

OZONE FUMIGATION OF COMBS: USE, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Rosalind R. James

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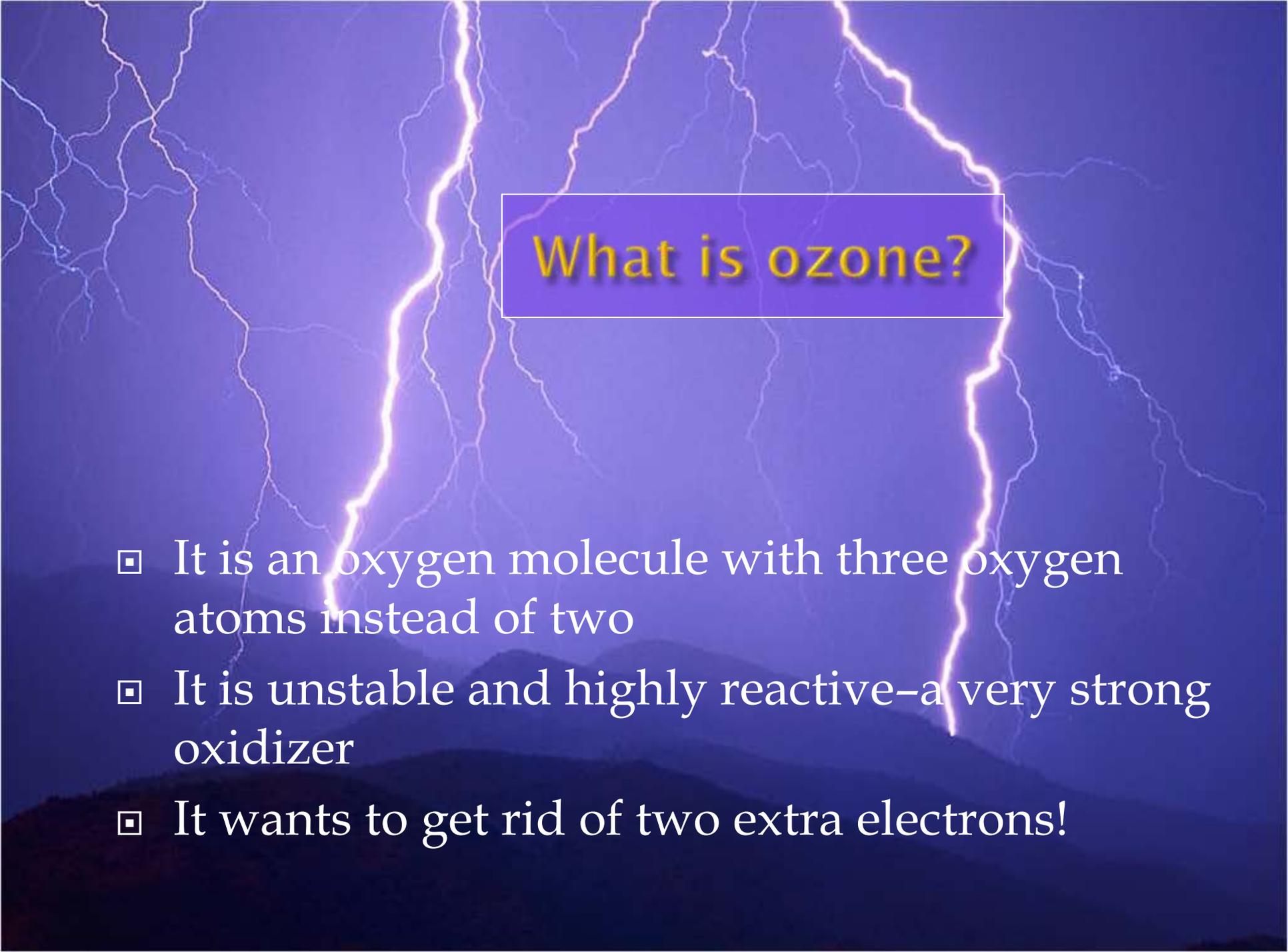


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Why use ozone to treat bee nesting materials?

- ❑ No environmentally safe fumigants are available for decontamination of hive equipment
- ❑ Ozone breaks down to water and O_2
- ❑ Ozone is used in other ag commodities in high concentrations
- ❑ Why not for bees?



Prior Fumigation Methods

- ▣ **Acetic Acid for *Nosema*** (Baley 1957)
- ▣ **Ethylene oxide.** Regulated fumigation method.
HAZARD
- ▣ **Thermal disinfection.** 120F/49C for 24 h
(Cantwell & Shimanuki, 1970)
- ▣ **Cobalt -60 Irradiation** for AFB (Studier 1958).
- ▣ **High-velocity electron beams** (Shim et al 1984)

What can ozone do as a fumigant?

- ▣ Kills insect pests
- ▣ Breaks down pesticides
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- ▣ Safe for wax
- ▣ Not safe for rubber, latex
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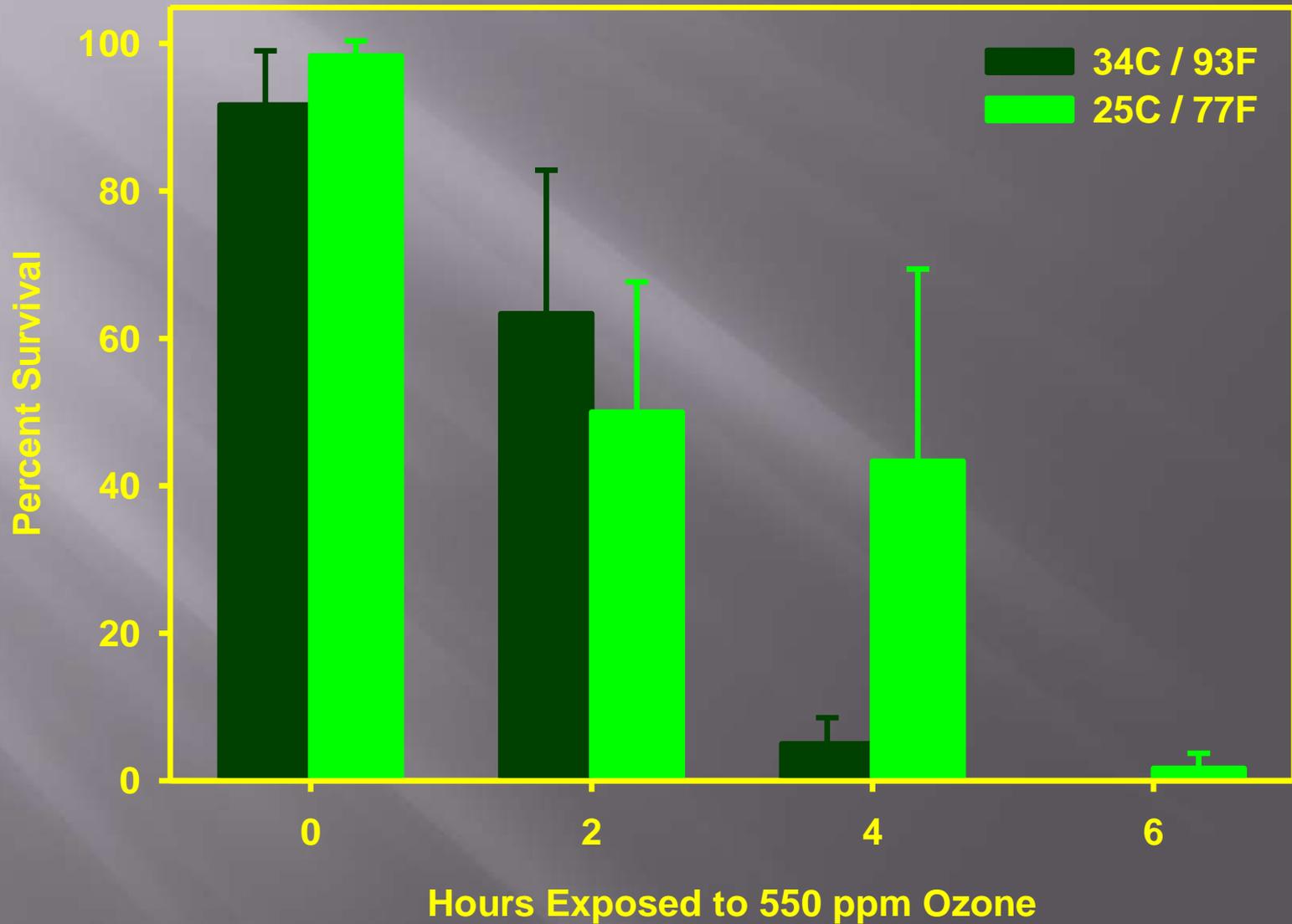
The Ozone and Honey Bee Research Project

