

Animal & Plant Health Agency

# Plant Health National Bee Unit

# **Contingency Planning Procedures**

For controlling exotic bee pests





## **Pollination**

Pollinating insects provide almost incalculable economic and ecological benefits to humans, wildlife and flowering plants. Honey bees, *Apis mellifera*, are the third most economically important agricultural livestock globally after cattle and pigs. Honey bees are indispensable to the stability of crop production and food security in the UK and across the world, contributing many millions of pounds to crop quality and quantity via pollination services. The first step in the production of fruit and vegetables is the pollination of the flower, of which 70% of the 124 main crops used directly for human consumption depend on pollinators.



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This document is also available on BeeBase (National Bee Unit) website, www.nationalbeeunit.com

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## **About this leaflet**

## **Contingency Planning Procedures for Controlling Exotic Pests**

Honey bees are affected by a number of exotic pests and predators. Should any of these pests reach the UK, they could have disasterous economic and ecological effects not only on our honey bees, but also other pollinating insect populations. This leaflet explains the procedures for the control of the statutory notifiable exotic pests of honey bees in England and Wales of which the Animal and Plant Health Agency's (APHA) National Bee Unit (NBU) is responsible.

## KEY

Known apiary sites

Apiary sites inspected and clear

Apiary sites inspected and notifiable disease found

Former apiary sites

Other issues

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## The Key Pieces of Legislation

## The Bee Diseases and Pests Control Order 2006 (as amended)

The Bee Diseases and Pests Control Order 2006 is made up of 16 articles which define specific bee diseases and exotic pests as statutory notifiable across the UK and defines the action which must be taken to control them. The bee diseases and exotic pests which are currently listed under the 2006 Order are:

- American foulbrood;
- · European foulbrood;
- Small hive beetle (SHB) and,
- Tropilaelaps spp. mites.

If any of the diseases and/or pests are found then procedures are triggered in order to erradicate or contain them. These various procedures are outlined later in this leaflet.

Until these pests reach our shores, our main defence for keeping them out are import controls which are governed by the following peices of legislation.

## **The Balai Directive**

The Balai Directive lays out all animal health requirements at a European Union level and lists three honey bee pests and diseases as notifiable across European Member States. These are the exotic pests SHB, *Tropilaelaps* mites but it also includes American foulbrood (AFB). In relation to honey bees, the Directive sets out provisions for trade of bees and bee bi-products between Member States and requires that they travel with a valid Health Certificate which confirms freedom from the notifiable pests and diseases.

## Trade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 2011 (TARP)

The TARP regulations were introduced in 2011 in order to simplify the Animal Product regulations. It is similar to the Balai Directive, however, where the Balai Directive operates at an EU level, the TARP regulations sets out animal health requirements and how they are implemented in the UK, for example, the Health Certificate requirements on bees travelling between the UK and mainland Europe. It also includes procedures for moving genetic material between another European Member State or a Third Country (countries outside Europe) and the UK, detailing how veterinary checks are implemented and how Health Certificates are issued for movement of consignments. It also puts in safeguard measures such as banning or restricting imports of any animal or animal products from a country if there are reasonable grounds for suspicion of a serious threat to human or animal health.

# The importance of importing bees responsibly

The preceding pieces of legislation are in place to prevent the introduction of harmful pests and pathogens which could devastate our honey bee colonies. If you want to import bees from outside of the UK then please do so through the proper channels, ensuring that you notify us of your intention to do so. There is plenty of information on our Imports page on BeeBase, including an Importers Guidance document. Visit <u>www.</u> <u>nationalbeeunit.com</u> for more information.

## **Exotic pest Inspections**

The NBU and it's Inspectors monitor for exotic pests through the Exotic Pest Surveillance (EPS) programme. Inspections take place on an 'at risk' basis. For example, apiaries close (<10km) to civilian and military airports; freight depots, other ports of entry and specific bee and hive product importers. Therefore, because apiaries are chosen based on the current understanding of the most likely routes of entry, it is important to ensure that all your apiaries are registered on BeeBase.

