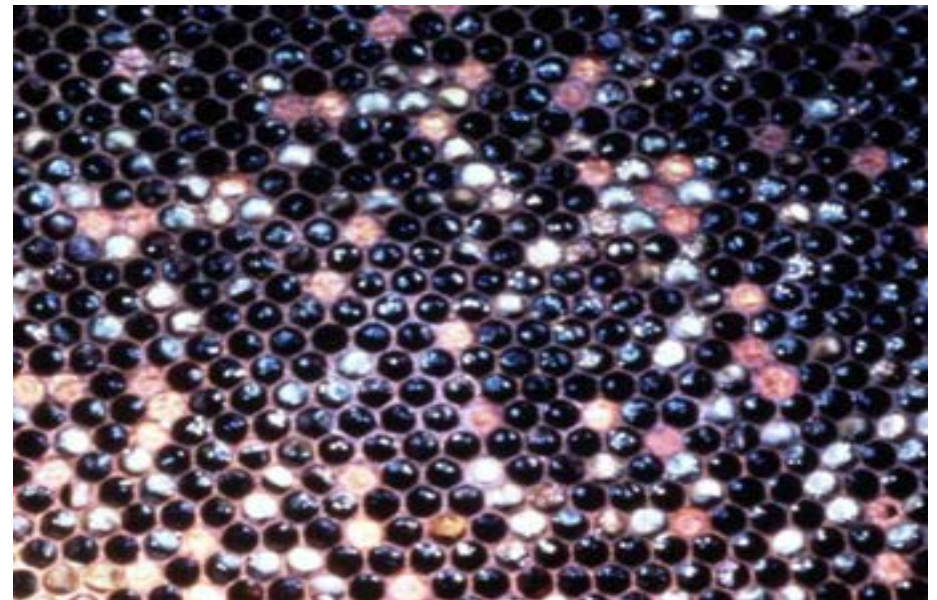
Uneven/irregular brood pattern

Drone pupae in worker cells -
cells extended to accommodate
the drone pupae

Possible reasons

Failing queen - sperm supply
exhausted

Lost queen - workers with
functional ovaries lay eggs



Chilled Brood



The Foul broods