1. Wax moth control
2. Degradation of pesticides
3. Decontamination of pathogens
 - Chalkbrood
 - Foulbrood
4. How to set up an ozone chamber
5. How to incorporate this practice into beekeeping
6. What we still need to figure out

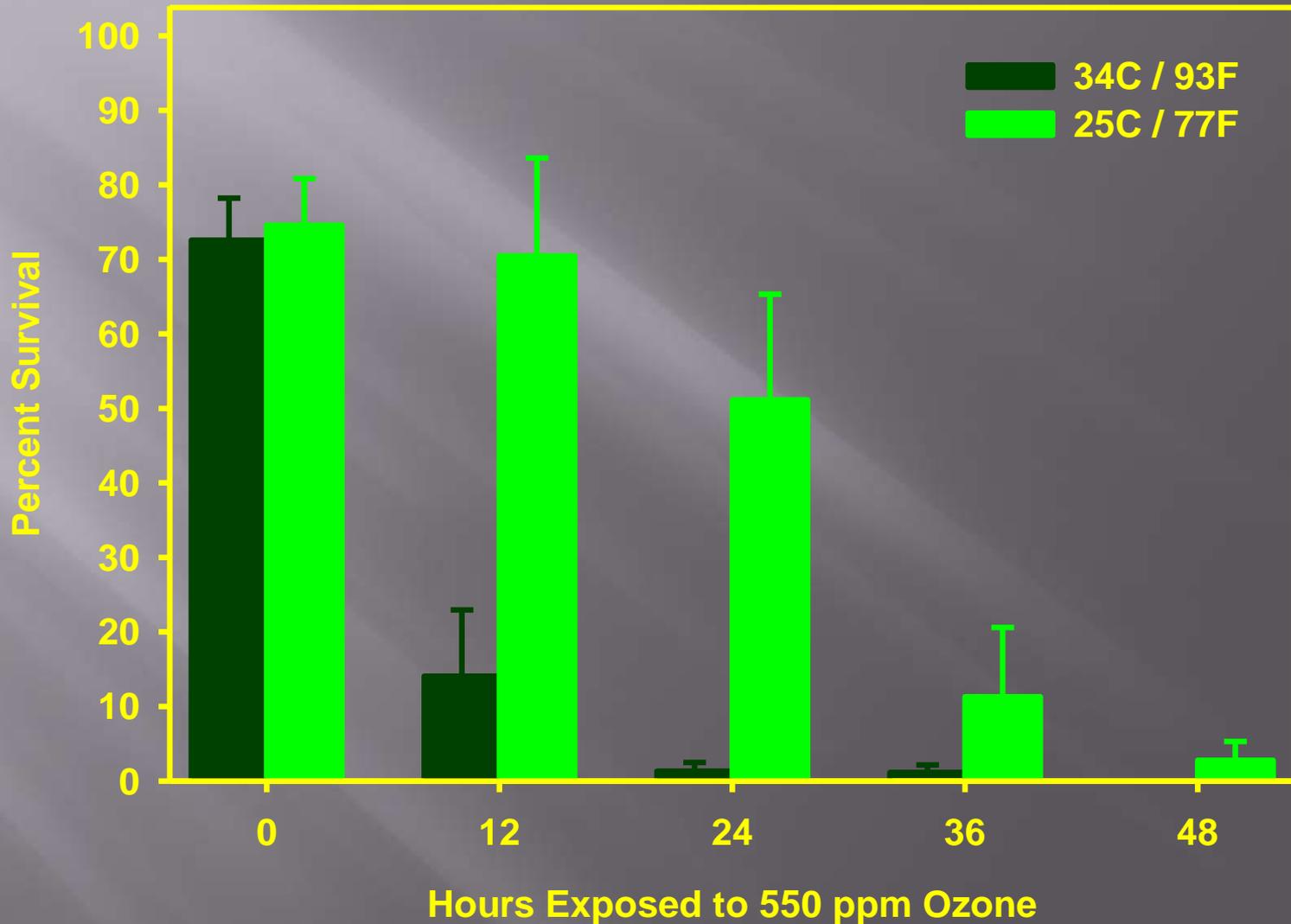
Initial Tests: Greater Wax Moths



Adult Wax Moths, 550 ppm O₃

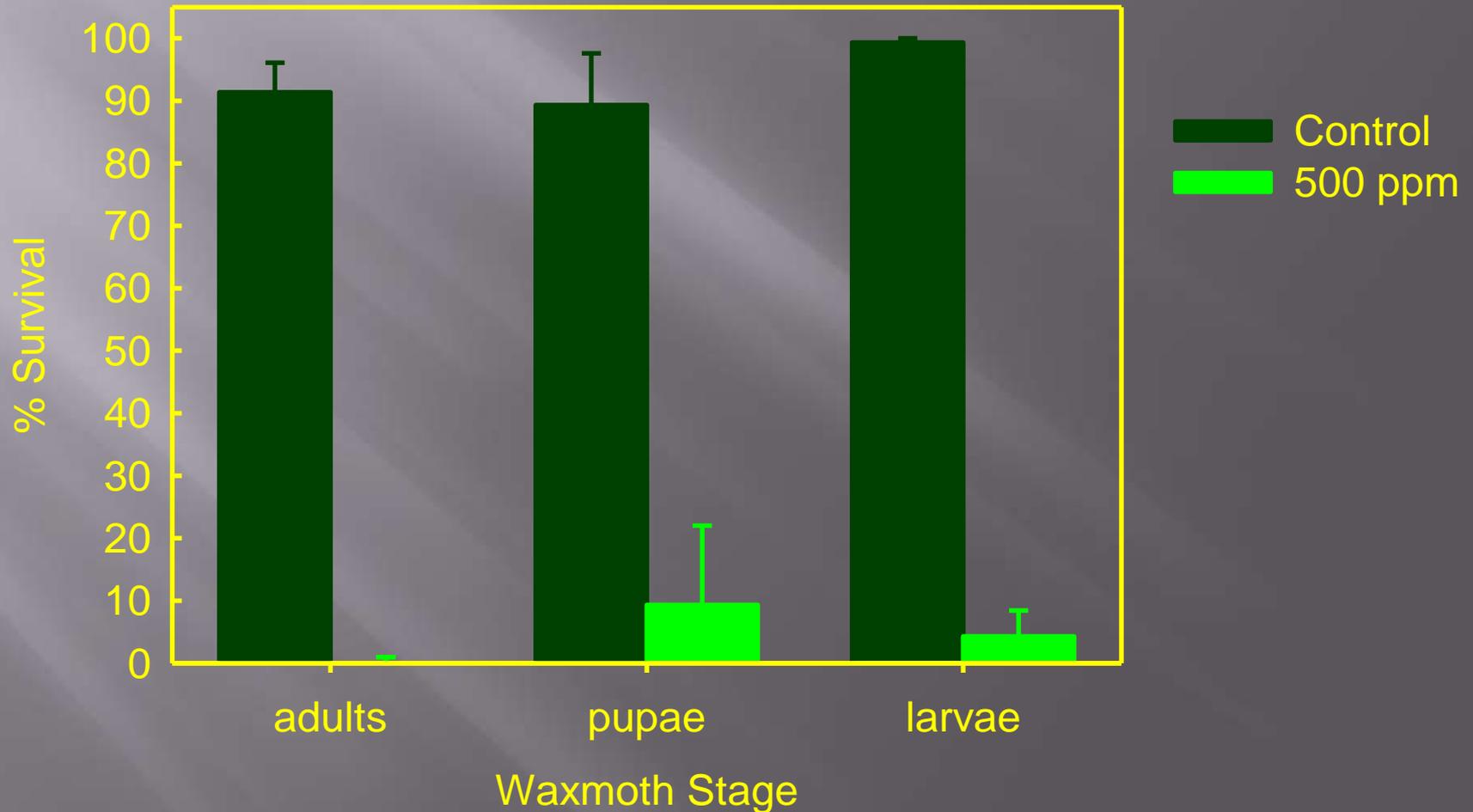


Wax Moth Eggs, 550 ppm O₃



Moth-Infested-Comb Trials

500 ppm, 48 hrs, 33C (91F), 50%RH



Conclusions for Wax Moth Control

- ▣ Adults the most susceptible stage
- ▣ Eggs and pupae are more resistant
- ▣ Treatments affected by temperature, but not humidity
- ▣ Repeated application needed if moths infest again
- ▣ Works well for small hive beetle, also

