

# Acarapidose

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*Acarapis woodi* (Rennie)

Embranchement: Arthropodes  
Chélicèrates

Classe: Arachnides

Ordre: Acariens  
Prostigmates

Famille: Tarsonemidae

La cause de la maladie de l'île de Wight (1905),

A été formellement démontrée en 1921 par Rennie

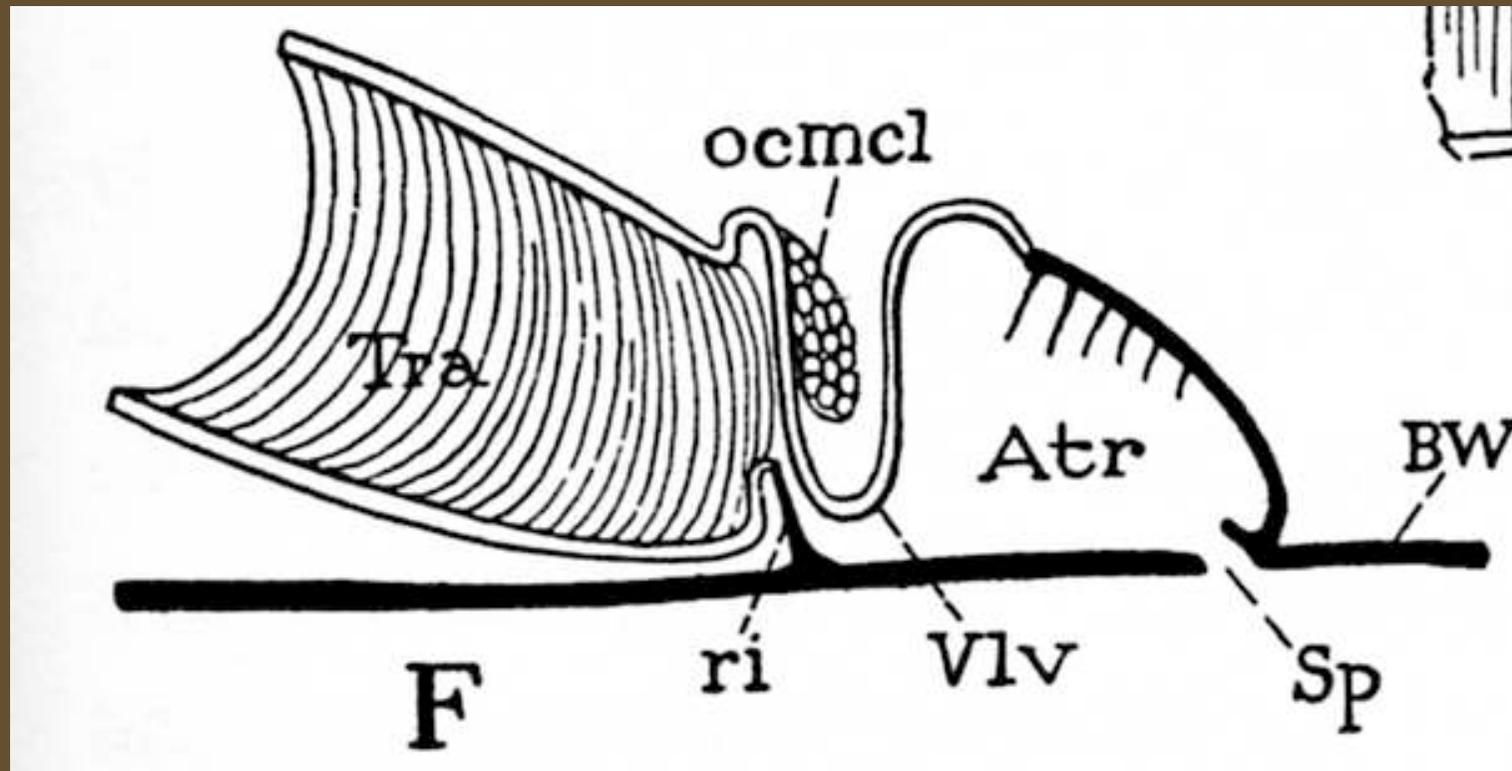
S'étend rapidement sur le continent européen à partir de 1920

