THE BRITISH BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Founded in 187

Registered Charity No. 212025

EXAMINATION FOR PROFICIENCY IN APICULTURE MODULE 3 HONEYBEE DISEASES, PESTS AND POISONING

		Exam Number:
10 th November 2012	Time Allowed 1½ hours	

Instructions to Candidates

Read the questions carefully. Answer All Sections. It is recommended not to spend more than 10 minutes on Section A, 50 minutes on Section B or 30 minutes on Section C.

Unless stated otherwise questions apply to Honeybees.

Use **BLACK** pen for text. **Black** pencil may only be used for diagrams. DO NOT USE COLOURS. Please start each question on a new side of paper.

Examiner Use Only

Question	Sec A	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	C16	C17	Total
Mark									
Moderated									

SECTION A (10 marks, 1 for each question)

Answer **ALL** the questions in this section. Use one or two word or short phrase answers.

Q1	Give the current scientific name for the causative agent of European Foul Brood.
Q2	Name a secondary invader in larvae infected with EFB.
Q3	Give the scientific name of the Small Hive Beetle.
Q4	Deformed wing virus is particularly associated with which disease of honeybees?
Q5	Give the scientific name for the Greater Wax Moth.
Q6	State the location of Malpighamoeba mellificae in the honeybee.
Q7	Which bee disease gives rise to the so-called 'Chinese slipper' description of dead brood?
Q8	If poisoning by a pesticide is suspected, how many samples of bees should be taken?
Q9	What disease will give rise to adherent scales within brood cells?
Q10	Name a bee virus dependent on co-infection with <i>Nosema apis</i> .

PLEASE HAND IN THIS SHEET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION

MODULE 3 HONEYBEE DISEASES, PESTS AND POISONING

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Q11	Queen (a) (b) (c)	bees may be imported into the UK from certain non-European Union countries. Name two of these countries. What documentation is required by the importer? How, when and to whom should this documentation be presented? What documentation is required for bees to be transferred legally across the boundaries of E.U. member states?	2 9 4
Q12	(a) (b) (c)	Describe the appearance and give possible causes of chilled brood. Why, and to which brood disease could a short period of chilling lead? List the steps to be taken to fumigate brood and super boxes containing comb using ethanoic (acetic) acid.	5 2 8
Q13	(a) (b)	Describe briefly a method of testing for pyrethroid resistance in varroa mites. Give a simple description of the life cycle of the varroa mite <i>Varroa destructor</i> in the European honey bee <i>Apis mellifera</i> .	8 7
Q14	(a) (b) (c)	List potential disease problems of overstocking an area with bees. Describe the appearance of bees infected with chronic bee paralysis virus. (CBPV) List three other viruses known to affect honeybees and their associated diseases.	3 9 3
Q15	(a) (b) (c)	Describe how the causative agent of European Foul Brood (EFB) affects an individual honeybee larva. Explain why the visual evidence of EFB infection is likely to vary throughout the hive inspection season. Describe how lateral flow devices are used as diagnostic tools in the field for both EFB and AFB and state the limitations of these devices.	3 5 7
	TION (er ONE	C (30 marks) Equestion from this section. Give <i>labelled</i> diagrams where applicable.	
Q16	Provid (a) (b)	ing managed colonies with clean combs is an accepted part of modern beekeeping. Describe how to perform a 'shook swarm' and state which circumstances or diseases would make this operation necessary or desirable. As the antibiotic Fumidil-B® has been withdrawn, how should a weak colony with only 3 frames of brood, and tested as severely infected with nosematosis, be managed to ensure its survival?	15 ′ 15
Q17	(a) (b)	Give a simple account of the structure and function of the alimentary system of the adult honeybee using diagrams where appropriate. Name one adult honeybee disease that affects the alimentary system and describe its life cycle and how this disease affects the individual honeybee and the colony in general.	ult 10 20