

Chalkbrood research at the USDA- ARS Pollinating Insect Research Unit

Ellen Klinger January 12th, 2016

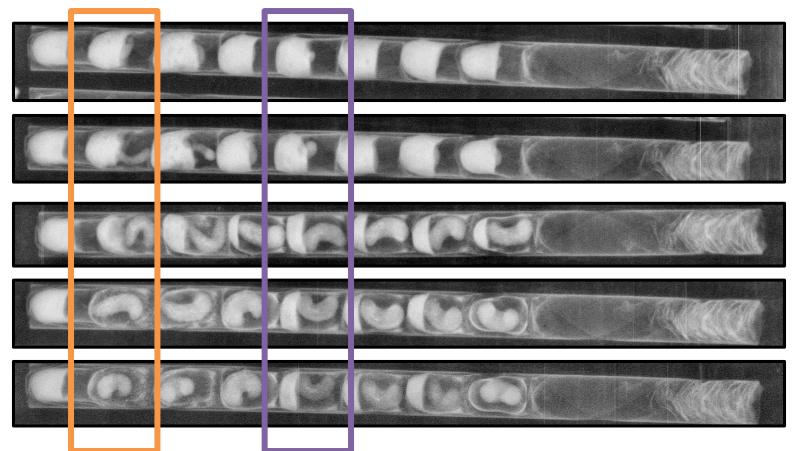






Chalkbrood infected Healthy bee bee

Time

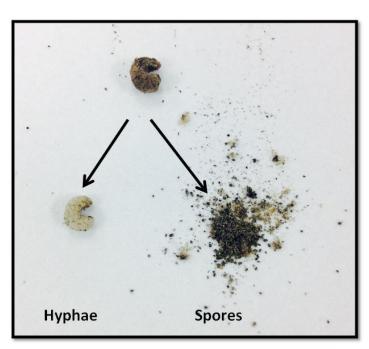


This is what happens with second generation

Transfer of chalkbrood

Second generation:5 million spores

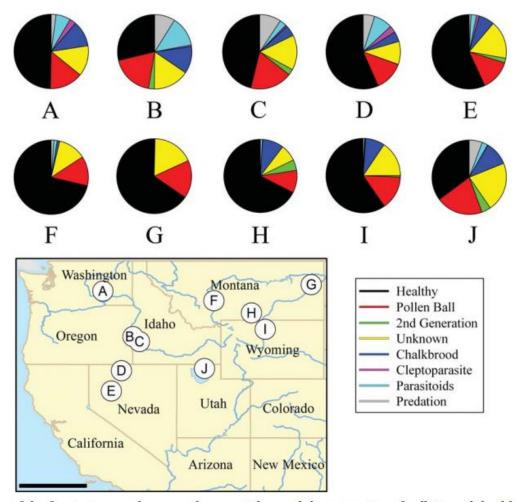
Loose cell:31, 000 spores





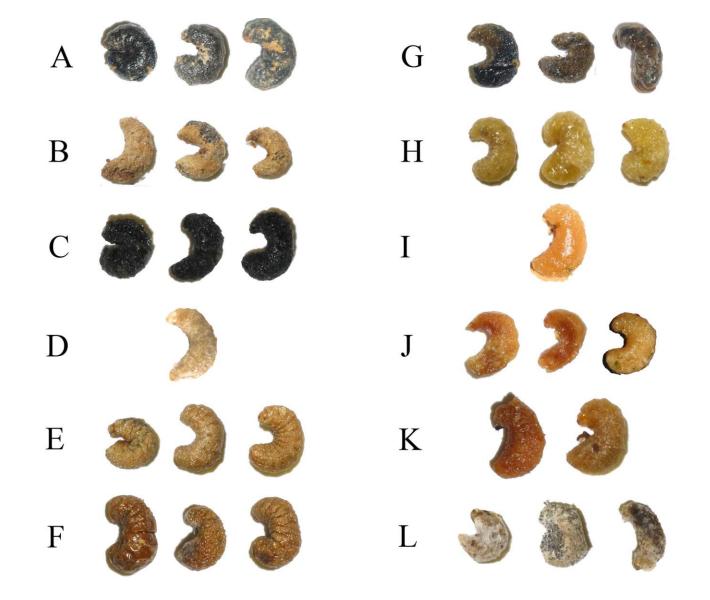
Attempted chalkbrood control

- Fumigation
- Heating
- Ozone
- Fungicides



Healthy
Chalkbrood
Pollen Ball
Other

Fig. 1. Map of the farming areas where samples were taken and the proportion of cells in each health category at the end of the nesting season, averaged across each area. See Table 1 for other characteristics of the farming areas. Bar = 500 km.



