



Sacbrood

(This is not a notifiable disease)

Sacbrood is a relatively common disease caused by the virus *Morator aetotulas*, and does not usually cause severe colony losses. It is commonest during the first half of the brood-rearing season and can often exist unnoticed affecting only a small percentage of the brood. In a healthy colony adult bees detect and remove infected larvae very quickly. Normally by the time the beekeeper spots the symptoms the disease has become too severe for the adult worker population to handle. .

Both worker and drone larvae are affected. Pupae may be killed occasionally, whereas adult bees are immune to it. Dead brood often is scattered among healthy brood. The cappings over dead brood are first punctured and later removed by the bees. Death usually occurs after the cell is sealed and the larva has spun its cocoon.

Recognition:



Dead larva infected by sacbrood appear typical dark with a raised head and may be removed in one piece. Sacbrood 'mummies' are recognised as being a dried out dark brown scales, sometimes known as 'Chinese Slippers'.

The larvae gradually change from pearly white to dull yellow or gray and finally to black. The head of the larva, the first part of the body to change color, becomes black. Larvae die in an upright position with raised heads.

Diseased larvae are easily removed intact from the cells, unlike those afflicted with American foulbrood. The contents of the larvae are watery, and the tough outer skin appears as a "sack or bag of fluid" when suspended. The dried scale lies flat on the lower side of the cell, with the head end raised and the tail flat on the bottom of the cell. The scales are rough and brittle and do not adhere tightly to the cell wall.

Vectors

- Beekeepers - Transferring contaminated equipment / material between hives, colonies and apiary sites.
- Nurse Bees - These are suspected of transmitting the disease by carrying the virus from cell to cell.
- Robbing - Colonies weakened by Sacbrood will fall prey to robbing, transferring spores to other colonies and apiaries.
- Drifting - As with Robbing will transfer spores to other colonies.
- Swarming - Swarms can carry the spores with them to new sites where the disease can spread once new brood is produced.

Note: beekeepers are the principal and most rapid means of spreading Sacbrood Disease.



How to Manage Sacbrood Disease

Sacbrood is not regarded as a serious disease in normal circumstances. In most cases few larvae are visibly affected and its effects on the colony being only slight. To the untrained eye it can be mistaken for AFB. Please obtain an up to date copy of the CSL '*Foul brood diseases of honey bees: recognition and control*' booklet by visiting the DEFRA website or downloading direct from the EMBA website.

Detection

Hive Examination - Examination of brood frames and floor debris is required especially in spring. Bees should be gently shaken from the frames to allow full inspection, abnormalities are then easily spotted. Sacbrood 'mummies' are recognised as being a dried out dark brown scales, sometimes known as 'Chinese Slippers', lying along the bottom wall of the cell.

Monitoring

Vigilance is important with all honeybee diseases. Check all apiaries and colonies regularly for health and suspect any colonies that are not thriving where there is no already known reason. Colonies that die out should be examined thoroughly and sealed to prevent robbing and spread of any disease present.

Controls

There is no specific treatment recommended for Sacbrood. The disease has only slight effect on healthy colonies but may have a more serious effect on weakened colonies. Prevention is the best method of controlling this disease by maintaining healthy, strong and vigorous colonies that display good hygienic traits. Good husbandry contributes greatly to overall colony behaviour and health, thereby avoiding the conditions in which Sacbrood can flourish. Colonies that suffer excessively from Sacbrood may need to be re-queened and the combs re-used after a few weeks.

Note: Presently there is no effective medical treatment for Sacbrood

Apiary Housekeeping:

- Always maintain a high level of hygiene in all your beekeeping practices
- Carry out methodical health inspections on a regular basis, checking for brood disease particularly in spring and autumn.
- Never transfer combs between colonies without checking for brood diseases
- Systematically replace old brood combs in your hives melting down the old comb to maintain clean and healthy brood.
- Never bring colonies or equipment into your apiary without establishing their origin, condition, and disease status.
- Sterilise any second-hand equipment or hive components before introducing them into your apiary.
- Discourage drifting and robbing in the apiary.
- Suspect stray swarm health until you know otherwise.
- Report any incidence of disease or suspicious conditions immediately to your Local Association.