Martin James, Beekeeper Trial: Wax Moth Damage

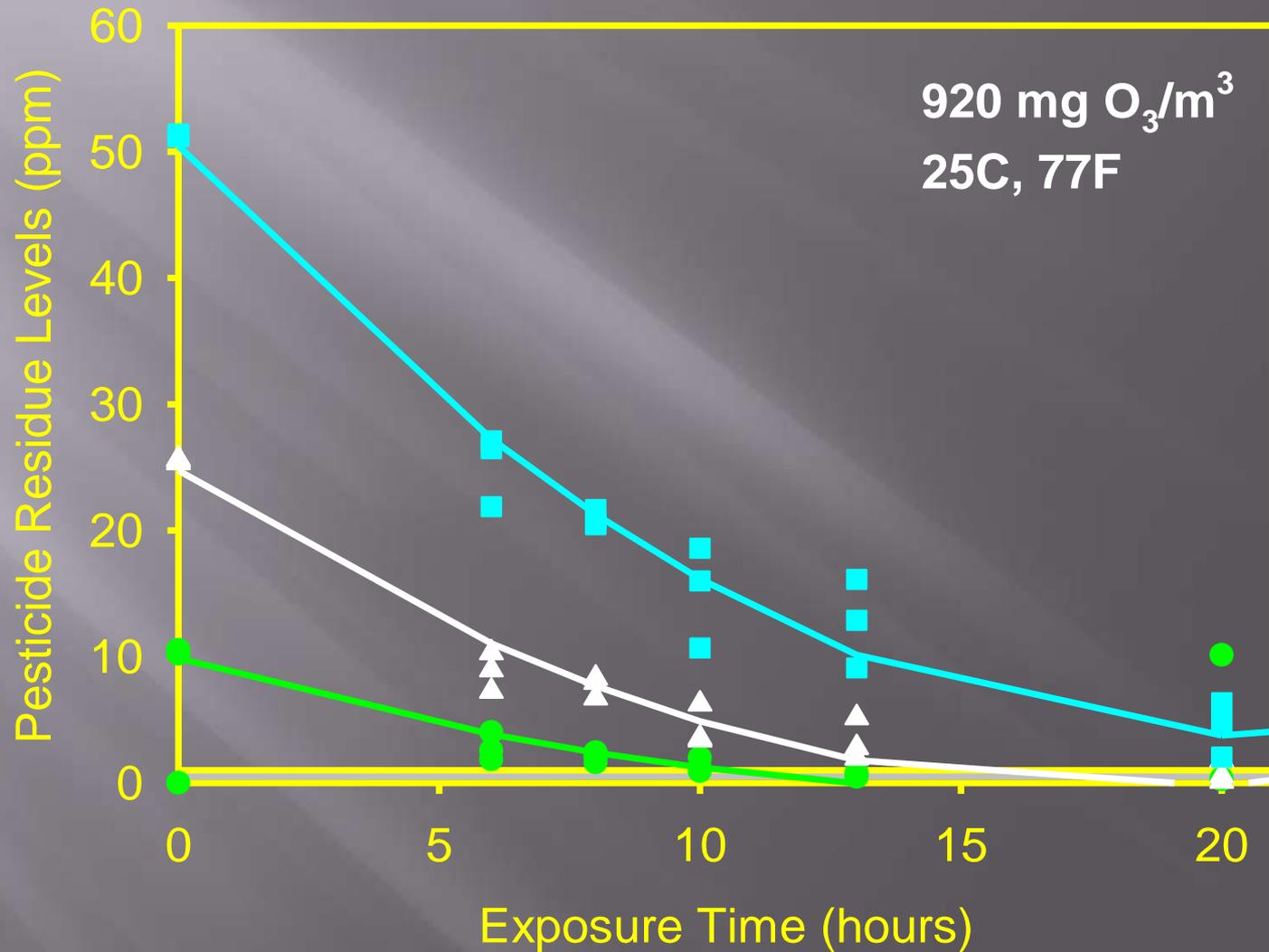
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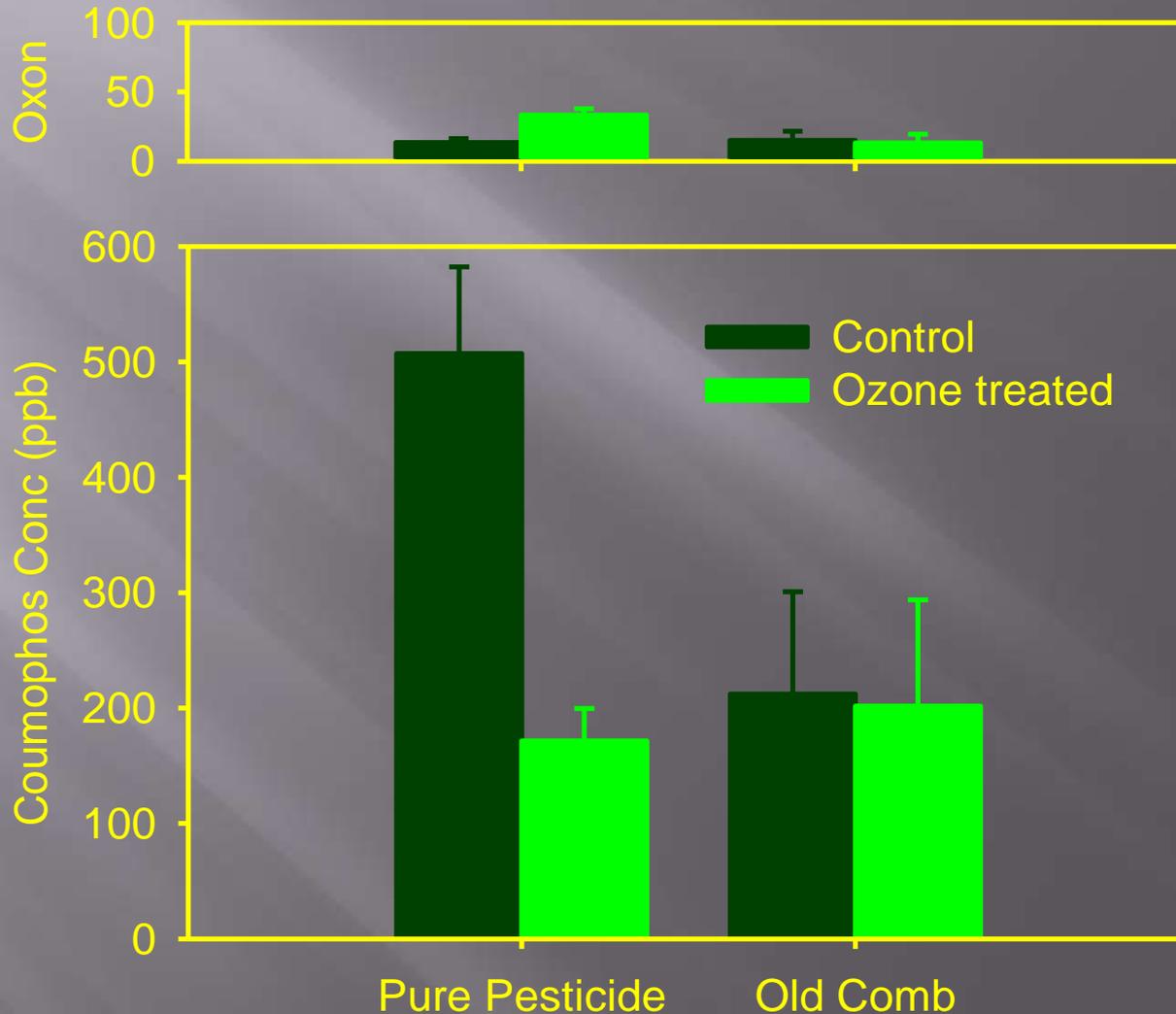
Pesticide Degradation Studies

- ▣ Can ozone clean-up pesticide residues in comb?
- ▣ If so, what concentrations and exposure times are needed?