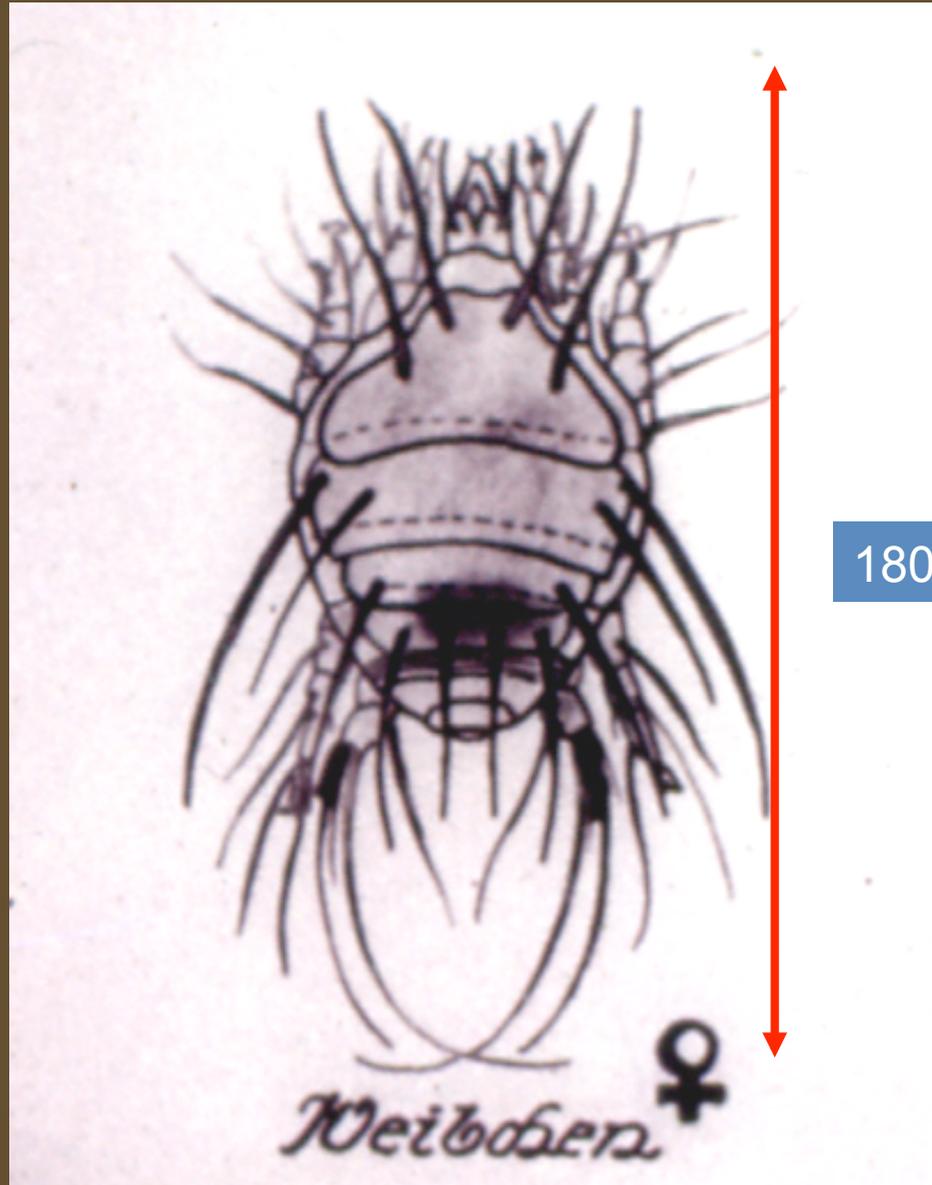
Sévit sous forme épizootique jusqu'en 1980.

Apparition aux USA en 1984 où elle sévit sous forme épizootique



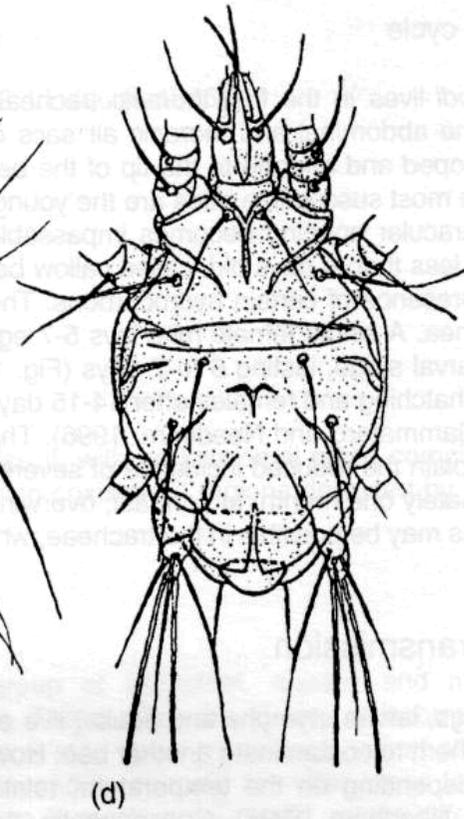
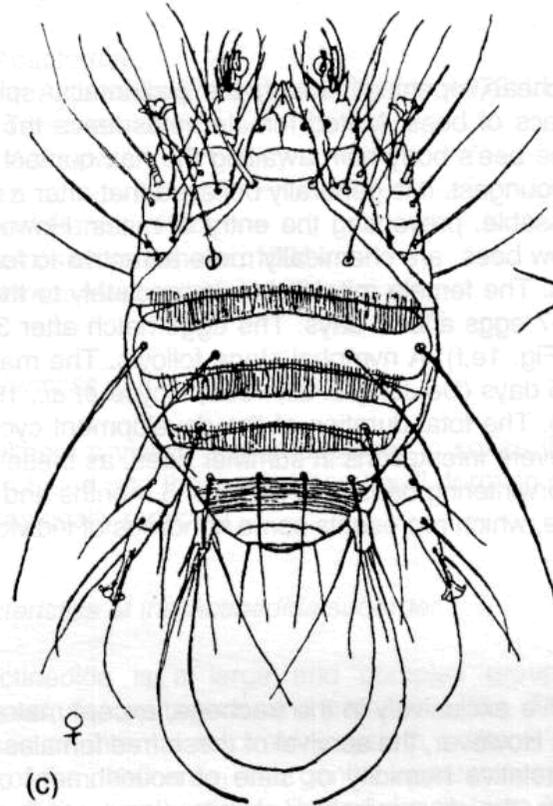
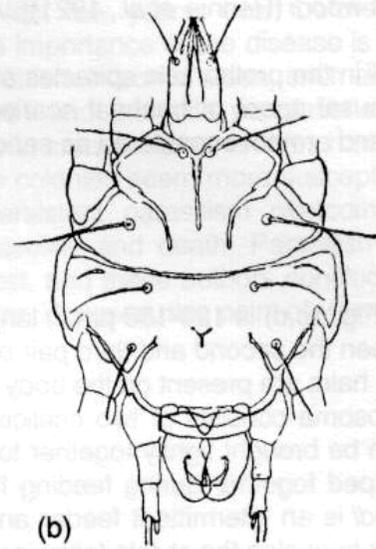
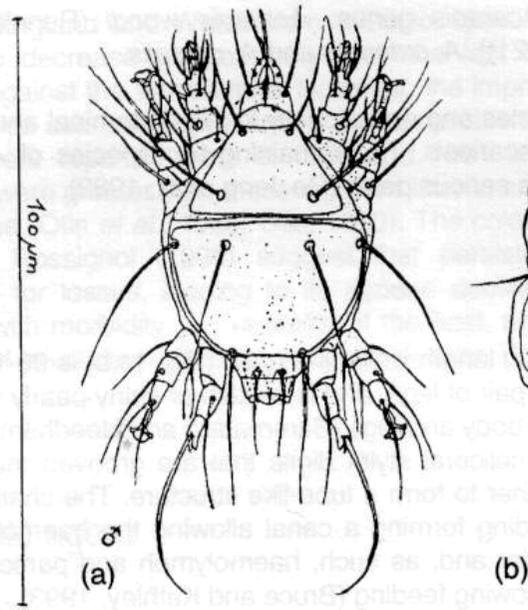
# Spiracles et trachées





