



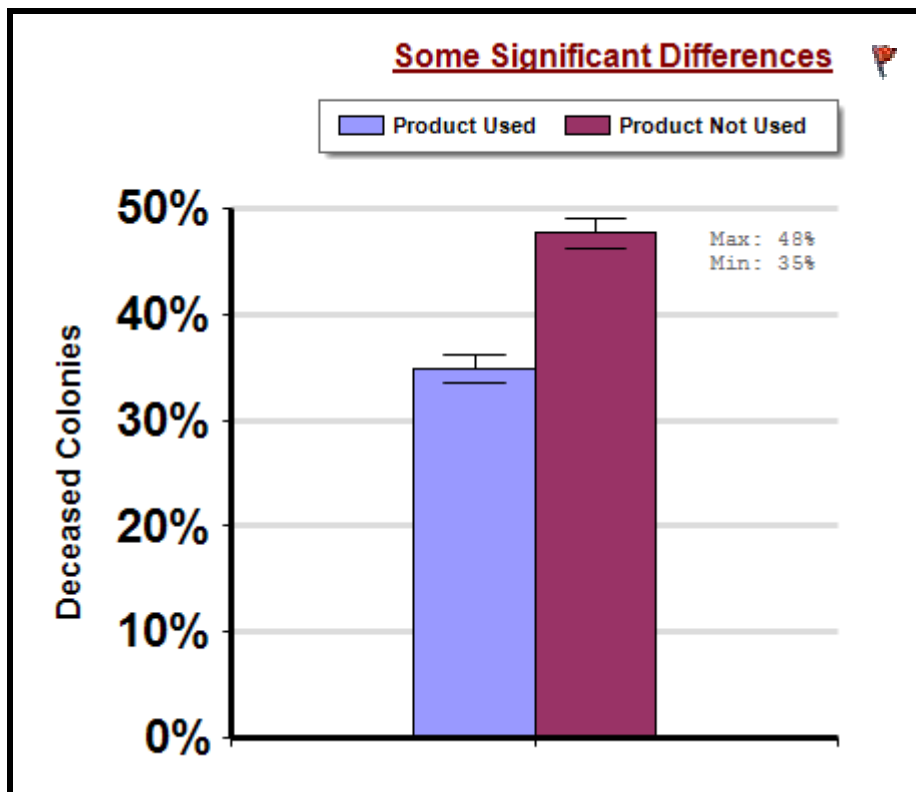
# Varroa Mite Control Product Use

Management Survey 2015

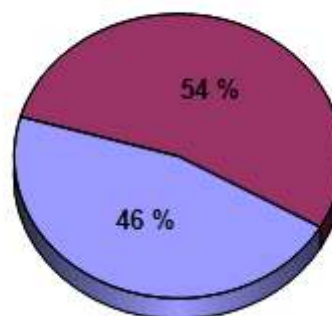
A comparison of average winter colony mortality among beekeepers who did or did not apply a known Varroa mite control product, at least once, between April 2014 and March 2015. Known Varroa mite control products include ApiGuard, ApiLife Var, Amitraz, Coumaphos (i.e. CheckMite+), Fluvalinate (i.e. Apistan), Formic Acid (i.e. Mite Away II), Sucroside, and other products.

## Winter

Report ID: 30-2015



## Participant Ratio



## Interpretation

Beekeepers who used a Varroa mite control product on their colonies reported 12.8 fewer overwintering colony deaths out of 100 managed colonies than beekeepers who did not use a Varroa mite treatment. In other words, beekeepers who treated their bees for Varroa mites lost 26.8% fewer overwintering colonies than beekeepers who did not treat their bees for Varroa mites.

## Survey Question

Which, if any of the following, did you apply to a majority of your colonies between April 1, 2014 and March, 2015?

- 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	2,605	19,715	7.6	0.7	<b>47.7 [46.3, 49.2]</b>
Product Used	2,231	363,023	162.7	35.0	<b>34.9 [33.6, 36.3]</b>

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## Comments About This Data

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## Relevant Links, References, and Citations

Funded By:



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Department of  
Agriculture

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.