

Water activity of the bee fungal pathogen *Ascosphaera apis* in relation to colony conditions

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Abstract – We report factors that are limiting for *Ascosphaera apis* growth: water activity (a_w) and temperature. Features of *A. apis* were a high water activity, 0.85–0.90 a_w at 25/30 °C and 0.90–0.95 a_w at 35 °C. A minimum water activity of 0.95 a_w was required to produce spores. None of these characteristics changed from cycling or descending/ascending between low and high water activity media. Growth rates varied between isolates. This new study provides the biological data for monitoring and early prediction of disease outbreaks. Beekeepers should note that *A. apis* has a high water activity for spore production. Healthy bees that keep the internal brood area hot and dry can critically limit incidence of infection and transmission via spores.

chalkbrood / bee colony / mycosis / relative humidity / water balance / microcosm

1. INTRODUCTION

Excess moisture, dampness, and high relative humidity have been noted by beekeepers to be a problem within managed honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) colonies by causing chalkbrood disease that kills bee larvae. This disease is caused by the fungus *Ascosphaera apis* (Aronstein and Cabanillas 2012). Symptoms of chalkbrood are the grayish-white to black, hardened remains of bee larvae in cells and around bottom boards due to detachment of mummified remains or by cleaning by hygienic bees. Weak or compromised bee colonies from stress of mites, bacterial and

viral infections, malnutrition, and bees that are not able to ventilate the colony properly are vulnerable to chalkbrood (Aronstein and Cabanillas 2012). Low temperature and high relative humidity perpetuate the disease (Flores et al. 1996). In the USA, the disease often appears in late spring-early summer during the buildup of the brood. During this time, the brood population is larger than the population of workers. The shift in population puts stress on regulation of temperature and relative humidity within the colony environment (Koenig et al. 1987).

Transmission of chalkbrood and infection has to do with spores (=ascospores) (Evison 2015). As a heterothallic fungus, heavy spore production is a feature of *A. apis* (Maassen ex Claussen) Olive et Spiltoir, teleomorph (listed as ARSEF 7405 and ARSEF 7406 by the USDA-ARS Collection of Entomopathogenic Fungal Cultures, Ithaca, New York). Spores become incorporated into bee bread that is fed to larval bees that become infected,

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mummifying the larva (Aronstein and Cabanillas 2012). Furthermore, *A. apis* can be introduced into a colony by re-using frames and hive construction materials from old diseased colonies. The substrate for *A. apis* is bee larvae and germination of *A. apis* spores occurs in the larval midgut (Aronstein and Cabanillas 2012). Fungal growth and sexual reproduction on larval cadavers and chalkbrood mummies are affected by the colony environment. High relative humidity will support production of ascospores.

The moisture content of a material that is suitable for fungal growth is described by water activity (a_w): $a_w = p/p_0$, where p is the water vapor pressure of a solution and p_0 is the water vapor pressure of pure water (Carlile et al. 2001; Liu et al. 2012). Water activity (a_w) is related to water potential (Ψ) that reflects water movement from substrate into the fungus. Pure water = 1.00 a_w ($\Psi = 0$ MPa). “Wet” surfaces are ≥ 0.90 a_w ($\Psi \geq -14$ MPa), and “damp” surfaces are 0.65–0.85 a_w ($\Psi = -60$ to -22 MPa) (Liu et al. 2012). In the absence of an adequate water, spores do not germinate, no hyphae grow, and no spores are produced that lead to additional infections (Carlile et al. 2001). Relative humidity of 87% RH and temperature of 30 °C yield a high proportion of mummies when bee larvae are artificially infected (Flores et al. 1996). Spores of *A. apis* fail to germinate below 80% RH (Liang et al. 2000). Neither the water activity of *A. apis* that lead to spore production nor its connection to temperatures that are in a bee colony have been studied. Experimentation in this area could explain how this pathogen works relative to the colony environment supporting secondary spore production from larval cadavers.