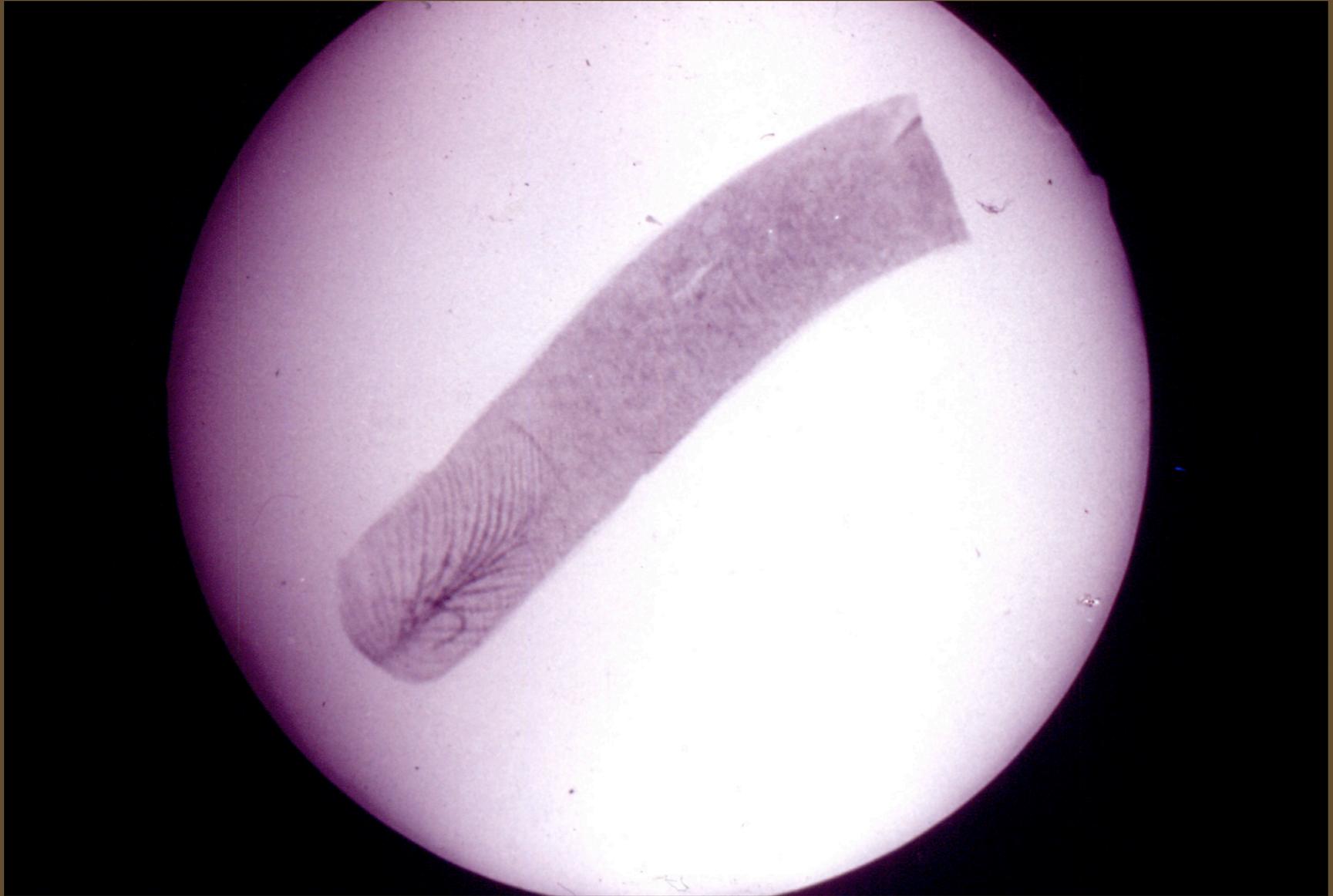
180  $\mu$

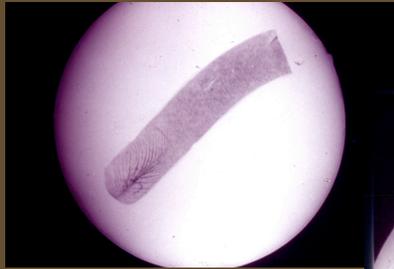






Mais aussi faux-bourçons et reines !