Coumophos (CheckMite®) 550 ppm ozone

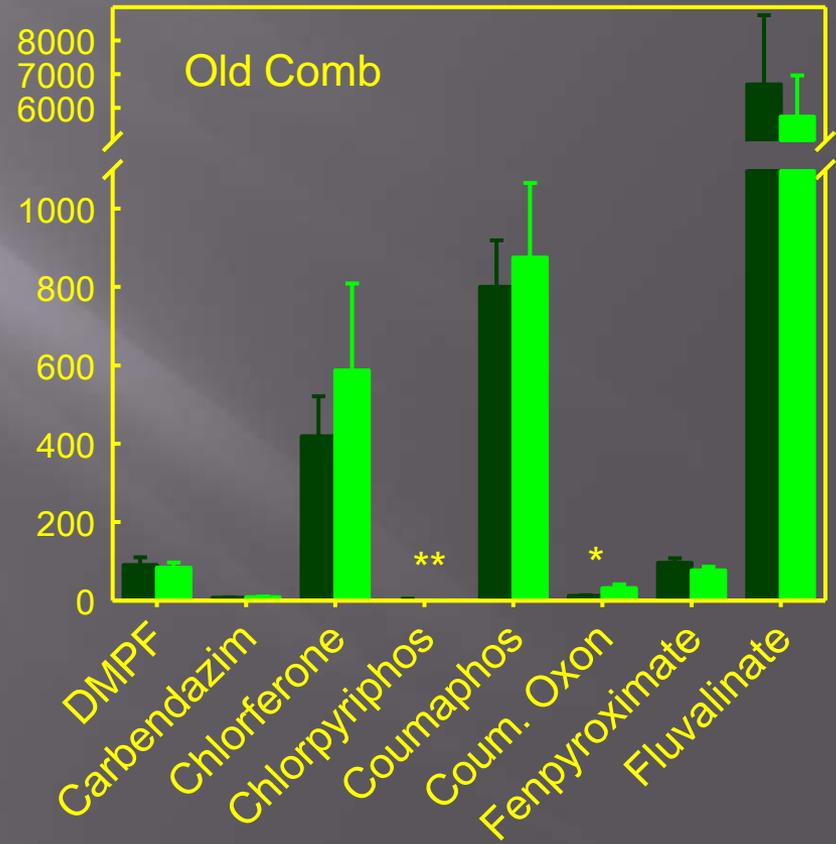
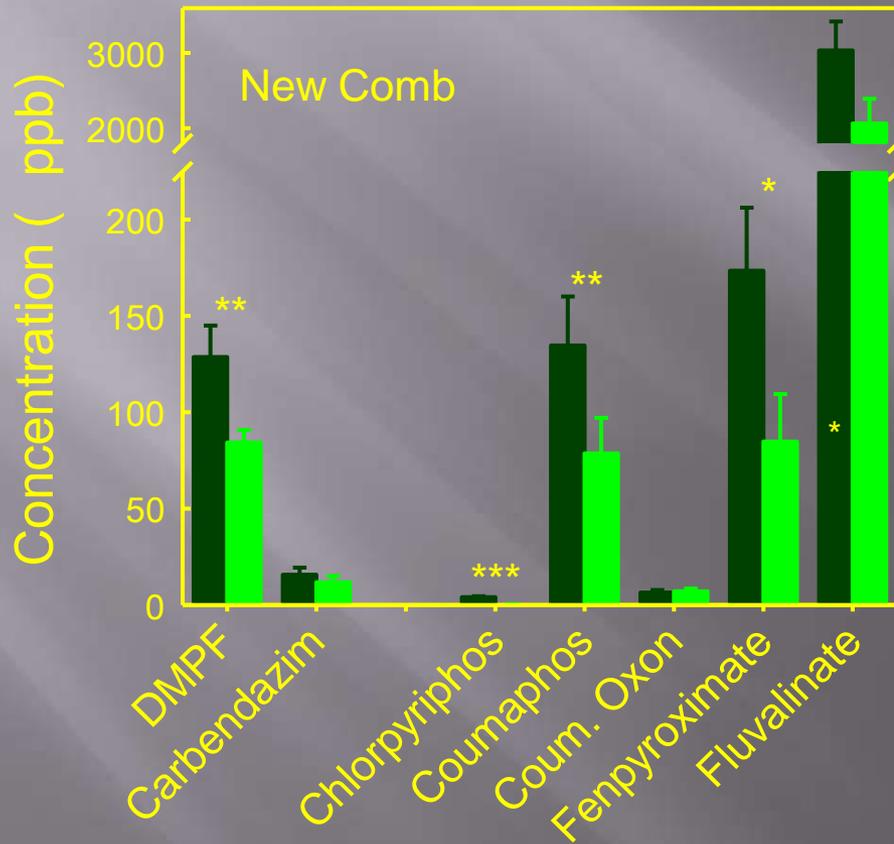


Coumophos in the Beekeeper's Chamber 1000 ppm ozone



Ozone and Pesticides in Comb

■ Before Ozone
■ After



Summary

Pesticide Decontamination

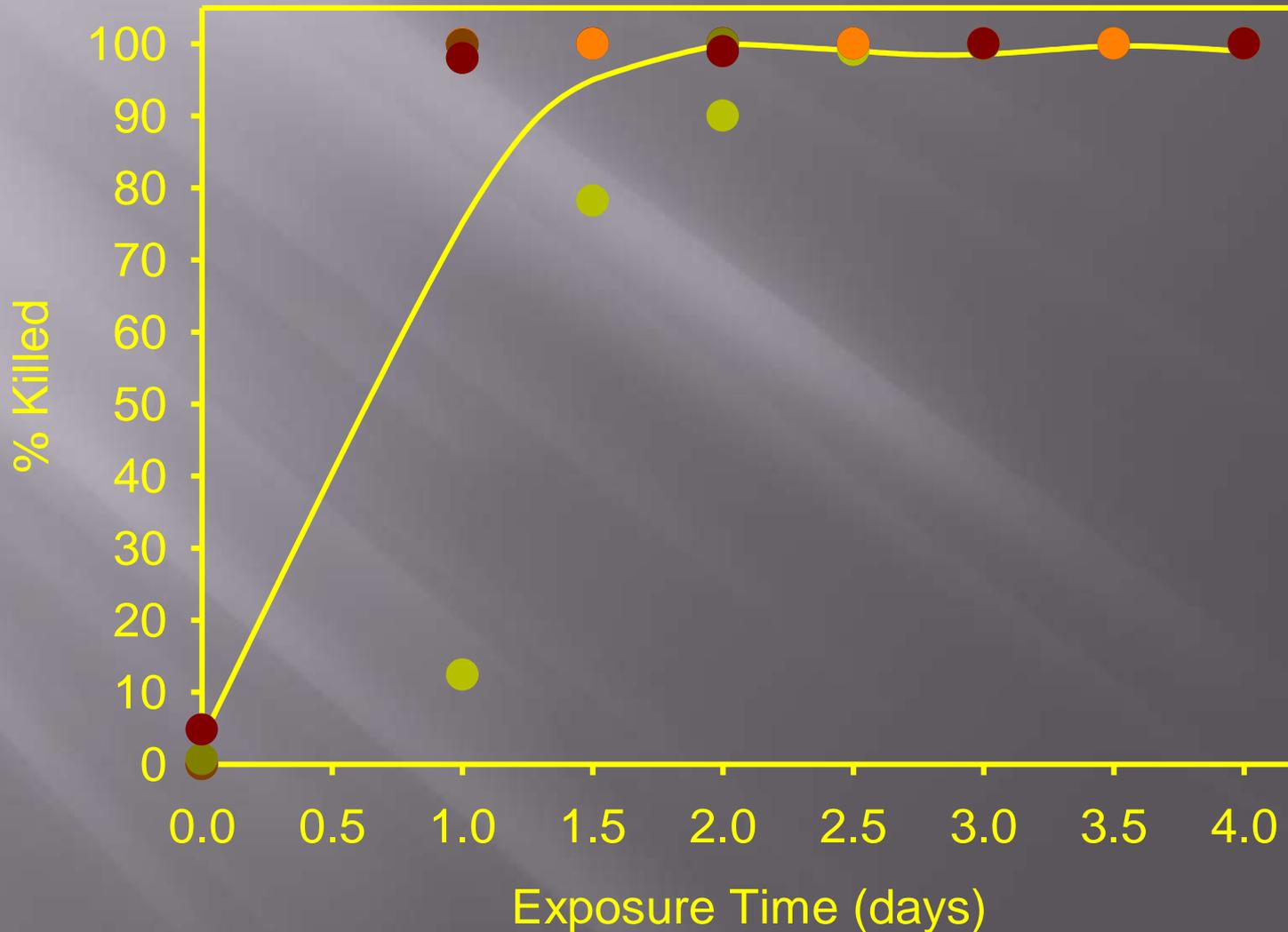
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Ozone for Bee Pathogens: Chalkbrood

- ▣ Spore forming fungus (*Ascosphaera apis*)
- ▣ Spores can last for many years
- ▣ Larvae contract the disease after eating spore-contaminated food



Chalkbrood kill after exposure to 1500 ppm, 25C (77F), 50% RH

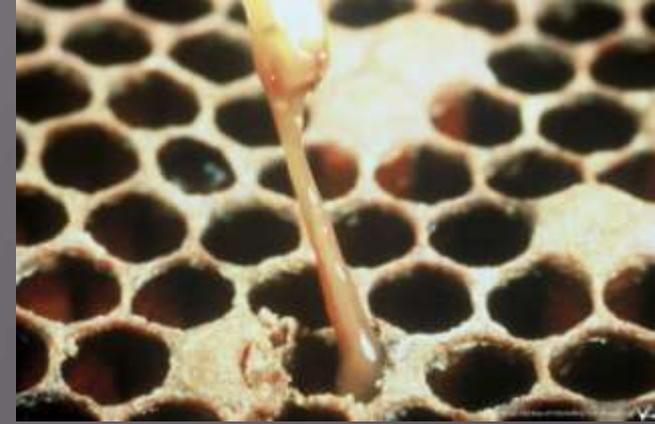


American Foulbrood

- ❑ Diseased caused by a spore forming bacterium.
- ❑ Bacterial spores are among the most recalcitrant living things on earth
- ❑ Very resistant to high temperatures (withstands boiling)
- ❑ Very resistant to chemical disinfectants
- ❑ Very low metabolic rate when dormant
- ❑ Several conditions tested before success



Ozone and Foulbrood Spores (3 days exposure)



Vita Ltd

Ozone Conc (ppm)	% Humidity	Temp (F)	Spores Killed ¹
3000	50	91	20%
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¹ Percent killed out of ~100,000,000 spores, as compared to controls

Equipment Requirements

Typical Set-up

- ▣ Fumigation chamber
- ▣ Internal air circulation
- ▣ Oxygen concentrator
- ▣ Air compressor and drier
- ▣ Ozone generator
- ▣ Ozone analyzer
- ▣ Ozone destructor for exhaust

Logan Bee Lab Test Chamber



Oxygen
concentrator
by Aercept.
Ozone
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O3Zone Co.



