THE BRITISH BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION Founded in 1874

Registered Charity No. 212025

EXAMINATION FOR PROFICIENCY IN APICULTURE

MODULE 3 HONEYBEE DISEASES, PESTS AND POISONING

Candidate Number:

Total

12th November 2016 Time Allowed 1¹/₂ 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 and 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.

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

(10 marks, 1 for each question) SECTION A

Answer ALL the questions in this section. Use one or two word or short phrase answers. Please write your answers on the question paper.

	PLEASE HAND IN THIS SHEET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION
Q10	Why are Apistan and Bayverol no longer widely utilized for Varroa treatment?
Q9	Which disease is associated with Black Queen Cell Virus?
Q8	What is the recommended number of bees used to make a diagnosis of nosema?
Q7	Give one action a beekeeper can take when advised of crops being sprayed.
Q6	Name a pest that could be an issue in the honeybee colony during autumn and winter.
Q5	Single cells or patches of brood with uncapped brood cells can be a sign of
Q4	Who should the grower contact if using a poisonous substance to spray a crop?
Q3	Give the scientific name of a fungus causing a brood disease.
Q2	Name an insect which steals food from the honeybee.
Q1	How is American Foul Brood positively diagnosed in the field?

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	TION er any	B (60 marks, 15 for each question) FOUR questions from this section. Write short notes for your answers.	Marks
Q11	(a) (b)	Fill in the empty spaces in the table provided. What effect does Nosema have on the individual bee?	10 5
Q12	(a) (b)	State how to recognise the features and signs of the small hive beetle in the egg and larval stage of its life cycle in and around a bee hive. Describe the features of the adult small hive beetle.	10 5
Q13	(a) (b) (c)	List 5 safety steps when using ethanoic (acetic) acid for fumigating combs. Describe briefly a method for fumigation of brood comb. What are the benefits of using ethanoic (acetic) acid in beekeeping?	5 8 2
Q14	(a) (b)	Give a brief description of the life cycle of the greater wax moth. How would wax moth within a colony be identified during an inspection?	10 5
Q15	(a) (b) (c)	How would a beekeeper recognise chalk brood? How does this differ from stone brood? What factors are known to increase the chances of the presence	6 2
	(d)	of chalk brood? What action can a beekeeper take to reduce chalk brood in a hive?	4 3

SECTION C (30 marks)

Answer **ONE** question from this section. Give *labelled* diagrams where applicable.

Q16	(a) (b) (c)	Describe in detail the development of European Foul brood in a honeybee. Include the name of the causative organism. Describe in detail the signs of EFB in a colony of honeybees. Under what circumstances is EFB most likely to be visible to the beekeeper?	16 9 5
Q 17	(a) (b)	Describe, in detail, the life cycle of <i>Varroa destructor</i> . Include ways this pest moves from one colony to another without human intervention. Describe the artificial swarm and shook swarm methods of reducing mite numbers.	16 14

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11 (a) Fill in the empty spaces in the table below.

10

	ACARINE	AMOEBA
Scientific name		
Specific place enters honey bee		
Age of honey bee when infestation occurs		
Specific location where disease multiplies		
How is the diagnosis made		

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