- American foul brood

Endemic and occasional

Paenibacillus larvae subsp. *larvae*

UK = destruction

Notifiable throughout EU

Infected colonies die

- European foul brood

Endemic and widespread

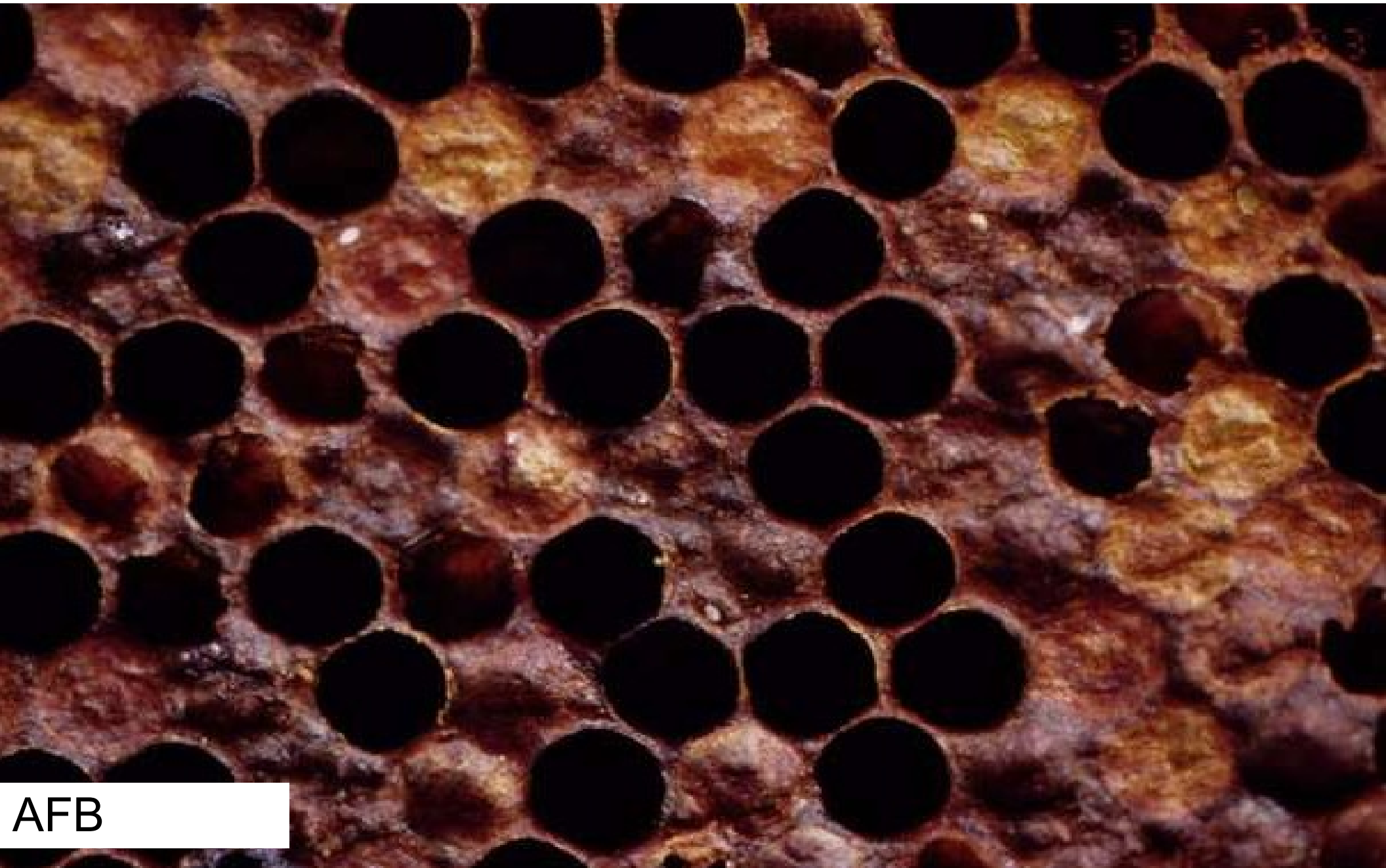
Melissococcus plutonius

UK = Destruction (heavy);
shook swarm (light)