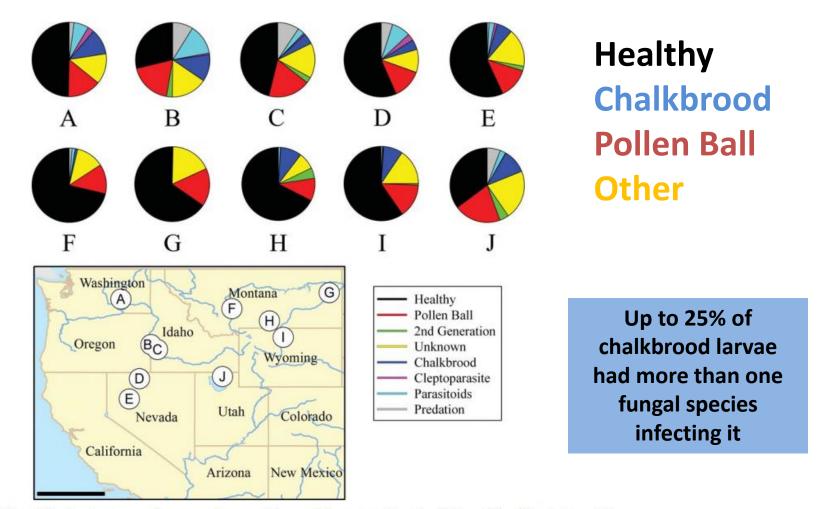
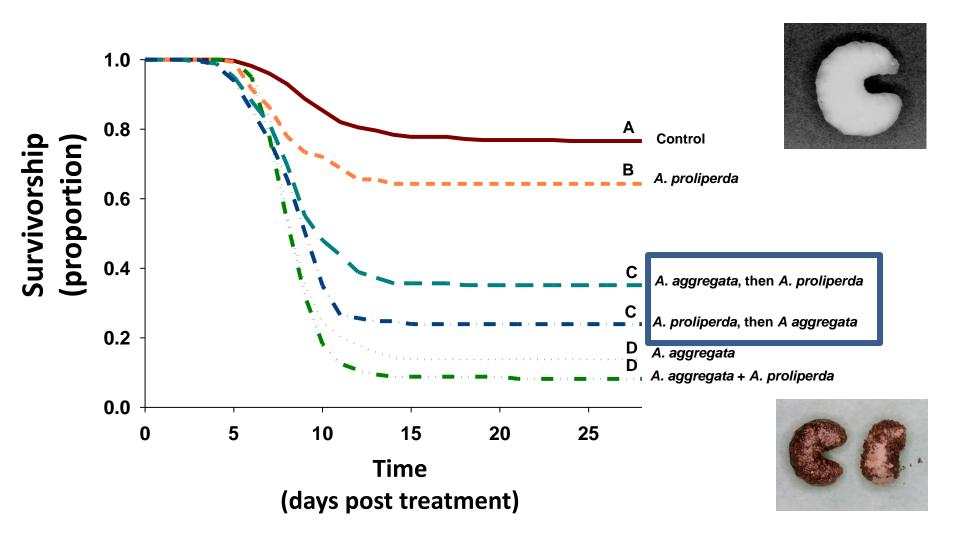


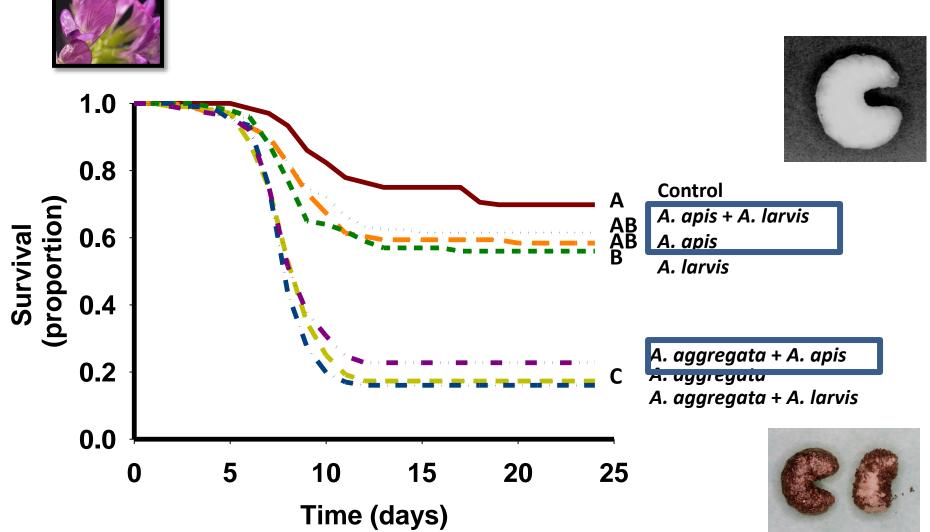
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Leafcutting bee survival





