Honey Bee Colony Pests, Parasites and Disease Treatment Suggestions

Varroa Mites*

A large external parasite of adult and older larvae and pupae of developing honey bees. This is one of the most serious and potentially dangerous parasites of honey bees. All colonies of honey bees in North American can be assumed to have *varroa* mites. Chemical treatment is to be used after the end of the honey flow in late summer or early fall.

Apivar (varroa)



Normally used as fall treatment. Cannot be used with honey supers on. 2 strips per brood box. Works by contact only. Place in high bee activity areas.

Length of treatment: 45-50 days

Apiguard (varroa)



Should be applied during the fall, unless infestation is severe. Temperatures $60^{\circ}F-105^{\circ}F$. Don't apply when honey supers are on. Place delivery tray on top of top bar frames. A $\frac{1}{2}$ space is needed. Close off screened bottoms and vent holes.

Two consecutive treatments: 14 days each (28 days total)

Apistan (varroa)



When temperatures are above 50°F, generally Spring and Fall. 1 strip per 5 frames of bees.

Length of treatment: 42 days, 56 days maximum

Formic Pro (varroa)



14 Day Treatment – 2 Pads for 14 days. Apply pads near the edges of the brood box. Supers can be left on during treatment. Daytime temperatures must be 50-85°F.

20 Day Treatment – 1 Pad for 10 days, remove & replace with 2nd pad for an additional 10 days. Supers can be left on during treatment. Daytime temperatures must be 50-85°F.

Mite Away Quick Strips (varroa)



7 days. Daytime temperatures must be 50-85°F. Apply two strips near the edges of the brood box. Supers can be left on during treatment.

Length of treatment: 7 days

Oxalic Acid (varroa)



Most effective early Spring or late Fall when there is little to no brood in the hive. Use drenching or vaporizer methods.

3 Treatments: 1 treatment per week for 3 weeks – Each treatment is 1 minute per hive

Foulbrood Diagnostic Kits are available for early detection.

American and European Foulbrood*

Both of these bacterial diseases result in the death of developing honey bees. Chemical treatment is to be used only when these diseases are visually identified.

Tetra-B Mix/ Oxytetracycline (Foulbrood)



Treat Spring and Fall. Sprinkle recommended dosage around edges of brood box on top bars of frames. Once a week for 3 weeks. A Veterinarian Feed Directive (VFD) is required from your local veterinarian to purchase.

Length of treatment: Three treatments, 4-5 day intervals

Nosema*

Nosema Apis is the name of the organism which causes diarrhea or dysentery in some overwintered honey bee colonies. Nosema disease quietly robs the colony of strength and vitality. Chemical treatment is to be fed according to label directions in the fall or spring and for all package bees.

Fumidil-B



Fumidil-B —The only known registered treatment for nosema. Feed in sugar syrup during the spring and fall to keep your spore counts low.

- No residue in honey when used as directed.
- Cost effective. Reduces expensive colony replacement and results in more productive colonies.

Paramoth (wax moth)



Wax Moth*

Apply as needed, particularly in warm weather. 6 Tbsp. for 15 supers, duct tape all openings making as air tight as possible. Reapply crystals as needed. Air out supers prior to placing on hive 1-2 weeks. Use with Para-Moth Drawer.

Length of treatment: 3-4 weeks

Para-Moth Drawer



These drawers are a convenient way to apply Para-Moth crystals as needed. Stack supers as you would normally store them for the season putting the Para-Moth drawer on top. Pull out the drawer to easily apply more Para-Moth.

B402 Certan (wax moth)



B402 Certan is the most advanced effective and economical product for the protection of your combs from damage by wax moths. It leaves no residues in wax or honey. Only one application needed for complete protection. It is used after the honey harvest, when the frames are stored. It must be used before a wax moth infestation. It will kill young wax moth larvae.

Mix one part of B402 to 19 parts water (5% solution). Apply after frames have been extracted. Apply to both sides of frame, 1 ounce of fluid for deep frame, 2/3 ounce of fluid for medium frame and 1/2 ounce of fluid for shallow frame. Allow to dry before placing in storage.

Small Hive Beetle*

A small dark brown beetle that lives in honey bee colonies of some regions of North America. Its developing larvae, which can number in the thousands, are voracious honey and pollen eaters. These Small Hive Beetle larvae destroy all comb in their search for food. Chemical treatment to be used when Small Hive Beetles are visible.

Beetle Jail Baitable:



This in-hive re-usable trap comes with 3 trays to hold your favorite beetle bait, vegetable oil, or diatomaceous earth. Has a hinged lid for easy access to clean for re-use.

Cutts Beetle Blaster:



Retired Florida State Apiary Inspector Laurence Cutts has come out with this disposable beetle blaster. Similar to the AJ's beetle eater at a portion of the cost. Fill with a small amount of

vegetable oil and put in between top bar frames. We suggest two per box when infestations are severe. Discard after each use.

Screened Bottom Board w/West Beetle Trap Insert:



This is the same screened bottom you have seen for many years. We have added the option of purchasing it with or without the West Beetle Trap. The trap can be slid in underneath the screen from the rear of the hive and can be used without tearing the hive apart.

We are here to help!!

All Calls are Toll Free. (All medications cannot be shipped outside of the U.S.)

Chico, CA	1-877-332-3268
Fresno, Ca	1-877-432-3268
High Springs, FL	1-877-832-3268
Hamilton, IL	1-888-922-1293
Sioux City, IA	1-877-732-3268
Frankfort, KY	1-888-932-3268
Albion, MI	1-877-932-3268
Williamsport, PA	1-877-532-3268
Paris, TX	1-877-632-3268
Chatham, VA	1-800-220-8325
Watertown, WI	1-877-232-3268