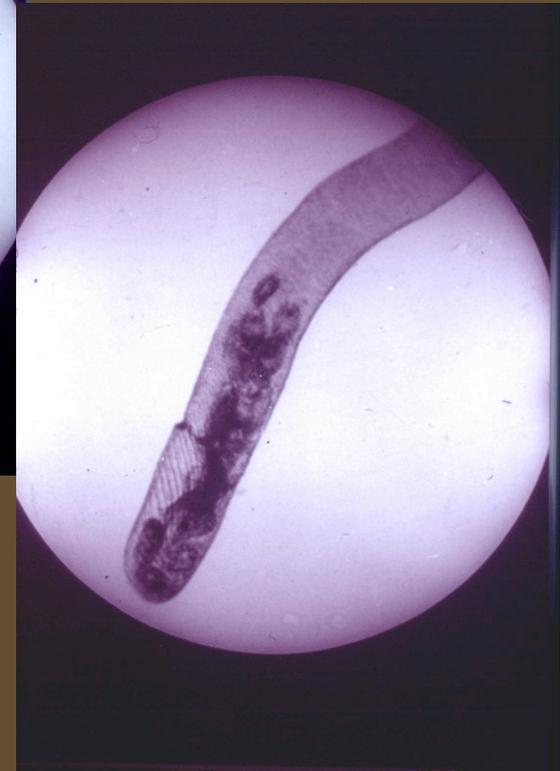




Ponte 1-2 j après inf



7 œufs pondus en 4 j  
3 femelles / 1 mâle



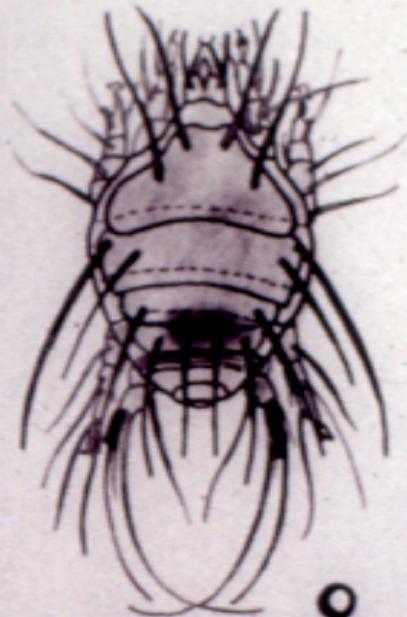
11 j après ponte mâle ad.  
14 j femelle adulte



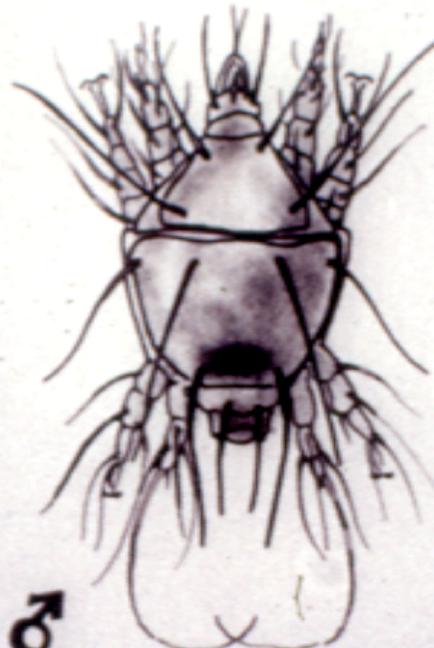
Ei.



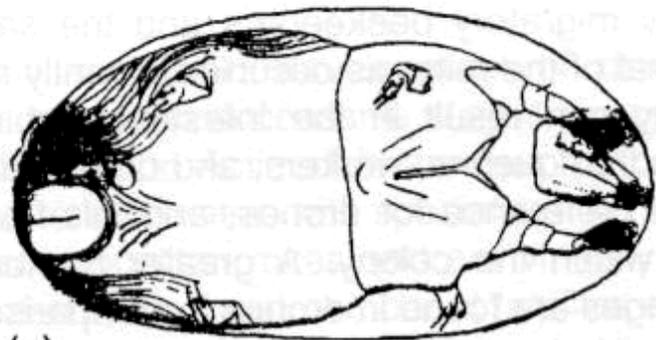
Larve.



