

NAME	CAUSAL ORGANISM	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
AFB <u>Notifiable</u> American Foul Brood	Bacterium <i>Paenibacillus larvae</i> <i>ssp. larvae</i> (<i>Bacillus larvae</i>)	Decaying <u>sealed brood</u> . Sunken greasy cappings, Ropiness test. Scale in cells	Destroy colony and frames. Scorch hives
Notes			
EFB <u>Notifiable</u> European Foul Brood	Bacterium <i>Melissococcus plutonius</i> (<i>pluton</i>)	<u>Decaying larvae</u> , Foul smell Gut contents white	Destruction or MAFF treatment with antibiotic. Shook swarm on new foundation
Notes			
CHALK BROOD	A Fungus <i>Ascospaera apis</i>	Black/grey/white dried larvae	Requeen. Avoid chilling larvae in spring. ventilate
Notes			
SACBROOD	Virus (Chinese slipper syndrome)	Larvae not pupated in sealed cells (or uncapped) Stretched, head outward.	Not very serious; more common since varroa. Mostly removed by house bees
Notes			
CHILLED BROOD	Sudden cold weather or over exposure. Shortage of adult bees.	Dead yellow/blackish larvae all ages	Good careful practice; additional insulation; unite
Notes			
BALD BROOD	Wax Moth Larvae/inherited fault	Uncapped Cells revealing heads of pupae	Remove Wax moth larva and clean-up/scorch hive floor etc.
Notes			
PARASITIC MITE SYNDROME	Varroa transmitted viruses	EFB-like larvae; no smell; less colour; coloured gut	Varroa control
Notes			