Water activity-temperature relationships are examined in this paper, with the goal of exploring survival elements of *A. apis* in relation to the minimal water activity for growth and how this fungus responds to changing environmental conditions within the bee colony. Some isolates of *A. apis* are more infective to larvae than other isolates (Aronstein and Cabanillas 2012; Evison 2015). Some isolates of *A. apis* are genetically distinct; i.e., the LBR and JBR isolates from Louisiana in this study. Four different isolates of

A. apis were examined in this study. The purpose of examining these isolates is to determine whether different isolates have different water activities. We are testing the hypothesis that water activity may affect the ability of *A. apis* to grow and produce spores. In particular, different isolates may have different water activities that could account for differences in virulence as related to production of ascospores.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Fungi and experimental design

The origin of isolates of *A. apis* was from chalkbrood mummies from infected colonies so that results reflect what would be occurring in the bee colony. Isolates contain a mixture of both mating types from natural chalkbrood mummies. Purification of *A. apis* was done by three rounds of subculturing of hyphal tips on potato dextrose agar (PDA) + 0.4 % yeast extract (Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). Culturing was done in 100 × 15 mm Petri plates (Fisher), at 30 ± 0.5 °C and darkness. Ascospore, spore cyst characteristics, and comparison to reference isolate *A. apis* (ARSEF 7405; ARSEF 7406) were used for identification (Christensen and Gilliam 1983). The isolate from Arizona was designated as AZ and it is in storage in Springfield Ohio by J. Yoder. Three isolates came from Louisiana and are in storage in Baton Rouge, Louisiana by K. Aronstein. One of the Louisiana isolates came from old, frozen infected larval tissue and was designated as BBR. Another isolate came from recycled comb and was designated as JBR. The third isolate also came from recycled comb and was designated as LBR. The JBR and LBR isolates are genetically distinct. The acronyms for these isolates are used in this study so that they match colony records in our storage libraries.

Experiments were conducted on potato dextrose agar (PDA) + 0.4 % yeast extract that allowed for more precise control of water activity. Incorporating glycerol (>99.5 %; Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Missouri) into the medium (Rousseau and Donèche 2001) was used to adjust water activity (a_w). Water activity was measured with a hygrometer (SD ± 0.005 % a_w ; Thomas Scientific, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania). Incubation was carried out in programmable incubators (SD < ± 0.5 °C; Fisher). Temperatures were selected

that have relevance to the colony environment and chalkbrood: 25 °C (onset of chalkbrood infection, yields largest number of mummies), 30 °C ('critical temperature' for chalkbrood and measurement of infection), and 35 °C (temperature of central brood area, offset of chalkbrood infection) (Flores et al. 1996). The 35 °C approximates the mean within the 33–36 °C temperature range for proper brood rearing that is maintained throughout the year by healthy bees (Ellis 2008).

The basic method for determination of the growth rate is as follows. Two lines were drawn on the bottom of a Petri plate that divided the plate into quadrants. Agar (adjusted to a specific a_w) was poured into the plate and allowed to solidify. A 1-cm³ block of *A. apis* (contains both mating types, because it was isolated originally from grayish-black mummies) was taken from a 2-week established culture that we had grown in the laboratory. The block of *A. apis* inoculum was placed at the center of the Petri plate on the agar surface over top the intersection of the two lines that had been drawn on the bottom of the plate. The Petri plate was placed into the incubator. As the mycelium grew, the mycelium growth radiated outward from the center (from where the block of inoculum had been placed). As the mycelium spread over the agar surface from the center of the plate, the distance that the mycelium traveled was measured by tracking the advancing edge of the mycelium. So that the edge of the mycelium could be tracked in the same area, the measurements were made along the lines that had been drawn on the bottom of the plate. The measurements were spread out by 4–8-mm increments, depending on test temperature and test water activity as the spread of the mycelium was faster under some conditions rather than at others. Growth rate was calculated from 10 measurements per line ($n = 20$ measurements/plate) made at 450× light microscopy. The experimental period for measuring growth was 1 week. The growth rate was calculated by the equation $K_r = (R_1 - R_0)/(t_1 - t_0)$, where K_r is the radial growth rate, R_0 and R_1 are colony radii at the beginning of linear, t_0 , and stationary, t_1 , phases of growth (Baldrian and Gabriel 2002).