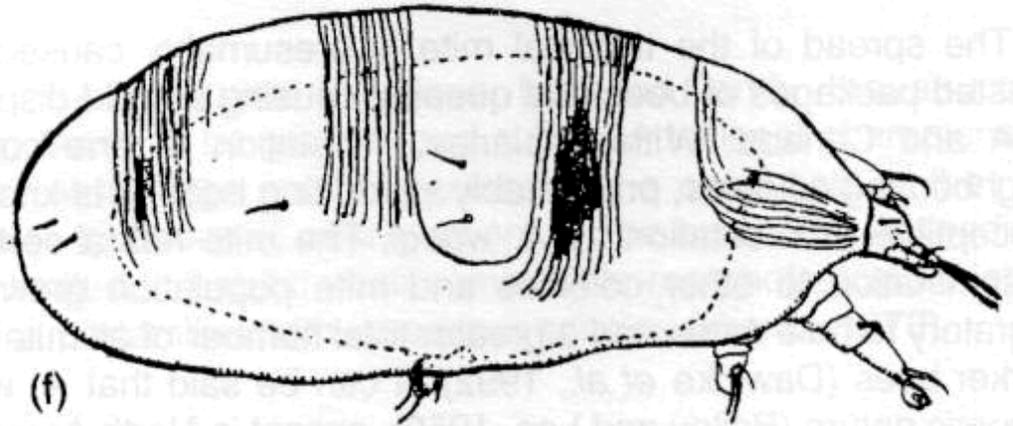
Weibchen ♀



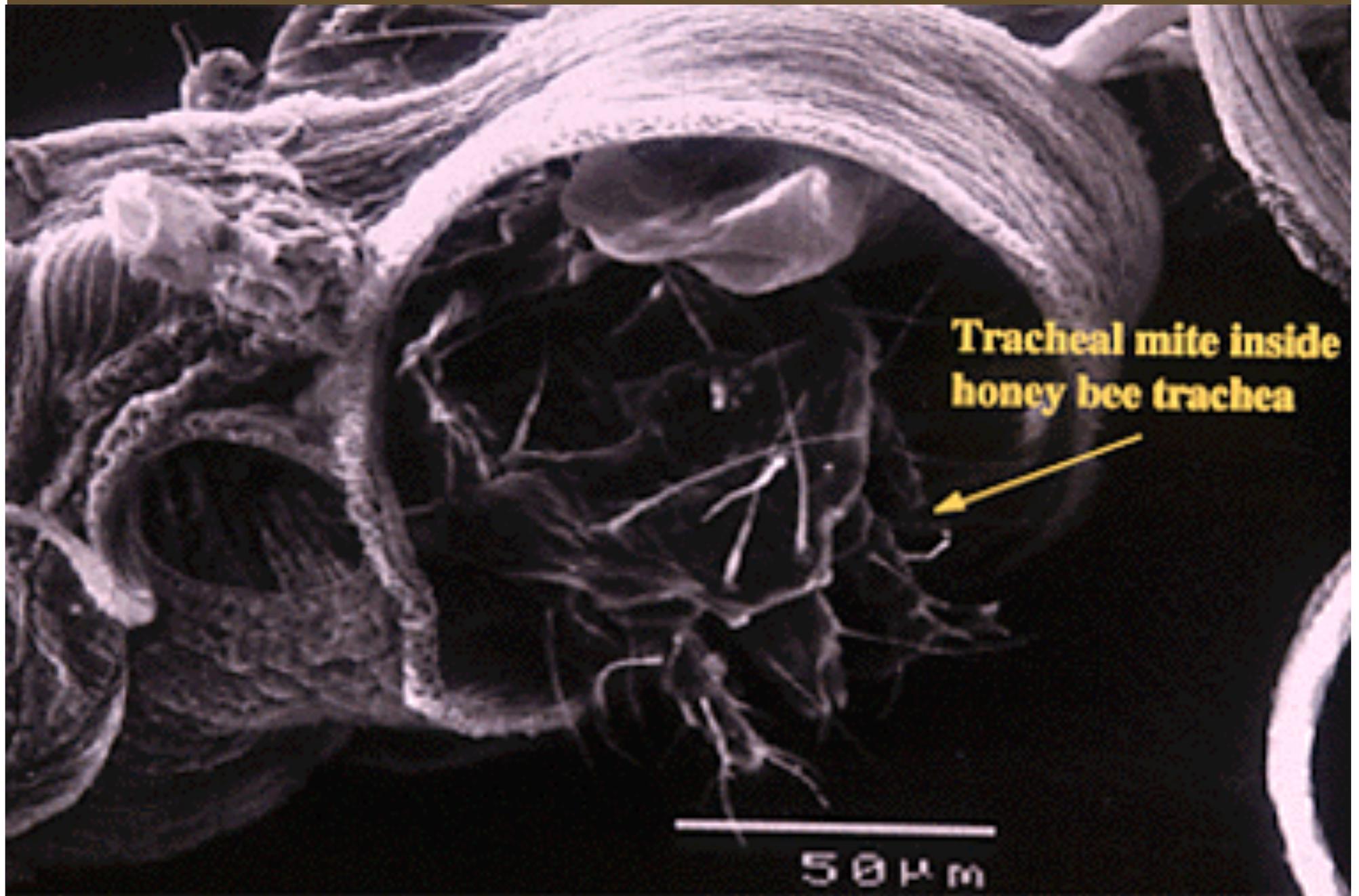
Männchen ♂



(e)