## **Sentinel Apiaries**

To supplement the Exotic Risk Inspections, some beekeepers will have been asked to be a part of the NBU's voluntary Sentinel Apiary (SA) programme. SA holders are generally chosen based on where their apiaries are located in relation to Risk Points on BeeBase. Those beekeepers who hold an SA are asked to put monitoring traps in their hive and submit bi-annual samples to be analysed by the lab for any exotic pest debris. Some apiaries close to major risk points - the larger freight ports and large scale honey bee importers are visited by NBU Inspectors on a regular basis as part of an Enhanced Sentinel Apiary Programme.

# **Contingency Planning for Exotic Threats**

## If Small hive beetle or *Tropilaelaps spp.* mites are suspected

In these circumstances, the specific contingency plans for exotic threats and diseases of honey bees will be invoked.

The potential exists for major pest and disease threats of the European honey bee to reach the UK through imports of live bees and/or commodities or under their own steam. The purpose of the emergency contingency plans are to set out Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)/ Welsh Government's (WG) response to an outbreak of an exotic pest or disease of honey bees in England or Wales.

The Internationally recognised Incident Command System is used to manage the contingency. In the event of a suspect case of an exotic pest or disease, the NBU will immediately contact Defra and the WG and on confirmation of the finding other key national and local stakeholders will be contacted.

Defra will notify the European Commission and the Office International des Épizooties (OIE), the world organisation for animal health, within 24 hours of the confirmation of the primary outbreak.

A basic summary of the plan is set out below and illustrated in Figure A:

The NBU will set up a National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) to:

• Provide progress reports and updates to Government;

- Co-ordinate the emergency response;
- Arrange for delimiting surveys to be undertaken to assess the extent of the outbreak;
- Procure and deploy the necessary resources;
- Liaise with the beekeeping associations and other interested parties both locally and nationally;

• Assess the wider impact, for example colony losses on pollination services provided for agriculture, horticulture and the environment;

• Provide up to date information to stakeholders and the media.

A Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) will also be established close to the centre of the outbreak to co-ordinate inspections on the ground.

Figure 1: During an exotic pest incursion, a Local Disease centre is set up in the area of the outbreak, with the Regional Bee Inspector commanding the operation; local knowledge of the area will be vital to the succress of erradicating or containing the source



Figure 2: Co-ordination and logistics are an important part of the contingency response



You may have noticed that the Asian hornet is not included in the Bee Diseases and Pests Control Order 2006, nor in the Balai Directive, as a statutory pest. It is governed by separate non-native species legislation which will be covered later in this leaflet.

# Figure A: Flow Chart of an Exotic Pest Incursion



Note: a separate Pest Specific Contingency plan is in place for the Asian hornet (Vespa velutina nigrithorax)

## **Contingency Planning for Exotic Threats**

Defra or WG will declare a Statutory Infected Area (SIA) covering an appropriate geographical area, under the powers provided by national bee health legislation in England and Wales for SHB or *Tropilaelaps*, or under emergency legislation introduced for any other novel exotic organisms found in colonies or apiaries. For example, for an incursion of SHB or *Tropilaelpas*, the following will occur:

- The SIA will extend to an area of a minimum of 16km radius around the suspect infected apiary(ies) or premises and the SIA will be widened as necessary;
- Movement restrictions within the whole or part of the SIA will be in force from the time of detection of the outbreak and will be reviewed as an assessment is made on the extent of spread. The timescale for this is expected to be one to three weeks;

 Movement restrictions applied in the SIA will prohibit the removal of bee colonies, queen bees, hives, combs, hive debris, bee products, bee pests, ancillary beekeeping equipment or any other material liable to spread a notifiable pest or disease into or out of the infected area. These restrictions extend to any premises or vehicle on which they are situated except under the authority of a licence issued by the NBU;

Figure 3: Beetles scuttle away from the light but a powerful torch can help spot them if present



• If the NBU finds that the outbreak is isolated and the LGD considers that eradication is practicable, all colonies in the affected apiary(ies) and the surrounding area that are infested or are found to be exposed to infestation will be destroyed;

- In the case of a SHB infestation, soil that surrounds infested hives that have been exposed to infestation will also be treated but only if an authorised treatment is available and licensed;
- In all other circumstances, i.e. with the beetle established, then based on present technical knowledge there would be no benefit from attempting eradication and instead a policy of containment will be implemented through colony movement restrictions and treatment.

