

Dear Beekeepers in Pittsburgh and Surrounding Areas;

I would like to update you on the American Foulbrood cases which have been found in the Pittsburgh area.

You may remember on Friday, July 5, 2019, PA Department of Agriculture (PDA) Apiary Inspectors Bonnie Hall and Ken Hoover inspected the bee yards of a Pittsburgh beekeeper who suspected a problem in his bee colonies. Bonnie and Ken found 6 colonies, in 3 yards, that showed signs of American Foulbrood (AFB). These colonies were all burned within a day of inspection.

A week later Bonnie and Ken found another hive which tested positive for AFB. This hive was promptly destroyed.

On August 14, 2019 they found 4 hives, in one apiary, which have tested positive for AFB. These hives were burned within a very short time.

The Apiary Inspectors are inspecting bee yards within the 2.5 mile radius of the colonies where AFB was found. Attached to this email you will find some helpful information, including a neighborhood map of Pittsburgh. The following neighborhoods, or parts of these neighborhoods, are in the 2.5 mile radius: Bloomfield, Garfield, Central Lawrenceville, Stanton Heights, Friendship, Shadyside, East Liberty, Larimer, Point Breeze North, Point Breeze, Squirrel Hill North, North Oakland, Squirrel Hill South, Hazelwood, Glen Hazel, Greenfield, South Oakland, Spring Garden, Spring Hill (City View, Northside), Fineview, Perry South, Northview Heights, East Allegheny, and Troy Hill.

Whether your bees are in the listed neighborhoods or not, you should just be extra aware when checking and inspecting your bees. If something does not look right/healthy, make a note of it and take some pictures. Contact me or your inspector Bonnie Hall (717-956-8175).

Bonnie and Ken followed inspection procedures for suspect AFB cases by running various field tests and taking samples of the affected brood. The field tests, which include a visual test (looking at frame and brood), rope test, and the Holst milk test, were positive for AFB. The inspectors took samples of the brood which was sent to the Bee Research Lab in Beltsville, Maryland for testing. In each situation, based on the field tests and the serious threat the disease poses to bee colonies, the bee inspectors, beekeepers and PDA treated these bee yards as positive AFB sites even before receiving laboratory confirmation.

The beekeepers were offered the option of waiting for confirmed positive test results before taking definite treatment action, but in each case the beekeeper decided to destroy the sick hives immediately. PDA commends these beekeepers and their mentors for their proactive, conscientious actions to help prevent the spread of this contagious bee disease by promptly contacting Bonnie Hall, the regional PDA Apiary Inspector and destroying the sick hives.

Dr. Margarita Lopez-Urbe and Dr. Robyn Underwood from Penn State University, have written a new AFB factsheet. It can be found online at <https://extension.psu.edu/honey-bee-diseases-american-foulbrood>. A copy is also attached to the email.

American Foulbrood (AFB) is an infectious brood disease caused by a spore-forming bacterium, *Paenibacillus* larvae. The infection begins when nurse bees feed larvae food contaminated with spores. The spores germinate into the active vegetative form of the bacteria in the larval intestines, rapidly spreading and infecting all larval tissue. The larvae die, usually after the cell is capped. This creates unfavorable conditions for the vegetative form of the bacteria. The bacteria then form millions of infective spores in the larval remains. The dried remains of AFB infected larvae are called scale and they become "glued" to the cell.

Adult bees can carry the disease-causing bacteria, but they do not appear to be affected by the disease. AFB can be spread several ways including moving frames (“empty” or with brood, nectar, honey, or pollen) or equipment from an infected colony to a healthy colony, allowing bees to clean up frames after extracting honey from infected hives, using hive tools or other gear in an infected hive and then in a healthy hive, robber and drifting bees, swarms, and re-using infected equipment. Please note that American Foulbrood does not affect humans and the honey is safe for human consumption, but the extractor and equipment must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

The vegetative form of the bacteria can be killed with antibiotics, but the spores found in scale are extremely difficult to kill. These spores can remain viable and “come back to life” for at least 80 years. Extreme weather conditions (heat, cold, desiccation, etc.), antibiotics, and most chemical disinfectants will not kill these spores. Fire will kill the spores. Killing the sick bees and burning the equipment is often the recommended method and the best solution to treat an AFB problem in a bee yard. (Be aware of burn regulations in area.)

Irradiating equipment will also kill the spores. Mark Antunes and the Montgomery County Beekeepers have been taking equipment to be irradiated at Sterigenics, a facility in Salem, New Jersey annually. Contact Mark for additional information at honeyhillfarm@verizon.net

PDA Apiary Inspectors will be inspecting all registered bee yards within a 2 ½ mile radius of the bee yards where AFB was found. When possible and as needed, Bonnie Hall will be assisted by Apiary Inspectors Kent Kaster and Ken Hoover from the two neighboring regions. Our goal is to inspect each registered bee yard and educate each beekeeper about AFB. We realize that there are many beekeepers in the area who are not registered. We would encourage these beekeepers to contact Karen Roccasecca (kroccasecc@pa.gov -State Apiarist in Harrisburg). We do not want the honey bees of unregistered beekeepers to unknowingly spread AFB to other bees. The PA Bee Law requires anyone who manages honey bees to register them with the PA Department of Agriculture. The form is easy to complete and there is a \$10 fee for a license which is valid for up to two years. If you register now, your Apiary License is valid until December 31, 2020. Registration forms and additional information on American Foulbrood and how to help prevent the spread are attached.

American Foulbrood outbreaks are a serious matter, but I am confident that with the help, awareness, and cooperation of beekeepers, the PA State Beekeepers’ Association, local beekeeping organizations, the Apiary Advisory Board, and Penn State working with the PDA Apiary Inspectors and PDA, we can stop the spread of AFB. This is an opportunity to refine and improve on our plans to all work together when serious beekeeping problems occur.

Thank you for your help, assistance and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Karen Roccasecca and the PDA Apiary Inspection Team

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