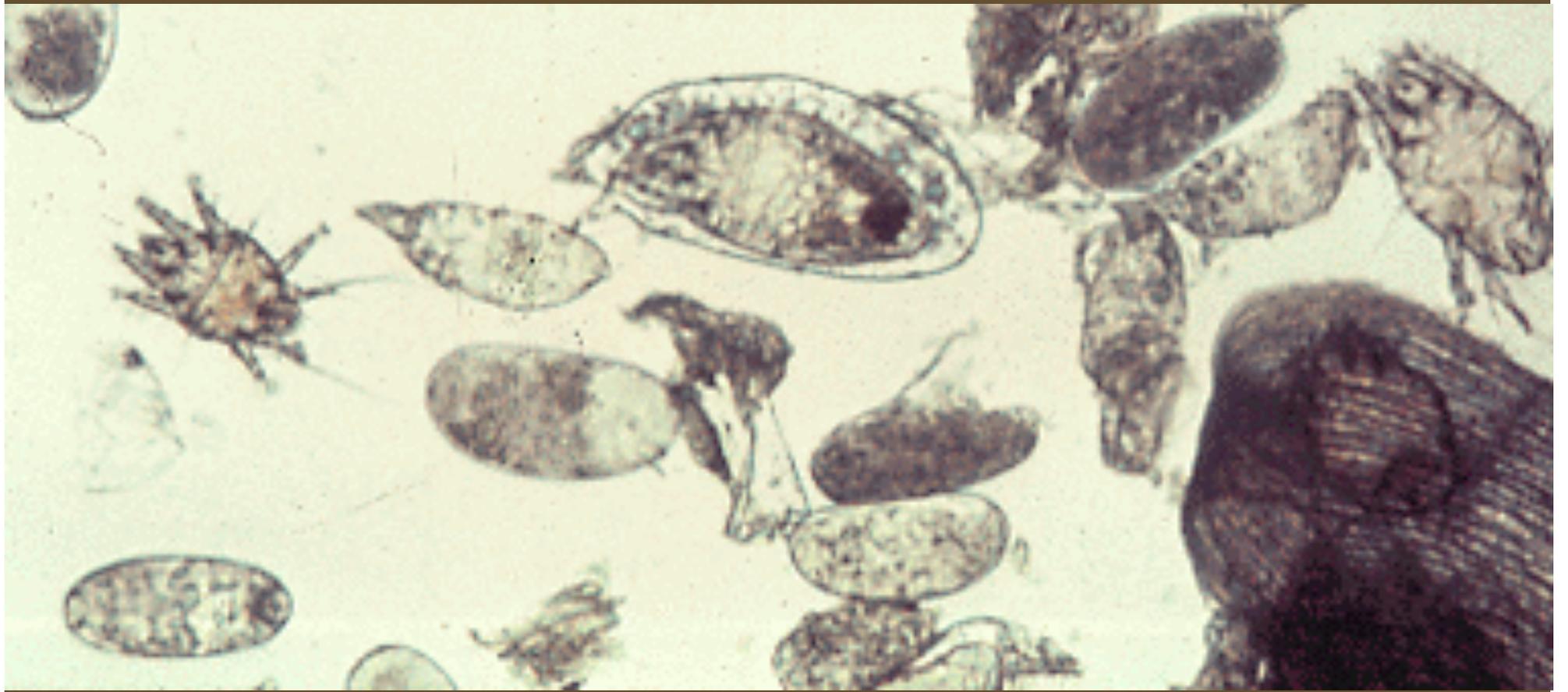


(f)



