Sažetak rada

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SEZONSKA RASPODELA LABORATORIJSKIH NALAZA NOZEMOZE I VAROZE KOD PČELA KAO POKAZATELJ POTREBE ZA JAČANJEM VETERINARSKE DIJAGNOSTIKE

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Kratak sadržaj

Nozemoza i varoza predstavljaju zdravstvene probleme pčelinjih zajednica, ali se u praksi često ne prate planski, iako utiču na vitalnost, produktivnost i prezimljavanje. Cilj rada je retrospektivno sagledavanje učestalosti dostavljanja uzoraka pčela na ispitivanje nozemoze i varoze, sa osvrtom na sezonsku raspodelu i značaj laboratorijske dijagnostike u planiranju mera.

Retrospektivno su analizirani podaci iz LABIS informacionog sistema za period 2015–2025. godine, koji se odnose na ispitivanja uzoraka pčela poreklom iz Južnobačkog i Sremskog okruga. Uključeni su uzorci ispitivani na nozemozu i varozu, a podaci su obrađeni deskriptivnom statistikom prema vrsti ispitivanja, rezultatu i godišnjem dobu.

Pozitivni nalazi bili su češće zastupljeni kod nozemoze nego kod varoze. Kod nozemoze je pozitivan nalaz utvrđen u 64,5% uzoraka, a kod varoze u 16,4%. Nozemoza je najčešće ispitivana tokom zime i proleća; pozitivni nalazi činili su 63,5% zimskih i 68,8% prolećnih uzoraka, dok su tokom leta iznosili 33,3%, a tokom jeseni 85,7%, uz mali broj uzoraka. Kod varoze je pozitivan nalaz utvrđen u 13,6% prolećnih, 50,0% letnjih i 11,1% zimskih uzoraka, dok jesenji uzorci nisu evidentirani. Ovakva raspodela ukazuje da se laboratorijska dijagnostika nozemoze i varoze ne koristi dovoljno kao preventivni alat. Kod nozemoze se uzorci najčešće dostavljaju kada su slabljenje, uginuća ili posledice lošeg prezimljavanja već uočljive, iako bi periodično praćenje infekcije imalo značaj u proceni zdravstvenog statusa. Kod varoze je važno redovno praćenje nivoa infestacije na živim pčelama pre tretmana, jer utiče na izbor vremena suzbijanja, uspešnost tretmana i smanjenje rizika od rezistencije. Jesenje praćenje značajno je za proveru efikasnosti tretmana i pripremu zajednica za zimovanje.

Dobijeni rezultati ne predstavljaju prevalencu bolesti, već učestalost pozitivnih nalaza u dostavljenim laboratorijskim uzorcima. Nalazi ukazuju na potrebu za jačanjem saradnje između pčelara i veterinarske struke u pravovremenom uzorkovanju, tumačenju nalaza i planiranju preventivnih mera.

Ključne reči: laboratorijska dijagnostika; nozemoza; pčele; preventiva; varoza.

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SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LABORATORY FINDINGS OF NOSEMOSIS AND VARROOSIS IN HONEY BEES AS AN INDICATOR OF THE NEED TO STRENGTHEN VETERINARY DIAGNOSTICS

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Summary

Nosemosis and varroosis represent health problems of honey bee colonies, but in practice they are often not monitored systematically, although they affect colony vitality, productivity and overwintering success. The aim of this study was to retrospectively assess the frequency of submitted honey bee samples for nosemosis and varroosis testing, with special emphasis on seasonal distribution and the importance of laboratory diagnostics in planning control measures.

Data from the LABIS information system for the period 2015–2025 were retrospectively analysed. The data referred to laboratory examinations of honey bee samples originating from the South Bačka and Srem Districts. Samples tested for nosemosis and varroosis were included, and the data were processed using descriptive statistics according to the type of examination, test result and season.

Positive findings were more frequently recorded for nosemosis than for varroosis. A positive finding for nosemosis was detected in 64.5% of samples, while varroosis was confirmed in 16.4% of samples. Nosemosis was most commonly examined during winter and spring; positive findings accounted for 63.5% of winter and 68.8% of spring samples, while during summer and autumn they accounted for 33.3% and 85.7%, respectively, with a small number of samples. For varroosis, positive findings were detected in 13.6% of spring, 50.0% of summer and 11.1% of winter samples,

while no autumn samples were recorded. This distribution indicates that laboratory diagnostics of nosemosis and varroosis is not sufficiently used as a preventive tool. In nosemosis, samples are most often submitted when weakening, colony losses or consequences of poor overwintering are already evident, although periodic monitoring of infection could be important for assessing colony health status. In varroosis, regular monitoring of infestation levels on live bees before treatment is important, as it influences the choice of treatment timing, treatment success and reduction of the risk of resistance development. Autumn monitoring is also important for evaluating treatment efficacy and preparing colonies for overwintering.

The obtained results do not represent disease prevalence, but rather the frequency of positive findings in submitted laboratory samples. The findings indicate the need to strengthen cooperation between beekeepers and the veterinary profession in timely sampling, interpretation of laboratory results and planning of preventive measures.

Key words: bees; laboratory diagnostics; nosemosis; prevention; varroosis.

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