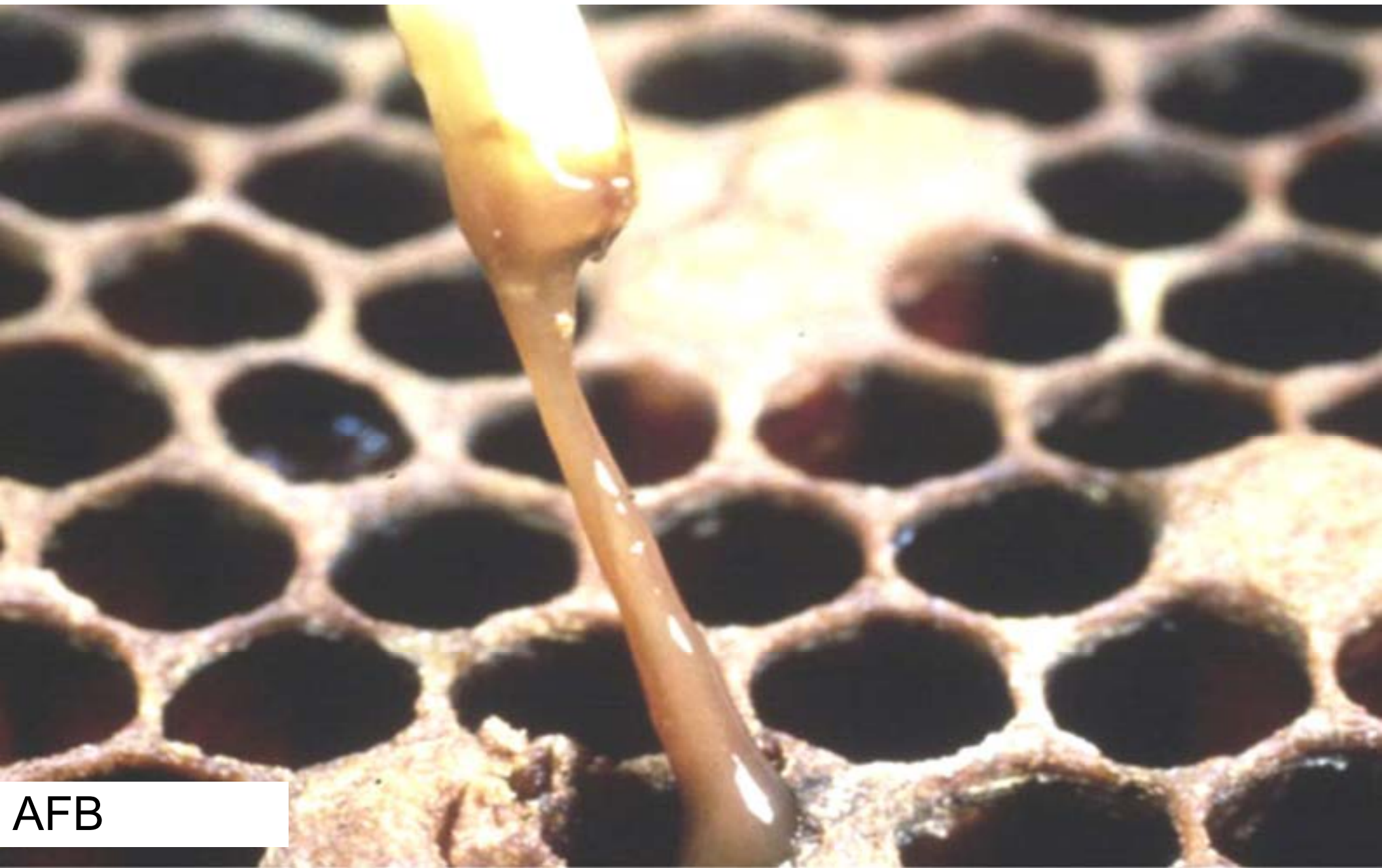
Not notifiable in EU

Infected colonies *may* survive
untreated





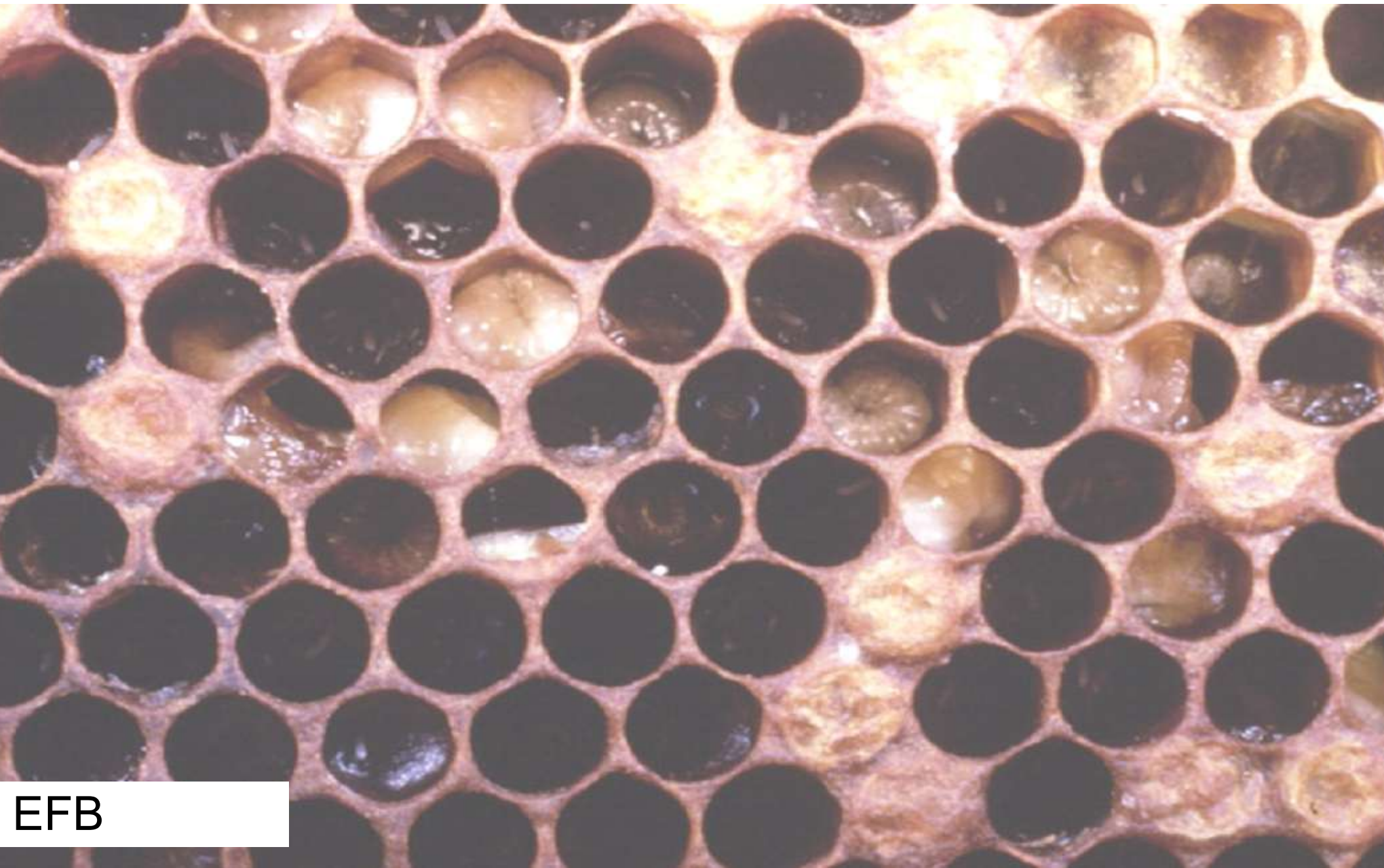
AFB



AFB

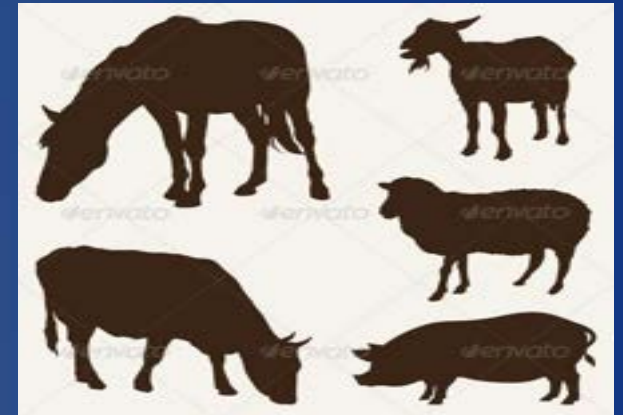


AFB



EFB

Predators and Nuisances



Up and Coming – Watch Out...

Asian Hornets

NNSS
NATIONAL NON-NATIVE SPECIES SURVEILLANCE

Have you seen this insect?

ASIAN HORNET

Vespa velutina

What is it?
An invasive non-native hornet originally from Asia. Suspected records should be reported immediately. A highly aggressive predator of native insects, posing a significant threat to honey bees and other pollinators. Accidentally introduced to France in 2004 and spreading rapidly. Not yet present in GB (Jan 2012) but likely to arrive soon.



Where might I see it?
Most likely to be seen close to bee hives - bee keepers should be alert. Active from February to November in suburban areas in the south of England and Wales, or around major ports.

What does it look like?
Distinctive hornet, smaller than our native species. A key feature is the almost entirely dark abdomen, except for the 4th segment which is yellow.

- > Slightly smaller than native hornet
- > Dark abdomen, 4th segment yellow
- > Bright yellow tips to legs (native hornet dark)
- > Entirely brown or black thorax (native hornet more orange)

Asian Hornet abdomen



Native Hornet abdomen



Makes very large nests



> 'Hawks' outside honey bee colonies killing bees as they attempt to defend their hive

DANGER!
This hornet stings. Do not disturb an active nest. Seek advice using the details below.