2.2. Water activity experiments

The 0.95 a_w was the lowest water activity where *A. apis* grew and produced spores. Isolates were grown for three successive generations (defined when black ascospores appeared) at the lowest (0.95 a_w) and highest (0.996 a_w)

water activities at 30 °C for 4 weeks. The purpose of creating these 0.95 a_w -history and 0.996 a_w -history cultures is to find out whether we can make this fungus more wet- or dry-suited; these are standard experiments in water balance physiology experiments (Hadley 1994).

In the first experiment, growth rates were determined for 0.95 a_w -history and 0.996 a_w -history cultures at 0.996, 0.98, 0.96, 0.95, 0.90, 0.85, 0.80, 0.75, 0.70, 0.65, 0.60, 0.55, 0.50, and 0.40 a_w s. The radial growth rate was measured at three different temperatures, 25, 30, and 35 °C. The slope of a regression line through the points on a plot of growth rate over water activity was expressed as mm/h/ Δa_w . The slope of the regression line represents growth over the changing water activity range where growth occurred (Hadley 1994).

The purpose of second experiment was to determine whether 0.95 a_w -history cultures of *A. apis* retain its growth characteristics following exposure to a higher water activity environment. Conversely, 0.996 a_w -history cultures were examined to determine whether they retain their growth characteristics following exposure to a lower water activity environment. To do so, growth rates were determined at 30 °C for 0.996 a_w -history cultures at 0.996, 0.98, 0.96, 0.95, 0.90, 0.85, 0.80, 0.75, 0.70, 0.65, 0.60, 0.55, 0.50, 0.40 a_w s. This experiment was repeated using 0.95 a_w -history cultures.

Exposure between low and high water activity extremes can also lead to becoming more dry- or wet-suited, respectively (Hadley 1994). As a third experiment, a cycling pre-conditioning was done prior to determination of growth rates at 0.996, 0.98, 0.96, 0.95, 0.90, 0.85, 0.80, 0.75, 0.70, 0.65, 0.60, 0.55, 0.50, 0.40 a_w s. To do so, a 0.996 a_w -history culture was grown at 0.95 a_w for one sporing generation, and then an inoculum-block of the mycelium was transferred back and re-grown at 0.996 a_w for one sporing generation. The same was done for 0.95 a_w -history culture that was grown at 0.996 a_w , and then transferred back on to 0.95 a_w media. Growth rates were expressed as mm/h/ Δa_w to reflect growth over the water activity range.

A gradual increase, or decrease in wetness, or dryness, has also been shown to lead to becoming more wet- or dry-suited (Hadley 1994). The fourth experiment was to determine whether *A. apis* could be made to be more dry-suited, or wet-suited, by serial exposure to a descending, or ascending, water activities. Temperature was 30 °C. Thus, 0.996 a_w - and 0.95 a_w -history cultures of *A. apis* were first plated at 0.996 a_w . From the mycelium at 0.996 a_w , a block of inoculum was

taken and transferred to 0.98 a_w and allowed to growth. From the mycelium that grew at 0.98 a_w , a block of inoculum was taken and transferred to 0.96 a_w , and so on, along the water activity series. Transfers were continued in a stepwise fashion downward (ramp down) until a water activity was reached where no growth occurred. The reverse (ramp up) was done, where it was determined if *A. apis* could become more wet-suited by starting from low water activity and doing a progression upward through the water activity series.

2.3. Sample sizes and statistics

Each one of the four experiments that were listed above was performed on each isolate, AZ, LBR, BBR, and JBR. For each isolate, all four experiments were replicated three times. Each replicate consisted of three separate cultures of each isolate; e.g., for AZ, there were three separate cultures that were made of the AZ isolate so that the same culture was not used for all experiments. The same was done for LBR, BBR, and JBR. There were 15 Petri plates for determination of radial growth rate in each replicate. This means that each individual reported mean radial growth rate (i.e., each point in Fig. 1) is

based on a total of 900 individual measurements (i.e., 20 individual measurements/plate \times 15 plates/replicate \times 3 replicates = 900 measurements). Data are reported as the mean \pm SE. An analysis of variance with a logit transformation in the case of percentages (ANOVA; $P = 0.05$) was used to compare data. Our data met the assumptions of normality and homogeneity of variances by Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Bartlett's tests before statistical analysis. If significance was found, a post-hoc analysis (Tukey's method) was used to further stratify the groups. Computer software was SPSS 14.0 for Windows (IBM, Armonk, New York), Microsoft Excel (Redmond, Washington), and Minitab (Chicago, Illinois). Regression lines were compared using Sokal and Rohlf's (1995) test for the equality of slopes. Multiple comparisons were made with each variable as the covariate.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Growth curves

