



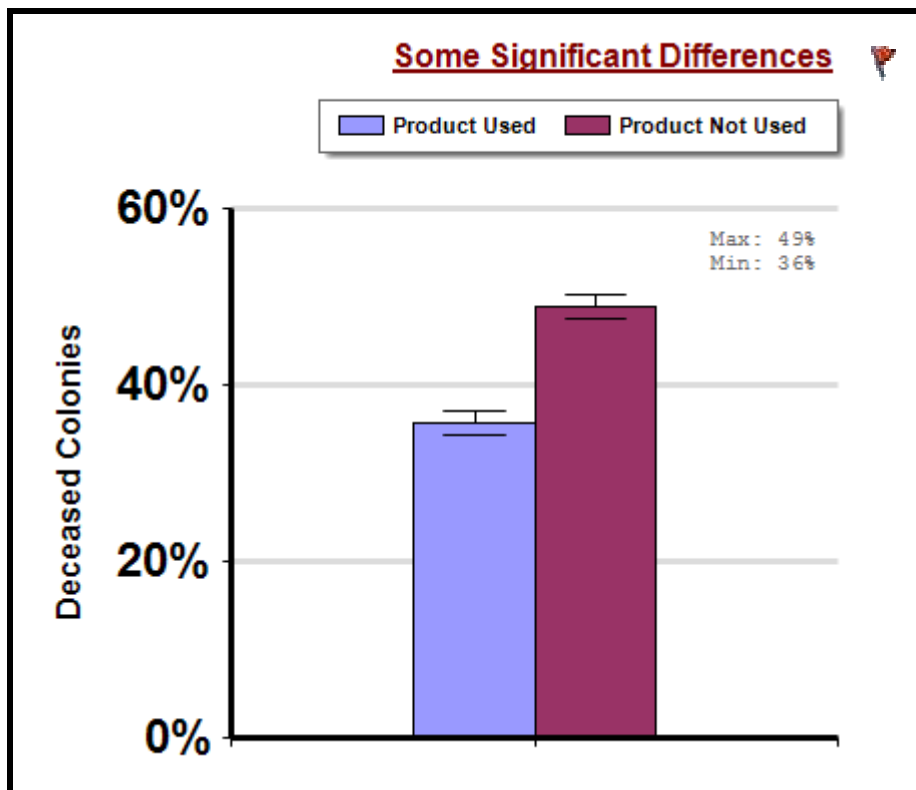
# Varroa Mite Control Product Use

Management Survey 2014

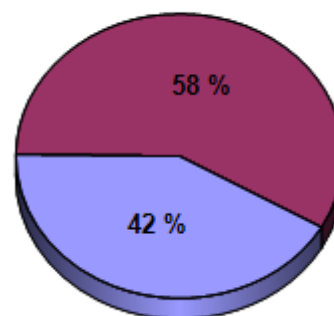
## Winter

Report ID: 30-2014

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 and March. Known Varroa mite control products include ApiGuard, ApiLife Var, Amitraz, Coumaphos (i.e. CheckMite+), Fluvalinate (i.e. Apistan), Formic Acid (i.e. Mite Away II), Sucroside, and other products.



## Participant Ratio



## Interpretation

Beekeepers who reported treating with a known Varroa mite product reported 13.2 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 27% fewer colonies than those who did not report treating with any known Varroa mite control product.

## Survey Question

Which, if any of the following, did you apply to a majority of your colonies between April 1, 2013 and March, 2014?

- ApiGuard
- ApiLife Var
- Amitraz
- 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, Upper] CI
	Product Not Used	3,269	99,042	30.3	20.9	48.9 [47.5, 50.2]
	Product	2,352	427,547	181.8	24.6	35.7 [34.3, 37.0]

Used

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## Comments About This Data

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## Relevant Links, References, and Citations

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Department of  
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National Institute  
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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.