

Status of colony losses in the Middle East

HADDAD, N1¹., Bataeneh A1., ALBABA, I2, Dany Obeid³, Shelan Abdulrahman⁴ .

¹National Center for Agriculture Research and Extension, Bee Research Unit. P.O. Box 639-Baq'a 19381. Jordan, Tel.: (06) 4725071, Fax (06) 4726099, e-mail:- drnizarh@yahoo.com.

² Environmental and Agricultural free lancing consultant, Halhul- Hebron District, West Bank. Palestinian Authority.

³ Programme Environnement, DEHO. arcenciel, centre Jisr el Bacha Rue John Kennedy, Sinelefil BP 16.5216, Beyrouth – Lebanon.

⁴ Beekeeping Extension Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Irbel, Iraq.

A survey to study the status of the colony losses were conducted in the winter of 2008 and the spring of the 2009, it was very clear that the level of the colony losses in this season is lesser than the levels in the season of the years 2007-2008. no clear reasons for this evident are available but it is clear that the weather had play a big role in this decrease of the colony losses in the area, since the temperatures during the previous season where un stable. Many of the colonies had multiple infections with IAPV, KBV, DWV, Nosema and Varroa mite. Their is no clear correlation between any of these and the losses of the colonies, some of the colonies can be diagnosed as having the colony collapse disorder (CCD) symptoms but not all of them. This study had cover parts of the Jordan , Palestinian Authority, Lebanon, and Iraq.