A description of patterns based on Fig. 1 was that the optimum water activity for growth was 0.98 a_w and growth increased with increasing

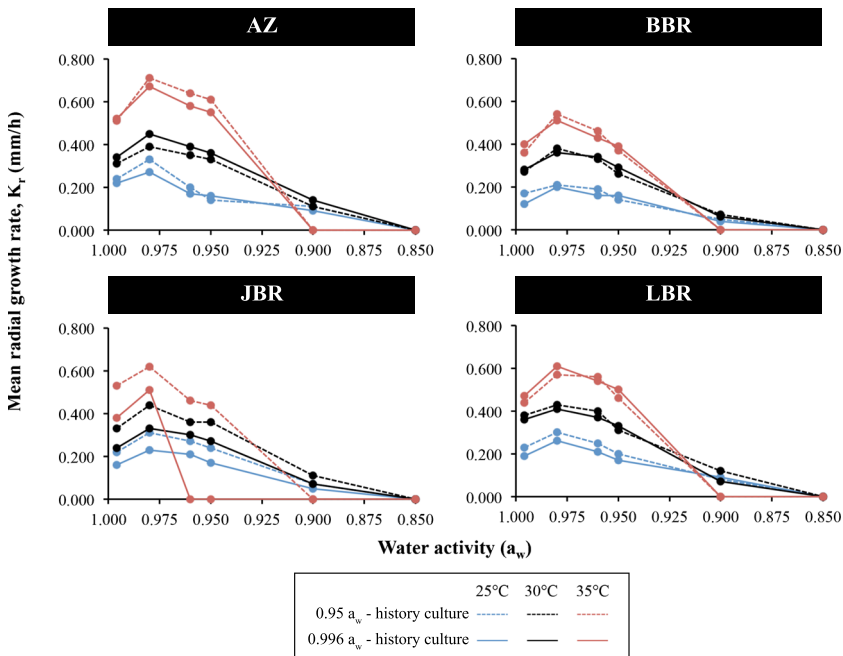


Figure 1. Water activity-temperature growth curves of *Ascospaera apis*. AZ, BBR, JBR, LBR are different isolates; a_w water activity, K_r radial growth rate. Data are the mean $K_r \pm SE \leq 0.014$.

temperature. Another observable pattern was that growth occurred at 0.90 a_w at 25 and 30 °C, but a higher water activity of 0.95 a_w was necessary for growth at 35 °C. There was no difference between 0.996 a_w - and 0.95 a_w -history cultures among the different isolates, with the exception of JBR. A difference compared to other isolates was that for JBR the 0.996 a_w -history culture required at least 0.98 a_w to grow at 35 °C. Prior conditioning of JBR at 0.996 a_w resulted in suppression of growth over a broad range of water activities (Table I). Among 0.95 a_w -history cultures, BBR consistently showed slower growth compared to other isolates ($P < 0.05$). Thus, BBR is the slower grower and JBR shows differences between 0.996 a_w - and 0.95 a_w -history cultures.

3.2. Cycling between low and high water activities

The overall pattern was that growth at 30 °C was not altered by pre-conditioning at 0.90 a_w (lowest a_w where growth occurred) or 0.996 a_w (highest a_w where growth occurred), or when alternating between these water activity extremes (Table II). Except for JBR, there was no difference between 0.996 a_w - and 0.95 a_w -history cultures among the different isolates. BBR was characterized by growing slower compared to the other isolates ($P < 0.05$). We conclude that high water

activity of 0.996 a_w is suppressive toward JBR growth regardless of its prior culture history.

