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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 19168-2026

Replacing GB/T 19168-2003

Specification for the integrated management of honeybee diseases and pests

蜜蜂病虫害综合防治规范

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 19168-2003 "Integrated Pest and Disease Management Standard for Bees". Compared with GB/T 19168-2003, except for the structure... Aside from adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

---The scope has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.2003 edition);

---Terminology and definitions have been revised (see Chapter 3, Chapter 2 of the.2003 edition);

---The "Requirements for the Prevention of Bee Diseases and Pests" have been revised (see Chapter 4, Chapter 3 of the.2003 edition);

---The "Principles and Control Measures for Integrated Pest Management in Bees" have been revised (see Chapter 5, Chapter 4 of the.2003 edition);

---Added content related to verification methods (see Chapter 6). Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China. This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Animal Health Standardization (SAC/TC181). This document was drafted by: Institute of Apiculture, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences; Beijing Beekeeping Co., Ltd.; Jiangxi Provincial

Beekeeping Research Institute (Jiangxi Provincial Beekeeping Research Institute). (Industry technology promotion station). The main drafters of this document are. Xu Shufa, Wu Jiangli, Han Bin, Hu Ruoyang, Kang Weipeng, Wang Xing, and Liu Feng. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in.2003 as GB/T 19168-2003;

---This is the first revision. Integrated Pest Management Guidelines for Bees

1 Scope

GB/T 19168-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering keeping a colony healthy - varroa above all, plus foulbrood, nosema and the viruses varroa carries, controlled through inspection, hive management, resistant stock and treatments applied so that residues do not end up in the honey. It replaces GB/T 19168-2003 and has been in force since 1 October 2026, and it belongs with the honey quality standards of this batch. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and takes effect on 1 October 2026, replacing GB/T 19168-2003. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document specifies the prevention requirements and control measures for bee pest and disease control, and describes the verification methods. This document applies to the comprehensive management of pests and diseases in apiaries of Western honeybees (Apismellifera) and Chinese honeybees (Apisceranacerana). Prevention and control.

4.1 Environmental Hygiene Requirements for Bee Farms

4.1.1 Bee farms should be located in high, dry, sheltered, sunny, and quiet areas away from noise. They should be far from railways, highways, and large public places. Chemical industrial zones, mining areas, pesticide factories and warehouses, landfills, and orchards and vegetable gardens where pesticides are frequently sprayed. Avoid areas directly in front of these locations, such as those with strong light sources like streetlights and insect traps. light source.

4.1.2 The nectar and pollen source plants and water used around the apiary shall comply with the requirements of

4.2 in GB/T 41227-2021.

4.1.3 A sound sanitation system should be established, and disinfection of the surrounding environment, warehouses, beehives, and beekeeping equipment should be strengthened. Dead bees should be cleaned up in a timely manner, and the cleaned materials should be buried deeply. Alternatively, it can be burned, and quicklime can be sprinkled on the ground

of the apiary for disinfection.

4.1.4 The walls and floors of the apiary warehouse should be easy to disinfect, and bee products and beekeeping equipment should be stored separately in the warehouse.

4.1.5 A burning area should be set up in the apiary, located downwind of the apiary, for burning diseased bee colonies, beehives and other items.

4.1.6 Ensure proper disinfection of beekeeping personnel, including regular disinfection of beekeeping clothing, gloves, etc., to maintain cleanliness.

4.2 Requirements for Bee Colony Health Management

4.2.1 Superior bee breeds should be updated regularly.

4.2.2 Do not purchase or release bees in epidemic areas.

4.2.3 Strong colonies should be raised, with more bees than combs.

4.2.4 High-quality feed and clean water should be used, and feed and water contaminated with bee pathogens should not be used to feed bees.

4.2.5 Old, moldy, and diseased nests should be promptly discarded.

4.2.6 Based on the prevalence of bee diseases and pests, we should strengthen the monitoring of diseases and pests and take preventive measures in advance.

5 Principles and Control Measures of Integrated Pest Management for Bees

5.1 Prevention and Control Principles The principle of bee disease and pest control is prevention first, early detection, and early treatment.

5.2.1 Isolation

5.2.1.1 Isolation of diseased colonies should be carried out in locations far from apiaries, where pathogens are unlikely to spread, and where disinfection is convenient. This includes the isolation of bee products from diseased colonies. Beekeeping equipment should not be brought back to healthy apiaries.

5.2.1.2 For suspected disease colonies, isolation and observation should be carried out in a place far away from healthy bee colonies, or preventive medication may be administered.

5.2.1.3 For isolated infected colonies, if no infected bees appear and twice the incubation period of the infectious disease has elapsed, they should be released only after thorough disinfection. In addition to isolation, if a bee colony has been severely weakened by an infectious disease and has lost its economic value, it should be burned.

5.2.1.4 Once an infectious disease is discovered, the infected colony should be immediately isolated and moved to a colony-free area at least 5 km away. Simultaneously, each colony should be individually monitored. Inspect and handle according to the inspection results.

5.2.2 Disinfection A disinfection system should be developed based on the actual conditions of the apiary, specifying the disinfection time, methods, and procedures. Chemical disinfection methods should be followed. Proceed to Appendix A.

5.2.3 Treatment

5.2.3.1 Major diseases and pests affecting bees include bacterial diseases, viral diseases, fungal diseases, protozoan diseases, parasitic mites, wax moths, and small honeycomb beetles, among other infectious diseases. Diseases also include bee poisoning caused by pollen and nectar.

5.2.3.2 Prevention and control of bacterial infectious diseases. see Appendix B, section B.1; prevention and control of viral diseases. see section B.2; prevention and control of fungal and protozoan diseases. see section B.3; prevention and control of parasitic mites. see section B.4. Treatment is described in B.4; control of wax beetles is described in B.5; control of small beetles on honeycombs is described in B.6.

5.2.3.3 Plants and toxic components that cause pollen and nectar poisoning in bees are listed in B.7.

5.2.3.4 The withdrawal period should be strictly followed according to the drug instructions. If no such instructions are specified, withdrawal should generally be stopped one month before the peak honey flow. Medications for bee colonies.

5.2.3.5 For bee colonies that have been treated with drugs, the honey stored in the hive should be completely removed at the beginning of the main honey flow. Bee farms with the necessary resources should replace the honeycomb.

5.2.4 Epidemic Response

5.2.4.1 An emergency response plan for sudden outbreaks of major bee diseases and pests should be formulated in accordance with national laws and local regulations.

5.2.4.2 When a suspected major bee disease suddenly occurs in a apiary, the local agricultural and rural affairs department or animal disease control department should be notified immediately as required. The prevention and control agency reported the outbreak and took control measures such as isolation to prevent its spread.

5.2.4.3 Work plans for the prevention and control of major and common bee diseases should be formulated, and systems and records for introduction, monitoring, diagnosis and treatment, and harmless disposal should be established and maintained. Archives and records.