

Abstract

Honey bee years ago before man appeared on earth and lived and beekeeping has long been common in our country. Bee environment, is suitable for life of parasites such as *Varroa*, *Tropilaelaps*, *Acarapis*, *Nosema* and *Gregarina*. This study aimed to investigate the distribution of these three parasites varroa infestation, Karapys and Nvzmadr apiary of City of Khash and Taftan border and the knowledge management practices in the prevention and treatment of diseases caused by The three parasites, as well as the adoption of new management methods in order to beekeeping industry underpins the future design studies carried out in the Sistan-Baluchistan province. From 30 honey bee colonies and 375 the apiary in the Khash area and Taftan border in autumn, winter and spring samples were taken (Fall and Winter 1394 and Spring 1395) and *Varroa*, *Acarapis* and *Nosema* parasites were searched. The results show that 80 percent of infections with *Varroa*, have the highest infection rate in the study area and *Nosema* with 46.66 percent of infections was after it. Also, statistical analysis using SPSS software showed that the purchase of pollen from other farms, the use of additional pollen, wax buy from other farms and buy used equipment from other farms as well as non-use of protective wall, lack of migration in the winter and the lack of prevention and treatment increases the infection rate the parasites. The results of chi-square and Fisher's exact test revealed significant relationship between these variables and parasites infection ($p < 0.01$) and only about the relationship between the infection of any meaningful relationship was not found between varroa and season ($p > 0.05$).



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**Faculty of Veterinary-Department of Parasitology
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Subject:

**Surveys on parasitic infections (arthropods) of honey bee in the city of Khash and
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