

Bee: disease log (monitoring and treatment)

1. User:
 - all beekeepers

Frequency of use:

 - as required through season
 - beekeepers need to follow their provincial apiarist recommendations, and drug manufacturer instructions

3. Reasons for recording this information include:
 - bee management
 - it is a tool to help assess bee management methods (e.g., reducing disease prevalence)
 - financial management
 - it is a tool to help predict how much medication will be needed in upcoming year (i.e., up-front cost of operating)
 - bee biosecurity
 - it is part of overall management to reduce disease loads and spread through bee yards
 - it helps ensure correct protocol followed
 - food safety
 - it is part of overall management to reduce potential contaminants in honey
 - it helps ensure correct protocol followed
 - it provides a tool for tracing potential contaminants in honey
 - a tool for managing bee yards to help reduce likelihood of honey contaminants
4. References to the Bee Biosecurity Standard and CBISQT:
 - Bee Biosecurity Standard: pages 18, 26-30, 35-49 and 108-117
 - CBISQT: pages 34-46 and 49
 - this template is an adaptation of Bee Biosecurity Standard form 1.0 (page 130) and form 3.0 (pages 136-140), and CBISQT forms 4.0.4 (page 128) and 4.0.5 (page 129)

 - BMP: pages 10-32
5. General comments:
 - size of the operation and beekeeper's preference will determine whether individual hive records or over-all bee yard records are maintained
 - information should be kept updated
 - this log is intended to drug treatments which are not feed related
 - beekeepers may find it handy to keep a few blank paper copies of this template (or their equivalent) in their bee truck/vehicle
 - new beekeepers should:
 1. mentor with well-established commercial or hobby beekeepers to learn about, and have guidance for, disease monitoring and treatment
 2. join local bee club meetings and provincial associations to learn about diseases and how to monitor and treat them
 3. attend bee club and association meetings
 4. closely follow their provincial apiarist's recommended/required treatment options
6. Export considerations:
 - It is the registered establishment or importer's responsibility to comply with all health and safety requirements as prescribed in the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations and the Honey Regulations
 - There is concern with maximum residue limits of residues of in hive treatments (eg., Tylosin, Oxytetracycline, Lincomycin), beekeepers must follow provincial apiarist's recommendations. If antimicrobial drugs are required to control the spread of disease, honey producers should work with their provincial apiarist/veterinarian to ensure safe and appropriate use of these drugs.
 - Practicing good management in beekeeping may help to prevent disease and may decrease the need for antimicrobial drugs
 - Honey exporters should be aware that some countries have zero tolerance for residues in honey