Analyzer by
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Chamber is a
Nuaire
incubator.
Destructor by
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Logan Bee Lab Commercial Size Chamber

Chamber is a freight container
External = 8 x 10 x 10 ft
2.7 x 3.3 x 3.3 m



Ozone generator,
oxygen concentrator,
and destructor by
Ozone Solutions
Analyzer by InUSA

Martin James: Beekeeper Initiated Field Testing

Ozone room constructed by Slide Ridge Honey, Mendon, UT



Chamber:

20' x 15' x 10'

3.3 x 5 x 3.3 m

Martin James: Ozone Generator System



Water cooled generator by O3 Co.



Analyzer: monitors ozone concentration by InUSA

Equipment Requirements

Questions to Ask:

- ▣ What size is your fumigation chamber, and how much ozone will you need to fill it? The wood absorbs much of the ozone.
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Example Calculations

- ▣ Martin's chamber:
 $20' \times 15' \times 10' = 3000 \text{ ft}^3$
- ▣ $9 \text{ ft}^3 = \sim 1 \text{ m}^3$
- ▣ Martin has about 333 m^3
- ▣ $1000 \text{ ppm} = 2.4 \text{ g O}_3/\text{m}^3$ (by vol)
- ▣ To fill his chamber, need
 $333 \times 2.4 \text{ g O}_3/\text{m}^3 = 799$

He needs 800 g O₃ per 1000 ppm desired

Example Calculations Continued

- ▣ We wanted 2000 ppm
- ▣ His generator delivered 120 g/hr.
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Martin James: Air Circulation NO Rubber or Urethane Belts



Notice: supers are stacked to allow increased air flow

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- ▣ Ozone generator \$3,000.00 USD per month to lease (in Utah)
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Utility for Honey Beekeeping

- ▣ Use to sanitize supers & comb
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 - kills bees!
 - causes rust in steel
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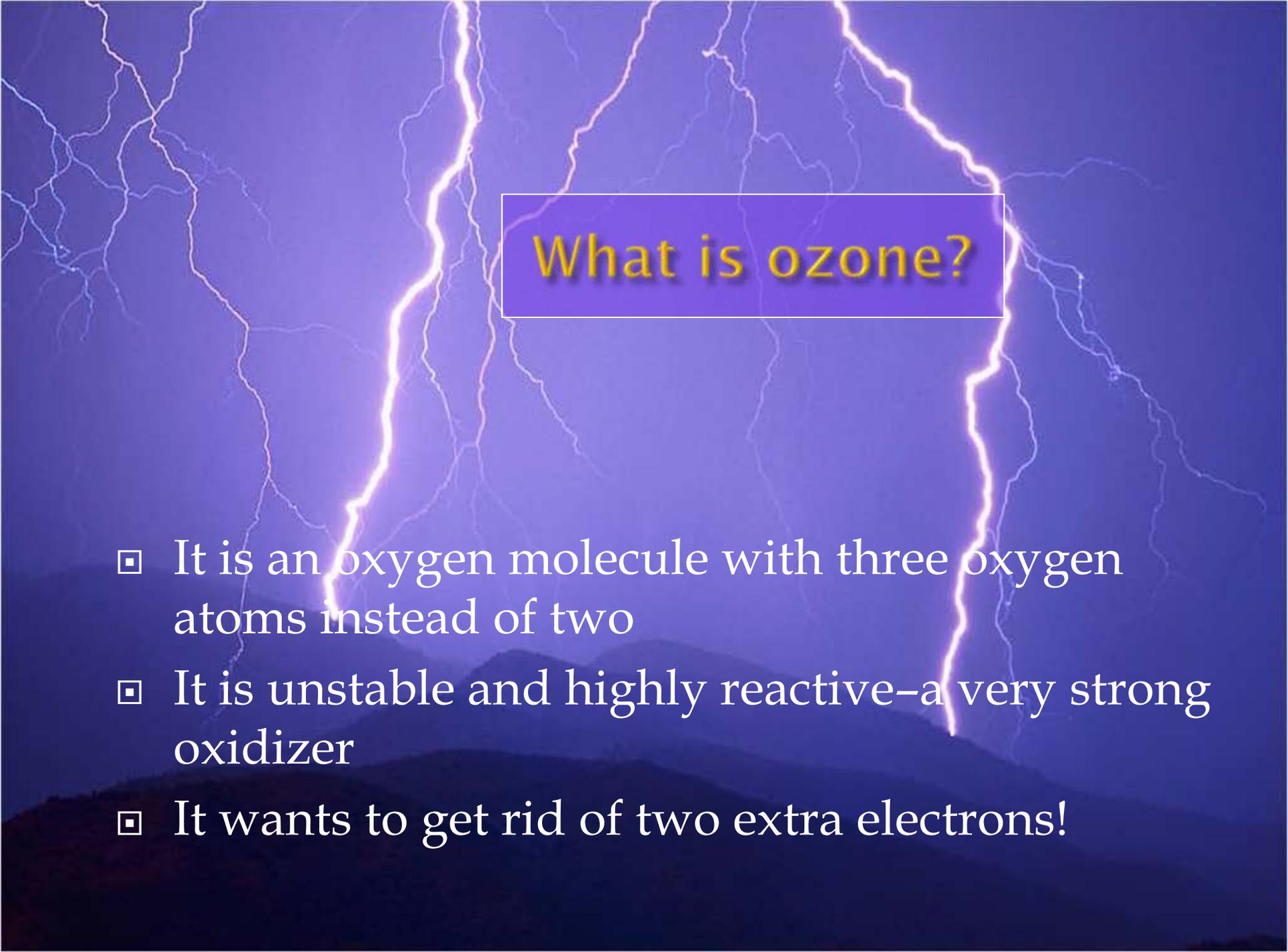
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Acknowledgements