If the outbreak is widespread, appropriate pest control methods and the use of veterinary medicines will be needed. Their use would be subject to authorisation by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) or Chemicals Regulations Directorate. In the absence of any authorised products, approval will be sought from VMD to apply emergency treatments under the Veterinary Medicines Regulations.

The NBU will support the beekeeping sector by concentrating its efforts on pest or disease management and containment by:

- Providing advice and training for beekeepers to combat the pest or disease and reduce its negative impact on productivity;
- Conducting a rolling programme of research for effective control and detection methods, as appropriate, and developing pest or disease management plans.

Bee Inspectors can't hope to get around every colony in the UK so beekeepers can help play their part in monitoring and ensuring good colony health by being vigilant and applying good husbandry practices.

# **Asian Hornet Contingency Plan**

Figure 4: The Asian hornet, aka the yellow legged hornet, Vespa velutina nigrithorax



# The Asian hornet as a non-native species

There are around 2000 non-native species established in the UK, most of which do not have adverse impacts of our native ecosystem. However, around 10-15% cause significant problems and costs the economy billions of pounds each year. The Asian hornet is a ferocious predator of beneficial insects, particularly honey bees, and is extremely invasive, spreading over 60km per year. Unlike statutory notifiable pests such as the SHB and Tropilaelaps spp., the Asian hornet is not a notifiable pest under honey bee legislation. However, recent legislation introduced across Europe (EU 'Invasive Alien Species' Regulation 1143/2014) does require Member States to eradicate the Asian hornet, where feasible, if it starts to establish in their territory. Given this driver, and the potential impact of Asian hornet on both honey bees and the environment, the NBU has worked in collaboration with Defra, WG and the Non Native Species Secretariat (NNSS) to develop a pest specific contingency plan for this species.

## Pest specific contingency plan for Asian hornet

The pest specific contingency plan focuses on what Government will do should this invasive nonnative species be discovered in England or Wales. The response to an Asian hornet finding will be controlled in the same manner as any other honey bee exotic threat through the Strategic, Tactical and Operational Command Structure (outlined in Figure A). The aims and objectives of the plan are to protect the English and Welsh honey bee populations, as well as the wider environment from the Asian hornet by:

- Detecting its presence as soon as possible;
- · Intercepting and preventing establishment;
- Eradicating any outbreak if considered practicable;
- Containing and controlling an outbreak, if field evidence suggests that it is well established in a defined but limited geographical area;
- Establishing long term management where eradication and control is no longer possible due to the number and extent of outbreaks; and
- Providing assistance to the beekeeping industry, pest controllers and local authorities in the form of training and pest and disease control.

# How to report sightings of Asian hornet

Anyone can help keep a look out for this species and we encourage everyone to familiarise themselves with the identification features of the Asian hornet. Guidance on identification is available on the NBU's and NNSS website (links included at the end of this chapter).

Suspected sightings should be reported as soon as possible through our alert mechanism. To make it easy to contact us there are a number of different ways to send in an alert:

## The online form

The online recording form (Figure 5) can be found at

http://www.brc.ac.uk/risc/alert.php?species=asian\_ hornet

## Asian hornet response plan

# 'Asian hornet watch' app and email

For those who want to submit a suspect hornet sighting with their smart phone or tablet, we have developed a smartphone app for Androids and iOS. The app also uses GPS which allows the user to submit the exact location of their finding, allowing any confirmed sightings to be followed up quickly and efficiently.

Alternatively, you can submit your sighting by email. When doing so, please include as much information as possible, including where you saw the sighting, name, contact number/ address and if possible an image. Send your sightings to:

#### alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk

All records received are reviewed by entomologists at Centre of Ecology and Hydrology and credible records passed on to us at the NBU for further investigation.

## **Resources and alert material**

There is a wealth of useful material on BeeBase and the NNSS website to help you identify whether you have spotted or trapped an Asian hornet. This includes alert posters, ID sheets and further information on how to submit your sighting. Go to either:

• <u>http://www.nonnativespecies.org/alerts/</u> index.cfm?id=4 or,.