3.3. Serial exposure through a water activity gradient

In general, the mean radial growth rate was higher at 0.98 a_w than at other water activities and no growth occurred at or below 0.85 a_w that would enable us to continue further down the water activity series. Table III contains the ramp down data. No differences were noted (JBR excepted) between the 0.996 a_w - and 0.95 a_w -history cultures among different isolates. When the same water activity was compared across isolates, growth rate of BBR was the lowest. None of the isolates had different growth rates when descending (ramp down), or ascending (ramp up), through the water activity series. JBR was the exception. Corresponding ramp up data for JBR (0.996 a_w -history culture) are the following: 0.05 ± 0.006 mm/h at 0.90 a_w , 0.34 ± 0.009 mm/h at 0.95 a_w , 0.37 ± 0.011 mm/h at 0.96 a_w , 0.40 ± 0.008 mm/h at 0.98 a_w , and 0.32 ± 0.005 mm/h at 0.996 a_w . Corresponding ramp up data for JBR (0.95 a_w -history culture) are the following: 0.12 ± 0.007 mm/h at 0.90 a_w , 0.37 ± 0.005 mm/h at 0.95 a_w , 0.36 ± 0.011 mm/h at 0.96 a_w , 0.45 ± 0.008 mm/h at 0.98 a_w , and 0.32 ± 0.012 mm/h at 0.996 a_w . The trend for JBR is that the reduction in mean radial growth rate

Table I. Temperature effect on the growth rate of *Ascosphaera apis*.

Culture history	mm/h/ Δa_w rate of growth over water activity range			
	AZ	BBR	JBR	LBR
25 °C				
0.95 a_w	1.90 ± 0.4 ^a	1.45 ± 0.3 ^a	2.04 ± 0.2 ^a	1.97 ± 0.2 ^a
0.996 a_w	1.68 ± 0.3 ^a	1.23 ± 0.2 ^a	1.51 ± 0.3 ^b	1.60 ± 0.3 ^a
30 °C				
0.95 a_w	2.67 ± 0.3 ^b	2.52 ± 0.3 ^b	2.92 ± 0.4 ^c	3.07 ± 0.4 ^b
0.996 a_w	2.94 ± 0.2 ^b	2.56 ± 0.4 ^b	2.23 ± 0.2 ^d	3.05 ± 0.5 ^b
35 °C				
0.95 a_w	5.19 ± 0.2 ^c	3.74 ± 0.5 ^c	4.65 ± 0.4 ^c	4.33 ± 0.2 ^c
0.996 a_w	4.99 ± 0.4 ^c	3.78 ± 0.4 ^c	2.83 ± 0.3 ^c	4.55 ± 0.3 ^c

a, b, c, d. Values followed by the same superscript letter within a column are not significantly different

Table II. Effect of cycling between low and high water activity on growth of *Ascosphaera apis*.

Growth history	mm/h/ Δa_w rate of growth over water activity range, 30 °C			
	AZ	BBR	JBR	LBR
0.95 a_w -history culture:				
0.90 a_w	3.03 ± 0.4 ^a	2.44 ± 0.3 ^a	3.06 ± 0.3 ^a	3.10 ± 0.4 ^a
0.996 a_w	2.97 ± 0.3 ^a	2.55 ± 0.2 ^a	2.18 ± 0.4 ^b	2.97 ± 0.2 ^a
0.90 a_w → 0.996 a_w → 0.90 a_w	3.21 ± 0.3 ^a	2.51 ± 0.3 ^a	2.94 ± 0.2 ^a	3.07 ± 0.5 ^a
0.996 a_w → 0.90 a_w → 0.996 a_w	2.72 ± 0.4 ^a	2.39 ± 0.3 ^a	2.27 ± 0.4 ^b	3.14 ± 0.5 ^a
0.996 a_w -history culture				
0.90 a_w	2.96 ± 0.4 ^a	2.48 ± 0.3 ^a	3.10 ± 0.2 ^a	2.89 ± 0.3 ^a
0.996 a_w	2.83 ± 0.5 ^a	2.58 ± 0.5 ^a	2.13 ± 0.4 ^b	3.09 ± 0.5 ^a
0.90 a_w → 0.996 a_w → 0.90 a_w	2.69 ± 0.3 ^a	2.41 ± 0.2 ^a	3.04 ± 0.4 ^a	2.97 ± 0.2 ^a
0.996 a_w → 0.90 a_w → 0.996 a_w	3.11 ± 0.2 ^a	2.60 ± 0.3 ^a	2.21 ± 0.5 ^b	2.89 ± 0.3 ^a

^{a, b} Values followed by the same superscript letter within a column are not significantly different

occurs only if the preceding growth media is 0.996 a_w .