**Tracheal mite inside  
honey bee trachea**

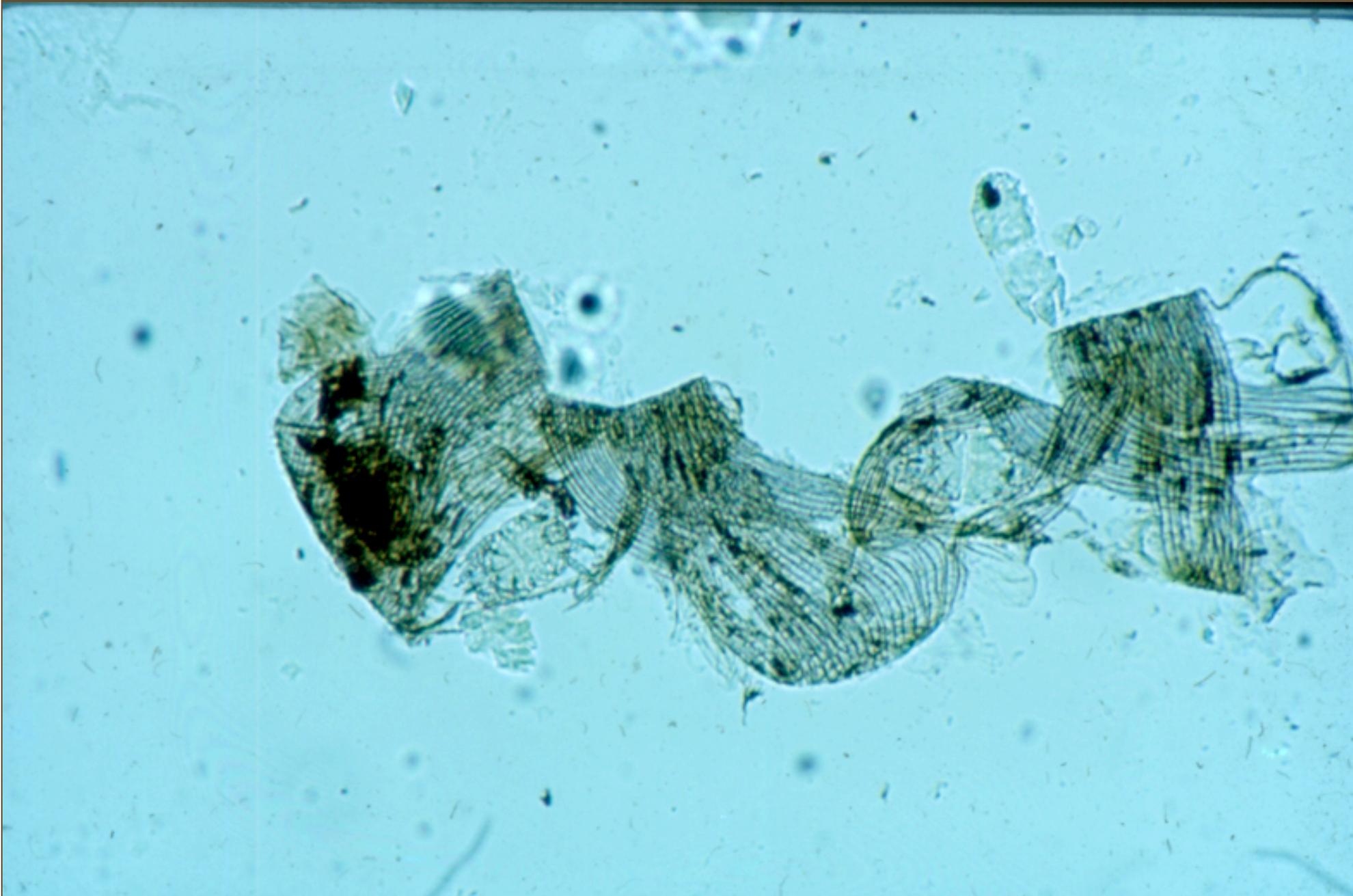
50  $\mu$ m



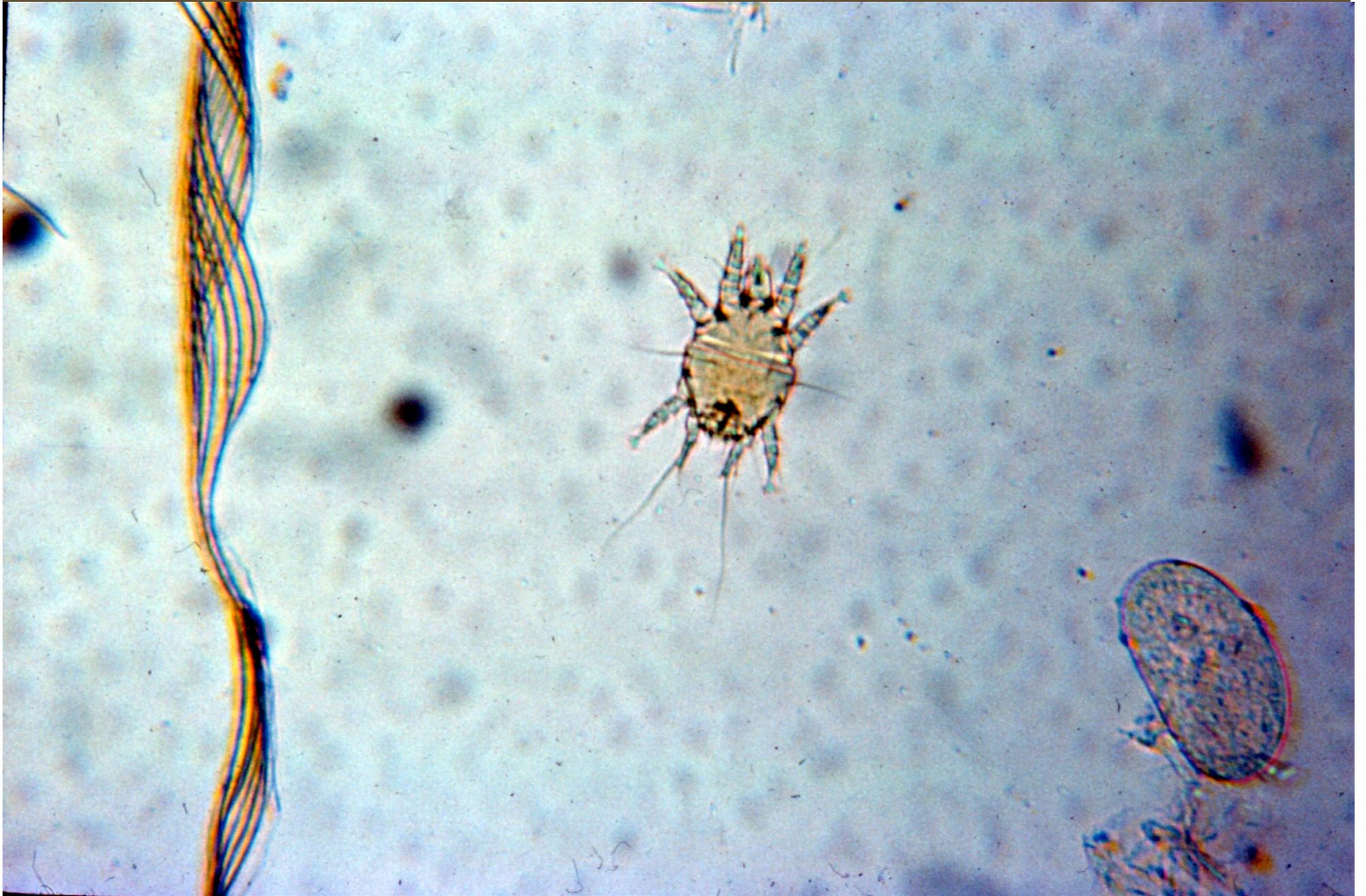




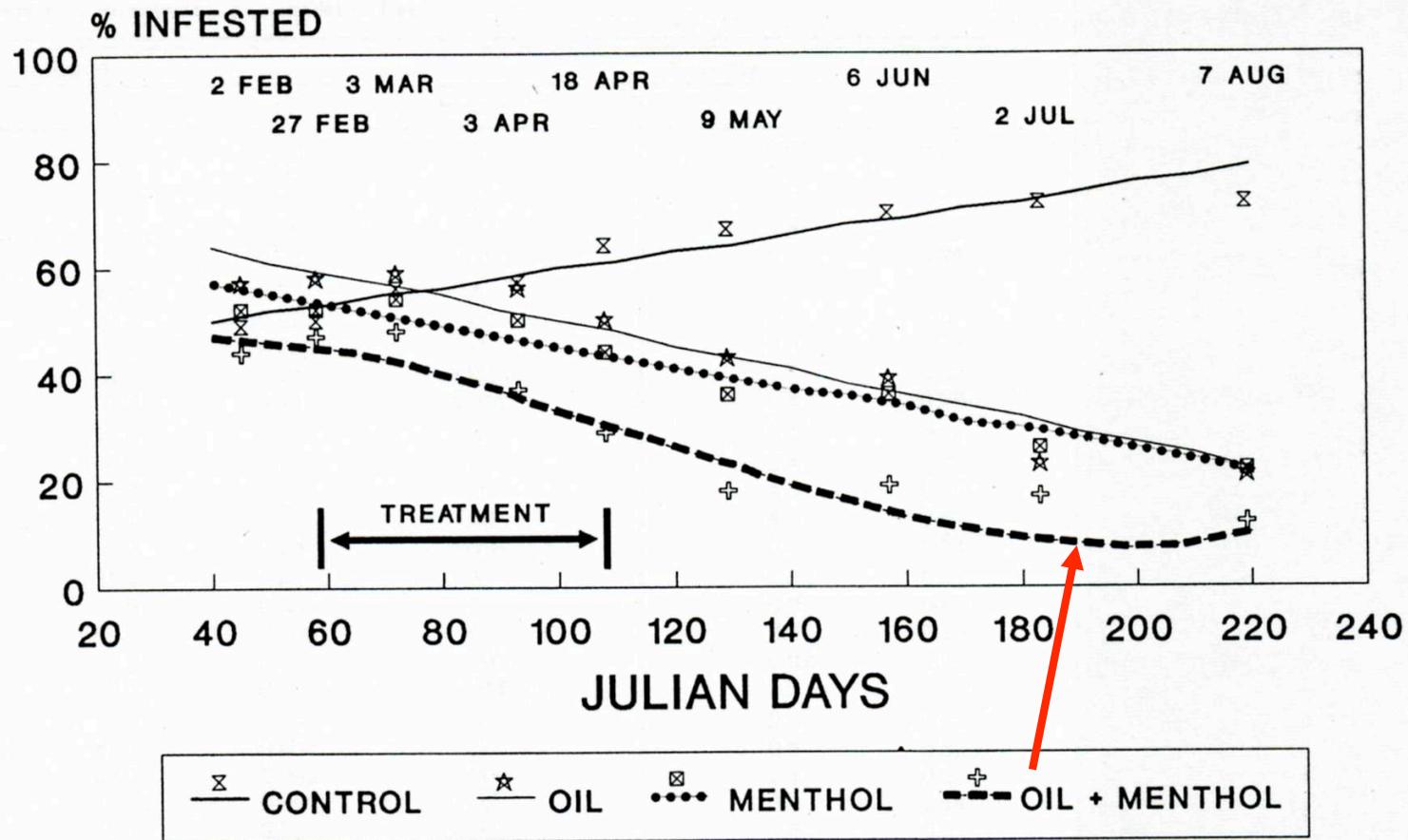






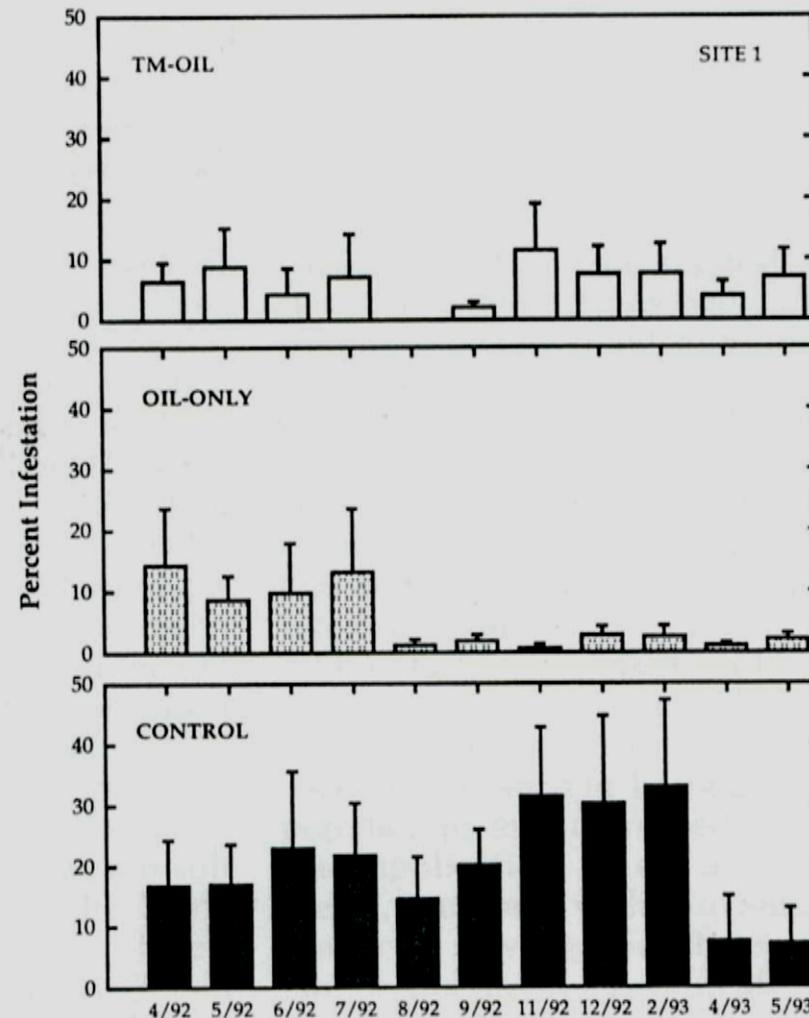






**Fig. 1.** Changes in percentage honey bees infested with tracheal mites in colonies that received no treatment, vegetable oil, menthol, or oil + menthol. Lines connect predicted values from regression models described in text. Symbols indicate mean values for each sampling date.

In our initial study, we placed oil patties in colonies during the summer to determine whether



**Fig. 2.** Average percentage infestation rates with standard error bars, by treatment at site 1, 1992 to 1993 over 11 mo. Colonies ( $n = 5$ ) treated with Terramycin patties (called Terramycin-oil patties) and oil-only patties ( $n = 6$ ) had significantly lower mite infestations over the season than the control hives ( $n = 6$ ).

# Pâte huileuse

## Sammataro et al., 1994

- 150 g de huile végétale « Crisco »
- 150 g de sucre blanc
- 300 g par colonie