



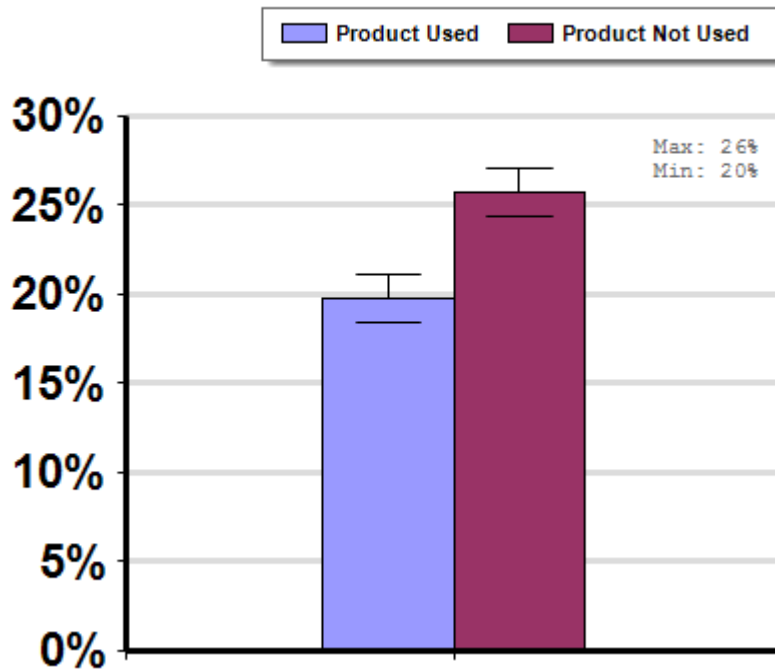
Varroa Mite Control Product Use

A comparison of average winter colony mortality among beekeepers who reported treating or not treating with a known varroa mite control product, at least once, between April, 2011 and March, 2012. Known varroa mite control products include ApiGuard, ApiLife Var, Coumaphos (i.e. CheckMite+), Fluvalinate (i.e. Apistan), Formic Acid (i.e. Mite Away II), Sucroside, and other products.

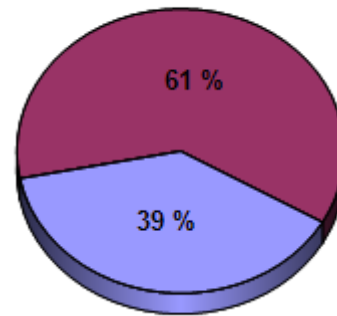
Winter

Report ID: 30-2012

Some Significant Differences



Respondent Ratio



Interpretation

Beekeepers who reported treating with a known varroa mite control product reported 6 fewer overwintering colony deaths per 100 managed colonies than those who did not report using a known varroa mite control product. In other words, beekeepers who reported treating for varroa mites lost 23.3% fewer colonies than those who did not report such use. 61% of beekeepers reported that they did not use a varroa mite control product.

Survey Question

Which, if any of the following, did you apply to a majority of your colonies between April 1, 2011 and March, 2012?

- ApiGuard
- ApiLife Var
- Coumaphos (CheckMite+)
- Fluvalinate (Apistan)
- Formic Acid (Mite Away II)
- Sucroside

		Total Number of Respondents Providing Valid Responses	Total Number of Colonies Managed	Average Number of Colonies Managed		Average Colony Loss		
				Mean	Standard Error	Mean(%)	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
	Product Not Used	2,217	27,915	12.6	2.4	25.8	24.4	27.1
	Product Used	1,392	205,343	147.5	30.0	19.8	18.4	21.1

Comments About This Data

Relevant Links, References, and Citations

Funded By:



United States
Department of
Agriculture

National Institute
of Food
and Agriculture

This information is for educational purposes only. References to commercial products or trade names do not imply endorsement by the Bee Informed Partnership or its members. The results presented here are the summary of the population who responded. The sample may not be representative of the beekeeping population at large. These results simply highlight differences in the sample population. The results cannot be considered conclusive, causative, protective, or attest to product efficacy or lack of efficacy.