

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS OF CANADA FOR HONEY BEE QUEENS FROM CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DOCUMENTATION INSTRUCTIONS:

IMPORT PERMIT

- Needed to import the animal or product at the time of import
- Please contact local CFIA office to apply for an import permit BEFORE the animal(s) or thing(s) are imported.

EXPORT CERTIFICATE

- Is issued by the exporting country
- Must contain all statements and information as required by the Import Permit

CONDITIONS OF IMPORT:

The original or a copy of the signed original of this permit and any other necessary import / export documentation pertaining to the shipment of animal(s) or thing(s) must be provided for inspection at the first port of entry.

The conditions in this permit can only be changed or amended by a CFIA inspector. Any change to the permit by an unauthorized person will render the permit invalid.

Accompanying export documentation must be issued in either English or French.

The zoosanitary export documentation pertaining to the shipment must clearly describe the animal(s) or thing(s) and the country of origin. The export document must be issued within 30 days prior to exportation by an inspector of the US Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) or by an inspector designated for such purposes by APHIS and endorsed by an official APHIS inspector.

The CFIA import permit number must be indicated on the export certificate.

Should the disease status of the country of origin change between the time of issuance of this permit and the time of unrestricted entry into Canada, the import shipment may be refused entry into Canada or be subject to additional quarantine and testing or treatment. Importers will be responsible for any additional incurred costs.

CERTIFICATION

The apiary must be certified free from Africanized genetics as follows:

- 1) The queen's originate from an apiary free of genes of the sub-Saharan type of the Africanized honey bee, *Apis mellifera scutellata*.

Based on current maps and surveillance programs for Africanized bees, Africanized honey bees have not, within the past year, been detected within 100 miles of the apiaries

from which the queens originate. A certificate from an authority of the State Department of Agriculture must accompany the shipment.

2) Mitochondrial Polymerase Chain Reaction-DNA (PCR_DNA) test results must not show signs of *A. m. scutellata* in the progeny of the breeding queens when tested according to the following protocol:

Mitochondrial (PCR-DNA) testing is done on random samples of worker bees which represent the progeny of the selected breeder queens. The testing must be conducted within 180 days prior to export. One worker bee should be collected from each breeder queen. Samples may be pooled and run as a single sample if appropriate for the technique. If the test indicates the presence of *A. m. scutellata*, whether from a single bee or from pooled bees, that queen producer will not be given certification to export queens. The testing must be carried out by an accredited or state laboratory.

The country or zone of origin must have been designated by Canada as free from reports of the Asian honey bee (*Apis cerana*) and Asian honey bee hybrids.

The apiary must be certified free from bee diseases (AFB, EFB, and Varroa) as follows:

1) The apiary does not have any visible clinical evidence of American Foulbrood (AFB), European foulbrood (EFB), or Varroa mites when subjected to the following protocol:

Five percent (5%) of the colonies or a minimum of 25 bee colonies (whichever is greater) must be randomly selected and examined from each of the queen production and mating apiaries from which queens will be exported. Inspection for AFB, EFB, and Varroa mites must occur within the 90 days prior to export. Queens will be eligible for export if no clinical evidence of AFB, EFB, or Varroa mites was found.

Bee colonies will be examined as follows:

a) Visual examination of brood for symptoms of AFB or EFB is required. Bee colonies used in queen production and mating apiaries must be free from visible clinical evidence of AFB or EFB. If either disease is found, queens will not be eligible for export. At least three (3) brood frames per hive must be inspected.

b) Colonies must be assessed for Varroa by alcohol washing of bee samples (200-300 bees/colony). The sample of bees must be placed in a basket, immersed in a solution of alcohol and the basket should be shaken for a period of at least two (2) minutes. If Varroa is not detected or is under one percent (1% or 1 mite per 100 bees tested), honey bee queen shipments will be allowed.

c) If Varroa is found at levels above 1%, bee colonies in the queen rearing apiaries must be treated with a product that is registered in the country of origin. Treated colonies must be re-tested prior to collecting the queens and attendants to confirm that the level of Varroa is below 1%.

The premises must be certified for small hive beetle (SHB) (*Aethina tumida*) as follows:

1) All packing and shipping location(s) on the apiary premises from which the honey bee queens will be prepared for shipping to Canada have been inspected for SHB with negative results by Federal or State apiary inspector within 90 days prior to export. The packing and shipping location(s) must be indoors, must be certified to be free from SHB and must be certified to be inaccessible to entry by SHB at any time during packing and shipping.

2) The exporter has provided assurances to the Federal or State apiary inspector that they have knowledge of and will comply with the following requirements:

a) All packing of queens and attendants into cages and then into shipping boxes for export must be done in the inspected area (s).

b) All queens and attendant worker bees must be caught by hand and placed in new queen cages with ventilation holes no longer than 2 mm x 2mm or if longer than 2 mm are no wider than 1 mm. Worker bee attendants (2-6 attendants per queen) must be placed in individual queen cages with the queen and not loose in a battery box. Queen cages filled with queens and attendants must be stored in the designated and inspected packing and shipping location(s) until shipping.

The food for bees must be certified as follows:

1) Food supplied to the bees during transit must not contain honey, or, if honey is used, the honey must have been irradiated to an approved level.

The animal(s) described on this permit must be shipped by the most direct and appropriate route from the point of export to the address of destination in Canada. Transshipment through another country requires written authorization from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

Transit must be in a manner that (i) precludes the outside storage of the bees in transit; (ii) the shipment remains in a secure area on the airport premises, inaccessible to bees or bee pests (SUCH AS SMALL HIVE BEETLE, WHERE APPLICABLE), and is kept separate from any other animals and animal products; and (iii) includes verification by a representative of the exporter or importer that the outer covering of each shipment is free of hitch-hiker bees or bee pests, prior to departure for Canada.

The animals must be accompanied by a declaration by the certifying veterinarian or shipper in the country of origin stating: When transport is by air, transportation of the animals is in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations, approved by the Office International des Epizooties (OIE). For all

forms of transport, suitable arrangements have been made for the feeding, watering and care of the animals during transportation, as far as can be determined.