4. DISCUSSION

This present study indicates that *A. apis* requires “wet” (water activity $\geq 0.90 a_w$) conditions for growth to occur, thus confirming observations by beekeepers that associate chalkbrood with high relative humidity in the colony. From our results, *A. apis* has these water-thermal characteristics: (1) growth increases with increasing temperature from 25 to 35 °C, (2) optimal water activity for highest growth is 0.98 a_w , (3) at 25 and 30 °C minimum water activity for cessation of growth is 0.85 a_w , (4) at 35 °C minimum water activity for cessation of growth is 0.90 a_w , and (5) water activities $\geq 0.95 a_w$ are required to produce spores. Attempts to make *A. apis* dry-suited (capable of using lower water activity), or wet-suited (capable of growing at higher water activity), using pre-conditioning treatments (Hadley 1994) were unsuccessful. Repeated subculturing on low or high water activity media, decreasing or increasing water activity, and cycling between different forms of hygric stress did not change water-thermal characteristics.

Water activity-temperature profiles are nearly superimposable for AZ and LBR and the 0.95 a_w -history culture of JBR. The isolate BBR has a

similar profile except the entire water activity-temperature relationship is shifted down the ordinate due to its slower growth. It is possible that the slower growth of BBR is biologically distinct for this isolate. It could be that the slow growth of BBR is related to low temperature injury from years of storage in a sub-zero freezer, and *A. apis* was recovered from tissue and not stored following cryopreservation techniques (Jensen et al. 2009). Another possibility is that BBR requires a more nutrient-rich medium, or CO₂ in the incubator, than what was used in our experiments. Regardless of the cause of the slower growth, the information from BBR has value for understanding fungal water relations. Increased growth means increased water loss in fungi (Carlile et al. 2001), thus implying that BBR has lower water loss. The fact that water activities for growth were not lowered by lower water loss (i.e., slower growth) implies that the water activity of *A. apis* and water loss rate are independent characteristics.

Near pure water (0.996 a_w) inhibited growth of JBR. Without 0.996 a_w pre-conditioning, JBR has a similar growth rate to AZ and LBR isolates. Thus, JBR can recover from the effects of high water activity pre-conditioning. Noteworthy was how quickly, usually <1 day, that JBR could switch from being a slow-grower to a fast-grower when it was transferred to any water activity $\leq 0.98 a_w$, and then how quickly it could

Table III. Effect on mean radial growth rate of transferring the same *Ascosphaera apis* through a (ramp down, ↓) water activity (a_w) series: 0.95 a_w , 0.95 a_w -history culture; 0.996 a_w , 0.996 a_w -history culture.

Transfer sequence	mm/h mean radial growth rate at 30 °C			
	AZ	BBR	JBR	LBR
0.996 a_w	0.996 a_w	0.996 a_w	0.996 a_w	0.996 a_w
↓↑	0.33 ± 0.008 ^a	0.26 ± 0.005 ^b	0.19 ± 0.005 ^c	0.40 ± 0.010 ^a
0.98 a_w	0.42 ± 0.010 ^a	0.35 ± 0.009 ^b	0.34 ± 0.006 ^c	0.47 ± 0.010 ^a
↓↑	0.37 ± 0.005 ^a	0.30 ± 0.008 ^b	0.32 ± 0.009 ^b	0.42 ± 0.008 ^a
↓↑	0.32 ± 0.007 ^a	0.23 ± 0.005 ^b	0.26 ± 0.006 ^b	0.37 ± 0.005 ^a
↓↑	0.10 ± 0.009 ^a	0.06 ± 0.010 ^b	0.07 ± 0.005 ^b	0.13 ± 0.007 ^a
↓	NG	NG	NG	NG

Except for JBR, similar results were obtained for AZ, BBR, and LBR when the transfer was reversed (ramp up, ↑).

