



Also a bacteria—stays in mid gut
Defecation before capping spreads bacteria



- Name has nothing to do with origin. It was discovered by an English beekeeper in the early 1900s.
- Not a spore forming bacteria; not as deadly as AFB.
- Bacterial cells can survive for months on wax.
- Infects gut of larvae in early stage (less than 24 hrs.).
- Spread through cleaning, feeding, robbing and bad beekeeping practices.
- Can remain infectious in honey for more than a year
- Kills larvae not pupa, at approximately 4 or 5 days old. (AFB kills pupa)
- Bees can manage EFB through good nutrition, cleaning, population, supersedure.
- Often, by the time a beekeeper notices the symptoms the bees have corrected.

Signs of EFB:

- Foul smell
- Spotty brood pattern
- Curled larvae, brownish/orange
- Poor production
- Not ropey
- Forms a loose brown scale
- Most prevalent in late spring (Higher proportion of larvae to nurse bees)





1. Contact your local inspector
2. Send sample to Apiculture office for analysis
3. **Requeen with resistant stock**
4. Nutrition
5. Shake out
6. Swarms – **caution**. Sometimes it's smart to look a gift horse in the mouth
7. Follow a 20% frame rotation
8. Use caution when moving/swapping bees and equipment
9. Never leave used equipment around for foraging bees to access
10. Use hygienic practices. E.g. visit suspect hives last, clean tools, etc..
11. Prevent robbing
12. Oxytetracycline in icing sugar (usually not necessary)



EFB symptoms occur ;when there is a change in feed..when the nectar flow slows down/when there is a honey flow –brood is created too fast for the nurse bees

to keep up

Unsealed larvae

Weird shapes/yellow brown – a little watery

Dry rubbery scale that's easy to remove