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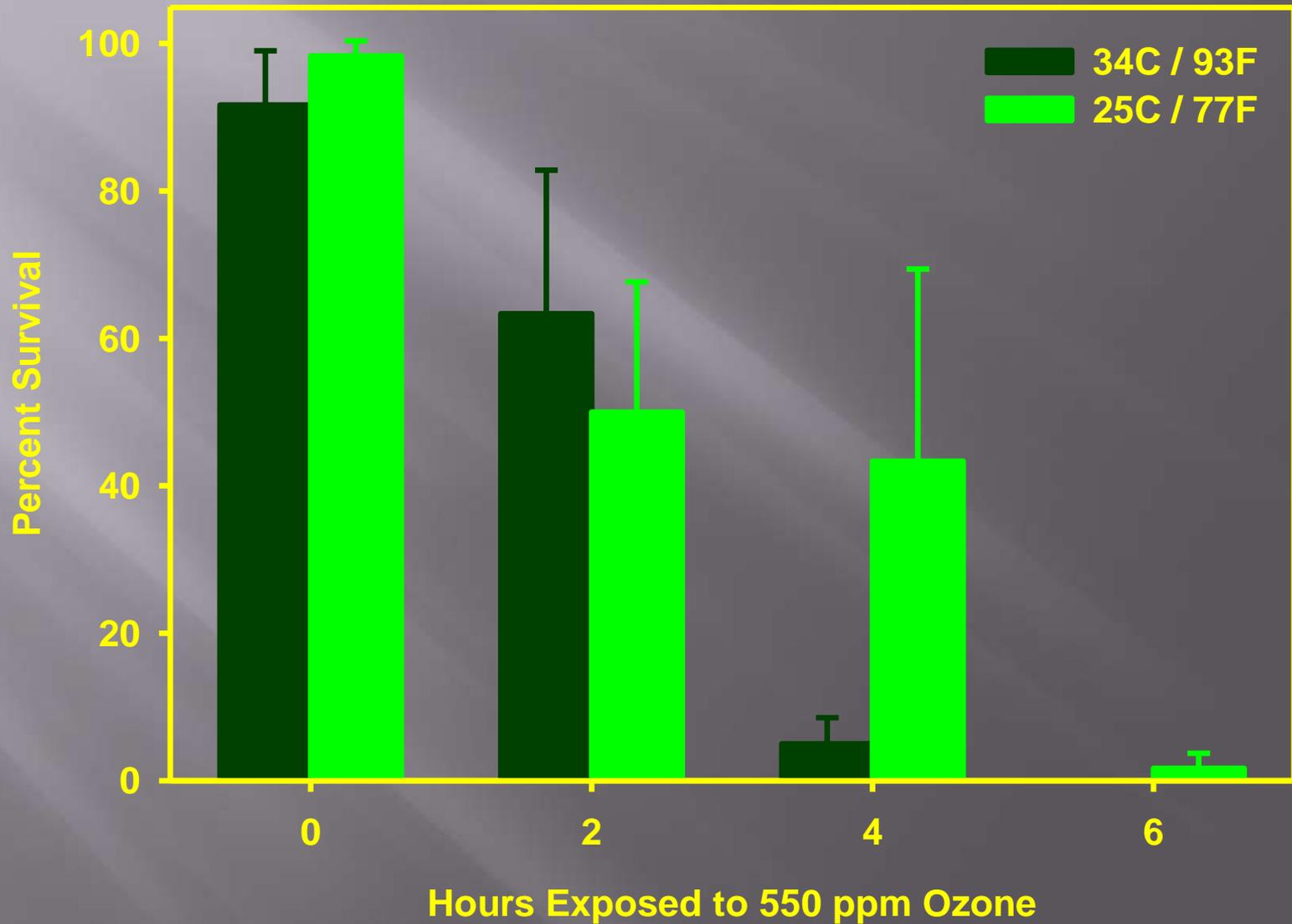
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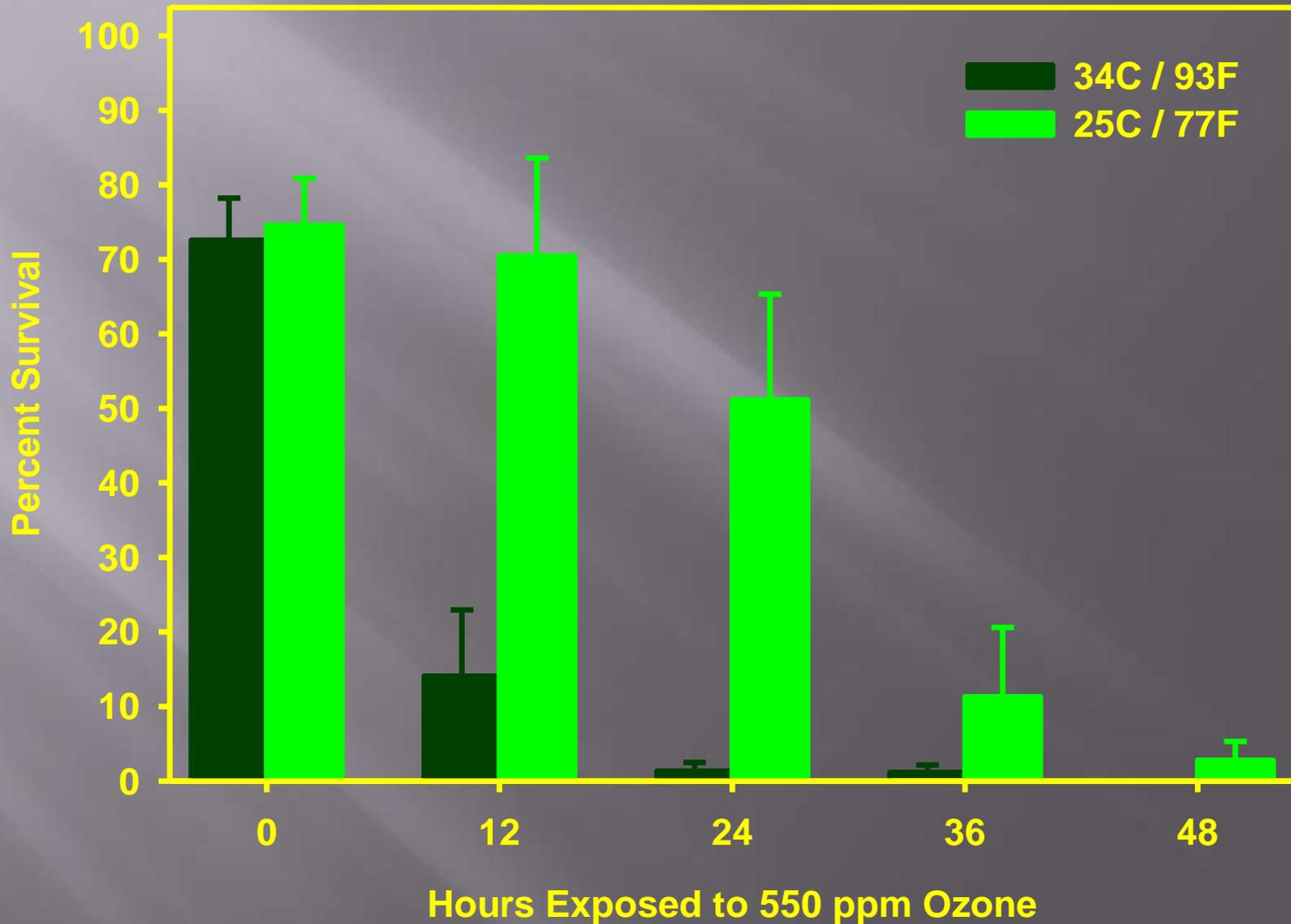
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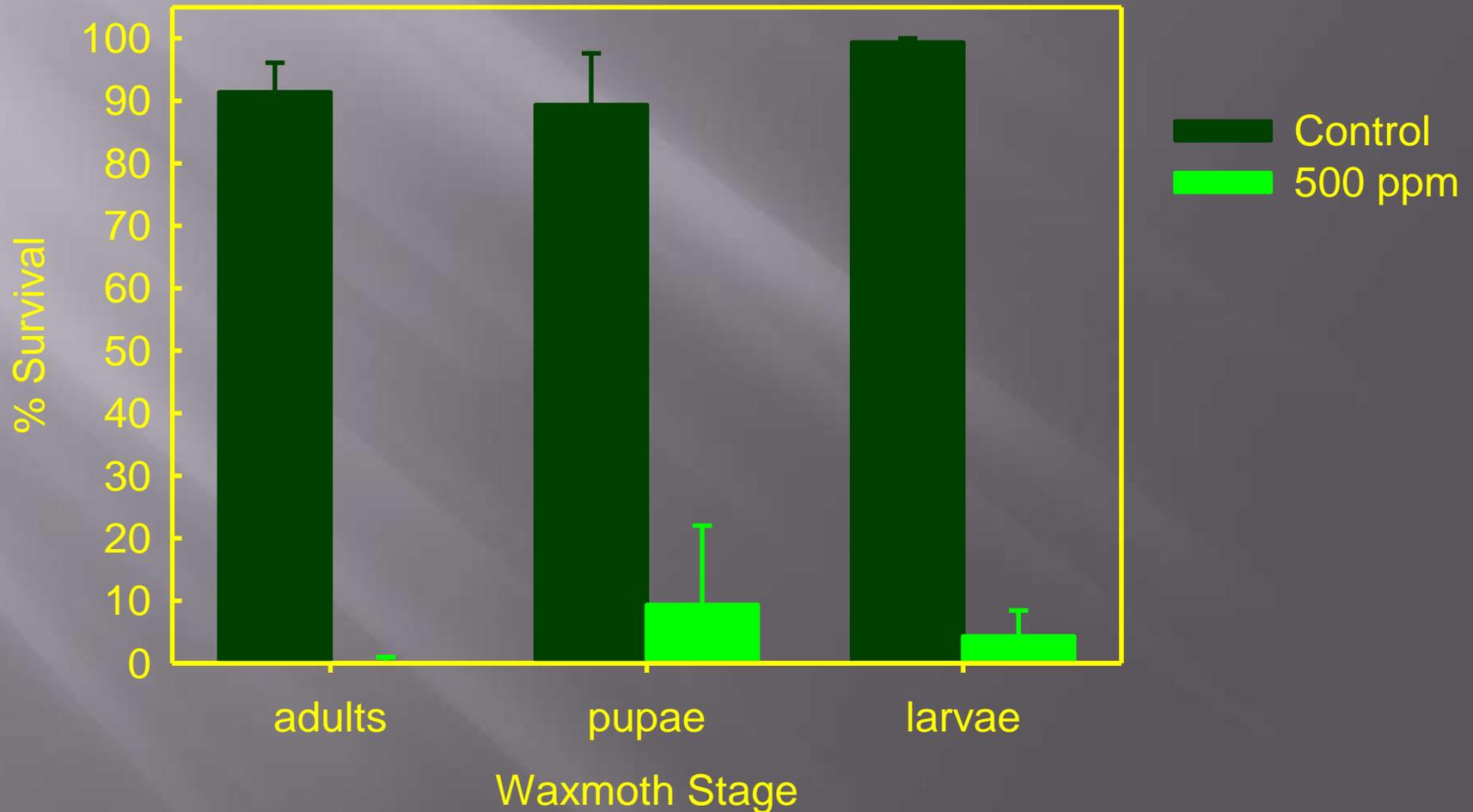


