The COLOSS BEEBOOK: Standard methods for *Apis mellifera* beeswax research

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The COLOSS BEEBOOK Volume III, Part 1

- Standard methods for Apis mellifera product research (Editors: Vincent Dietemann, Peter Neumann, Norman Carreck and James D Ellis):
 - > Standard methods for *Apis mellifera* propolis research (2016)
 - Standard methods for Apis mellifera brood as human food (2016)
 - Standard methods for *Apis mellifera* royal jelly research (2017)
 - Standard methods for *Apis mellifera* beeswax research (2019)
- Volume III, Part 1I: honey, bee venom, pollen / bee bread
 - plan to be published in 2020

BEEBOOK Beeswax chapter: Standard methods for *A.mellifera* **beeswax research**

- Long lasting project:
 - > 2016 2019
- Summary on the chapter:
 - comprehensive 108 pages, 65 figures, 23 tables
 - > 10 (7) sections covering different aspects of beeswax research
 - the best practice approach and detailed protocol steps for all methods described - reproducibility of experiments and results
 - 13 contributors from 8 countries (Croatia, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, USA)
- > Methods presented:
 - Recipe-like description of protocols
 - List of equipment, materials and reagents required
 - Advantages and disadvantages

Chapter sections:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Beeswax sampling, processing and storage
- 3. Standard methods for research on wax gland cells and production of wax scales
- 4. Methods for investigating honeycomb cell properties and comb construction
- 5. Standard methods for beeswax chemical characterization
- 6. Standard methods for beeswax authenticity and quality control
- 7. Standard methods for detection of pathogens in beeswax
- 8. Overview of other methods and perspectives
- 9. Acknowledgements
- 10. References

Beeswax sampling, processing and storage

- Sampling strongly depended on the aim of the study / method
- Collection of different types of beeswax specimens:
 - Wax scales (from individual bees, fallen)
 - Comb wax (wild-built combs from the hive)
 - Market beeswax (comb foundations, wax blocks)
 - > Specific types of beeswax samples:
 - old comb, wax (hive) debris detection of pathogens
 - wax caps, wax in honey IRMS analysis
- Beeswax processing melting
- Beeswax storage



Standard methods for research on wax gland cells and production of wax scales

- > Overview on wax scales production
- Collection of wax scales
 - Collecting wax scales from individual bees
 - Selecting and anesthetizing individual bees
 - Collecting wax scales from the wax mirror
 - Collecting fallen wax scales from cages
 - Modified plastic cup cages
 - Specially designed cages
- > Wax scale measurements
 - Recording scale size
 - Measuring scale mass









Methods for investigating honeycomb cell properties and comb construction

- > The two-dimensional structure of the hexagonal cell
- Linear measurements along cell diameters
 - Sampling the comb using linear measurements along cell diameters
 - Measurements and analyses conducted on photographs
 - Addressing the regularity of the cell
 - Investigating interspecific and intraspecific cell size variability
 - Interpreting historical data on cell size





Methods for investigating honeycomb cell properties and comb construction

- > The three-dimensional structure of the comb
 - Measuring the depth and estimating the internal volume of the cell
 - Investigating the bottom of the cells
 - Estimating the width and the external volume of the comb
 - Estimating the capacity of the comb
- Comb construction research
 - Investigating comb construction and its growth pattern
 - Investigating timing and type of comb construction









Standard methods for beeswax chemical characterization

- Chemistry of beeswax overview on major constituents
- Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and other GC-coupled techniques
 - Determination of beeswax hydrocarbons by GC-MS
 - > qualitative and quantitative analysis
 - Simultaneous analysis of monoesters and hydrocarbons by GC-MS and GC-FID
 - Simultaneous analysis of fatty acids and fatty alcohols by GC-MS and GC-FID
- Infrared (IR) spectroscopy (FTIR-ATR)
- Determination of ash content and mineral composition
- Sampling and analysing beeswax for hydrogen isotope ratios – IRMS (wax caps, beeswax in honey)







Standard methods for beeswax authenticity and quality control - *adulteration*

- Legislation and quality control of beeswax
- Standard methods for beeswax adulteration detection
 - Beeswax authentication by classical analytical methods
 - drop point, melting point, acid, saponification and ester value, iodine number, peroxide value, detection of carnauba wax, detection of ceresin, paraffin and other waxes, detection of glycerol and other polyols
 - Sensory analysis of beeswax
 - Adulteration detection by GC-MS technique
 - Adulteration detection by FTIR-ATR spectroscopy
 - Investigating brood survival on adulterated comb foundations (bioassay)







Standard methods for beeswax authenticity and quality control - *pesticide residues*

- Standard methods for detection of pesticide residues in beeswax
 - Residues in beeswax overview
 - Trace-level determination of pesticides in beeswax by LC-MS
 - Protocols for extraction and purification (OCLLE protocol, SPE protocols,, modified QuEChERS protocol)
 - LC-MS detection
 - Chromatographic multiresidue analysis by GC-MS
 - Protocols for extraction and purification (DE protocol, SPE protocol, QuEChERS protocol)
 - GC-MS detection
 - Other methods for pesticides detection in beeswax

Standard methods for detection of pathogens in beeswax

- > Early detection of American foulbrood by beeswax analysis
 - Determination of *Paenibacillus larvae* spores in beeswax
 - ▶ Isolation of *P. larvae* spores from beeswax and wax (hive) debris
 - > PCR protocols
- > Detection of other pathogens / pests in beeswax and hive debris
 - European foulbrood detection of *Melissococcus plutonius*
 - Ascosphaera apis
 - Nosema spp.
 - Small hive beetle (*Aethina tumida*)
 - Protocol for determination of A. *tumida* in wax (hive) debris in the context of monitoring programs

Thank You for Attention

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