• <u>http://www.nationalbeeunit.com/index.</u> <u>cfm?pageId=208</u>



Figure 6: The Asian hornet watch app is a quick and convenient way to submit your hornet sighting to CEH

## Identify your species



## **Beekeeper Responsibilities**

## What I need to do

• Follow the advice of the Bee Inspector if any of your colonies are affected;

• Learn how to recognise foulbrood diseases and the exotic pests and become familiar with their biology. Bee Inspectors or local beekeepers' associations can provide advice;

• Regularly examine colonies for foulbrood, at least each autumn and spring;

• Report any suspect statutory pest or disease to the local Bee Inspector immediately or to the NBU. Neighbouring beekeepers should be advised to check their own bees;

• More common diseases such as chalkbrood or Sac brood should be addressed early on;

• Placing bees on new comb or foundation and changing out old comb can help reduce pathogen numbers and help control infections and diseases;

• No comb should be used for more than 3 years;

• Replace old queens with young prolific queens from colonies which show no signs of disease. Queens should be no more than 2 years old;

 Keep colonies well maintained and hives in good order. Do not leave honey, supers or brace comb lying around in areas accessible to bees; this could induce robbing, enourage the spread o f exotic pests and lead to further spread of disease;

• Keep any *Varroa* infestation and other pests of diseases under control. *Varroa* mites in particular can severely reduce a colony's ability to cope with other infections;

• Ensure each colony has sufficient carbohydrates (honey or sugar and protein (pollen), as well as acess to suitable water sources;

 Concentrate on improving your stocks - cull queens which least suit your requirements, breed from those which most suit them;

• Beekeepers are advised to ensure that they have adequate insurance to cover losses due to foulbrood. Ask local beekeepers' associations or Bee Inspectors for advice.

Figure 7 and 8: the first image of a nuc with wild comb would be difficult to inspect in the event of an exotic pest outbreak. The second is freshly drawn comb on moveable frames; amch easier to inspect!



Figure 9: Bee Disease Insurance (BDI)



## The Regulators Code

## **The Regulators Code**

As a government inspection agency, the NBU has to comply with the Regulators Code

## https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ regulators-code

The code sets out a blueprint for fair, practical and consistent enforcement across the country and is based on the following principles for effective inspection and enforcement:

- Regulators, and the regulatory system as a whole, should use comprehensive risk assessment to concentrate resources on the areas that need them most;
- Regulators should be accountable for the efficiency and effectiveness of their activities, while remaining independent in the decisions they take;
- No inspection should take place without a reason;
- Businesses should not have to give unnecessary information, nor give the same piece of information twice;
- The few businesses that persistently contravene regulations should be identified quickly and face proportionate and meaningful sanctions;
- Regulators should provide authoritative, accessible advice easily and cheaply;

• Regulators should recognise that a key element of their activity will be to allow, or even encourage, economic progress and only to intervene when there is a clear case for protection. It is the intention that these principles should apply at the point where regulators make their policies, rules, codes, and guidance; and

• Regulators must not inspect businesses where hazards, or the risk of adverse outcomes are low, except as part of the random element of their inspection programme.

## Figure 10 & 11: Can you spot the reason why these two images might be a priority inspection?





Figure 12: Apiary training days offer opportunities to deliver accessible advice at no cost to the beekeeper.



## **Risk Based Inspections**

# What is the NBU risk based inspection programme?

The NBU statutory inspection programme is risk based and inspections are normally carried out from April to September, but if made at other times the same procedures apply. Dead colonies or unoccupied hives may also be inspected at any time of the year, regardless of whether there are live colonies in the same apiary. The more live colonies there are within flying range the more important it becomes to ensure that infected material is quickly eliminated. The inspections cover the following priorities:

- Exotic pest outbreaks;
- Foulbrood infected apiaries;
- Apiaries within 3km of confirmed Foulbrood;
- Colonies purchased or moved from infected apiaries, i.e. tracing forward to other premises;
- Destructions, Treatments and Follow-Up inspections, including apiaries that have remained under Standstill over the winter;
- Import and export examinations of bees under veterinary check directives;
- Exotic Pest Surveillance;
- Call out by beekeeper and inspections of colonies from which voluntary samples have been submitted;
- Apiaries having a history of foulbrood disease;
- Colonies in areas where foulbrood disease is thought to be prevalent;
- Assistance with suspect pesticide damage to honey bee colonies;
- Honey sampling for statutory residue analysis on behalf of the Veterinary Medicines Directorate;
- Education and extension programmes;
- Random colony inspections.