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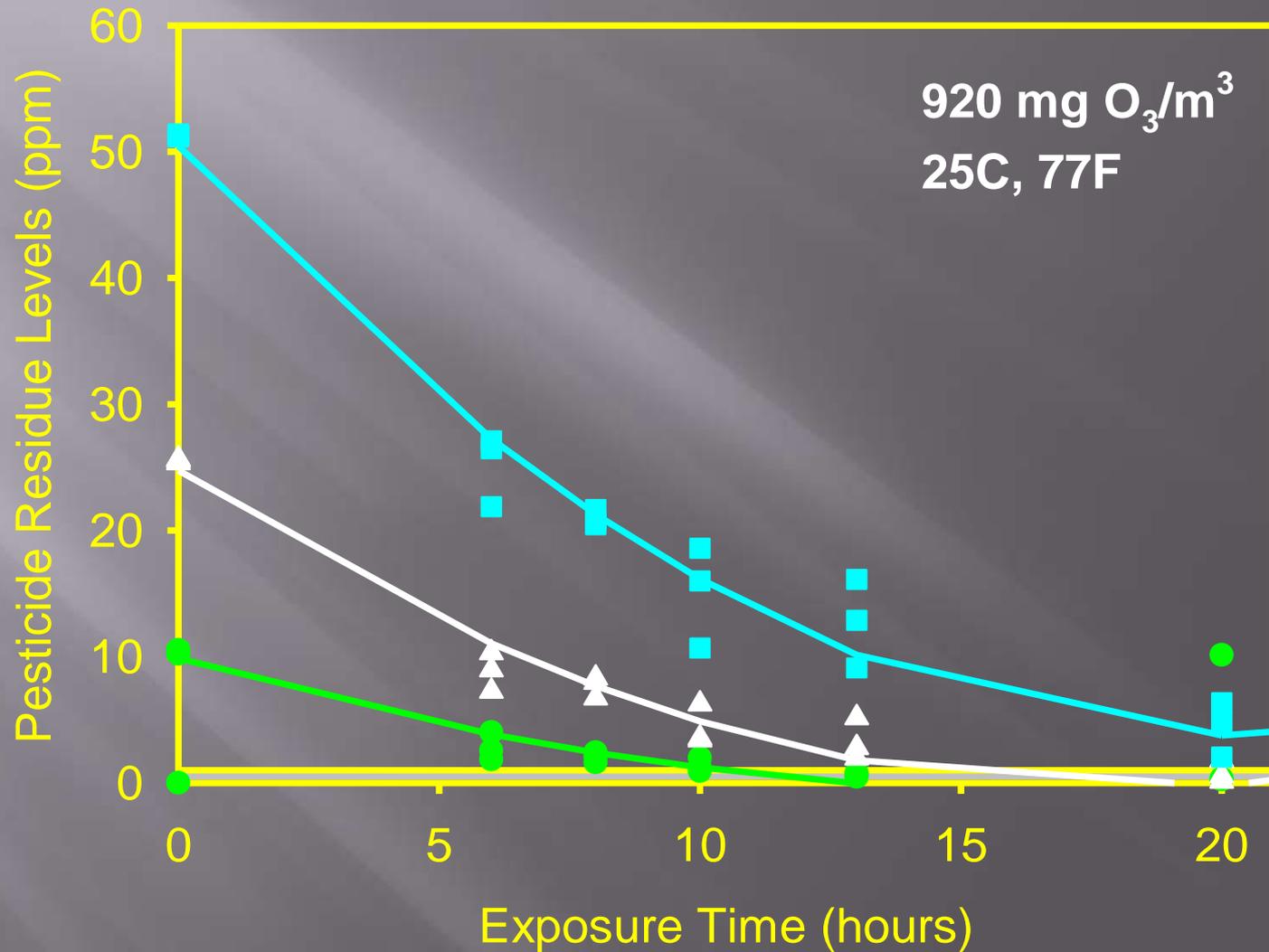
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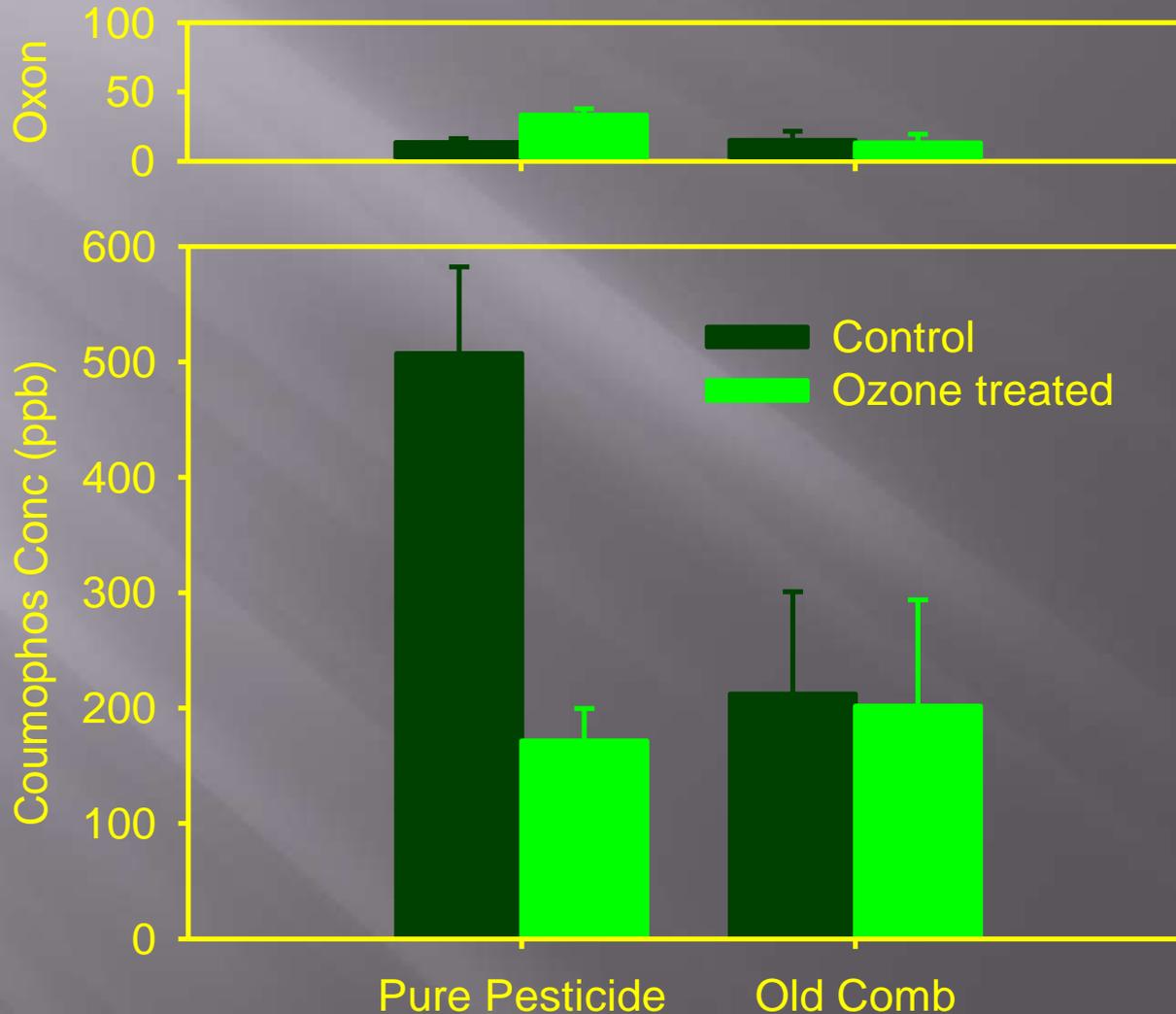
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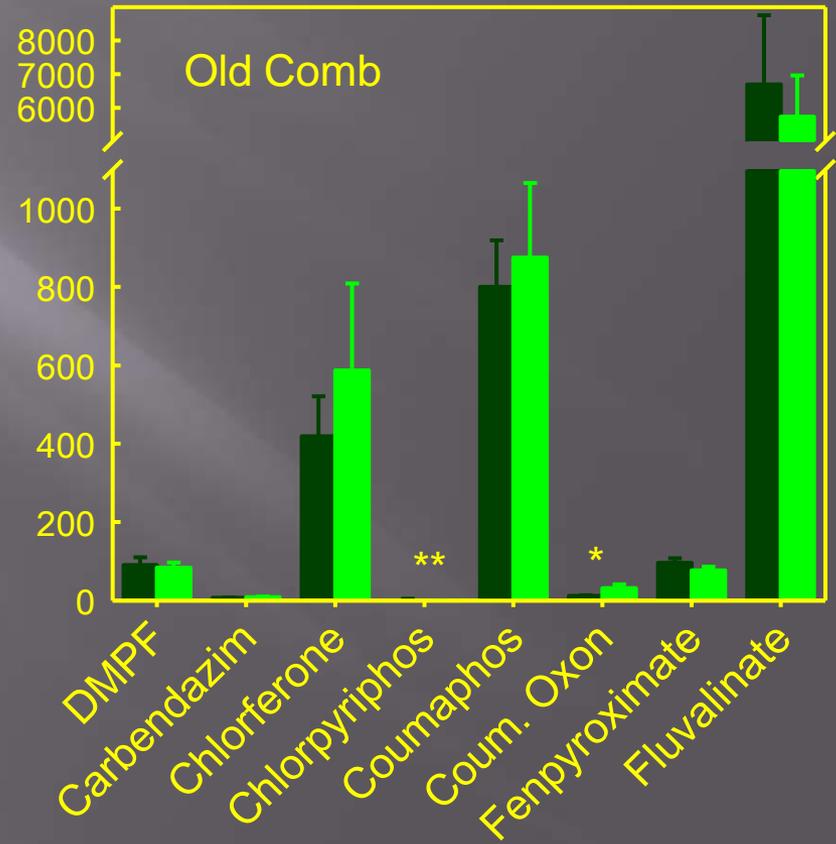
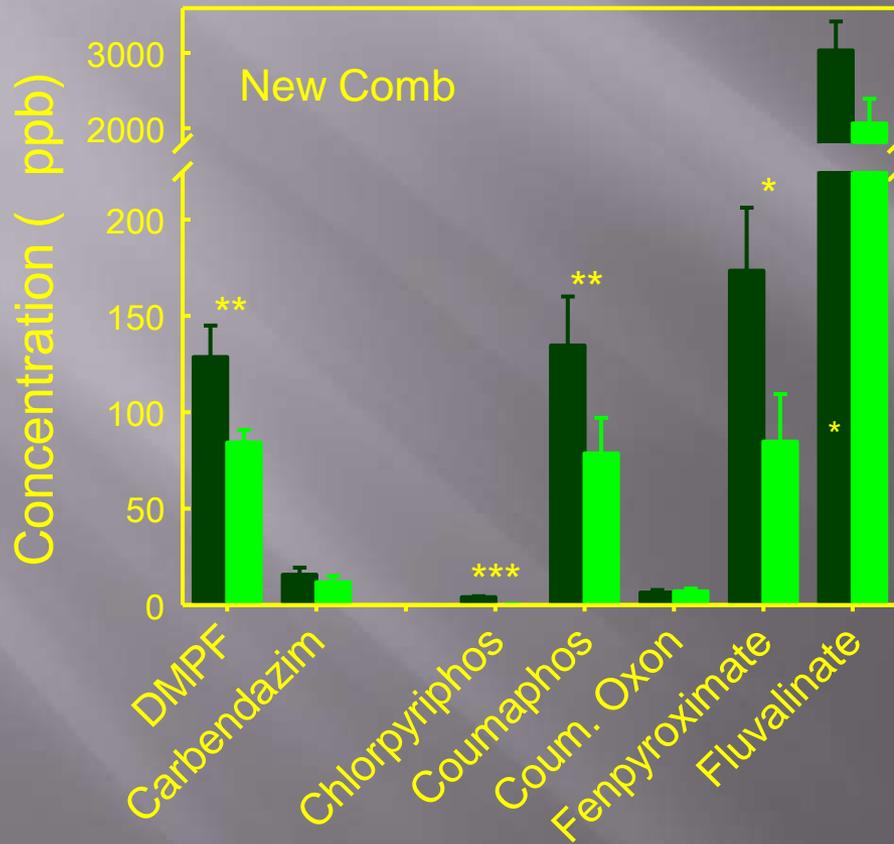


