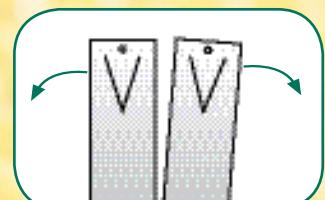


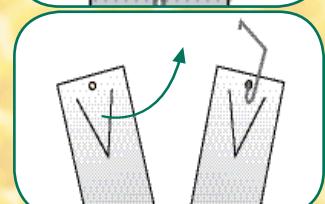
Installing Apivar strips

Installing Apivar in the hive is easy. Just tear open the foil pouch, remove the double rigid strips, and follow these steps:

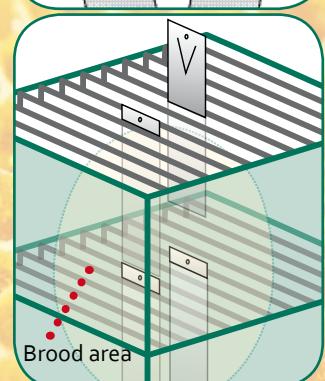
1 Remove honey supers before applying Apivar.



2 Separate the double rigid strips.



3 Use the strip's die-cut triangle as a hanging hook.



4 Hang each strip between two comb frames in the brood area or the bee cluster, with a minimum distance of two frames between strips. Suspend Apivar strips in the brood chamber so bees can walk on both sides of the strips.

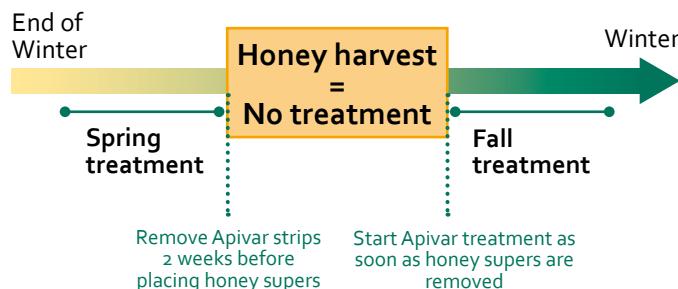
5 Leave strips in the hive for 42 days minimum and then remove. *DO NOT re-use the strips.*

Reposition the strips for optimum results

If the bee cluster moves away from the strips, reposition the strips into the bee cluster, and leave them in place for 14 more days before removal. Strips must be removed after a maximum of 56 days.

Apivar treatment timing

Apivar can be used year-round to treat Varroa mites. Apply the strips for one treatment in the spring and/or one treatment in the fall.



The recommended dosage is two strips per brood chamber, or as shown in the table below. Apivar is most effective when applied at the specified dosage.

Number of Frames	<5	6-10	11-15	>16
Number of Strips	1	2	3	4

NOTICE TO U.S. CUSTOMERS

Apivar® has been approved under Section 18 emergency use exemptions in select states. Apivar does not have Section 18 approval in all states.

Prior to using this product, contact your local Department of Agriculture, your Apivar distributor, or visit www.apivar.net to determine the status of Section 18 authorization in your state.

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS.



U.S. Agent: Arysta LifeScience America Inc. www.apivar.net
1450 Broadway, New York, NY 10018 Tel: 212-930-5101



The Apivar® advantage

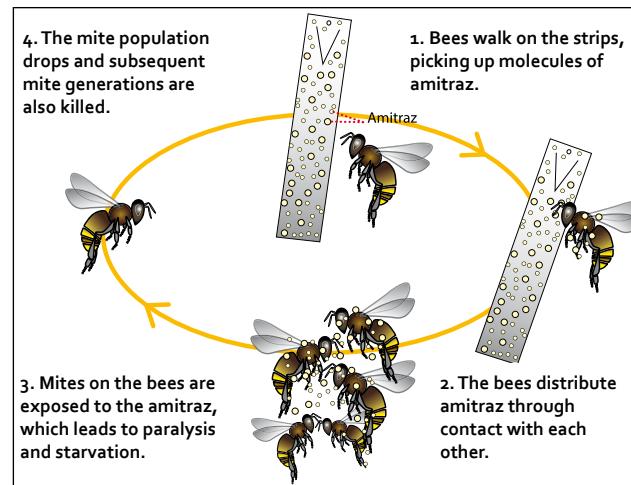
- ◆ Kills up to 99% of mites in one application
- ◆ Proven safe and effective for more than 15 years
- ◆ Leaves no significant residues in hive honey or wax
- ◆ Convenient and easy to use

Apivar effectively controls Varroa mite infestations

Apivar is the only amitraz-based apiary product to treat not just one generation of Varroa mites, but several successive generations, reducing mite populations in the hive by up to 99 percent. Apivar's controlled-release technology distributes Amitraz over a minimum six-week period, ensuring healthy and productive hives when used as directed.

No evidence of resistance after more than 15 years

Apivar's active ingredient has not been shown to encourage bio-resistance. Apivar has been used for more than 15 years in France, and is now authorized in more than 10 other nations, including Canada, New Zealand, Japan, and many European countries. Apivar users world-wide have been unable to detect any resistance to Apivar's active ingredient.



Apivar's mode of action in the bee colony.

Apivar leaves no significant residues

No significant residues were found in honey, wax, propolis, or pollen following Apivar treatments at the recommended dosage. Furthermore, safety studies performed by independent research centers have shown that even when hives are exposed to *five times the recommended dosage*, Apivar is harmless to queens and bees, and does not leave significant residues in hive products.

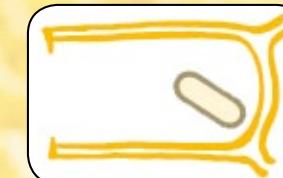
Conveniently packaged and easy to apply

Apivar is packaged in vacuum-sealed foil pouches. It does not require measuring, mixing, or complicated application procedures. Simply tear open the foil pouch, remove and separate the double strips, and insert them in the brood chambers according to instructions. A single application of two strips per brood chamber is enough to treat a hive, so you spend less time and effort treating your bees and there is less disruption of the bees than with many other treatments.

Apivar treats many generations

The Varroa mite's rapid rate of reproduction means that just a few female mites can produce many thousands of offspring during the course of a year. That's why Apivar is so effective — it treats several successive generations of mites, instead of just one.

Egg laid by the queen



A bee larva is deposited in the open brood cell.

10–11 days after laying



The female mite lays an egg every 30 hours. The first offspring is a male; the subsequent offspring are all female.

8 days after laying



A fertilized female Varroa mite enters the cell 15 hours before it is capped.

12–20 days after laying



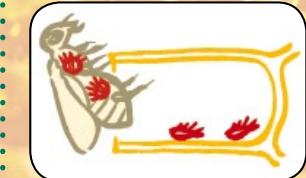
The female mite continues to lay eggs. As soon as the female offspring reach sexual maturity (in 5 to 6 days), they are fertilized by the one male mite in the cell.

9 days after laying



The cell is sealed with a wax cap and the fertilized Varroa mite is enclosed within the cell, where it feeds on haemolymph from the bee larva.

21 days after laying



The young bee leaves the cell carrying two fertilized female mites. Immature mites and the male remain within the cell.