## **Service Standards**

The NBU aims to be as helpful and responsive as possible. However, if a beekeeper feels that the service they have received has fallen short of the standards the NBU aims to achieve, or is unhappy about the way they have been treated, the NBU would like to be informed. If the complaint relates to action underway the grievance should be taken up in the first instance with the local Regional Bee Inspector (RBI) and ultimately with the NBU headquarters if the complaint is not dealt with satisfactorily. The complaint will be thoroughly investigated and a full response will be sent within 15 working days.

If this is not possible, then the NBU will write to the beekeeper explaining the reason for the delay and provide a date by when a reply should be sent. Beekeepers may ask their Member of Parliament to take up their complaint with the Secretary of State of Defra or WG. In addition, beekeepers can also write to any Member of Parliament, and ask for their complaint to be passed to the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Parliamentary Ombudsman) who is entirely independent of Government. This does not affect any rights beekeepers may have to pursue any matter through other channels.

## We welcome your views

APHA carries out a Customer Satisfaction Survey where a number of beekeepers are chosen at random from those who have recently had dealings with the NBU and are given the opportunity to submit feedback and voice their opinion on how the NBU carries out it's work.

However, only a relatively small sample of beekeepers are chosen for this survey and if in the mean time you are satisfied with the services the NBU have provided, or wish to praise some exceptional performance, the NBU would like to be informed. Any suggestions about how the NBU can build upon the services they have provided are also welcomed.

## Help and advice

## **The National Bee Unit**

The NBU provides an integrated statutory and advisory service to beekeepers in England and Wales. It provides diagnostic, consultancy and research services to Defra, WG, the Scottish Government, commerce and beekeepers. The NBU is a recognised centre of excellence for the provision of advice and research in bee health. The Unit's laboratories are quality accredited to ensure a high professional standard and use as a base, Eurpean Union Reference Laboratory validated methods. Most staff are trained practical beekeepers as well as scientists and are supported by teams of specialists across APHA and Fera Science Limited.

The Unit has modern facilities, including laboratories and the apiary buildings needed to support the 150 colonies. Computer support for all services is provided through BeeBase (see next section).

The NBU provides a bee health inspection and advisory service operating in England and Wales, comprising a regional network of Inspectors. The head of field inspection services is the National Bee Inspector (NBI). RBIs reporting to the NBI manage teams of Seasonal Bee Inspectors. throughout England and Wales. As well as the statutory inspections and apiary surveillance programme, Bee Inspectors provide free advice and assistance to beekeepers on a range of bee health issues and run training courses for beekeepers on disease recognition, disease control and good husbandry, often in conjunction with local Beekeeping Associations. The NBU team delivers around 200 training events every year. Bee Inspectors also assist with field trials within the NBU's Research and Development programmes.

For further information contact the NBU, who will put you in touch with the appropriate Bee Inspector for your area, or visit the key contact pages on the NBUs BeeBase website. (http://www.nationalbeeunit.com/public/ Contacts/contacts.cfm).

The NBU has broad research and development interests (current list is outlined on BeeBase <u>http://www.nationalbeeunit.com/</u><u>indexcfm?sectionid=48</u>). Our portfolio covers varroacide development, EU-wide colony

loss surveillance, risk assessment and novel control methods for exotic pest threats (e.g. Tropilaelaps, SHB and Asian hornet), and the economics and biology of pollination. The NBU is a contributor within the Insect Pollinators Initiative (IPI) (www.bbsrc.ac.uk/pollinators), leading research into systems that model the epidemiology of disease to enable improved management in the future. We are also using advanced molecular techniques to identify specific bacterial strain types, which will add to our understanding of the spread of serious brood diseases. The NBU works in partnership with many Universities and Organisations both in the UK and overseas to achieve these shared research goals.