For more information or to report any sightings please email:
alert_nonnative@ceh.co.uk

www.nonnativespecies.org

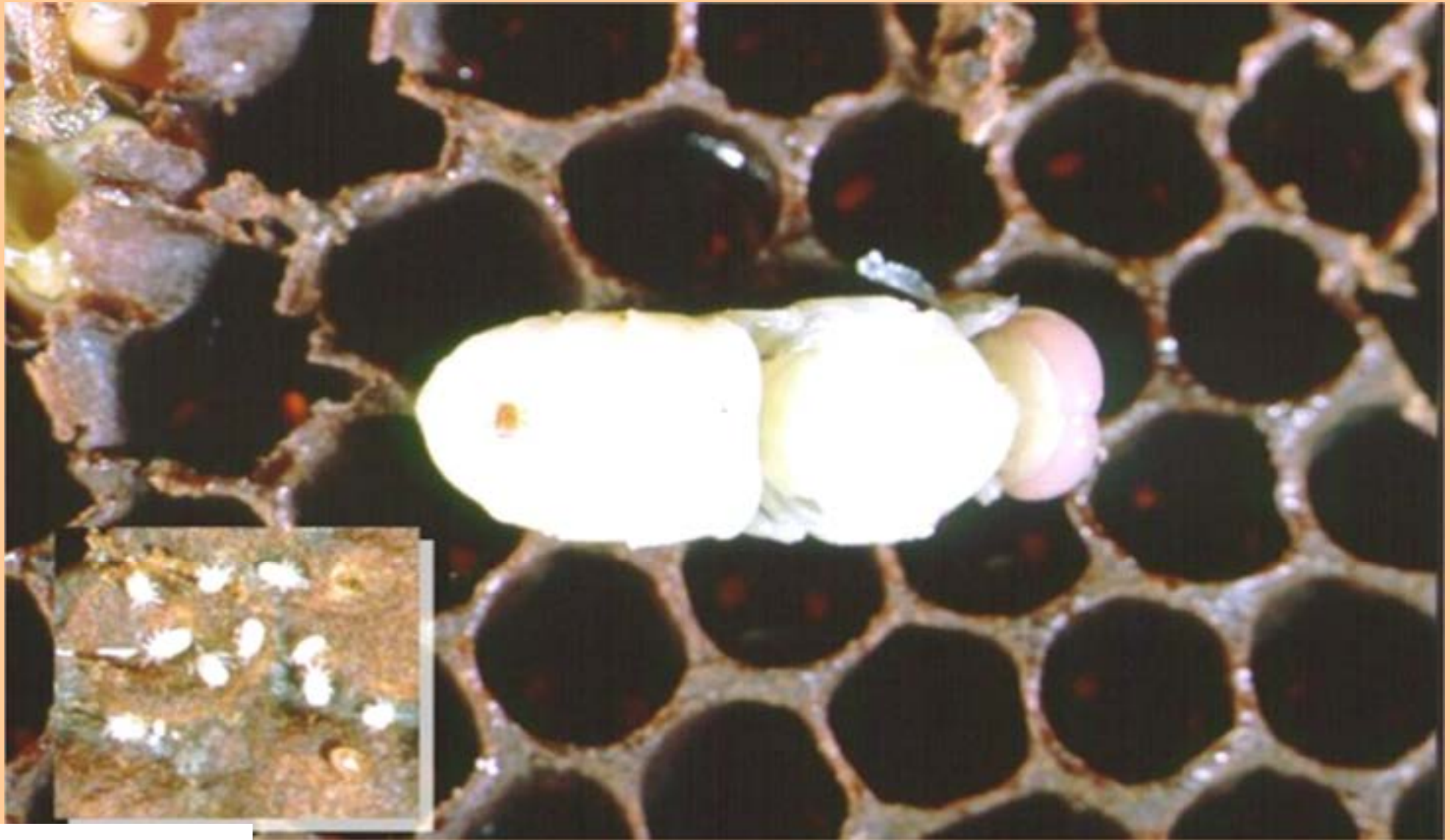
They're Here.....