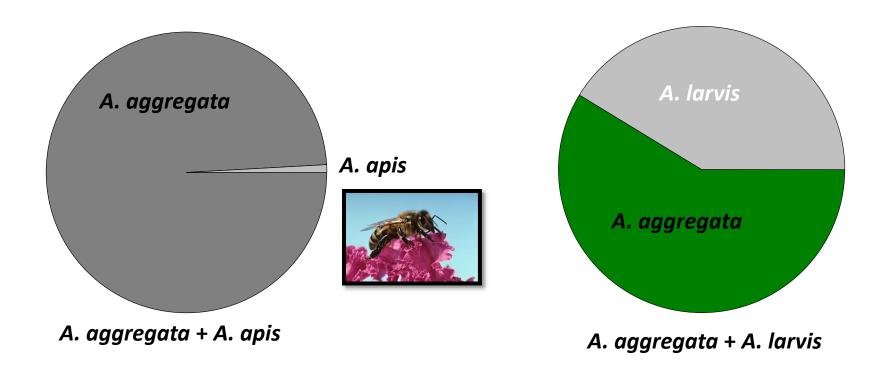
Leafcutting bee survival





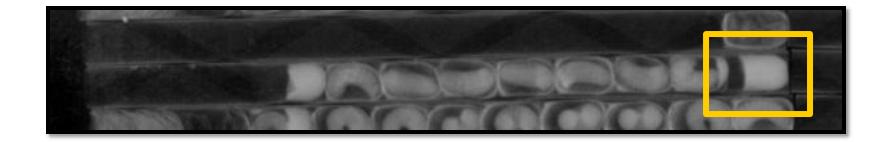
ALCB

Average amount of fungal material (nuclei per bee)

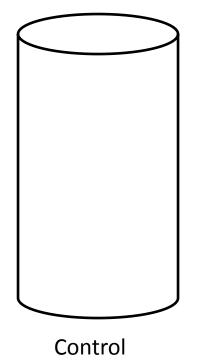


Behavior study

- Are there any unique behaviors in ALCB elicited in chalkbrood environments?
 - Specifically more failed nests (pollen ball)?











Infective

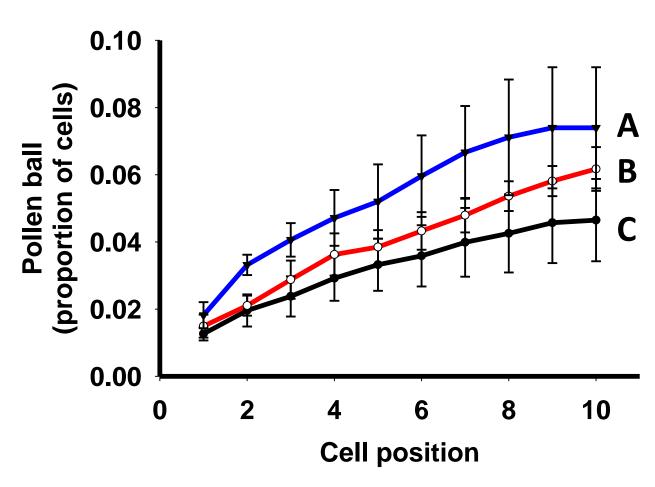
Autoclaved

- •100 straws per treatment
- •Female bees placed in back of straws
- •3 shelters per year
- 3 years



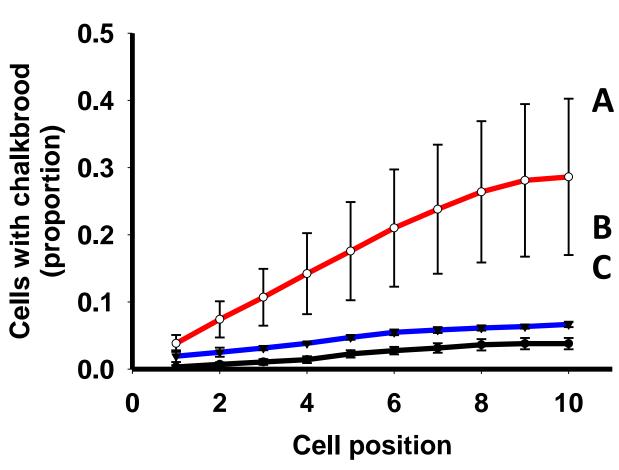


Pollen ball





Chalkbrood





- Identify causes of "other" death
- Exploit dual infections?
- Honey bee chalkbrood not a concern
- ALCB behavior