BTHE NET Bee Stronger Together

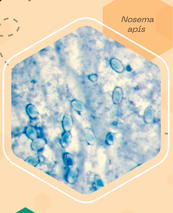
Kit for Beekeepers

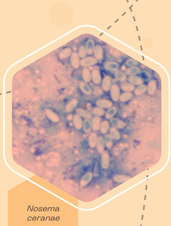
BIOSECURITY MEASURES IN BEEKEEPING | NOSEMOSIS

Prevention of Nosema Outbreak

Disinfection of all hive structures and cleaning beekeeper's equipment against nosemosis

Nosema spores persist for years in combs, frames, and tools, demanding strict disinfection. Use dry heat for frames, soap/ammonia or bleach for utensils, and freezing (best for *N. ceranae*). Wash gear between apiaries, clean hive entrances, avoid sharing equipment, and renew 33% of brood combs annually.





step 1

Nosema spores are highly resistant and can remain viable for months or years on beekeeping materials.

step 2

Thorough disinfection of combs, supers, tools, and wooden structures is essential to prevent spread.

Dry heat, such as a blowtorch, is effective for resistant materials, avoiding damage to structures.

step 3

Reusing contaminated equipment is the main route of transmission between colonies.

step 4

Tools should be cleaned with soap and water after each use and disinfected with ammonia (5 minutes) or sodium hypochlorite (15 minutes).

step 5

Freezing can be used as an additional method, although it is effective only against *Nosema ceranae*.

step 6

It is essential to use clean, disinfected gloves and clothing and to avoid sharing equipment without proper sanitation.

step 7

At least 33% of brood combs should be replaced annually, and old combs should be removed to reduce spore accumulation.

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