

## AFB control by numbers

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Epidemiology is the study of epidemics and the way they spread.

To the dismay of those of us with an aversion to maths, epidemiology is in part a study of numbers.

Aspects of the epidemiology of American foulbrood disease (AFB) can also usefully be described by numbers, which provide some useful insights into the spread of the disease.

The first issue is the spread between colonies. Any swapping of equipment between colonies carries a risk with it. However, the way the equipment is exchanged affects the size of the risk.

In the first example, three frames of bees and brood are removed from one hive and papered on to a second [i.e., *uniting hives using the newspaper method*] to increase its strength. At worst, taking it from an unrecognised AFB hive will create one more AFB hive. Fortunately, most beekeeping activities fit this model where the activity doubles the number of AFB hives.

The second group is where an activity more than doubles the number of AFB hives. A good example of this is extracted honey supers. The infectivity of these has not been properly determined, but it is safe to assume that it is less than exchanging frames of brood. For the sake of discussion, we will assume that an extracted honey super from an undiagnosed AFB hive infects 75% of the hives they are placed on. The bigger the honey crop, the greater the risk from the AFB hive. Two extracted honey supers from an AFB hive will infect 1.5 other colonies, and four supers will infect three other hives if the supers are placed on different hives.

The situation gets worse when the components of an AFB hive are spread further. For example, we saved a few supers of honey to feed nucleus hives we are overwintering. We went to great lengths to

ensure the hives we took the honey from did not have AFB. This consisted of taking it from an apiary that hadn't had an AFB hive for a long time, giving the hives three AFB inspections and testing the honey for AFB spores. This is because we are taking about 18 frames from each hive and putting one frame in each nucleus colony. If we took them from an AFB hive, assuming a 75% chance of a frame infecting a colony, then an AFB hive has the potential to create 13.5 new AFB hives.

Feeding extracted honey or pollen can be even more disastrous. There are a number of cases where beekeepers have fed extracted honey or pollen to a large number of other colonies. One of the hives supplying the honey or pollen had AFB, with the result that one hive was turned into 20 or 30 AFB hives.

**“...assess the risk of removing something from a hive to place it into another.”**

Another example of this problem is one we are sometimes contacted about. This is where a beekeeper has been producing queens and has found out the starter being used has AFB. Several hundred queen cells may have been started and placed in several hundred hives.

A good principle, therefore, is to assess the risk of removing something from a hive to place it into another. If it is only being placed in a single hive, be careful—at least carry out a complete brood check. However, if what you remove is going to be placed in more colonies, you need to be very sure that the source of the material doesn't have AFB. If what you remove is going to be placed on or in 20 or more colonies, then don't do it, or at least understand the risks being taken and decide whether you really want to face the potential consequences if things go wrong. Looking at the disease levels in a whole beekeeping outfit rather than in individual hives, the numbers again provide some

interesting lessons. Unchecked, the AFB incidence in an outfit probably increases exponentially. Assuming each AFB hive creates a new AFB hive each year and none are found, the incidence will double each year (Fig. 1). A doubling of AFB hives each year will increase AFB incidence from 1% to >60% in 6 years. If each AFB hive produces two AFB hives each year, then the incidence will increase from 1% to >60% in four years.

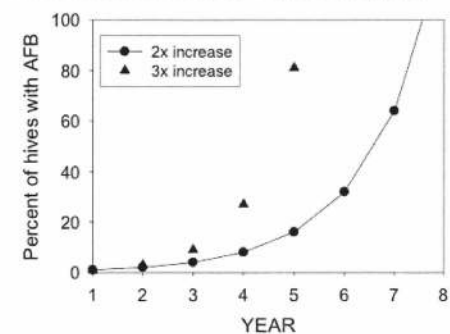


Fig. 1. Increase in the percentage of AFB hives when the number doubles and trebles each year.

These rapid increases are the reason beekeepers are sometimes caught unaware with a major problem. If you have only a 0.5% incidence, the worst that you can expect next year is 1% or 2% if things go wrong, as there are not that many AFB hives available to infect other colonies. However, if you have a 5% AFB incidence, you are sitting on a potential time bomb. Get it wrong and you may have 20% next year.

*[Editor's note: This is the tenth article of a series that has been written for the Management Agency for the American Foulbrood National Pest Management Strategy. These articles were first published beginning in 2003, and have been reviewed and updated where necessary. The original title was 'American foulbrood control by numbers'.]*

*We will run these articles on a regular basis until the series is complete. The articles cover a range of aspects of American foulbrood control, including how to inspect for and identify diseased colonies, the management of colonies to prevent American foulbrood and a beekeeper's legal obligation with regard to American foulbrood.*

