

Bee Biosecurity - it's as easy as 1, 2, 3

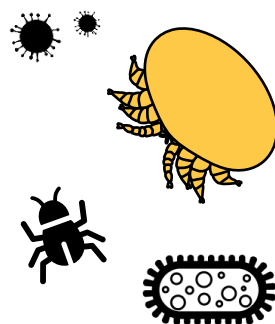
1

BeeAware – know your enemy

Do you know the symptoms of American foulbrood? Could you identify Varroa in a hive? It's important to know the difference between a healthy hive and a diseased or infested hive.

Brush up on your biosecurity know-how with the Biosecurity for Beekeepers short course.

Find the course at beeaware.org.au/training/ and sign-up for the BeeAware newsletter to keep up-to-date with the latest on bee biosecurity.



2

Inspect hives regularly

Early detection means faster control and smaller outbreaks.

Check your bees, brood and hive material for pests and diseases regularly. Infected colonies are less productive and are a threat to other hives and apiaries – so keep a close eye on them and maintain good records of your inspections.

Under the Beekeeping code of practice, all beekeepers must inspect each hive at least twice per year, a minimum of four months apart: e.g. April and September.

Beekeepers must also biannually check at least one hive in each apiary, for exotic mites through sugar shake, drone uncapping or alcohol wash.

Our biosecurity officers work tirelessly to mitigate risks, but they are vastly outnumbered. For each Bee Biosecurity Officer, there are at least 100 000 managed beehives in Australia. We all want to keep Australia Varroa-free, so it's up to all of us to stay vigilant and maintain good biosecurity.



3

Report anything unusual

If you suspect an exotic pest or disease in your hive, immediately call the Exotic Plant Pest Hotline on 1800 084 881. To protect our industry, we also need you to report established notifiable pests and diseases. American foulbrood is notifiable in all states and territories. Check the BeeAware website to view the full list of exotic and established notifiable pests and diseases.



Exotic Plant Pest Hotline
1800 084 881