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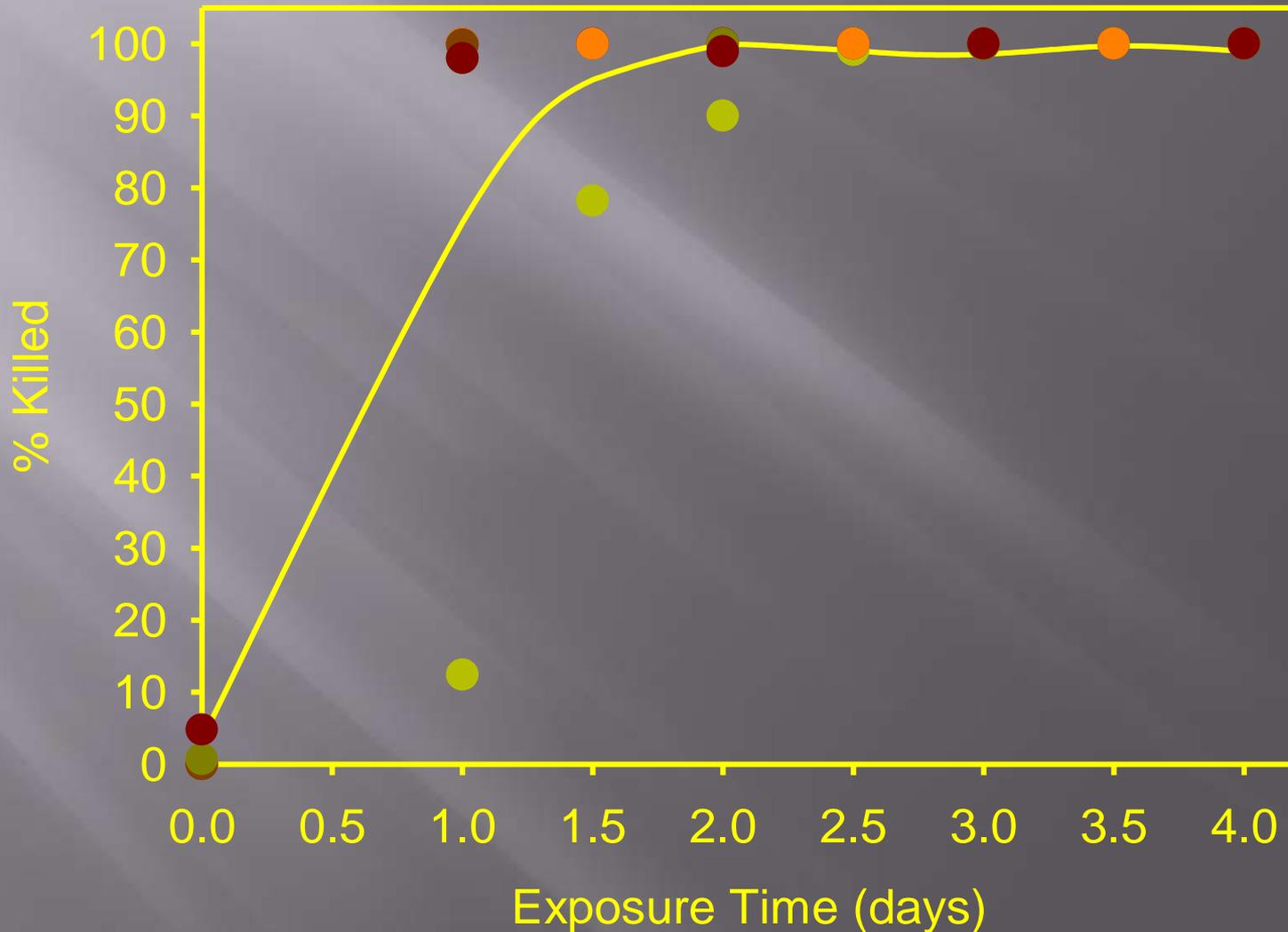
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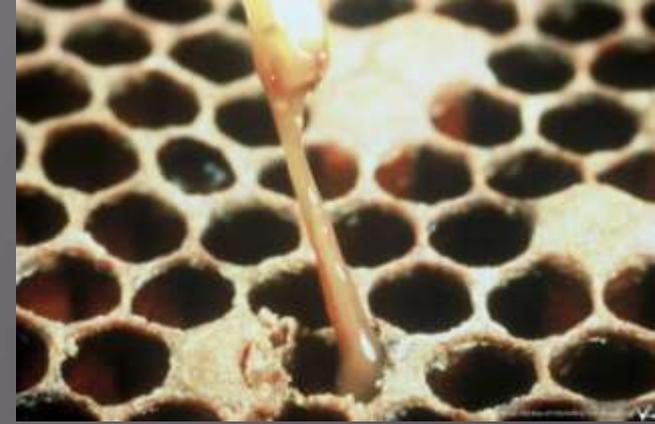


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