

**From:** [ECInfo](#)  
**To:** [Mailroom Mailbox](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Long-Term Plan submission form [#115] EMAIL:05270847  
**Date:** Monday, 13 April 2015 2:04:31 p.m.  
**Importance:** Low

---

----- Original Message -----

**From:** no-reply@wufoo.com  
**Received:** 13/04/2015 1:36 p.m.  
**To:** ECInfo; Environment Canterbury; Services Customer; Services Customer; Webmaster@ecan.govt.nz  
**Subject:** Long-Term Plan submission form [#115]

Your name *	Brian Lancaster
Your organisation and role in it (if applicable)	Canterbury Branch of the National Beekeepers Assoc (president)
Address *	
Postcode	
Contact phone number *	
Email	
Date	Monday 13 April 2015
Tick the box if you wish to discuss your submission in person	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Contact details	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I do not wish my contact details to be made public

#### Your submission

I would like the council to make note of the following regarding any changes to open air burning.

Under the Bio-Security Act 1993 Beekeepers Have a Pest Management Strategy (PMS) for the elimination of American Foul Brood (AFB).

One of the requirements of the strategy is to destroy all, bees, bee products and bee equipment by burning over an open pit. I have attached the relevant section from the AFB elimination website.

This is a vital component in Beekeepers attempt to eliminate AFB and council by-laws need to reflect this for the greater good.

#### Procedure for burning AFB hives

Before burning the AFB hive, a hole should be dug. The hole will contain the fire, and will also ensure that any infected material not completely destroyed by burning will be buried so that foraging bees will not find it.

Figure 58: Burning AFB hives Care should be taken to choose an appropriate site for the hole. The site should be far enough away from healthy hives and fences or buildings to avoid accidents, since beehives burn very vigorously and flames can reach 2-3 times the height of the stack (Fig. 58). Windy conditions should also be avoided and especially swirling winds around sheltered apiaries. It is also very important to clear the surrounding area of any combustible material, since the fire, once underway, will become very intense. The hole should be about one metre in diameter (or larger if there are several hives to be

burned), and at least 300mm deep (spade depth). The bottom should slope to provide a sump for unburnt, infected honey so that it doesn't choke the fire.

The diseased hive should then be carried to a position near the hole (about three metres), but far enough away so that the hive does not ignite once the fire gets under way. Care should be taken to avoid dropping dead bees or honey on the ground. If practical, the complete hive should be carried into position. Otherwise, individual boxes can be brought to the site one by one in the upturned lid.

What do you want Environment Canterbury to do?

Ensure that any new rules will allow this activity to continue as by law under the biosecurity act 1993 this is mandatory.