BeeBase is the NBU's award winning website and contains all the apicultural information relating to the statutory bee health programme in England and Wales. In June 2010, the information for the Scottish inspections programme was also incorporated into BeeBase. BeeBase contains a wide range of beekeeping information, such as the activities of the NBU, the bee related legislation, pests and diseases information including their recognition and control, interactive maps, current research areas, publications, advisory leaflets (including this one) and key contacts. To access this information visit the NBU website (www. nationalbeeunit.com). Many beekeepers find this website to be a very useful source of information and advice. In addition to the public pages of the BeeBase website, registered users (see below) can view their own apiary records, diagnostic histories and details.

# Why is it important to register on BeeBase?

As well as containing useful information on beekeeping, BeeBase is a vital tool to help control bee diseases and pests. Where statutory pests or diseases are confirmed, the NBU can use BeeBase to identify apiaries at risk in the local area and, as a result, target control measures effectively. By knowing where

## Help and advice

colonies are, we can help you manage disease risks in your apiaries. Risks include EFB and AFB, as well as the incursion of serious exotic pest threats such as *Tropilaelaps* mites and the SHB, *Aethina tumida*. The more beekeepers who are registered, the more rigorous our bee health surveillance can be and, crucially, the better our chances of eliminating pests and diseases.

## How to sign up to BeeBase

If you are not yet registered please visit the public pages of Beebase at : <u>www.</u> <u>nationalbeeunit.com</u> where you can sign up online. Otherwise you can get in touch with the NBU office team who will be happy to help. You can email us at: <u>nbu@apha.gsi.gov.uk</u> or contact us by telephone on: 0300 3030094. By telling us who you are, you will be playing a very important part in helping to maintain and sustain honey bees for the future.

# How do I know that my details will be secure?

All of the information that you provide for the purposes of registration on BeeBase is covered by the Public Service Guarantee on Data Handling (see Confidentiality page of BeeBase). In addition, all data will be handled according to rules stated in the Data Protection Act, 1998. All levels of access to BeeBase are protected in the same way as on-line banking. Your personal access is password- protected. When you first register you are allocated a temporary password, which is valid for your first visit only. You will then be prompted to set your own password. You need to ensure that your own password remains confidential. You will also be allocated a personal ID Number, which relates solely to you. As a personally registered beekeeper, once you have received an inspection visit, you can check your own record on BeeBase. If you wish, you can make use of the apiary records system to record your apiary visits. The Inspectors and NBU staff will have access to your records, but will not disclose to others that you have been inspected or any details about you, your bees or beekeeping without your consent. Although BeeBase includes public pages containing

information such as disease, colony losses, leaflets, useful links and much more general information, the public has no access to your or other beekeepers' details.

## **Beekeeping Associations**

In many areas, Beekeeping Associations operate disease training schemes and provide practical advice and advisory leaflets to members on bee disease recognition and management. Contact your local Beekeeping Association for details (England - <u>www.bbka.</u> <u>org.uk;</u>

Wales - <u>www.wbka.com</u>; Scotland (SASA) - <u>https://www.sasa.gov.uk/wildlife-environment/</u> <u>bee-health</u> and the Bee Farmers Association – <u>http://beefarmers.co.uk/</u>).

Figure 13: National Agri-Food Innovation Campus, Sand Hutton, York



## Useful addresses

#### National Bee Unit (NBU)

Sand Hutton, York, North Yorkshire, YO41 1LZ Tel: 0300 3030094 Fax: 01904 462240 Email: nbu@apha.gsi.gov.uk Web: www.nationalbeeunit.com

#### Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH)

Centre for Ecology & Hydrology Maclean Building, Benson Lane Crowmarsh Gifford Wallingford Oxfordshire **OX10 8BB** Tel: (0)1491 838800 Email: alertnonnative@ceh.ac.uk Web: www.ceh.ac.uk

### Non Native Species Secretariat

National Agri-Food Innovation Campus, Sand Hutton, York. YO41 1LZ Email: nnss@apha.gsi.gov.uk Web: http://www.nonnativespecies.org/ home/index.cfm

#### Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer

Department for Environment and Sustainable Development Hill House, Picton Terrace Carmarthen SA31 3BS Tel: 01267 245007 Web: www.wales.gov.uk

## Scottish Government

General Enquiries St. Andrew's House Regent Road Edinburgh EH1 3DG Tel: 0300 244 4000 Web: http://www.gov.scot/

## Science and Advice for

Scottish Agriculture SASA, Roddinglaw Road Edinburgh, Scotland EH12 9FJ Tel: 01312 448890 Fax: 01312 448940 Email: info@sasa.gsi.gov.uk Web: www.sasa.gov.uk

#### European Union

(website for details of European Community legislation in force) Web: <u>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/</u> browse/directories/legislation. html?locale=en

### **Animal and Plant Health** Agency New Haw, Addlestone, Surrey, **KT15 3NB** Email: corporatecorrespondence@apha. <u>qsi.qov.uk</u>

Web: www.gov.uk/apha

**Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DAERA)** Dundonald House, Belfast BT4 3SB. Northern Ireland Tel: 02890 24488 Web: www.dardni.gov.uk

**Agri-Food and Biosciences** Institute (AFBI) Newforge Lane, Belfast, BT9 5PX Web: http://www.afbini.gov.uk

### **Veterinary Medicines**

Directorate (VMD) Woodham Lane. New Haw, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 3LS Tel: 01932 336911 Email: postmaster@vmd.defra.gsi. gov.uk Web: <u>https://www.gov.uk/</u> government/organisations/ veterinary-medicines-directorate

**Office of Public Sector** Information (European Community and UK Legislation) Web: http://www.legislation.gov. uk/

#### **British Beekeepers' Association**

(county and local beekeeping associations) National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, CV8 2LG Tel: 08718 112282 Web: www.bbka.org.uk

#### Welsh Beekeepers' Association Web: www.wbka.com

**Scottish Beekeepers'** Association

Email: secretary@ scottishbeekeepers.org.uk Web: www.scottishbeekeepers. org.uk

#### **Bee Farmers' Association of** the United Kingdom Web: www.beefarmers.co.uk

#### International Bee Research Association

(library and beekeeping information services) Unit 6, Centre Court, Main Avenue, Treforest, CF3 5YR Tel: 02920 372409 Web: www.ibrabee.org.uk

**Ulster Beekeepers' Association** Web: www.ubka.org

World Organisation for Animal Health, Office International des **Epizooties (OIE)** Web: www.oie.int

Bee Diseases Insurance Ltd (BDI) **Registered Office** National Beekeeping Centre, NAC Stoneleigh Park, Warwickshire, CV8 2LG Tel: 08718 112337 Web: www.beediseasesinsurance. co.uk

# **References and Acknowledgements**

## References

Legislation:

- The Bees Act 1980;
- The Bee Diseases and Pests Control (England and Wales) Order 2006, as ammended;
- Balai Directive' 92/65/EEC;
- The Contingency Plan for Plant and Bee Health in England; and
- Pest specific contingency plan for Asian hornet.

## **Acknowledgements**

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## Acronyms

EFB European foulbrood EPS Exotic Pest Surveillance EU European Union	
EPS Exotic Pest Surveillance	
Ell European Union	
EURL European Union Reference Laboratory	
CIS Coorranhical Information Systems	
LDCC Local Disease Control Centre	
LOCC Local Disease Control Centre	
NBI National Bee Inspector	
NBU National Bee Unit	
NDCC National Disease Control Centre	
NNSS Non Native Species Secretariat	
OIE World Organisation for Animal Health	
RBI Regional Bee Inspector	
SA Sentinel Apiaries	
SBI Seasonal Bee Inspector	
SG Scottish Government	
SHB Small hive beetle	
SIA Statutory Infected Area	
IARP Irade in Animals and Related Products Regulations 20	11
VMD Votorinary Medicines Directorate	
WEKA Welch Beekeepers' Association	
WG Welsh Government	

Notoc	
NOLES	

# **Notes**

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# Animal & Plant Health Agency



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