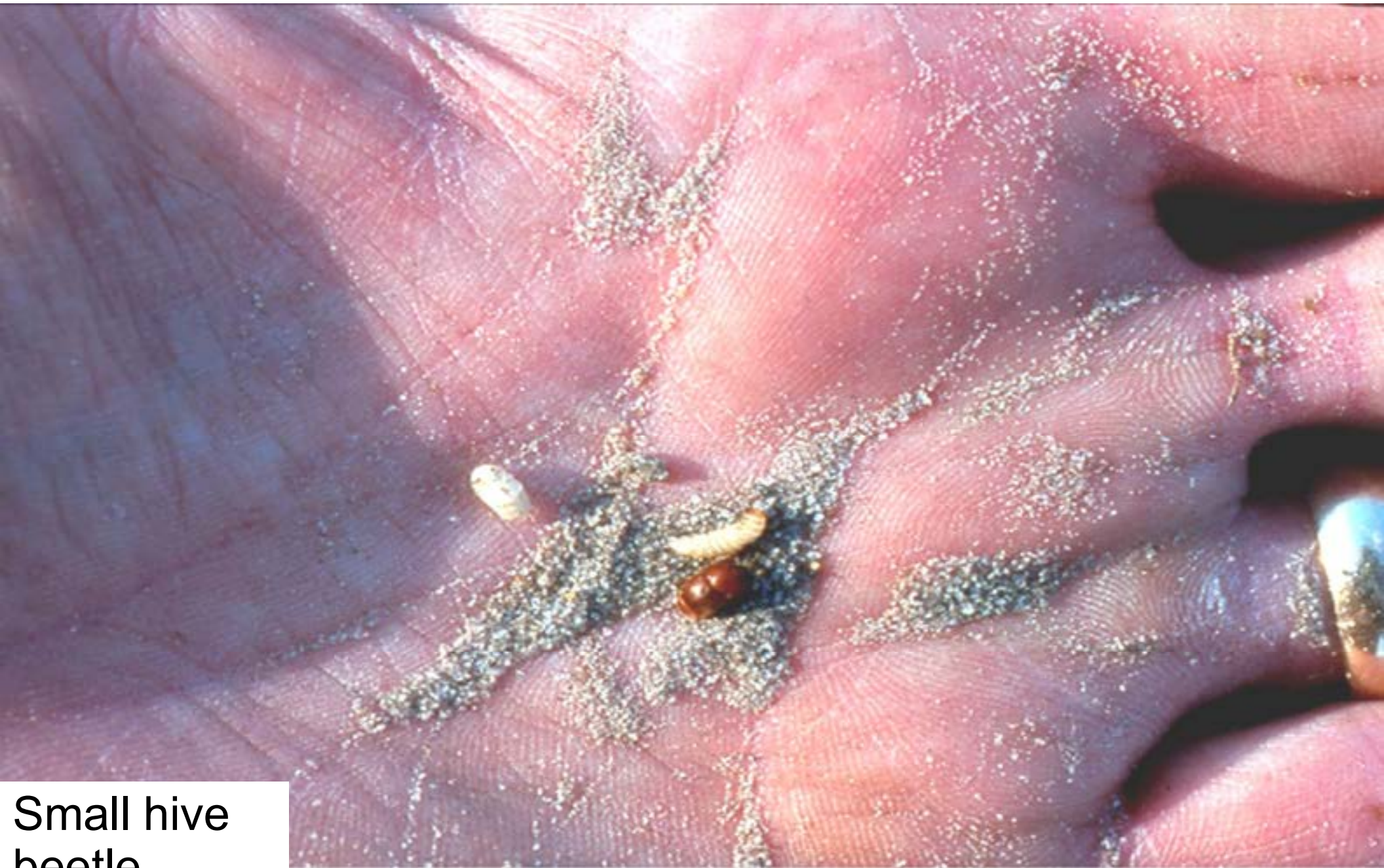


The image shows three mites, identified as Tropilaelaps, against a black background. The mites are small, oval-shaped, and yellowish-orange. They have a segmented body with a darker, brownish line running down the center of their backs. Each mite has eight legs, which are small and jointed. The mites are positioned in a horizontal line, with the one on the left slightly lower than the other two. There are some small, white, dust-like particles scattered around the mites on the black surface.

Tropilaelaps



Tropilaelaps



Small hive
beetle



Small hive
beetle

Who do I contact

NBU website: www.nationalbeeunit.com

NBU email: nbu@csf.gov.uk

Healthy bees



Help!!!!

- Don't panic
- NBKA
 - Mentors
- Google
- Facebook
- BBKA
- FERA
- Beebase

Healthy bees