NG no growth

a, b, c Data followed by the same superscript letter across a row are not significantly different

revert to a slow-grower when it was placed back on 0.996 a_w . The sensitivity to overhydration by JBR is exemplified by its inability to grow at 0.95 and 0.96 a_w at 35 °C, otherwise strong, growth-promoting conditions for other isolates. It is clear that JBR has problems handling overhydration stress. Whether JBR differs ecologically from AZ, LBR, and BBR is not known, as no data on its virulence, fitness, or differential life history characteristics are presently available. At this point, the only information that we have concerning JBR is that it is genetically distinct from LBR. This differential aspect of JBR is presently being investigated.

In fungi, increasing temperature increases water loss as a result of increase growth and metabolism (Carlile et al. 2001). It follows that water requirements of the fungus should be greater at higher temperatures to counter the increase water loss. This is precisely what occurs in *A. apis*; i.e., the a_w at 35 °C is higher than at 30 or 25 °C. The fact that water activity is higher still further for 0.996 a_w -conditioned JBR implies either that the growth rates are particularly high (unlikely because K_r is suppressed); changes in cellular a_w by uptake or secretion of solutes into the surrounding media to maintain water balance are not occurring; or the mechanism for restricting water loss by strengthening the cell wall is not operating (Carlile et al. 2001). In 0.996 a_w -history culture of JBR, the water loss increase at 35 °C must be so large that hyphal cells do not come into equilibrium with cellular water content to permit growth until the water activity of the growth medium is 0.98 a_w , a moisture level at the maximum water activity and almost at saturation. JBR featured slower growth rates at all temperatures as a result of high water activity pre-conditioning that was not noted for the other isolates. An explanation for this reduced growth rate is that high water activity pre-conditioning makes JBR more temperature sensitive, which is a common co-occurring characteristic of a fungus that has a higher water activity (Grant et al. 1989). Indeed, the JBR isolate of *A. apis* has a higher water activity. This argues that the genetic difference between LBR and JBR includes greater temperature sensitivity for JBR.

Our results have direct application to the bee colony environment. The periphery of the colony is influenced more by fluctuating, ambient conditions outside the colony (Ellis 2008), which has implications for the rate of spore production and increased incidence of the disease (Gilliam et al. 1988; Flores et al. 1996). High relative humidity within the bee colony has the potential to moisten surfaces that permit *A. apis* growth (modified from Carlile et al. 2001). Dampness of 87% RH, 30 °C (Flores et al. 1996) and >80% RH (Liang et al. 2000) are sufficient for moistening surfaces to permit sexual reproduction of *A. apis* on chalkbrood mummies. Such a high level of moisture corresponds to *A. apis*' water activity >0.90 a_w .

Interior of the colony, between frames, and the brood nest are kept at 60–70% RH and 35 °C more or less year-round by healthy bees. The central brood area can get as low as 40–60% RH between brood combs and 75–80% RH inside a capped brood cell (Ellis 2008). Progressing outward from the central brood area of 35 °C, the temperature drops to 25–30 °C at edges of the colony around the frames (Ellis 2008) where bee activity is not as great, less ventilated, and surfaces are closer to the surrounding environment. These cooler, damp conditions at the edge of colony are where chalkbrood mummies are found more frequently, corresponding to the water requirements for *A. apis* growth. The interior of the colony environment is a low water activity and high temperature niche that is suboptimal for chalkbrood development (Meikle and Holst 2015; Meikle et al. 2016).

Regions at the edge of the colony are less dried by ventilation activity by the bees. At the interior of the colony where conditions are dry denotes an internal restrictive microcosm to *A. apis* growth and where chalkbrood mummies are found less frequently. The high water activity requirement for *A. apis* implies that within the colony environment there is a greater likelihood of secondary spore production at the periphery of the colony. Such secondary spore production could impact infection rates and spore production on mummies leading to additional infections. Important information for beekeepers is that hot and dry conditions are especially limiting conditions for

chalkbrood, and this can be controlled naturally by maintaining healthy bees for proper colony ventilation.

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Activité hydrique du champignon pathogène d'abeille *Ascosphaera apis* en relation avec les conditions de la colonie

couvain plâtré / colonie d'abeilles / humidité relative / microcosme / balance hydrique

Wasseraktivität eines Bienenzpilzpathogens *Ascosphaera apis* in Relation zum Koloniezustand

Kalkbrut / Bienenkologie / Mykose / relative Feuchtigkeit / Wasserbalance / Mikrokosmos

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